1917 RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, LENIN IN LONDON, POLITICAL SCIENCE

Lenin at 16 Percy Circus, London

Why was Vladimir Lenin lodging with Liberal Candidate Phllip Whitwell Wilson and his family at the height of the first Russian Revolution in 1905 and how did his friend and press colleague, Henry Brailsford get embroiled in an assassination attempt at the Hotel Bristol in St Petersburg that same year?

16 Percy Circus, St Pancras – 1905

Lenin arrived in London, via Berlin, at the back-end of April 1905 for the <u>3rd Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour</u> <u>Party</u>. Little is known about the congress, shrouded as it was in the utmost secrecy. The first revolution in Russia had got underway in January of 1905 and the two-week summit in London between April 22nd and May 10th would just about coincide with a violent, month-long mutiny breaking out on the Imperial Russian battleship, *Potemkin* (June 1905). The general feeling at the congress was that conditions were now at fever-pitch. In her 1930 memoirs, Lenin's wife Nadezhda Krupskaya described how the third congress 'bore quite a different physiognomy' to those held previously. Definition had been brought to the revolutionary organisations in Russia and these were taking the form of 'illegal committees working under drastically difficult conditions of secrecy' (*Memories Of Lenin*, 1930). Krupskaya also recalls that plans to arm the Petrograd workers were based around a massive haul of weapons to be purchased and smuggled into Russia from England on the London steamship, *SS John Grafton*, and to be crewed by East End and Whitechapel sailors. And although the plans proved fruitless (the ship was mysteriously wrecked just off the Finnish coast carrying 5,000 rifles and 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition), the confidence of trusted parties was more aggressively sought than before. A raid on the party's Central Committee had just taken place at the home of Leonid Andreyev in Moscow, and those members who were still at liberty to travel were instructed to reconvene in London. The identity of the venues was cloaked in secrecy for a reason.

But that doesn't mean to say there aren't some clues.

16 Percy Circus and Philip Whitwell Wilson MP

The address that Lenin used during his stay in London for the 3rd Congress was <u>16 Percy Circus</u> in the Clerkenwell district. The property was located minutes around the corner from Holford Square where Lenin had stayed during his first visit in 1902. Today you'll find it sporting a respectable blue heritage plaque, just across the road from the *Travelodge Royal Scot*. The area at the time of Lenin's visit was set out on a south-facing embankment in a classical layout; a handsome arrangement of Squares and gardens offset by various rectangles. The roads here were wide and generous, quite different from others in the city. The houses were tall and impressive and the air was good.

When Vladimir Lenin lodged here in 1905, the property was the family home of parliamentary journalist and Liberal MP, **Philip Whitwell Wilson**. Wilson was to run successfully for St Pancras South in 1906 as a Radical and Liberal candidate and had the same knightly earnestness (if not the looks and the charm) as the young Victor Grayson. Wilson had been unanimously adopted as candidate in January 1905 and came from a well known family in Kendal in the Lake District. Interestingly, the former editor of *Granta* was one of four staff writers at the *Daily News* standing as candidates in London that year.



In May 1905, just one year before being elected MP for St Pancras South, Philip Whitwell Wilson let Lenin use his home at 16 Percy Circus

Why historians have neglected to mention the part played by Philip Whitwell Wilson in Lenin's early revolutionary activities remains a mystery. That a soon-to-be-serving Member of Parliament played host to a suspected terrorist at the height of an ongoing revolution just has to be worthy of mention, but to date, it's escaped the attention of most. And this is a shame, as Wilson's generous input might yet offer a clue to a mystery that has long since baffled academics: which venues did Lenin and the Revolutionaries use for the 3rd Congress? And the reason why it might offer a clue is fairly straightforward: Philip Whitwell Wilson was a senior council member of *Whitefield's Central Mission* – something of a dynamo among the close-knit circle of churches in Central London offering refuge to the Russian exiles.

The mission, Nonconformist/Congregationalist in outlook and practice, had been set-up on Tottenham Court Road by Liberal MP and Minister, **Charles Silvester Horne**, after a donation of £8,000 from Mrs Elizabeth Rylands, wife of Manchester textile millionaire and philanthropist, **Sir John Rylands** in 1903. The mission, also known as *Tottenham Court Road Chapel* served under the auspices of the *London Society Missions*. The missions' chief representative in Russia had been Stepney Minister, Edward Stallybrass, whose missions in Irkutsk and Selenginsk served to 'correct' the ungodly ways of the Mongol-descended Buryats.

	2565 Kemp, Jonathan	20 Percy circus	dwelling house	20 Percy circus
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Electoral Register 1905-06 (England & Wales, Electoral Registers 1832-1932, Archive reference: SPR.Mic.P.316/BL.F.1/4)

In Herbert T. Fitch's *Traitors Within* (1933), the former Special Branch detective describes a passionate flurry of smaller meetings taking place at three public houses in the Islington area. A steady roll call of biographers, academics and unscruplous pub managers have put forward a handful of likely candidates over the years: *The Crown and Woolpack* on Clerkenwell Green, Walter Brett's *The Duke of Sussex* at 106 Islington High Street; William J. Reed's *The Cock Tavern*, 27 Great Portland Street and *The White Lion*, 25 Islington High Street. *Wetherspoons*. But as it was various East End Missions that had provided venues for the 2nd and 5th RSDLP Congress, it seems plausible that Wilson and Horne's chapel on Tottenham Court Road could also have been among the handful venues used in addition to the Islington pubs in April and May that year. And if it wasn't the Whitefield Central Mission, then we could well be looking at other Wilson-related venues like the **Liberal and Radical Club** at Grafton Lodge on Prince of Wales Road, or **Cleveland Hall** in Fitzroy Square. Cleveland Hall fits the bill just nicely as it's where Kropotkin had attended a meeting of international revolutionists in February 1887. By 1905 the hall had been taken over by Carmarthen's **Hugh Price Hughes** of *West London Methodist Mission*, so the Police may have been looking elsewhere.

Why was Lenin boarding with Wilson at Percy Circus?

Compared with the 2nd and 5th Congresses, the 3rd Congress came together in a fairly improvised but no less blistering fashion. The series of meetings had been initiated by <u>Father Georgy Gapon</u>, the Russian Orthodox priest who'd led January's <u>Bloody Sunday</u> demonstration in St Petersburg. The massacre that ensued set in motion a remarkable chain of events that would later be aggregated and repackaged as Russia's '1905 Revolution'. Some six weeks later in March, Father Gapon escaped to London and in April, the 33 year-old leader of the *Russian Worker's Club* organized a series of emergency meetings that would bring together all the principal Russian revolutionary groups. The meetings had been galvanised in part by the arrest of Leonid Andreyev, Evgeny Chirikov, Ivan Bunin, Stepan Skitalets and other members of the Sreda literary circle in the last week of

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February that year. The circle, which included several members of the RSDLP's Central Committee – including Gorky – were questioned over the assassination of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich outside the Kremlin Palace, just days before (*Manchester Guardian*, 25 Feb 1905, p.9). The assassin was Ivan Kalyayev, aspiring poet and fringe member of the group. As a response the plans for the Congress were switched from Russia to London, whose Police, in contrast to those in France and Germany, had no formal relationship with Russia's 'secret' police, the Okhrana.

During this period Gapon's mood is known to have changed from one of peaceful action to 'change by any means necessary'. Gapon's meeting with Lenin in Geneva in the week immediately prior to the *Bloody Sunday* demonstration (January 22nd) was the clearest indication yet that 'the moment of open struggle for Russia's masses' was fast approaching (*Memories of Lenin*, Nadezhda Krupskaya, 1933, p.89)

The eighteen organisations invited to Comrade Gapon's conference included The Socialist-Revolutionary Party, the Vperyod R.S.D.L.P, the Iskra R.S.D.L.P, the Polish Socialist Party, the Lettish Social-Democratic Labour Party and the Bund (see: Lenin's "A Militant Agreement for the Uprising and V. I. Lenin The Third Congress of the R.S.D.L.P). Gapon met Lenin on the 3rd day of the Congress (April 14th) which saw the so-called 'Council of Reform' draw up a series of uncompromising demands: the immediate release of all political and religious prisoners, the creation of a republic with freedom of speech and free press, an autonomous government for Finland and the ultimate establishment of a democratic federation for the Caucasus (*London Daily News* 02 May 1905).

For the duration of the congress, Anarcho-Socialist <u>Rudolf Rocker</u> provided Gapon with full run of his home in Mile End, Stepney Green. The address was 33 Dunstan House. Just two months later Dunstan House would also provide refuge to the fugitive leader of the Potemkin Mutiny, Afanasi Matushenko.* There were additional claims in the *Manchester Courier* and *Dundee Courier* on May 1st that Gapon had also stayed in Harrow and Ravenscourt Park — a favoured meeting place for William Morris, <u>Dora Montefiore</u> (who lived at nearby Upper Mall), Sergey Stepniak (Society of Friends of Russian Freedom) and the early Socialists. Wilson's colleague at the *Daily News*, David Soskice also claims to have sheltered Gapon at his home at 90 Brook Green, Hammersmith — a home that Soskice shared with his mother-in-law, Catherine Hueffer, wife and model of Pre-Raphaelite artist, Ford Madox Brown and mother of *Parade's End* novelist, Ford Madox Ford.

A Little Help from Henry Noel Brailsford

The man widely regarded as Gapon's 'campaign manager' in London was **Henry Noel Brailsford** and like Lenin's host, Philip Whitwell Wilson, Brailsford was a senior journalist at the *Daily News*. Wilson and Brailsford also served on Parliament's <u>Balkan</u> <u>Committee</u>, formed in 1903 as a result of escalating tensions (and complete ignorance) over Macedonia. The Committee was

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chaired by Scottish firebrand, James Bryce MP, who, like Grayson, had honed his oratory at Owens College, Manchester. *Man Who Was Thursday* novelist, G.K Chesterton also sat on the committee. Two years later Brailsford would seek funding for Lenin an attendees of the <u>5th Congress of the RSDLP</u>. The generous donor on that occasion was American Soap Magnate, Joseph Fels, whose market-leading *Fels-Naptha Soap* was based around a hydrocarbon mix of Russian Crude Oil and Coal Tar (The Golden Echo, Chatto & Windus, 1953, David Garnett). The compound also formed the basis of many early explosive devices. Just 12-months prior to the Congress, Joseph Fels had been sued by the *Mercantile Marine Company* when their steamer, the *SS Haverford*, exploded on entering the docks at Liverpool carrying 90,000 pounds of Fels-Naptha Soap. A total of fourteen men were killed (*Liverpool Daily Post*, 14 July 1906, p10). Interestingly, Lenin's 5th Congress associate, Rosa Luxemburg identified Russian naphtha as the "most important and vital economic resources of the revolution" (see: Spartacus, No.11, 1918 & The Industrial Development of Poland, 1898, Rosa Luxemburg). Luxemburg was one of the many delegates that accepted the £1700 loan from Fels (about £150,000 in today's money). Josef Stalin, the young bandit who pretty much held the Naphtha refineries to ransom during his time in Baku as strike leader and extortionist, was another (Stalin's protection racket played a key role in launching and resolving the strikes at *Caucasus Naphtha Company* and the *Baku Naphtha Company* in February that same year, briefly driving up the price of Naphtha).

That the Daily News provided an exhaustive review of Gapon's 'Story of My Life', suggests there were strong lines of communication between the paper, it's editor Alfred George Gardiner, and revolutionary poster-boy, Father Gapon (see: Daily News, 27 Nov 1905). Gapon's book, purported to have been written by Gapon but most likely to have been ghost-written by the DN's Brailsford, G.H Perris or David Soskice, was published in November 1905 by *Chapman and Hall*. Again, it's an interesting link as it was *Chapman and Hall* who'd been the first to publish Charles Dickens, the founding editor of the Daily News (the company had also just published Bennett Burleigh's *Empire of the East: Japan and Russia at War 1904-1905*). The fact that the newspaper's Theodore Rothstein, served as Soviet Ambassador in the 1920s may also indicate deeper level of collusion as Lenin is known to have made frequent visits to Rothstein's home in Clapton Square that same year. The house was owned by Rothstein's father-in-law, Isaak Kahan, a Russian-born shipping and banking broker whose student daughter Zelda would become a founding member of both the *British Sociliast Party* and the *CPGB*.

Lenin lodging with Rothstein's colleague, Philip Whitwell Wilson at 16 Percy Circus might well be viewed in this context.

Sadly the relationship between Gapon and *The Daily News* didn't end as positively as it had begun.



Just as he was securing funds for Gapon's return to Russia, Brailsford was charged by Police with passport fraud. The Metroplitan Police had found Brailsford and Manchester-based actor, **Arthur Muir McCulloch** (formerly of 29 Percy Street) having fraudulently obtained three English passports for use by Russian exiles, including one for **Maximilian Schweitzer** who had died in an explosion at the *Hotel Bristol* in St Petersburg in February that year (see: *Boston Daily Globe* 22 May 1905, p.18). The plot dated back to *Bloody Sunday* itself when Boris Markov, a member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party's *Battle Operation* was arrested in St Petersburg. It's believed Markov was in town to coordinate an attack on several targets including Grand Duke Alexandrovich and Governor-General Trepov. The plot was uncovered when the bomb-maker, Schveitser blew himself up prematurely at the Hotel Bristol. The Police claimed that the dead man possessed a passport in the name of McCulloch and the pair were subsequently arrested. Brailsford's involvement was a serious blow to the Balkan Committee and the Liberals' ongoing relief efforts in Macedonia. Brailsford admitted full responsibility for his actions, confessing that he had been asked by 'someone he knew connected with the Russian Revolutionary Movement' to obtain passports on his behalf. The man, a leading member of Russia's Constitutional Movement and currently living in exile on the continent, had assured Brailsford that the passports were to be used as part of a peaceful demonstration. Brailsford and the Foreign Office refused repeatedly to name the man (Manchester Courier 07 June 1905). The passport had been signed by Lord Lansdowne, the man who had also just signed the landmark <u>Anglo-Japanese Alliance</u> Trade Agreement at his home in 1903.

Did Lansdowne and the Foreign Office play a clandestine role in Lenin and Gapon's 1905 bid to supply rifles and ammunition to the Revolutionaries in Russia? It's certainly possible. At the time the plot was hatched, Russia was not only at war with Britain's new trading partner Japan, it was also ramping-up plans to set-up naval bases in the Persian Gulf. On learning of these plans, Lansdowne made vociferous objections in Parliament, declaring 'without hesitation that his Majesty's Government would regard the establishment of a naval base or any other fortfied port in the Persian Gulf ... a very grave menace to British interests' (Manchester Evening News 06 May 1903). The *Dogger Bank Incident* of October 1904, when the Russian Imperial Navy had fired on a British fishing trawler, killing three British workers, had breathed fresh life into those concerns, and it's curious to note that that Schweitzer's fraudulent passport had been issued to McCulloch and signed by Lansdowne at the Foreign Office that same month (October 28th, 1904).

The fact that the *SS John Grafton* had been purchased for the purpose by Japanese army officer and intelligence agent Akashi Motojiro, makes the whole thing quite plausible. And as far as diplomacy with Japan was concerned, the move would certainly have been a positive one.

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Father Gapon survived until March 28th 1906 (O.S) when he is alleged to have been murdered at a villa in Oserki, just outside St. Petersburg, by Socialist Revolutionary and alleged spy, <u>Pinchas Rutenberg</u> — believed to have been in hiding in London's West End (*Daily Express*, 13 August 1906). Gapon's death coincided with the mysterious suicide of **Helene de Krebel**, aka Marie Derval, at the Liffen's Hotel in Pimlico and just a short walk from the Russian Embassy at Chesham Place. By a strange coincidence, the hotel and its owner, insurance agent George Liffen, featured in another mysterious 'closed room' suicide in 1911 when 46-year-old Jahanna Smerecka was discovered with gunshot wounds to her head in her guest room. Baptismal and marriage certificates, written in Russian, were found in her possession. The woman had married in Chernivtsi in the Austro-Hungarian Empire (present day Ukraine) and her death came shortly after the arrest of Fraulein Trombooke who had been spying for Russia's Imperial Forces in Austria, most likely under the supervision of Alfred Redl.

Like Krebel, Smerecka had spent the previous weeks in America, and also like Krebel Police found a handful of mysterious keys wrapped in brown paper in a 'secret pocket' of her coat (Leeds Mercury 16 October 1911, p.3). The following year George Liffen, now proud owner of the 'comfortable and convenient' Alexandra Hotel in Hyde Park Corner, was unfortunate enough to suffer another foreign casualty in his charge, when newly arrived Italian, Gino Masini was found gassed in his room (Nottingham Journal 21 August 1912, p.5). At the Westminster inquest no parallel was drawn with the previous suicides on his premises, but the danger of 'loose taps' was raised. Liffen was able to reassure the jury that the 'faulty gas taps' had 'been seen to already' and no further questions were asked. *

In his 1933 memoirs Special Branch detective Herbert Fitch describes Krebel as the mistress of Georgian anarchist, **Warlaam Tcherkesoff** (Varlam Cherkezishvili), a close friend of Sergey Stepniak and an associate of Prince Kropotkin and Rudolf Rocker. The middle-aged woman was found dead in her room on March 14th 1906. It is alleged she had been hounded to her death by revolutionaries who'd suspected her of spying and had been pursuing her actively across America and Europe for some two years or more. A sentence of death was hanging over her. The waiter at the hotel claimed that on the morning of the 14th Krebel had received a letter 'which upset her terribly' and had locked herself in her room. She had 'wept, shrieked aloud and walked the room as one demented'.

REPORT THIS AD

Three weeks later, revolutionary poster-boy, Georgy Gapon was also dead.

But the twists didn't end there.

Just a month before his death, Georgy's brother, Sergey Gapon, a captain in the Russian army at Port Arthur in China, was arrested for being drunk and disorderly by Police in Eastbourne. The date was March 3rd 1906 (*London Daily News*, March 1906 p.12). After a short hearing it was decided that Sergey would be expelled under the Aliens Act and was removed to Lewes Prison to await deportation. Shortly after his release from Lewes Prison, Sergey Gapon was also dead. His body had been pulled from the sea at Hastings on the very day that Helene de Krebel had checked into the Liffen's Hotel in Pimlico (*Derby Daily Telegraph* 13 March 1906, p.3)

One Other Curiosity

In the final week of April 1909, Lenin's Clerkenwell and *Iskra* associate, Harry Quelch gave a talk at the Gaiety Theatre in Fife entitled, **'War and the Social Revolution**'. John Maclean, who became Bolshevik Consul in Glasgow in the post-revolution period, joined Quelch as speaker, as did George Gunn and Baile Cormie. Quelch warned of the dangers of war and the impact that war would have on the progress of the Social Revolution that was already underway in British Society. In Quelch's estimation, war was the one safeguard of the capitalist system, and that the great burden and risk of war fell primarily on the working classes. War and its possibilities would hold back the Socialist Movement and hinder Social Revolution. Whilst capitalists could be heard deprecating war they were 'all the time producing things that made war inevitable.' (St Andrews Citizen, May 1st 1909)

In October 1915 Lenin's 16 Percy Circus host, Philip Whitwell Wilson had used exactly the same incendiary phrase in an article published by *The Fortnightly Review* entitled — yes, you guest it — *War and the Social Revolution*. And although he may not have arrived at the same bleak conclusion, the basic premise was just the same. In an extraordinary twist Wilson also divulged that much of what he was about to write was based on a 'private conversation' he had had with the recently deceased Lord Rothschild (April 1915). Wilson had been accused of abusing his parliamentary privilege in the past so this kind of candour wouldn't be totally out of character, and it certainly might explain the polarity of views being offered in the finished article.

Was Wilson's recycling of Quelch's phrase a coincidence? I suspect not. Just as it probably wasn't a coincidence that the phrase, and the broad complex payload it carried, was recalibrated and re-served some twenty-five years later by Joseph Goebbels and the Nazi Party as part of their ongoing propaganda programme: *Der Krieg Als Soziale Revolution* (War as Social Revolution).

Alan Sargeant, October 2018:

https://independent.academia.edu/alansargeant

* That Lenin had met with Gapon ahead of the *Bloody Sunday* demonstrations, and in view of the way that a dedicated support network was able to spring into action almost immediately after the massacre, one really has to question the spontaneity of the *Potemkin* and *Sunday* events. What was the exact nature of the relationship between Lenin, Gapon and Matushenko prior to 1905, and to what extent were the Worker's and Naval uprisings genuinely grassroots phenomena? By the time the Potemkin mutiny took place, Matushenko, a non-commissioned officer and former oilman, was already an active member of the 'minority' (Bolshevik) section of the *Social Democratic and Labour Party*, although his exact activities are still a matter of debate among historians (see: *The Revolt of the Potemkin*, 1908 Konstantin Feldman). Some have Matushenko beginning his revolutionary life as a docker during the violent demonstration of March 16th 1903 in Rostov-on-Don — a student and worker march led by Samuel Gurvich, Chairman of the Rostov-on-Don *Soviet Worker's Deputies*, but carried out under the auspices of Lenin associates <u>Sergei Ivanovich Gusev</u> (Yakov Drabkin) and <u>Alexander Samoilovich Lokerman</u> who visited Lenin in Secheron, Geneva in 1903 as part of the 2nd Congress (Memories of Lenin, Nadezhda Krupskaya, 1933, p.66). Incidentally, Lenin's libary contains a copy of a book that Gapon presented to Lenin on the 3rd day of the congress in 1905. The book is signed, 'To the most honoured comrade, Lenin by way of good memory by the author, April 14th 1905" (April 24th on the London calendar).

* Can't help but notice that George Liffen gave his son the name Theophile, which is French-Swiss in origin and an unsual step for a man who appears to have been born in Great Yarmouth. George Theophile Tideswell Liffen served as Second Lieutenant in the Prince's Own Regiment during the war that followed. The most famous Theophile during the period in which his son was born was Theophile Gautier.

Who is Philip Whitwell Wilson?

- Born in Kendal in the county of Westmorland in 1876 to **Isaac Whitwell Wilson**, wealthy woollen manufacturer (b. 1833) His grandfather John Jowitt Wilson had served as Justice of the Peace.
- Maths graduate of Cambridge and former president of the Cambridge Union Society.
- April 1899, marries Alice Selina Collins at Central Falls Congregational Church in Rhode Island, near Boston. She is the daughter of Henry Collins.
- Makes an incendiary address to the Liberal & Radical Association on the abuse of Chinese Labour (Slavery) in mines in South Africa (p.7 *Shoreditch Observer 28 October* 1905)
- As a *Radical and Liberal MP* for **St Pancras South** from 1906-1910 he enjoyed the support and confidence of many Labour organisations.
- Introduces the first Unemployed Workmen's Compensation Bill into Parliament.
- Related to Industrialist and Liberal MP Isaac Wilson (director of the Stockton and Darlington Railway)
- Journalist for the left-wing **Daily News** (1907-1917) founded by Charles Dickens and owned at this time by George Cadbury. Its editor was Alfred George Gardiner. Serves on the paper from 1910 as Parliamentary Columnist.
- Stands as Liberal candidate for Appleby in Westmorland in December 1910.
- Council member for Whitefield's Central Mission, Tottenham Court Road.
- 1912 sees the publication of Wilson's The Beginnings of Modern Ireland. Published by Maunsell & Company, owned by Belfast publisher, actor and Celtic Revivalist/Gaelic League supporter George Roberts.
- In April 1915 he publishes, '**The Unmaking of Europe**', an uncompromising take on the first five months of the war and the motivations for the war.
- October 1915, War and the Social Revolution is published.

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- In 1918 he becomes American correspondent for the Daily News before moving to the New York Times.
- 1920 sees the American publication of Wilson's *The Irish Case Before the Court of Public Opinion*. Published by Boston Unitarian, D.L Moody's *Fleming H. Revell Company*.
- In 1927 he publishes the *Greville Memoirs* (based on the politically scandalous diaries of Charles Cavendish Fulke Greville)
- Dies in New York in 1956.

War and Social Revolution (Philip Whitwell Wilson, The Fortnightly Review, October 1915)

Although clearly owing a great deal of debt to Harry Quelch's 1909 lecture of the same name, Wilson takes adopts a curiously Victor Grayson-esque take on the war's impact on the ongoing Social Revolution. In fact, it's difficult at times to know whether he is backing the war simply on the basis that it will eventually destroy the very capitalist system it props up, or whether he is experiencing the same fears as Quelch about the burden it will heap on the working class. So on balance, it's fairly balanced. It's an 'everybody's a winner, everybody's a loser' kind of thing.

Here is the basic gist:

- Forecasts the social and industrial problems that are bound to arise as soon as war finishes. Addresses the war's ongoing effect on transport and the coal trade. Says the scale of upheaval are "all the more formidable because its causes are obscure and its range incalculable."
- Wilson suggests that some of these "obscure causes" were defective education ('chronic evils, still un-remedied') and volatile conditions in South Wale coal mines which bred fault on both sides (meddling trade unions etc).
- Repeats Lenin's belief that real change comes with the desire not to just revolt but the will to organise and govern.
- Addresses the 'mysterious disaffection' experienced by working men and women despite the very real progress made in provision. Says that although progress has been made existing legislation was 'inadequate'. Describes it as 'ambulance work' providing solutions and relief to only the most desperate cases. These changes 'scarcely modified the status quo'. The 'rewards when converted into coin, left little change at the end of the week.'
- Wilson leaves some criticism for the hyperbole of the press, aggravating the situation by sensationalizing the greed and waste of a disconnected London 'regime'.

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- Interestingly he talks of a very private conversation with Lord Nathaniel Rothschild. He says Rothschild was of the
 opinion that the war would give the working man bargaining power (through scarcity of labour as a result of enlistment).
 This would lead to an increase in wages.
- Wilson talks of enlistment into the armed forces as a 'leveller'. It gives rise to closer contact between the class extremes, and to the blurring of boundaries (and taken to its logical conclusion, the complete erosion of British class structures over time.
- Wilson posits that it will be impossible to 'renew the old fabrics of industry' after the war. Men will not want to go back to their old ways. They will demand a voice (Grayson said much the same thing in his lectures in New Zealand prior to enlisting, repeating Lenin's belief that it could train and prepare men for the revolution that would follow the war). As Wilson says, "To turn swords back into ploughshares will be a formidable task, but far more delicate will be the handling of immense bodies of men whose minds have been unsettled by the collapse of the old regime and by their one hour of glorious life."
- The article is a well-balanced, cautionary tale warning of an 'artificial boom and bust' for the working man and the unemployment and desperation that might well follow.
- Unusually Wilson looks to the economic rebuilding opportunities the war will bring: "the reconstruction of devastated areas must be as boldly financed as the war itself" Indemnities "will take years to clear off ... loans must be made in the form of houses and goods for Belgium, Poland, Serbia, and the French Provinces." Warning or celebration? It's really very difficult to tell.

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Lenin @ 6 Oakley Square — 1911

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Lenin @ 21 Tavistock Place — 1908

https://pixelsurgery.wordpress.com/2011/11/14/lenin-tavistock/

Lenin @ 30 Holford Square— 1902

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'War and the Social Revolution', Fortnightly Review, April 1915, Philip Whitewell Wilson

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Letters from Brailsford to Soskice, 1905, Soskice Papers, SH/DS/1/BRA/22

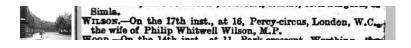
Conspirator: Lenin in Exile, Helen Rappaport, 2009

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Mr Brailsford's Motives, Manchester Guardian, 05 August 1905, p.09

http://spartacus-educational.com/RUSgapon.htm



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2562 Young, Robert	14 Percy circus	dwelling house	14 Percy circus
2561 Hemmin, Henry James	13 Percy circus	dwelling house	13 Percy circus

	d dran a morre la staba or dra a morre la staba or dra staba d'attaba ante la vita de la staba ante la vita de la staba ante la vita de la staba ante de la sta	And the second s	Also entered specific a spiral is an entered of the spiral	which depend a fact is built on the second s
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-I saw the (coyly)



FATHER GAPON'S BROTHER DROWNED.

WASHED INTO THE SEA AT HASTINGS. The foreigner washed from a groyne at Hastings on Sunday evening and drowned is stated by the Eastbourne police to be Serge Gapon, the Russian, who claimed to be a brother of Father Gapon. A week ago the man was charged at Eastbourne with being drunk and disorderly, and was recommended to be expelled under the Atiens Act. He was re-moved to Lewes Prison, but was released on Sun-day. The man returned to Eastbourne, and inti-mated that he was going to Folkestone or Dover to see the Russian Consul. At Hastings he was seen holding on to the railings defying ti waves. Gapon then walked down the steps, and a wave came and washed him away. Gallant efforts were made to rescue the man, but when the body was recovered life was extinct.

13	and the second				Cas	to via	Lasten-mined	-			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		13	the second state of the se
×	FANK	1	TRADE			25m milital bits Canada	Particulars of Officer on Officers or charged in the forderment	-	Indus, where black	Table of the Auja		Restauce of Chalse of Ellis Chalse	Xa.	THE EVENING NEWS. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1
	(*****)2023/2020 (**********************************			S a		-			9 014 9 4 4 6	9 	en man looken of Reg	93	8 X	

SENSATIONAL TURN OF HOTEL MYSTERY.

IS MRS. CUSHING ALIVE!

the second s	EWS. SATURDAY, OC	
SUICIDE IN WEST-END HOTEL	THE DYING BILL.	CHARWOMEN.
Mysterious Foreigner Who Spoke No English.	Insurance Scheme, FUTILE CONFERENCES,	L.C.C. Comedy of W Scrubbers.
The relation in a West Ead hold of a perigra versues, whose identity is not isorily combined, and arranged by fir. Troubleck as Waszalander to-day. Unable to peak English, and arriving a Trenets Station by the Finding boost forces as Woods or mercian last, do west- locus as Woods or mercian last, do west-	Mr. Lloyd Gauge, denits his confer- sores and meteoresismin regard to the pre- visions of the Insurance Bill, is frent with the propert of a unempty ergoment expre- sition to the measures when Pachaneers pr- sition to the sensores when Pachaneers pr-	The London County Council u on Towslay after a builday of two One of the first subjects to be of
o Libers's Block, GEEnghem-steed, sing solves there by an outside perior the understold that also varied, to go to a both. Blot told the proprietier, is German, that we have been to go the provide the add the told the proprietier, is dorman, that we have been to go the provide the add on anyor were back because of the addres and anyor to be been and the addres and the proprieties.	assembles on October 20. The joint conference of the British Medical Association, the Friendly Sociation Unit Conference, the Friendly Sociation Alfance, and the dividing associates will be seemed at the Transury on Massing. Since the opening of their conferences into	adiable, the Etribus densary is control, the middley eltenthem and heading women at the special and the begives who serve the du necessions citchives. There are 3.300 wanter minor the Owner densati up them do
a constantial the ways and On Thusday they were stall unable to taken a soft to their knocks, and the pre- rates gad pils the ways through the vice 	work the decirers have pathladed a duality that the dollarstices had produced the basis of on agreement is regard to the terms and administratice of effect benefits. Turthermore the Triendly Societies, in their contenences of Biolaneth extension.	The is wappe. It is now proposed by the E Committee to increase their pay, the bids wrow will associat to 24 In the past these wears have b M, as have, bud such as work have a thirty beaus, and one providers a by hirty beaus, and one providers a by
a her right hand. She had here after in e single tangels. The develop-table had been juliet, before the deve. There had here dissorted saming the bet the hapt sind over librate of a tennos, and January is 1995, and a moreign erro- ted January is 1995, and a moreign erro- ted January is 1995, and a more group or inster deligit 39-62, and arring here is as exploring. The mark tennos on the	deviated by a magnetic of opin in the star in the screen of their activation deviated with being concerned the Parliament, they would comm- tend the vehicle of the overlation in the construct in append the BBI. This contervoir represented BTrown im- portant societies and a penalecolity of short of mBDess.	Indiator, Two spaceful speech have been in the exception of the women with momentals from a momentary gluone to the autootherperchysic during the momental strings that they ary signing things are song.
ridewie was Michael Pharweis, a tailor, a station, al widewir, al Currarwith, Golacia, There.	Mr. Warthington Drane, M.P., Ans per form a series of momenturity channel at the formation of an Array self-Next workly in nectors the four-time from the momentum of the EE. STRUE ASYMPTER CONSTRUCTION for the Television from the momentum of East the Television formation of the Struc- ture of the Television of the sectors of the Mark	helpers at \$150 a year and to change materials may be done "The first group point spinitation madering of the winners, but they
Do Treem and dog was suffering from a three which would use a considerable pression. The tree external a worket of spinish- d added that three was not sufficient	Groups has annuaged marking senic renor of recordly societies, suffering sectrics, in- ducted parameter societies, and findle makers.	etting sppeaking in the Corport to posal, on the present clust name pay chartweeters ments from far the soland and their science. Swing that the clustering or the payment a number of their per- tagency.



may belonged to them.

WILL THEEE BE WAR? The Chairman said they had chosen hat Sunday for their meeting because, nowithstanding the position of Mr isquith and the Government and the Op-position as well, they saw that there was i fear that we were on the verge of var-war in a sense that no living person a this country had ever known. No iving person could recellect the foot of he invader being on our shores. It was wident that the danger was likely to be irst seen on the shores of the Firth of Porth. It was not for nothing that all hose preparations were being made, and hat these baitleships were continually noving about our waters. The Socialists and sources of information as well as the lovernment and the Opposition, and they ulso feared that war was dangerously pear. Harry Quelch was no scaremonger, out he had sources of information open to im that were closed to most people, and WILL THERE BE WAR? im that were closed to most people, and or that reason, they had taken that spportunity for hearing him speak. (Applause.) Comrade Quelch said that some of them

Comrade Quelch said that some of them connected with the paper Justice were incused of being scaremongers, but Socialists claimed to be in favour of peace always. They, however, believed here was a danger of war, and they iemanded, before everything else, that he people of the nation should be in-formed of what was going on. They

the people should be informed what was going on in foreign affinirs. There was the people should be information what what was going on in foreign affinirs. There was an idea that Mr Chamberlain had wanted the war with the Boers, but no idea could be more mistaken. It was the results of war that were wanted by the capitalistic forces behind Mr Chamberlain, and these were much stronger than the Government. Of course, now we had got the South African mines we were very prosperous in consequence. (Laughter.) Since the death of Queen Victoria our foreign policy had been in the direction of isolating Germany, and that policy had gone far towards the forming of a war party in that country. This should be prevented as far as pos-sible, but unless the people knew what was going on, how could they prevent it? It was inconceivable, with all this preparation on the part of Britain, that there was no apprehension of hostilities on the part of Germany, but the people should be made aware of what the fear was. (Applause.) While capitalists were deprecating war they were all the time producing things that made war incrit-able. It was only asite that would keep the capitalist system going, and the pro-ductivity of the country in proportion to the labour employed was growing im-mensely. The only alternative to war was social revolution. The Socialists wished to prevent war. so as to be algoing on in foreign affinirs. There was an idea that Mr Chamberlain had wanted

Editor. (May 22, 1905). THE PASSPORT CASE, PROSECUTION AT BOW-STREET, SIR E. CARSON'S STATEMENT (Sir Edward Carson re. British passports for Russian bombers). *The Globe*.

	THE G	LOBE, TUESDAY, MAY 23,	1905.	7
STOP PRESS	THE PASSPORT CASE.	and the Foreign Office made enquiries as to how it was a Russian subject was allowed to use a	THIS DAT'S CRICKET.	GLOUCESTER SHIRE.
TELEGRAMS.	PROSECUTION AT BOW-STREET.	passport issued to a British subject. MR. BRAILSPORD'S ADMISSIONS. Mr. Brailsford evidently became aware that	YORKSHIRE V. AUSTRALIANS.	E. T. Godell, and O. U.S.Y. Fan Ballan. 74 Wrishall, b Y. Gunn. 59 75. J. J. Gunn. 50 76. J. J. Jones, J. Gunn. 51 Thomas, C. Mais, J. J. Gunn. 55 Langdon, b J. Gunn. 55
	SIR E. CARSON'S STATEMENT. At Bow-street to-day Mr. Henry Noel Brails-	Mr. Brailsford evidently became aware that inquiries were being made, for on March 17 he sent the following letter to Detective-Inspector in M'Carthy, of Ecotlard Yard - Dear sirI m	A, Sheffield, to-day, in dull and cold weather, Australian innings, in which 315 had been action eight wickets, was speedily finished off,	Langdon, b.J. Gunn
ZETLAND STAKES.	ford, of Well Walk, Hampstead, and Mr. Arthur Henry Muir M'Culloch, of Bolton-terrace,	hear you are investigating the affair of the an M'Culloch, Halley, and Malloch passports at They were all obtained by me, and these three ho	henemica, iz-day, in cult and coid weaker, abstratian imnings, in which 315 had been below eight wickets, was speedily finished off, michiffe in the first over being easily caught indown. The brest over being easily caught indown and Worksweich fell in halt-an- horn and Grimahaw. Cotter and Laver but- Hopking fielded for Daving, who was bring from an injury to the thumb sustained weaks. The light was very had and after	
Evelyn colt 1, Pleiades II. 2, Albertist 3.— Ten ran .	Lovaine-crescent, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Ber- wick-street, Manchester, appeared before Sir Albert De Rutzen on summonses charging them	gentlemen had no knowledge whatever of what subsequently became of them, or of the use for in which they were destined. Should you require	kson and Grimshaw, Cotter and Laver bowl- Hopkins fielded for Darling, who was	LANCASHIRE v. WORCESTERSHIRE. Following a share in the early morning the washes turned beautifully fins at Liverpool. Foreirs and Arnald Reed works and the state of the share of the share of the ring and several times got the ball away niedy on the leg side, but at 50, he last Arnold, who was only for block which at at 50, he last Arnold, who are only the ballet which the share of the share of the ball away niedy on the leg side, but at 50, he last Arnold, who are only the ballet which at a share of the ball away niedy on the leg side, but at 50, he last Arnold, who are only the ballet which at a share of the share of the ball away niedy on the leg side, but at 50, he last Arnold who are only the ballet which are of the share of the share of the share of the share of the share of the share of the share of the share of the share of the share of the share of the share of the share of the sha
LATEST CRICKET. LiverpoolLancs., 4 for 0. Lunch.	with unlawfully conspiring with other persons unknown to obtain a passport by falsely stating			yielded 15 runs. Forster made two beautiful off drives to the ring, and soveral times got the ball away nicely on the log side, but at 83, he lost Arnold, who was ont leg before winkst. Boore :
Literpoor.—Danos, a for o. Danost	that it was to be used by one of them for the purpose of travelling in Russia, whereas it was intended to be falsely and fraudulently used by	latter told him he was asked by a person who was on the Continent at one of the European centres, and who was connected with the	AUSTRALIANS. 7. T. Trumper, c Tunnicliffe, b Jackson	LANCASHIRE. A. C. Maclaren, c and b Barrows
	some other person, thus endangering the peaceful relations existing between the English	Russian revolutionary movement, to obtain some passports. He agreed to do so, after re- ceiving a definite promise that they should	C. Hill, o Hunter, b Hart	H. G. Garbett, b Burrows
,	and Russian nations. The Solicitor-General (Sir Edward Carson), Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Sutton supported the	ceiving a definite promise that they should only be used for peaceful propaganda purposes. He understood that to mean the introduction of certain literature into Russia. He (the Solicitor-	re over had been end down the players left i field. Score AUTRIALIANS. * Transport AUTRIALIANS. * Transport AUTRIALIANS. * Transport AUTRIALIANS. * Dest black and the state of the state of Hill & State, black * Transport Automatical Automatical * Transport Automatical	And At A. S. B 108 ACTION, was who due not next the source - LAYGARTERS. A. C. Maclaere, c and b Barrows. 83 H. H. Sponer, of Source, b Barrows. 97 H. G. S. Policier, a Elizability, Barrows. 97 H. G. S. Policier, a Elizability, Barrows. 98 Hallows, 5 Wichshige, A smold. 98 Hallows, 5 Wichshige, A smold. 98 Warring, a Status, J. Amald. 98 Workey, a Status, 18 Markey, 19 Workey, a Status, 18 Markey, 19 Markey, 19
	The Solicitor-General (Sir Edward Carson), Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Sutton supported the summons on behalf of the freasury; Mr. J. A. Simon appeared for the defendants. The Earl of Desart, the Director of Public Prosecutions, complete a seat on the Earch, near counsel's Dancedor Witchtent Quinn and Delective- Dancedor Witchtent	General) ventured to suggest that a more dan- gerous method of assisting the revolutionary		
	occupied a seat on the Bench, near counsel's box. Superintendent Quinn and Detective- Inspector M'Carthy, of Scotland Yard, repre-	gerous method of assisting the revolutional movement in a friendly foreign country could not be conceived. He accepted entirely Mr. Brailsford's statement that it was only his in- tention that certain literature should be intro- tention that certain literature should be intro-	YORKBHIRS. YORKBHIRS. Y. B. Jackson, C. Trumper, Laver. 43 Grimshaw, b. Laver 54 Deuton, O. Duff, b. Laver. 54 Transleliffs, noć ost. 7 Hirts, noć ost. 7 J. 1	WORCESTERSHIRE. Bowley, c Garnett, b Brearley
	sented the police. CASE FOR THE CROWN.	duced into Russia, but, of course, when the passport went out of his hands it was impos-	Tunnioliffe, not out	H. R. Foster, c Kermods, b l'Anson
	The Solicitor-General, in opening the case, said he was directed by the Attorney-General to appear on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Brailsford was a journalist, and Mr. WCulloch was an actor. They were charged with having conspired together to obtain a passport to Russa by means of a faise declaration. It was the document to some one who would thus he the document to some one who.	Brailsord's statement that it was only his in- tention that contain literature should by the the duced into contain literature should by the the states and the state of the should be the was certainly made of it. Mr. M'Culloch was also seen, and his case (which was, no doub, true) was that in signing the should be the true on the state of the should be the person and the should be the should be the person of the should be the should be the should be the person of the should be the should be the should be the person of the should be the should be the should be the person of the should be the should be the should be the person of the should be the should be the should be the person of the should be the should be the should be the person of the should be the should be the should be the should be the person of the should be the should be the should be the should be the person of the should be the should	M.C.C. AND GROUND v. KENT.	Destry & Wraith, B Bready 1 Cuffs, & Working, B Bready 0 F. K. Forter, S Crando, B Chaire 0 M. K. C. Staching, b Station 0 V. S. C. Staching, b Station 1 Barlodger, not of. 1 Bird, C Worker, p Stations 3
ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.	Brailsford was a journalist, and Mr. M'Culloch was an actor. They were charged with having conspired together to obtain a passport to	acting on the request of Mr. Brailsford with a view to enabling him to pass it on to a third	In bright cold weather play was continued at Lord's this mora- g the club finishing off their innings with a lead of 94. Hulton the word's, and batted a hundred minutes before he was caught the wickst. Score :	Total
INTERESTING SPEECHES.	the document to some one who would thus be	What had been done in this case was cured H	KENT. SECOND INVISOR. standard Control (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	OXFORD UNIVERSITY v. GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND. This match was resumed at Oxford, today, with the not-outs Kenward and Weigal. Score: OXFORD UNIVERSITY.
TRIBUTES TO GREAT BRITAIN Tokio, May 23.	able to travel in Russia as a British subject, and to claim, under the passport, all the privileges and amenities always granted to a subject of King Edward. The charge was brought	lated to cause the greatest possible public and provide the providences, as seriously involve the relations between the two countries, and it might cause the arrangements more than the provided as between the the	Thompson	Xenward and Weigal. Bore: OXF02D UNIVERSITY. DIATOL DIATORNES. Fmart Instruct. Stoond Instruct. K. M. Carilale, e Knox, b Grace 12 b Bell. 16 E. L. Wright, b Knox. 24 not sub. G. T. Branzion, b Bell. 62
At the annual dinner of the Japan Societ yesterday evening, Gen. Terauchi, Ministe of War, replying for the Japanese Army t		countries, and it might ocupe the as between the A as to passports to be modified as between the A two countries. As regarded our own commercial F interests, it must be at once apparent to appoint F interests.	1. Binnup, or yrynwr, o 1. blibhenrodd,	E. L. Wright, b Knox
of War, replying for the Japanese Army t the toast proposed by Capit. Brinkley, for merly of the Royal Artillery, and editor o the "Japan Mail," declared that the Britis Army was inspired by the essential element	obtaining a passoor in this way, and for a fraudulent purpose, was calculated to cause great public mischief. So far as he knew, the facts of the case were not disputed. In the month of Orthone 1000 MG Bedicted more	angaged in foreign conflict, and had great		G. T. Braiston, b. Bell. 61 42. Wordly, 700 order, KEass O. T. Norris, Iwp. 5 Grace. 75 W. S. Bird, not 5, 6 Bell, 5 Grace. 15 H. G. Whathy, c. Bell, 5 Grace. 11 H. G. Whathy, c. Bell, 5 Grace. 11 H. G. Wathy, C. Bell, 5 Grace. 11 H. G. Wathy, C. Bell, 5 Grace. 11 H. G. W. Bern, 5 Marshall 15 H. C. W. Bern, 5 Marshall 14 Katima 10 Katima 1
the "Japan Mail," declared that the Britis Army was inspired by the essential element of the spirit of Bushido. The assurance an	facts of the case were not disputed. In the month of October, 1904, Mr. Brailsford was anxious to obtain from the Foreign Office pass- ports to afford opportunities to certain persons to travel in Russie for the nurvees of enceding	faith if it were found that put it was, therefore,	Total 229 Total 102 M.O.C. AND GROUND. 5 5 5 Brand, b Fielder 7 7 13 Thompson, b Fielder 13 35 35	F. A. Henley, o Stow, b. Marshall 15 B. C. W. Burn, b Marshall 4 Extras 19 Extras
of the spirit of Bushido. The assurance an confidence displayed by the Japanese i times of crisis was the result of their trus and faith in their powerful ally.	to travel in Russia for the purpose of spreading in the Czar's dominions literature of a certain character. He, therefore, asked Mr. M'Culloch if he would sign the necessary declaration, so	looked upon as a very grave matter, and it had been thought proper to bring it before the Court, and to ask the magistrate to commit the defen-	Thompson, b Fielder 13 A. P. Lucas, o Seymour, b Blythe 34 Capt. E. G. Wynyard, c and b Fairservice 4 W Lichaerood in c Day b Fairservice 5	Total
Admiral Saito, Secretary-General of th Ministry of Marine, who responded for th Navy, said that the British Navy had bee	that he might obtain a passport in his name.	dants for trial. The prosecution thought to ought to be brought home to the public that to lengage in traffic of this kind was not only dis-	Thempson, 5 Fields 15 A. P. Loza, 6 Ogencor, b Blyths 35 Capt. E. G. Wynyrd, 6 and 5 Fairservice 35 F. H. Lidenrood, 1m. O Day, 9 Fairservice 55 Murrell, 6 Rumphreys, 9 Fairservice 57 J. M. Hullon, 6 Huid, 9 Fielder 56 J. C. Harthy, 6 Huid, 9 Fielder 52 Burthell, 7 Linkert, and 64 Burthell Friedrach, and 64 Statestart, 19 (1998) 19 (1	W. G. GUNTLEMEN OF NUCLED. 12 H. D. Gross, C. Fanados, D. Uda 28 H. Martyn, b. Udai 28 V. Kasvis, D. Endy 38 V. Kasvis, D. Endy 5 V. Watch, S. M. Balay 5 V. Watch, D. Hendy 6 Rowshall, B. Henly 6 Rowshall, B. Balay 6 Rowshall, B. Balay 6
its teacher and the model on which it wa founded.	PROCEDURE FOR A PASSPORT.	Evidence was then called in support of this statement.	Vogler, b Fairservice	A. Marchal, b Henley 6 G. J. V. Weigal, o Bird, b Udal 94 Stow, ran out 28 R. M. Bell, st Bird, b Barn 11
M. Sonoda, formerly Consul-General i London, in proposing the toast of the Cab net, passionately declared that Japan woul	In the second place, he must have known that the object of Mr. Brailsford was to hand the passport over to some other person, who would represent himself to be M'Culloch, and	Christian of Templegardens.	SURREY v. WARWICKSHIRE.	N. A. Knor, not out
perish sooner than be conquered. Count Katsura, the Premier, said th world could thank the Anglo-Japanese all	thus obtain the protection afforded to a British	sentation of Mr. Dransford and that there was a named were friends of his, and that there was a no need for witness to have personal knowledge of them.—Cross-examined: Mr. Brailsford was a of them.—Cross-examined: Mr. Brailsford was a	GURREY . WARWICKSHIRE. Tough Hill wy dialad avroad in swahler was not quile gold shan cristen war search in this match at Kanaigen ji oday. The attentions when Harpes (4) and Bahar (10) dref. It near had been added in fifton minister linker was finaly the state of the state of the state of the state of the state the state of the st	THIS DAY'S RACING. YORK MEETING.
end of the struggle was far off, but th	must sign a declaration, and obtain some person —a banker, magistrate, barrister, physician,	of them.—Crossexamined: in: branched of the highest character, and would not, in witness's opinion, deliberately assist in ter-	and it runs had oven added in intern initiates had the set was initiated and the set of	1.45.—THE AINSTY BELLING STAKES of 100 sovs. T.Y.G. (for furiongs). Mr. S. Loster's Chon Kina, seed. St 131b
try to the last drop of their blood. The three years' existence of the alliance had a clearly demonstrated its value that all se	Mr. Brailsford, therefore, induced Mr. Bertram	Personant Department in Downing-street, gave	I. Brune (Medman, b.Leen, See (Medman, b.Leen, See (Medman, b.Leen, See (Medman, b.Leen, See (Medman, Berger, See (Medman,	1.46.— CHES AINSTY BRILLING STAKES of 100 over. T.T.G. Hers Locasics (19): and (19)
tions of British politicians had expresse their satisfaction with it.	d document, so signed by Mr. M'Culloch, was taken to the Foreign Office on the 28th of	Other formal evidence having been given, the	Qualfs, lbw, b Less. 21 Baker, o Baker, b Hayes. 20 Lilley, lbw, b Hayes. 0 Whittle, o Hobbs, b Hayes 15	Winner trained by Owmer. Betting ("Sportsman"): Evens Chon Kins, 11 to 4 agest Fontenoy. 5 to 1 agest Freekled Face, and 10 to 1 agest any other. "Sporting Life": Same as above.
Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Mini ter, in the last speech of the evening, sai the events of the past few weeks showe	ports had to sign, and said he had no doubt that when Mr. Christian signed the document	and after some argument Sir Albert De Rutzen	Noorhouse, blees 3 Santall, not out 24 Lynes, hbw, b Hayes 0 Hargreave, b Lees 9 Extmas 14	Grass Cat made thermaning to the distance, when Chon Kina took the lead, and won by three-quarters of a length; head divided second and third; Freekled Face was fourth. To-morrow's programme will be found on page 3.
that the alliance was a great factor in restricting the area of hostilities.—Reuter.	he acted in perfectly good faith. It was not suggested for a moment that Mr. Christian knew for what purpose the passport was to be used. It would be seen from the regulations he	The manager then explained, through an in-		BATH MEETING
GERMANY AND RUSSIA. REMARKABLE RUSSIAN COMMENT.	had just read that every precaution was taken to prevent anyone but respectable British sub-	have visited with it many large towns besides	Total	3.0.—THE DYBRIAM PARE PLATE at 100 errs. One miles Copie, Forester i addy Drake, prof. 64 100(20, Dillow) 1 Mr. 05. Thurnby's Aggressor, örrs, bet 80(Mr. Thurnby) 2 Mr. 07. M. 20, Blanger Stores Mrk Ully, 2075, 684 (Baddan) 3 Betting ("Sportman"): 6 to 1 agei Lady Drake, 11 to 10 aget Aggresor, and 10 to 3 aget Break Mart Blay.
(FROM OUE CORRESPONDENT.) St. Petersburg, May 18. Professor Mendeleyeff, the world-renowne	jects being granted passports as British subjects. The act of the defendants was a deliberate one, and they must have known at the	Other evidence having been given, the case was adjourned for a fortnight.	Hoba, c and b Hargreave 40 Hayes, b Quaife	Betting ("Sportsman") : 6 to 1 aget Lady Drake, 11 to 10 aget Aggressor, and 9 to 4 aget Sweet Mart Illy. IMPORTANT SCRATCHINGS:
Russian chemist, has declared to a membe of the staff of the "Petersburgskaya Gazeta that the political movement in the Russia	Office and deceiving the Minister of State who	OFFERTORIES AND INCOME TAX. VICTORY FOR POOR INCUMBENTS.	Total	We are officially informed by Measrs. Weatherby of the follow- ing scratchings :
seminaries is being fostered and fed by Ge many:"Such a movement can be only Germany's advantage, for the whole of Ge	who had international arrangements with England for the mutual advantage of the	The Rev. Z. H. Turton, of St. Mary's, South- down, Great Yarmouth, won a notable victory for poor incumbents over the Income Tax Com- tor poor incumbents over the Income Tax Com-	ESSEX v. DERBYSHIRE. The weather was again doll at Leyton this morning, and very poople were present to see Esser continue their innings.	a.m. to-day). Oaks Stakes, KpsomSaint's Bay and Muskerry (at 9 a.m. to day). Grand Stoeplechase, AutenilKarakoul. Grand Hurdle Bace, AntenilGeneral Oronje and Dumbaries Castle.
many understands very well that Russia	THE SIGNATURE.	tor poor incumments over the income fact contri- missioners in Mr. Justice Channell's court, to-day. The point was whether gilts from the offertory to inadequately remunerated dergymen were taxable. The Commissioners, who have had several skirmishes with provincial clergy.	ESSEX v. DERBYSHIRE. The weakler was again dall at Leyton this morning, and very people arey present to see states continue that indices. Warren and Bestwick bowled. At 60 finamphrise standings or cought Presenta. Turner (older Mediaday and began in andent style. Möchaley also played will. At 56 Guptts, a bet de annuel and later conditions was tried.	Grand Hurdle Eace, AnteniiGeneral Cronje and Dumbarten Castle. BILLIARDS.
further development. It is to Germany's tarest to weaken Russia by internal di orders. If German diplomacy is apparent	that the passport in question went into the	had several skirmisnes with provincial clergy	DEBBYSHIRE, T. G. Wright o Tramlin, b Backanham	In the match between Roberts and Stevenson the scores at the end of yesterday's play were:
on Russia's side, then that may be construe as a sign that German diplomacy is awa that Russia will emerge from its officulti with comparatively little damage. This is n	it never went into the possession of Mr M'Culloch. Mr. Brailsford's object in applying to Mr. M'Culloch was to enable him to get passport to be used for someone else. The	able.	L. G. Wright, o Termin, DER FUHIRE. J. G. Moliferre, 5 Yemin, Backenham, 19 G. A. Ollivierre, 5 Yemin, 19 E. M. Akenot, 5 Yemin, 37 Neetham, 6 Freeman, 5 Treamin, 33 A. E. Layten, o Turner, b Treamin, 112	Stevenson reached his points with an unfinished break of 163.
		the decision in person, argued that the gift was	E. M. Ahkerde, b. Tremin	MONEY MARKET THIS DAY. LATEST MOVEMENTS.
and you can print it, if you wish; it is a the same to me." Professor Mendeleyeff o cupies such a high position in scienti circles at home and abroad that his remar	affixed to it on the 14th of November. At the bottom of the passport appeared the alleged signature of Mr. M'Culloch, but, so far as could be accertained, that was not Mr. M'Culloch'	B because he was poor, but would not have done	Bestwick, not out 4 Extras 6 Total 367	(THE TAPE PRICES WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 2). City Office, 28, Threadneedle-street, 2.30 p.m.
are all the more striking. THE OCEAN RACE.	port was that as soon as possible after the	so had they not been brother officers in the Army 20 years before; or C gave money to D be-	ESSEX. F. L. Fans, c. Humphriss, b. Bestwick	There is very little business doing in the Stock Exchange. Consols are steady. The changes in Foreirn Government Securi-
NEWS OF THE SUNBEAM. New York, May 23. The steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm reports	this signature upon it. He could not as the state of the signature in the signature is the signature is the second not set of the se	had D not lived 20 years in the town, and been t of a blameless character. To take cognisance of the existence of the second factor would make every charitable gift assessable for income tax.	Lev. P. Gillingham, b Warren 19 Pressna, c Ausphrise, b Warren 9 Eussell (S.), b Bostwick 8 A. J. Turner, not out 66 Extras 8	ties are confined to a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ in Japanese 1902 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in Spanish, and a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ in Peruvian De- ferred and ditto Preferred.
wireless telegraphy that she passed Lo Brassey's yacht Sunbeam, one of the co	d in Russia the holder might be asked to sign hi name at any time. His signature would, ourse, be compared with that on the passport		Extras	Home Railways are slightly dull. Brighton Deferred, Midland Preferred, North-Eastern, and South-Western Deferred are ‡ lower, and North British ‡.
petitors in the ocean yacht race, at 1.40 y terday morning, in latitude 40.39 N., lon tude 55.55 W., being 817 miles east of San	port was handed by Mr. Brailsford to some	ition: but "a gift to a poor person while in occu- ition, but a benefice which is also poor." The appeal was herefore allowed with costs, his lordship pointing out that Mr. Turbon had saved the country expense by appearing in	SUSSEX v. LEICESTERSHIRE. The weather at Brighton this morning was more genial, but here was only a small attendance when Vine (16) and Killick (13	
HookReuter. GRAND DUKE'S DAUGHTER DEA	until I cordary zota or this year.	saved the country expense by appearing in	SUSSEX v. LEICESTERSHIRE. The weaker as Brighton this morning was more genial, bu here was only a small standance when Yine (10 and Killok (13 emmed the Sharest inning equinat Jayas and Odel). Nearly haf an hour classed before the hundred was reached. Gill and Yithched the nock up the buwling, but at 110 Cos was tried for Withched. Score : LEUCENTERSHIRE.	have declined 2, Louisville, Southern Pacific, and Erie 14, ditto Preferred, Illinois Central, and Southern 1, New York Ontario 14, and others
St. Petersburg, May 23. Princess Natalie, the youngest daughter the Grand Duke Constantine, died to-day	of the Hotel Bristol, St. Petersburg. In that	ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.	Withmand. Score C. J. & de Turner, Latrocarization 1 C. J. & Wood, e best, b last 3 Withmand, C. O. C. Markow, and the state 3 Withmand, C. O. C. Markow, and the state 3 Withmand, C. O. Markow, and the state 3 Withmand, C. O. Markow, and the state 3 Withmand, S. C. Markow, and the state 3 Withmand, State, and the state 3	ferred 14. As regards Canadian Railways, Cana- dian Pacific has fallen 2, Grand Trunk Ordinary
meningitis.—Central News. SNOWSTORM IN MARS.	was apparently in the possession of the instru- ment causing the explosion. He was foun- to have been living at the hotel in the nam	Justice Darling and a common jury heard an action brought by Miss Ethel Carrie Thomas,	Knight, c Reif, b Goldis	and ditto Third Preference 4, and ditto Second Preference 4. Foreign Railways are steady. South African Mining Shares have become dult
According to a "Standard" telegra from Flagstaff (Arizona), Professor Low	of M'Culloch. He was passing as a Britis m subject, although he was a Russian. The Russian police found among the remains of this man, who was killed by the force of the ex-	against Mr. Chas. Frohman and Mr. A. E. Gatti, proprietors of the Vaudeville Theatre, for damages for alleged breach of contract.	Jayres, b Cox. 1 GHI, o Butt, b Cox. 0 A. E. Davis, b Tate 55 W. W. Odell, not out 6 Krizes 21	Among Rhodesiane, Chartered is 3-32 lower, and
reports that the first winter snowstorm Mars took place on May 19. Snow has fall over a vast area surrounding the old pol	n plosion, a passport which had been issued of r October 28 in the previous year to Mn	to play the part of the Gibson Girl in the "Catch of the Season." After several weeks' rehearsal	Total	Rhodesian Banket 15. West Australians are steady. Ric Tinto has given way 1.
PENDING ELECTION.	to suggest that either of the detendants, bein Englishmen, passed the document on to thi	on the 30th plaintiff received a note to the effect that her engagement would be terminated in a	C. B. Fry, b Jayes 50 Vine, not out 62 Killick, not out 108 Extras 14	SUPPOSED SHIPPING DISASTER 128 PASSENGERS MISSING. A telegram from Calais to-day says It is
YORKS (WHITBY). Interest is still largely centred in the prot- which has been made against the adoption of A	to some person other than the one to whom st it was granted. Although he could not say-	¹ plained that there were several members of the company who were returning, and that it was	Total	now eight days since the barque Cousing Reunis, of St. Servan, left that Channel port for Newfoundland with 128 French fishermen as passengers. Nothing has since been heard of
Neel Buxton (R.), because of his connection we the brewing firm of Truman, Hanbury, a Buxton. Much indignation is felt by Radic	h port was handed over to this man, yet if and abuse of this kind was tolerated it must, of	fination blance dismissal was	GLOUCESTERSHIRE v. NOTTS. The oversights not-oits, Godeall (20) and Brown (19), continued this tinnings ab Bristol, to-oits, Roorts. NOTTS. A. O. Jones, o Godeall (b) & Hargina	Many families of fishermen have gone into
at the protest, as several temperance enthusia have expressed their readiness to support h Baxton.	a personal and the Hotel Bristol on Januar	THE DOVER-CALAIS SERVICE. Another turbine steamer is to be added to the	A. O. Jonas, e Goodsell, b Huggins	The annual meeting of the South African Color
M. J. J. HENNER'S HEALTH. M. Henner, the French painter, whose heal somet to be improving, has had a severe	25th lass just a month before the explosio occurred. On his arrival he gave his passpoor to the hotel proprietor for the purpose of havin th it placed with the police authorities. He gave the part of the proprietor for the purpose of havin the placed with the police authorities. He gave the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry McONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of Arthur the parts of Arthur Henry Muir MCONICATION for the parts of A	t Dover-Calais service. The vessel is to be built in France.	R. S. Hemingway, o Jemop, b Dennett	Inistion Society will be held to morrow at Gros- venor House. Princess Christian, who is an hon member of the Executive Committee, has an enneed her intention of being present. The
over According to Dalziel, he was to hat it is taken to his native place in Alsace	re British subject, 37 years of age, and represente or that he was in Russia on private business. After the explosion there were communications by	The official journal of Buda Pesth publishes a decree of the council of Ministers to the effect r that the embargo laid on the export of food- stuffs on Avrust 10 last year, ceases from to- morrow,	Day, a branch by anvist Halian you the formation of the second s	ancounced her intention of being present. The costr will be taken by Lord Onslow, and among Lue speakers will be Sir Richard Solomon, of the Transvaal Legislative Council, and Dr. Par- jen, of the Rhodes Trust.
		oses only. Fair Use relie	THOORITISH LIBRARY	BOARD, ALL RIGHTS RESER

Editor. (May 22, 1905). THE PASSPORT CASE, PROSECUTION AT BOW-STREET, SIR E. CARSON'S STATEMENT (Sir Edward Carson re. British passports for Russian bombers). The Globe.

TRANSCRIPT

THE PASSPORT CASE.

PROSECUTION AT BOW-STREET.

SIR E. CARSON'S STATEMENT.

At Bow-street to-day Mr. Henry Noel Brailsford, of Well Walk, Hampstead, and Mr. Arthur Henry Muir M'Culloch, of Bolton-terrace, Lovaine-crescent, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Berwick-street, Manchester, appeared before Sir Albert De Rutzen on summonses charging them with unlawfully conspiring with other persons unknown to obtain a passport by falsely stating that it was to be used by one of them for the purpose of travelling in Russia, whereas it was intended to be falsely and fraudulently used by some other person, thus endangering the peaceful relations existing between the English and Russian nations.

The Solicitor-General (Sir Edward Carson), Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Sutton supported the summons on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. J. A. Simon appeared for the defendants. The Earl of Desart, the Director of Public Prosecutions, occupied a seat on the Bench, near counsel's box. Superintendent Quinn and Detective-Inspector M'Carthy, of Scotland Yard, represented the police.

CASE FOR THE CROWN.

The Solicitor-General, in opening the case, said he was directed by the Attorney-General to appear on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Brailsford was a journalist, and Mr. M'Culloch was an actor. They were charged with having conspired together to obtain a passport to Russia by means of a false declaration. It was to enable them, or either one of them, to supply the document to some one who would thus be able to travel in Russia as a British subject, and to claim, under the passport, all the privileges and amenities always granted to a subject of King Edward. The charge was brought under the common law, it being considered that obtaining a passport in this way, and for a fraudulent purpose, was calculated to cause great public mischief. So far as he knew, the facts of the case were not disputed. In the month of October, 1904, Mr. Brailsford was anxious to obtain from the Foreign Office passports to afford opportunities to certain persons to travel in Russia for the purpose of spreading in the Czar's dominions literature of a certain character. He, therefore, asked Mr. M'Culloch if he would sign the necessary declaration, so that he might obtain a passport in his name. Mr. M'Culloch must have known that the passport was not for himself, as he had no intention of travelling in Russia.

PROCEDURE FORA PASSPORT.

In the second place, he must have known that the object of Mr. Brailsford was to hand the passport over to some other person, who would represent himself to be M'Culloch, and thus obtain the protection afforded to a British subject. According to the regulations of the Foreign Office, persons applying for a passport must sign a declaration, and obtain some person —a banker, magistrate, barrister, physician, surgeon, or notary—to verify that declaration. Mr. Brailsford, therefore, induced Mr. Bertram Christian, a member of the Bar, to verify the declaration made by Mr. M'Culloch. The document, so signed by Mr. M'Culloch, was taken to the Foreign Office on the 28th of October. The Solicitor-General read the form of the declaration which applicants for passports had to sign, and said he had no doubt that when Mr. Christian signed the document he acted in perfectly good faith. It was not suggested for a moment that Mr. Christian knew for what purpose the passport was to be used. It would be seen from the regulations he had just read that every precaution was taken to prevent anyone but respectable British subjects being granted passports as British subjects. The act of the defendants was a deliberate one, and they must have known at the time that they were deceiving the Foreign Office and deceiving the Minister of State who was doing his duty towards the King. They were also deceiving the Russian Government, who had international arrangements with England for the mutual advantage of the citizens of

both countries.

THE SIGNATURE.

The passport was eventually granted in the name of M'Culloch. There could be no doubt that the passport in question went into the hands of Mr. Brailsford. So far as was known, it never went into the possession of Mr. M'Culloch. Mr. Brailsford's object in applying I to Mr. M'Culloch was to enable him to get a passport to be used for someone else. The passport was taken to the Russian Consulate in London, and the vise [visa] of the Consulate was affixed to it on the 14th of November. At the bottom of the passport appeared the alleged signature of Mr. M'Culloch, but, so far as could be ascertained, that was not Mr. M'Culloch's signature. One of the regulations on the passport was that as soon as possible after the receipt of the document the holder should write his signature upon it. He could not say who attached the signature to this passport, but it was clearly signed by the person who intended to use it, the reason being that while travelling in Russia the holder might be asked to sign his name at any time. His signature would, of course, be compared with that on the passport, and any difference would be noticed. The passport was handed by Mr. Brailsford to some other person, and nothing more was heard of it until February 25th of this year.

THE HOTEL BRISTOL EXPLOSION.

On that date there was an explosion of a bomb, or an infernal machine of some kind, at the Hotel Bristol, St. Petersburg. In that explosion a man who was staying at the hotel was apparently in the possession of the instrument causing the explosion. He was found to have been living at the hotel in the name of M'Culloch. He was passing as a British subject, although he was a Russian. The Russian police found among the remains of this man, who was killed by the force of the explosion, a passport which had been issued on October 28 in the previous year to Mr. M'Culloch. He would be very sorry, indeed, to suggest that either of the defendants, being Englishmen, passed the document on to this man, whoever he was, but they passed it on to some person other than the one to whom it was granted. Although he could not say because there was no evidence—that the passport was handed over to this man, yet if an abuse of this kind was tolerated it must, of course, be because of a very grave danger. It appeared that the man in the possession of the passport arrived at the Hotel Bristol on January 25th last, just a month before the explosion occurred. On his arrival he gave his passport to the hotel proprietor for the purpose of having it placed with the police authorities. He gave the name of Arthur Henry Muir M'Culloch, a British subject 37 years of age, and represented that he was in Russia on private business. After the explosion there were communications between the Russian and English Governments, and the Foreign Office made enquiries as to how it was a Russian subject was allowed to use a passport issued to a British subject.

MR. BEAILBPORD'S ADMISSIONS.

Mr. Brailsford evidently became aware that inquiries were being made, for on March 17 he sent the following letter to Detective-Inspector M'Carthy, of Scotland Yard:—"Dear sir,—I hear you are investigating the affair of the M'Culloch, Halley, and Malloch passports. They were all obtained by me, and these three gentlemen had no knowledge whatever of what subsequently became of them, or of the use for which they were destined. Should you require further information as to my share in the matter it is at your disposal." Detective-Inspector M'Carthy called upon Mr. Brailsford, and the latter told him he was asked by a person who was on the Continent at one of the European centres, and who was connected with the Russian revolutionary movement, to obtain some passports. He agreed to do so, after receiving a definite promise that they should only be used for peaceful propaganda purposes. He understood that to mean the introduction of certain literature into Russia. He (the Solicitor- General) ventured to suggest that a more dangerous method of assisting the revolutionary movement in a friendly foreign country could not be conceived. He accepted entirely Mr. Brailsford's statement that it was only his intention that certain literature should be introduced into Russia, but, of course, when the passport went out of his hands it was impossible for him to control the improper use which was certainly made of it. Mr. M'Culloch was also seen, and his case (which was, no doubt, true) was that in signing the document he was acting on the request of Mr. Brailsford with a view to enabling him to pass it on to a third person.

DISCREDITABLE BUT CRIMINAL.

What had been done in this case was calculated to cause the greatest possible public mischief. It might, in certain circumstances, seriously involve the relations between the two countries, and it might cause the arrangements as to passports to be modified as between the two countries. As regarded our own commercial interests, it must be at once apparent to anyone that people who had legitimate business in Russia—particularly at a time when Russia was engaged in foreign conflict, and had great domestic troubles—might be suspected of bad faith if it were found that passports were being trafficked in in this way. It was, therefore, looked upon as a very grave matter, and it had been thought proper to bring it before the Court, and to ask the magistrate to commit the defendants for trial. The prosecution thought it ought to be brought home to the public that to engage in traffic of this kind was not only discreditable, but was a criminal matter. Evidence was then called in support of this statement.

THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Bertram Christian, of Temple-gardens, stated that he signed the passports on the representation of Mr. Brailsford that the parties named were friends of his, and that there was no need for witness to have personal knowledge of them.-Cross-examined: Mr. Brailsford was a man of the highest character, and would not, in witness's opinion, deliberately assist in terrorism. Mr. H. S. Martin, a clerk in charge of the Passport Department in Downing-street, gave evidence as to the issue of the passports in question.

Other formal evidence having been given, the manager of the Hotel Bristol in St. Petersburg was called. Mr. Simon objected to his evidence, and after some argument Sir Albert De Butzen decided to allow it.

The manager then explained, through an interpreter, the nature of the explosion, and produced the passport in the name of M'Culloch, found on the deceased man. According to the vises on the passport, the holder appeared to have visited with it many large towns besides St. Petersburg.

Other evidence having been given, the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

Dr. David Soskice. (Jun. 02, 1905). WITH FATHER GAPON, HIST STORY OF THE MASSACRE, SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS. The (London) Daily News.

THE DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1905. 7 TOGO'S SIGNAL ALFONSO'S ESCAPE. WITH FATHER GAPON. PIGMIES ARRIVE. PICTURES IN PARLIAMENT. CAREFULLY PREPARED OUTRAG HIS STORY OF THE MASSACRE. THE KING TO SEE THEM. "DESTINY OF OUR EMPIRE DEPENDS UPON THIS SEVERAL ARRESTS. SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS. WHAT THEY ARE REALLY LIKE-THE HOUSE AND THE MOTOR, ACTION." (By Dr. David Soskics.) b struck me most of all during those days," said Father Gapon to me, "was viour of the women. The courage they l while under the fire of the soldiers. replendia folicity with the men was tonshing. It was not in tens or the morement and DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER BOMB The African forest pigmies arrived safely is ondon yesterday, and last night they slept is eds for the first time in their lives. To-mor ALLEGED BREACH OF FAITH, ADMIRAL KILLED BY FIRST SHOT. (From Our Own Corr bably, they will have an audi-sty the King. PARIS. Th DEMAND FOR SHARPER PUNISHMENTS. ander the hre of the soluters d solidarity with the men was g. It was not in tens or ey joined the movement and on to the Ozar, but in thou-thousands, en masse-almost of the usual igr atest repo ce, fifteen ments of t " type has been written about these ag little folk. They have been de as more wild animals, dull and stupi JAPANESE OFFICER'S DESCRIPTION OF BATTLE. King Alfo to the Qua victime INQUIRY NEXT SESSION. of t in ap , more like monkeys than men in less bright than the gorilla in im and possessed of no language bey ocen ve. the wounded a constables. The other, uding in the front row at the point where the umbered many thousand a the corner 9 Rue de Trow a message to his men on the opening o tile of the Soa of Japan, as he calls it the destiny of our Empire depends upor ian." How thoroughly they respondes all the Admiral has already told us. rail Focklersahm, we now learn, we his comment and men wore determined that not a shi hould escape, and were resolved not to rela-heir efforts until our auccess was complete. Our ships always kept ahead of the enemy and the battle was resumed at nine on Sunda morning, nine miles to the east of Chyupyo law WESTMINSTER, Thursday Night. re intervals the House emerges from its uttural noi those of inn, at the ', mebred worner's, bo Rus de Kivoli, a. 'from the Opers. burst some twenty yards bohl is wish the King and the Fre' and buckabc-hit the horse hundier and Garnier, who were 'he King's carriag. The h '4 plunged, and triod to ''timesiers. C' nt dark eyes of Father Gapon gre ing in dirt. y are nothing of the kind, writes one of presentatives, who spent a couple of with them yesterday afternoon The and e ject of genuine human interest. This was the case this afternoon, when Mr. Cathcart Wason He was sil nt for awhile; pened in the Bay. The fight lasted all day, and it was the enemy suffered the heaviest los Russians seemed quite unpreserve ought up the administration of the Me Act of two years ago and fastened e sposal to reduce Mr. Gerald Balfour's as yesterary atternoon. Incy y not becautiful to the eye nor plea-sense of smell. But they are quite o of repulsive in appearance, and, ien they can be brightened up into heir faces wear a merry look which s conning ex-he Japanese. housand Russians, it is estimated ad upwards of 4,000 are prisoners in ber two w hat The Russians seemed quite unprepare untrained to repel night attacks. Duri first attack in the dark they showed searchlights, which frustrated the attack clearly gave us the location of their knowledge which brought us groups he alary Mr. £100 (finally on and buckshot-Schneider and Garr by the King's car-icked, and plunged, held in. Captain of the escort of Cu 2100 (finally, however) a fierce attack Long, the author a and at las Mr. Long if not d practica. or of the Act a merry That the se officer's description of the battle h with great interest. It gives us more than results, and shows Russians failed. - which language I am con-shows that they have our, a knowledge of icition of the var-ich they CRUISER BLOWN UP. ST. PETERSBURG, J Toxician filled. Toxician filled Toxician who has returned to the meral officer who has returned to the filled the following story is of the Tox Straits. a saturday morning a wireless mea-ger "The energy's separators is in field the anaral base, which the filled the Japanese slips, instruct-o clear for action. alons left the renderons and the castorn channel of the Tau meral more's digital of the Tau meral more's digital to the Tau or men sensed filled with inspira-tion state the anaral the south-a was rough and the torpedo heats to can to Taushima for helter, philing squadron, with the Takeshik the main squadron karned by a sage from the hean's course. the main squadron karned by a torar to Takina at channel of Thereupon the main squadron torar at the himsinian at one in a. The third kinisian arrived later the main squadron with the fill the size of the state shifts and the south-and the information at one in a division arrived later in the main squadron. 4 jun-ouge at the s. t of the bomb. ... off in all directions, he effort. The Republicans. the midatine cleared are ' machine cleared are ' a Republir ' a Republir ' aren are a set of the set of who has an Australian experience, spoke, I am bound to say, with some asperity. He charged Mr. Long directly with breach of faith ce had grown p ring had spres still. and deep his high News has been received here that the uiser Izumrud has reached Vladi Plodge-keeping is a delicate topic just now, and Mr. Long, who is not familiar with the angelic mood, hotly resented the charge. out the journey up the Than slept in the saloon and paid arney up to he saloon and paid no need w country to which they when the ship reached its and they found that the h, Mogani, the chief, gave to their loin-clothes, John song angelic mood, hotly resented the charge. What really happened was this. It will be remembered that throughout the debates on the Motor-car Act the then President of the The Co The Commander of the Izumrud blew the cruiser up to preven to the hands of the enemy.-Ex RUSSIAN AND JAP CASUALTIES if from gan, my local Government Board strongly oppose peed limit. But the House was against and after a private interview he cons RUSSIAN AND JAP CASUALTIES. TOKIO, May 31. The Russian losses in the great naval bat revariously estimated at from seven to ni thousand, excluding prisoners. The total Japanere canalties in the battle the Sea of Jäpan were under eight hundred. Bouten came up to Charing-a. And there, for the and after a private interview he consented to give the local authorities power to fix such a limit, and to insert that provision in the Bill. But, having given the undertaking and ver-bally made it good, he proceeded to nullify it in practice by issuing an order recommending local authorities not to impose a speed limit HIS MAJESTY'S COOLNESS. any sign of alarm. The King glanced at the scene of the explosion two ladies asserted themselves. y refused to ride in the same s the four men. ething pathetic about these two ck women. One can see it in ng ceased I stood up, a the _____ ag glance. stood up t he that he was in practice by issuing an order recommending local authorities not to impose a speed limit of ten miles or under for specific districts, but to rely on the power of checking nurderous motorists through the first section of the Act, which deals with furious driving. This was confessed both by Mr. Long and Mr. Ballour, and the House could not but TOGO'S SEVENTH AND EIGHTH REPORTS. hose horse has seen as hurt, and asked him if he was hurt, assed in the space of a couple of); upon which, on the order of the plice, whose carriage preceded the secont of Cuirassiers closed in, and miner drove off at increased speed All th ily las ead at my for I felt horro

say. iddle of last week the police at a Spanish Anarchist, named is way across the frontier Paris-

rarned that a Spanish Anarcmay, was on his way across the frontier and that he was believed to have possession. The police were ner

while, the alleged Anarchist is un and the contents of his bombs are at pal laboratory, in charge of M. Gira

aroused has suspicions. And so they have be taken into custody. Except a handkerchief spotted with ble and part of the contents of the bomb, noth in the way of a possible clue to the discovery

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They have by as Anarchin

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Cab

the crim... the spot. The Trade Unionists vail are bitterly complain zeal of M. Lépine's police has already-as far as I ha -about a hundred -acfinemen -acret

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-about iters in confinement ibed-by the secret p of them are Italian

The King

in his possession. The how many there were. The Anarchist was lodgings, and the de bombs in his baggage.

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that to me . . ."

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

"THE CABINET MINISTER."

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E. A. B.

Afte

JULIET'S HOUSE TO BE SOLD.

ROME, The

olley, only

We discussed the situation in the situation of the situat

ding their sense of propriety. ppodrome they have been given a note it. the sense of propriety. Mr. Balf Mr. Balf and they have been given a note it. the sense of the sense of the sense does not be sense of the sense does not sense of the sense Mr. Jeffra four little men. thich is in L how quickly they luxurious surround-

jolly-looking, little, old dog pass for an undersized man, riated a large sofs to himself hief, with a delicious air of the soon learned the way In white wollen knickers, weater, and black stockings, weith in lege crossed and on ristorius e his

ed to them, the four took no notice. Not irst, and all looked very atuga's ribs were tickled, h broke the ice. Matuga and talked freely. Very the friendly side of the or else At last

cond time until in-Mafanti Mengi tried end, but was shown the next cigarette ke again. A box of the table for them. it might next safe

when extended with ery much, until one watches, even the a ba and the sailo

gly qu He

in it during the meal. in it during the meal. ill make their first public ap-during on Monday. The Anthro

MELBA AS MARGARET.

she has too many dia able to feign the true trinket box, but wh be, her Mary

s to love-making, which is pretend on the stage.

her singing is sa licate shades of expri-

NAGARAK

C. W. J.

It is rathe

THE BRITISH LIBRARY BOARD, ALL RIGHTS RESER

THE CAPTURE OF A BRITISH STEAMER.

Ir. Balfour, and the House of ote it. Mr. Wason called it " ertinent action," and being call-Ir. Jeffreys, withdrew his hot was gross lied to by All can say is that it was most unfo Supposing—to take a capital authorities had been encourage Mr. Mr. where d limits in villa

Act, exist, and But Mr. Long Act, putting his o f app fr. L

magine. ouse was The fe On Cripps and Colonel Kenyon-rals like Mr. Soares and Mr theless, the automobilists a the House, and are represen-men like Mr. Arthur Stanle tagu, and Mr. Henry Norm. uce it.

, ato (og a verg Mr. Stanley, strings which have ter. Mr. Oripps challeng of to asy that the club had eve billed or otherwise punilated a monthe uffer in da been convicted of rechle and Mr. Stanley was silent. thought, too, these goald-doubtfully with the boome mineral with any string the some mineral

of st alt was to lock up a numbe ladies and gentlemen, s better for it. Mr. Lab

diversion. Apropas of noti told the story of his own who ran over a victim i This alarmed Mr. Laboucht to get rid of his dangerou covered on inquiry that in the habit of putting his path, and thus scenzed at rivate purse. Mr. Gerald Balfour had to mak

mreal, concession werful hostile fo ugh very t ate and po ed that whe not be proposed as a mere but that the Local Gove uld set of regu The H

14 1. nt that I a to let this mos automobilism to an average without adequa dustry run its course without adequa and that the device has had horrit results. If the Honso had divided on t of the question, Mr. Wason's propo

our Henry Campb-n if he could fix a day for The Home Secret n till M

NEW YORK, The As a result of the magistrate detection that detection that detection that detection that detection the magistrate detection that detection that detection that detection that detection the magistrate detection that detection the magistrate detection that detection the detection that detecti

Life, ous criticisma. The Tribuni I were allowed out on bail, and [A first account of the steempt on King meessary auto stion will be fought out in the Allonso was given in the Stop Press Edition of the well-kn an early date.-Central News. of reservedray's "Daily News."]

22 MANAGERS ARRESTED.

io. sides, the battle occupied two days and of, and our various divisions attacked the , who scattered in every direction, and

reach Vladivostok, but our officera Law C

ht o The third dive-main squadron. I second divisions, acc illa, changed to a in and t companie d the fourth headed slightly to the cas

course of this manœuvre the enemy ppeared to the southward, and at 1.45 enemy's fleet steamed up in double The Russian ships were numerous and in good order.

ADMIRAL TO HIS MEN

ted the battle flag and Ad d from the Mikasa: our Empire depends upo are all expected to do you

d silently to weigh the signi d. Our first and second div

ur hist and second div semy's starboard, whil in close touch with th all three moving in th the Svietlana was discovered 28th of May off Chekuten Bay, by the Niitaka and Otowa. by the Niitaka and Oto "The Aurora and Al have been sunk during

a the energy opened fire, sh fell short of our line, re opened and the battle ataining a heavy fire. Lept to the port side of ad in this formation we the coast of Kinshiu.

my headed to the we use accordingly. Fir-

w began firing vigorously parallel to the enemy

action. "Ont total canalities new estimated at 800. "An acarly the whole of the Japanese and the Russian Beet were engaged in the battle, its field greatly effended. Moreover, the weather being mixty, it was impossible to see more thun five milles. I was, therefore, usable that the set of the set of the set of the set of the daytings. Set all divisions under me, even in daytings. ded hotly. Our see parallel to the is movement completir Russian fleet. en attempting to bree over flotilla interrupte re, and they remaine llowing day, the Jap on at various distance of the to break more the to keep

OWERLESS TO ESCAPE.

 "Besides, the battle occupied tro days and block at various divisions attacked by the battle occupied tro days and some are still engaged in daties subsequent to some are still engaged in daties subsequent to to attack these of the for attack these of the for attack these of the rest on first data and the some days before the some are still engaged in daties and second the subsequent to to attack these of the for the data and the some days before the some are still engaged in daties and second the some days before the attack the some days before the some are still engaged in daties and second the some days before the attack the some days before the some are still engaged in daties and second the some days before the some are still to some days before the some data and the some days before the some data and the approximation and the some data and the approximation and the some data and the some data and the some data and the data and the some data and the some data and the some data and the data and the some data and the some data and the some data and the data and the some data an on all si

ance. arkness. Orders had attack when darkness flotillas, dividing into being kept up the whole

irated the first and second as of their searchlights, but liy executed, and ship of the Boro-rs of the Rus-

ight the enemy continued to

have been sunk during our torpetto attack on the night of 27th May. "Respecting the Zemtchug, mentioned in the list of sunken ships in the previous report, her fatte is uncertain, and her name has to be cancelled from the list pending reliable infor- conciled from the list pending reliance arrow in mains.
 "After all, eight battleahige, three arrow reling the King's stay.
 "After all, eight battleahige, three arrow reling the King's stay.
 "Might barree cast deferse insortiely in the King's stay.
 "My BAPTISM OF FIRE."
 King Alfense was high approximation to any start of the strengt on his life, his Mayley yressels tree observed, so that the whole Hus, "In arr ericeived my Bapting the default with a strengt on the King of start is the torregarding the damages of our fleet, the sub-strengt of the strengt on the King of start is the torregarding the damages of our fleet, the sub-strengt on the Strengt of the strengt on the King of start is the torregarding the damages of our fleet, the sub-strengt on the Strengt of the strengt on the King of start is the torregarding the damages of our fleet, the sub-strengt on the Strengt of the strengt on the strengt on the strengt on the strengt on the strengt of the strengt on the strengt of the strengt on the strengt on the strengt of the strengt on the strengt on the strengt on the strengt of the strengt on the strengt of the strengt on the strengt on the strengt of th anceuvred our ships so as t rallel to the north side of th our first division, which had ted position to the rear of ruiser Kasuga headed. ad now become very fierce, itleship Borodino was seen

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vidently telling on the ank herself. The second were transformed, and the Bouinui and containing the The Soliabia, according to ber survivers, the value of the second variable of the second variable and the second variable of the second variable of the second indiated, attack them, ishots ank about 3 p.m. been taken for a variable of the second variable of the set of the second variable of the second variable of the been taken for a variable of the second variable of the set of the second variable of the second variable of the second variable of the second variable of the second interval of the second variable of the second second variable of the second variable second variable of the second variable of

BOYCOTT OF A THEATRICAL CRITIC.

EARCHLIGHTS GIVE RUSSIANS AWAY.

The following telegrams have been t the Japanese Legation :

ral Togo's seventh ming of May 31st: m the reports of t he mo ist:

the reports on the values and , it appears that the Oslinbia, b damaged at the early stage of the 27th of May, left the line

battle of the 2rts on may, ank at 3 p.m. "The Siscoi Veliki, Admiral Nakhimoff, an Vladimir Mozomach, already suffered leavi at middy on May 26th, and at hight they are so changed by our destroyer and torped-obed facilities that they were completely put out of the second sec

action. "They were discovered the next mo drifting near Tsushima by our conv Chinana-maru, Yawata-maru, Ti

has knowing, politics, while, arrest, while, arrest, and the es. minicipal laborator, arrest, and the est than an hour afder the cost than an hour afder the cost arrest discussing the ever "the problem. The product arrest discussing the ever "the function of the ever "to function of the ever to function drifting near Tatahina by our converted murri, and Sadowara, but ank hoforo they Shinnao-maru, Yawata-maru, Tainan Shinnao-maru, Yawata-maru, Tainao Theosober 015 were taken up by the abore-matism 2015 were taken up by the abore-matism 2016 were taken

Dr. David Soskice. (Jun. 02, 1905). WITH FATHER GAPON, HIST STORY OF THE MASSACRE, SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS. The (London) Daily News.

TRANSCRIPT

WITH FATHER CAPON.

HIS STORY OF THE MASSACRE.

SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS.

Dr. David Soskice Writes, in. the London "Daily News"?'of June 2nd [1905 - Bloody Sunday]:

"What struck me most of all during those historic days," said Father Gapon to me, "was the behavior of the women. The courage they displayed while under the fire of the soldiers, and their splendid solidarity with the men, was really astonishing. It was not in tens or hundreds that they joined the movement and signed the petition to the Czar, but in thousands, tens of thousands, en masse-almost without exception! Nothing was more touching, than their faith in the righteousness of our cause."

The brilliant dark eyes of Father Gapon grew dim, and an expression of sadness passed across his face. He was silent for awhile; and the twilight gradually deepened in the room in which we were sitting.

"I especially remember two women who persisted in walking before me, in order to protect me from the bullets with their own bodies. I tried in vain to dissuade them, and at last I was obliged to ask some of the men to lead them away by force. I don't think they are living now...."

"Were there many killed?" I inquired.

"The best were killed. . ."

His pale facd had grown paler still, and deep lines of suffering had spread across his high forehead when he spoke again.

"They acted. In a fiendish way. People say that bugles gave the warning in other places but we were not warned they shot us down like dogs! Poor women-and children! The volleys foliowed each other without interruption--as if from machine guns. When the shooting began, my dear friend, Vassily, the chairman of our society, shouted to the people--'Lie down!'--and he himself fell. I also cried to them to lie down, and we all threw ourselves down upon the snow. When the firing ceased I stood up, and with a few others here and there, but the great masses of the first rows lay prostrate. I cried to them 'Stand up!" but they lay still. . . I could not understand. . . Why do they lie thee?. . . I looked, and saw that their arms were stretched lifelessly . . . and blood on the snow! Then I understood. . . . it was horrible. . . And my Vassily lay dead at my feet.

I felt horror creeping into my heart.

"It is wonderful that you escaped un hurt!" I ejaculated.

"It was a miracle. Indeed it was a miracle! That night before we had all sworn that we would reach the Czar or die! We knew that they would shoot at us, but we did not think of such wanton slaughter, and we had faith in our numbers and in our determination. We believed that if our blood was spilt it would prepair the ground far the triumph of our casse. When I stood up and saw those behind the rows of the dead--the procession stretched almost endlessly, it seemed, into the distance-I ordered the people to gather round me and to march forward. They wavered for awhile, some fled, but the mass went onward with me to find the Czar. Again we were stopped, and slashed at with-swords and fired upon by

the endless volleys. But nothing could break our determination until after the last volley, when I again stood up, unhurt, and found only two or three workmen able to rise with me. They pushed me into a by-street, and tore off my cassock; one of them drew scissors from his pocket and quickly cropped my hair; another, a poor ragged fellow, put his coat on me and his cap, and I was taken to the house of a friend who immediately shaved off my beard, and after that I went to G---. He is a good--a really noble man . . "

"I should have gone mad living through all that!" I remarked.

"Many have said that to me . . ."

We discussed the situation in Ruasla for many hours, and the prospect of the cause. For obvious reasons I cannot enter into the details of our conversation. I will only mention that Fatheer Gapon is as determined as ever to lead the people of Russia to their attack upon Czardom. But he does not believe that the eleventh hour has come.

"I amn pessimistic," he told me. "I do not believe in the possibility of an immediate general Insurrection. Before our cause can triumph much--very much blood will yet be spilt, and many lives sacrificed. Bot one thing is certain : that the upheaval cannot be smothered over by any power in the world. It will grow and spread till it swalles the worn-out regmine. And we must work for it!

Editor. (Mar. 13, 1906). FATHER GAPON'S BROTHER DROWNED, WASHED INTO THE SEA AT HASTINGS. Derby Daily Telegraph.

SECOND EDITION. TO-DAY'S POLICE NEWS THE SEVELE WEATHER

TENCIPAL BYE-ELECTION

ARTHUR H. DOMLEC

TRADES BALL, BURTON ROAD XT. MARCH 15.

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FRIAR GATE. THIRD EDITION. SPORTING. LONDON BETTING

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SPRING CLEANING. DAVIS & SC

THIS DAY'S MARKETS. DERBY CATTLE MARKET. In Start Start, Star MANCHESTER BETTING.

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TO DAY'S FR After nightfall

POOL PRODUCE. In 1 repetals, 10s. 9d.; No. Ma. M. Dest firm; March, Coffice inactive, Cocca

THE MUNICIPAL VACANCY IN BABINGTON WARD.

bruineas at fdis, fol. an Aris, 7d. ain days; fdie E. Buyers, 40s, 6jd. Heilters, 60s, 7jd. east

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THE NON-RENEWAL OF DERBY OFF-LICENSES.

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Str C. Nuga Bir C. Nuga and the chapel, for \$350. The

DERBY BANKRUPTCY COURT.

STABBING A SISTER.

THE FRHE TRADE CANDIDATES FOR THE CITY.

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City, Mr. Felig Sc and Mr. Gilasen Bowle vices. Lord Twend Admirative will word

tries connected with the Fluidling-General mail boats is interrupted. Berious changes is done at Fluidling and Dardrecia. A por Botterchan was flooded has evening, the can flowing. Considerable diamage was done.

Sering Consideration dimingle war door. THE NORTH WESTMORELAND ELECTION PETITION. LIDERAL MAJORITY INCREASED. PROCEEDINGS ARANDONED. Mr. Lief Jones increased his mightly to 5 aff Kezy law subdrawn file pottom.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

THE BANK DIFFICULT (Reuter's Service.) telegram says th The French de

FATHER GAPON'S BROTHER DROWNED

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PICKET BOAT CAPSIZED IN BANTRY

BAY, LOSS OF FOUR LIVES. Ameriation's Confliction,

DEATH OF SURAN ANT

leyes, the Prosi (Reuter's Service.)

IMPENDING RESIGNATION OF THE COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT. (Router's Service)

nd in an arroseous conclusion. 5 DULK OF CONNAUGHT IN GERE EAST AFRICA IS Service. (Receiver's Service.) "Isobalannaiger" easies those the D imph has arrived at Der os Salan. more growthed his Royal Highnone, who d from the ship with the Datches and from the ship with the Datches

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THE HIGH TIDES

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the high sea

SPECIAL EDITION.

REY BOARD OF GUARDIANS

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TO-DAY'S PARLIAMENT.

SHIPWRECK ON THE COAST. TWELVE LIN he two-masted donner inve been landed at R-ed with swelve mas, out the captain.

THE DEPEND WE DEPEND. THE PRESS AND THE NORTH RIDING COUNTY COUNCILS A DEADLOCK The deadland between the Press and the North Reling Council All Sectors and the Sectors Councy I all so report the nonethy meeting of the New Riding Coloration.

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AMUSEMENTS IN DERBY.

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THE DERBY DAILY TELEGRAPH, TUENDAY, MARCH 13, 1906.

SON

Editor. (Mar. 13, 1906). FATHER GAPON'S BROTHER DROWNED, WASHED INTO THE SEA AT HASTINGS. *Derby Daily Telegraph*.

TRANCRIPT

FATHER GAPON'S BROTHER DROWNED.

WASHED INTO THE SEA AT HASTINGS.

The foreigner washed from groyne at Hastings on Sunday evening and drowned is stated by the Eastbourne police Serge Gapon, the Russian, who claimed a brother Father Gapon. A week ago- the man was charged Eastbourne with being drunk and disorderly, and was recommended to be expelled under the Aliens Act. He was removed to Lewes Prison, but was released Sunday. The man returned to Eastbourne, and intimated that was going to Folkestone or Dover see the Russian Consul. At Hastings he was seen holding to the railings defying the waves. Gapon then walked down the steps, and wave came and washed him away. Gallant efforts were made to rescue the man, but when the body was recovered life was extinct. Editor. (Mar. 31, 1906). WHO WAS "MARIE DERVAL"? (The death of revolutionary Helene de Krebel). The London Daily News.





Our Special Cor

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SCENE AT THE INFIRMARY

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ST. PETERSBURG,

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the House of Lords re dor asked if the Gove the House any information since the in-ation that reached them yesterday as to tate of affairs in Natal.

affairs in Natal. of Eigen said he had received a tele-the Governor of Natal, which ex-ome detail the circumstances pre-entoness by court-martial upon the second second second second second second be the murders which ruary. He would read the

SIR H. MCCALLUM EXPLAINS

raw artial is use sentens, uses he proposes, usult the vise such uself d that the and wa

EVIDENCE CONCLUSIVE

nest earn-(the evidence agains. t for information of Executive receipt of your telegram of yes requested the Prime Minister to the telephone management with had been final for tenotions at her regreted that he could not at her regreted that he could not tenotions, which had instruct. he rogretted that maion of executions, which after full and deliberate differ full and deliberate ison would oblige r ison preroj and o caero. letters patent, ich I had signed, t said that as a ion was inv ditutional question was bliged if I would give hi This I did, upon which in writh he wi

minute: vollency has thought it necessary tions to suspend executions which 1 by Executive Council, and ap-carried out op Friday next, I feel solution of the optimised of the store, and I beg to tender my re-colleagues are unanimous un sup-what, under the present circum-on' them most important consti-on'

ion." Iship has only directed me to sur us in order to have my furthe I replied to the Prime Minister a

he has replied as follows :

lied as follows: to cause your Excellency in h my colleagues, will retain was to communication is being made State for the Colonies my opinion matter affecting most urgent I frust there eceiving reply to your com

t with the additional facts contained am your lordship will see your way pe objection. I am afraid that very Mi ag will be excited in the Colony by mi

ORD ELGIN'S DECISION

sty's Government have elegram, and have sent a r m 19th March, No. I, giving full idual guilt of each sequen high I doubt not that th the de hands

RICHMOND, March 30. rdance with orders originally given umber of natives gathered here to

y to witness the execution Sub-Inspector Hunt. Not been given them as to we not taken place. In stilly convened meeting of yet i have hast ly convened meeting of white pe-old, and adopted a resolution der the executions should be carried or that the ex FEELING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DURBAN, March 30. oreom, K.C., and Mr. Hathorn, K.C., abers of the Legislative Assembly, ex-roval of the intervention of the Colo-Mr. Mor press appr nial Office

welve natives, but he large hedy of public equinon takes the opposite over very strongy. Mr. Norecom mantana that there was not sufficient justification for trying the natives of bourtsmarthi, and that they should have been indicated justification for trying the source of the strong spinon, the effect of nor Imperial indevention will not be migrations, but will above the natives dhat the King is interested The "Times of Natil" ways - I is better for the Imperial Government to willdraw its toopa from South Africa than that their pre-sence should be made the excess for the Im-peration of the develop as a brucherhood of free nations, or we must face the decay and dis-ruption of the Empire

Larer.

work much us may explore of the Empire'. Wireless in the owner water matters in the hands of Natal word immediate the set of the the set of t CAPETOWN, March 30.

CAPE---According to the "Cape of Natal will be endorsed mously by English and Dui policy, unwisdom, and da mously attitude, it Af ted the Home Govern d that Natal's retro

BLOEMFONTEIN, Ma end," discussing the Nat The no present ex order " of Sche

NO JURISDICTION

To the Editor of "The Daily New

Will.LIAM W int-park, Lee, Kent, Massi

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

EXPEDITION STOPPED BY COLONIAL OFFICE.

a replied to the Vrime areas rith the greatest repret that I have bore minute. I should feel may be an analysis, who in January last rose on the num-your celleagues and yourrelf will re-blist I am making further communic at Ahous, was a topped by telegraphic orders at the Secretary of State for the Color from London after it had processed up the di-Benue, and had, in fact, reached the cannys to Benue, and had, in fact, reached the cannys had

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

ing t and resorved to be a commission to investig estimat Mitchell, addres ention, favoured the min where the owners word and employ union men, therear they would p ey would pay an He had no dou he central distric West Whetever tany would pay in aurance of 3 cents per ten. He had no doubt that half the tonnage in the central district would pay the advance. The Convention of the United Mineworkers has adopted a resolution permit-ting the miners to sign the 1903 scale wherever as given a graphic account sperionees. After the ex-

fered by the mineowners,-Reuter, GREENSBURG (PENN.), March negardiess of the action of Convention, 8,000 men emplo-tuines have decided to cont pits of the Keystone and Ja who have agreed to

NEW YORK, March 30. The coalowners declare that if the wage in-crease detmanded is granted it will be necessary to raise the price by 5a, a ton. Both sides are very determined, and the mineowners are firm in their intention not to allow Mr. Rocevelt to interrene, as he did in 1003. Laffer Th

Laffan. WILKESBARRE (PENNSYLVANIA), March 30.

It is the belief of the business community here that the minowwards and the men will reach an agreement, and that the suspension of work will be short.-Reuter.

WASHINGTON, March 30. WASHINGTON, March 30. Mr. Winder, Chairman of the Bituminon operators' Association, has telegraphed ir. Roosevelt requesting him to appoint ammission to investionate matters beginner. eat the flesh of c out's ris-manner Operators' Association, of Sub. Commission to investigate matt lives of the scale of wages to be paid, will be that a Commission should be administer outlis, compel the e-out to Prous

administer oaths, compel witnesses, and report to its findings on matters of The hourage of harvers of the and the recom-mendations. Mr. Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, and Mr. Robbins, the largest coal-evener in the Pittourg district, have sent a joint telegram to Mr. Rossever lasering that half the tonnage in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois is produced by operators who are willing to pay the com-promise scale demanded. promise and The Pres

in Wus that a strike shall to do all in his power subject was discussed at to-day. It is evident that is held at the White House

SUPERANNUATION DEFICIT.

THE ACTUARIES' REPORT ON THE MIDLAND FUND.

REDUCED PENSIONS ADVISED.

rious and immediate danger, which, if a remain uncontrolled, must eventually the collapse of the fund. We cannot fact too carnesily upon the attention ctors and the committee. It becomes our duty, under rules 9 a ion 58, to point out that the deliciency BRITISH CONSUL ATTACKED BEATEN WITH STICKS BY PERSIA MOB. "It I

firectors' actuary; Fredk. Hendriks, con ors' actuary; and H. W. Manly, third act

DRINK TRAFFIC IN MOROCCO.

BRITISH PROPOSAL.

ALGECIRAS, March 30

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and think iterations a set non-asies destined for the set of the non-asies resolution, and at the set non-asies resolution and at the a forbid the menufacture of distilled in Morecce. The Valomatic Body at sets of limiting the introduction iste-of distilled laytors. Easter, De-

deal of rea

he extraordinary state of t erday in connection with known as the Pimlico hote in 11 a lady engaged rooms i ngham street, Pimlico, and found dead in bed as the LENS, Friday raing the villages round this to led by the report that thirteen area miners whom all thereit There is and v

unuest Mrs. Gertrude Wook is speculator, dickared that her eister, Mrs. Laura A, siston millouaries. She ad-iot seen her sister for some the last occasion when she street they had not spoken. and of the dead woman's ui the handof which she said found in the bed-

written by the ared in the col New York He eal Mrs. Lau nns of the Par

ning when I saw en the subject of in once remarked s, "the story is t I am seriously thinking of insuring ast the perils of cars and automobiles streets, but really no accident has Paris streets, but really no accident h d me yet, h to add that I have not been in Englas ast August,-Yours sincerely, (Signed) LAURA A. CUSHING. -Lundon papers, please note.

-London papers, please note. e letter wag written by the real Mrs. Cush-en Mrs. Wood has made a mistake. Who, an the dead woman be? Mrs. Wood, on her hapd, misits that she is ri-at. She yeakerday at the office of the "Star" and er reasons.

SISTER'S DOUBTS.

ery much whether the writer of that 'Herald' is my sister,'' said Mrs. m convinced, in fact, that my sister to committed suicide at that hotel. uall' hear her voice and see her remain of the same belief. quired to day at the American Ship word at another scokeme in Low belief. American Ship cchange in Log ald be received, i for me, which ally alive. iof are several. Exchange, and at another ex-where m_j letters or hers won nothing has come from Paris ery strange if my aster is ret Now, the reasons for my beli roguisson the letter left at the h exat' as in her handwriting. · Marie of the 34 were in what 1 should ca hangwriting n there was the silver penknile, the out which was chased. It was a knife that a myself in my sister's possession. The myself in my sister's possessio to just the same as my sister w hey snowed traces of that iam gor which those who know a yery important, that the thir er joint a sliga nger. Her other

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A HOUSE IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

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into our would ready call a quarrel. We pursues, but will also due not consider in a distribution of the second s In the c The Dai to our representative noted tad's peaknife, in a se. There were three blades, ore blade, each of which was warranted e.t." It was LUTELY CERTAIN.

Mr. Edward H. UTELY CERTAIN." Allen, the solicitor to Mrs. to shed what light be could is state of affairs. " he answered, is that Mrs. weters, is in her own mind B is that Mrs. her own mind woman is her of opinion ust where i s tter alleged d but in all find elegraphic com al cities of the 9 of the day, but N Mrs. Laura A. fi rth I will scour will produte P is dead then in e letter which had perfectly genuine. andoubtedly been t the office of the are of the case. Thu:

THE TABA INCIDENT

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29. 16, No Inquiry into nfe, dent is e the Whether o sioners has views on portance. o-Egypti

ission of washpot, and o trier inci-be cast his above of each Minist-Commis-to Tarkiah minor im-on is the na soord-na r or not the report r or not the report mas the effect of modifi m the Tabs incident e. The main com he Qoreen and Princess Victoria, attended Sir Dighton Probyn and Miss Knollyn, Fast Dighton Frohyn and Miss Knollyn, hed London from Sandringham last ereer feet, has issued an order prohibiting the sale of sandring volume to be portance. The main concentration, accent ing to the Britah contention, should net sand aboas.

AN ENORMOUS MAJORITY.

7

WESTMINSTER, Friday Night nentary Democracy won a great this afternoon. The victory might n th Government's had one or two n within their ranks been better adtheir ranks been totter at least, no further ex-ctoral mandate. The seond ignoring the electorial mandate. The second dings of M. Buboa's, Bii was earned to-by a majority of 350. Sitty-ais Torico, a le over half of the full acreaging of the spantion, voted against it. It was, indeed, noise to observe how even the petty volume choicing that followed Mr. F. E. Smith's err - esch dwindel shen he proceeded to light high party to a bastle view of the great stion of the immunity of Trade Union ds. Never has the nation sent forth a should not be encouraged to stand ...m has view of Minaterial policy, indicated have of Minaterial policy, indicated andm ated for The reat eleverness the c..ange o the situation imperatively : is to be adjusted in Commi-hat does not mean that the 0 b try a new means of patch ey. That would be abser m-nust be either open or ehm el results of this Realism ee. 1 pre-binet pro-ing the law lness. The and it is at that it be either open or a resolve of this Parin sed to the Whig lawye nunity for the Trade nuthors of Clause 4 o not It

water, The method has been tried. ... broken down. hy was it ever attempted? I am not ing to embitter the past, but it is a fact the Government were influenced by an adopted Bill the t the should have only about the bords will on, and deal with ad authority such into any political 's wore a few abservith, cal with re a few absentees, notably Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Perks, division: But no one ven-ily to the Tory Opposition, halves the negligible faction his Parliament. There is no a denial of popular riside-Mr rally ely hal ed the the second mod House of Lords di from the first

ie in the Co The justice, the Labour m lest disposition to force ch Edw Bill. His address was m which the scar gerness. Mr. unions desired had c p of the nois up to say d by one alip Opposition to Hud Mr. Hus-lestred the immu-had enjoyed for ment. He geness: All industry means to may be unnown described the immunity for their hich they had enjoyed for 30 years with will of Pariament. He went a little , and stated their claim to be an entrop ty from the law. The Tories naturally ited this verbal error with delighted

ers hey presently found a brilliant els pion Mr, F E Smith. His speech was a derate auccess. This young lawyer, with his ar, not searching mind, his cynical and mal wit, and his charm of voice and sympa-tic grace of manner, stands well in the the will not as to the Bill amu. e than aceful and as the At good tion ot a the n who was farthing o they them their They

sut mine ... ring speech of Mr. mor.. coessor in East Manches in form as(Mr. Smith's, rucce of Mr. Horridge

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perfection of the agreement of the fin ference by a second Conference was al-the circulars of October 21 and Decem has received the proposal favourably time has yet been fixed for the sec of rece, but it will probably take place coming annmer or autumn.-Rester.

Editor. (Mar. 31, 1906). WHO WAS "MARIE DERVAL"? (The death of revolutionary Helene de Krebel). *The London Daily News*.

TRANSCRIPT

WHO WAS MARIE DERVAL"?

SENSATIONAL TURN HOTEL MYSTERY.

IS MRS. CUSHING ALIVE?

Sensational fiction is completely put in the shade the extraordinary state of affairs disclosed yesterday in connection with what has come to known the Pimlico hotel mystery. On March 11 [1906] a lady engaged rooms at Liffen's Hotel, Gillingham street, Pimlico, and on March 14 she was found dead in bed the result of poisoning by corrosive sublimate. A letter left behind pointed to suicide. Every care had been taken by deceased to destroy her identity. She even went so far to say that the name signed the foot of the letter which she left. "Marie Derval," was assumed. She was buried at Woking as "a woman unknown."

At the adjourned inquest Mrs. Gertrude Wood, wife of an American speculator, declared that the dead woman was her sister, Mrs. Laura A. Cushing, wife of Boston millionaire. She admitted that she had not seen her sister for some months, and that on the last occasion when she passed her in Oxford-street they had not spoken. Still, she was convinced of the dead woman's identity - she recognised the handwriting as that of her sister, and a penknife and purse as being her property. She also referred to a peculiar family malformation of the third finger the deceased's left hand, trace of which she said was discernible in the gloves found in the bed room at the hotel.

The Coroner, however, was by no means satisfied that the deceased's identity had been established. The mystery deepened yesterday, when the following letter written the real Mrs. Laura A. Cushing appeared in the columns of Paris edition of the "New York Herald":

Imagine my dismay this morning when I saw in the "Herald" that had been the subject of a coroner's inquest in London.

As our beloved Mark Twain once remarked under similar circumstances, the story is slightly exaggerated."

At present I am seriously thinking of insuring my life against the perils of cars and automobiles in the Paris streets, but really no accident has claimed me yet.

I wish to add that I have not been in England since last August.—Yours sincerely, (Signed) LAURA A. CUSHING.

P.S.—London papers, please note.

If the letter was written the real Mrs. Cushing, then Mrs. Wood has made a mistake. Who, then, can the dead woman be? Mrs. Wood, on the other hand, insists that she is right. She called yesterday at the office of the "Star" and gave her reasons.

SISTER'S DOUBTS.

"I doubt very much whether the writer of that letter in the 'Herald' is my sister," said Mrs. Wood. "I am convinced, in fact, that sister is the one who committed suicide at that hotel. Unless I actually hear her voice and see her face I shall remain of the same belief.

"I hate inquired to-day at the American Shipping Exchange, at another exchange in London where my letters or hers would be received, and nothing has come from Paris for me, which is very strange if my sister is really alive.

"Now, the reasons for my belief are several. I recognize the letter left at the hotel by 'Marie Derval" as in her handwriting.' Many of the words were underlined, a constant habit of hers, and they were in what I should call a peculiar kind of scribble, and not ordinary handwriting at all.

Then there was the silver penknife, the outside of which was chased. It was a knife that I had seen myself in my sister's possession. The gloves were just the same as my sister would be wearing. They showed traces of that family trait in the finger which those who know us would regard as very important, that the third finger of the left hand has at its upper joint a slight inclination towards the middle finger. Her other fingers are perfectly straight.

An ordinary observer would not notice this at all, but immediately picked up the tan glove left at the hotel, and held it loose, I recognized in its shape the trace of the peculiar slant which its wearer's third finger on the left hand possessed. It was exactly such a shape as I should expect the glove to show.

When I tried it on, although sister had a small band, it required no forcing, as it would have done had it not been worn someone having same peculiarity of the finger as myself. Another thing which was the subject of discussion at the inquest was the physique of the dead woman The hotel keeper and the doctor who was called in when she was discovered dead described her as being thin.

"I said if she was a thin woman she was not my sister, but, as a fact, the post-mortem photograph of the woman showed that she was plump. The doctor who made the autopsy has since told me that the body was not that of a thin woman."

A HOUSE IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE

With regard to the packing of the dead woman's bag, Mrs. Wood saw a resemblance to her sister's methods in this queer way. The arrangement of the things was nothing, they were all in pell-mell, but they were all in themselves neat.

"Had you had any dispute with your sister?" she was asked.

"Not what you would really call a quarrel. We were not enemies, but still she did not confide in me."

"Where is Mr. John P. Cushing now?"

"I do not know, except that he has a house in the South of France."

In the course of the day a representative of "The Daily News" interviewed Mr. Liffen. The proprietor of the hotel where the death of the mysterious lady took place, and was shown some of the articles she had left in her room. The gloves were tan, of an unknown make, size $6\frac{1}{2}$. A long and careful scrutiny, however, failed to bear out the assertion of Mrs. Wood that the left-hand glove proved the malformation of the third finger of the dead lady's hand. As a matter of fact, the most careful examination showed the articles to be perfectly natural in its size and shape. This was pointed out to Mr. Liffen by our representative, and he thoroughly agreed.

"Furthermore," said Mr. Liffen, "I do not understand what Mrs. Wood means by the glove exactly fitting her when she tried it on. To my certain knowledge Mrs. Wood never did this. It is not accurate either for her to say she recognized the knife and purse. How could she? The knife is a comparatively new one, as you will see, and as Mrs. Wood has not seen her sister for months, it is not likely that she had an opportunity of seeing it. What she really did say to me was, 'These are just the things my sister would have.' Then, again, it is no use Mrs. Wood saying that she recognised her sister's method in the packing of her bag, because, as a matter of fact, I packed the bag myself."

The knife shown to our representative was an ordinary silver-handled lady's penknife, in a chamois leather case. There were three blades, including a manicure blade, each of which was stamped "Empire Co., warranted c.t." It was

undoubtedly of American manufacture."

"ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN"

Mr. Edward H. Allen, the solicitor to Mrs. Gertrude Wood, was next seen by our representative, and invited to shed what light he could upon the anomalous state of affairs.

"All I can say," he answered, is that Mr. Wood, to my knowledge is in her own mind absolutely certain that the dead woman is her sister. Frankly, I am not. I am of the opinion ... there is a mistake somewhere, just where I cannot for the moment find out. A letter alleged to be signed by Mrs. Laura A. Cushing has appeared in the "New York Herald," but in my opinion it is a hoax. However, I shall find that out, too. I have been in telegraphic communications with all the principal cities of the Continent throughout the whole of the day, but have elicited nothing so far. If Mrs. Laura A. Cushing is on the face of the earth I will scour it until I find her. If she is alive I will produced her at the adjourned inquest, if she is dead then it is she who was buried at Woking."

Late last night our representative was assured by telephone from Paris that the letter which had appeared in the "Herald" was perfectly genuine. Mrs. Laura A. Cushing had undoubtedly been in Paris, and had appeared at the office of the paper. An extraordinary feature of the case, however lays in the fact that during the evening Mrs. Cushing disappeared, and all trace of her in PARIS HAS BEEN LOST. Thus the mystery becomes deeper than ever.

BRITISH HISTORY ONLINE

Percy Circus area

Pages 217-238

Survey of London: Volume 47, Northern Clerkenwell and Pentonville (/survey-london/vol47). Originally published by London County Council, London, 2008.

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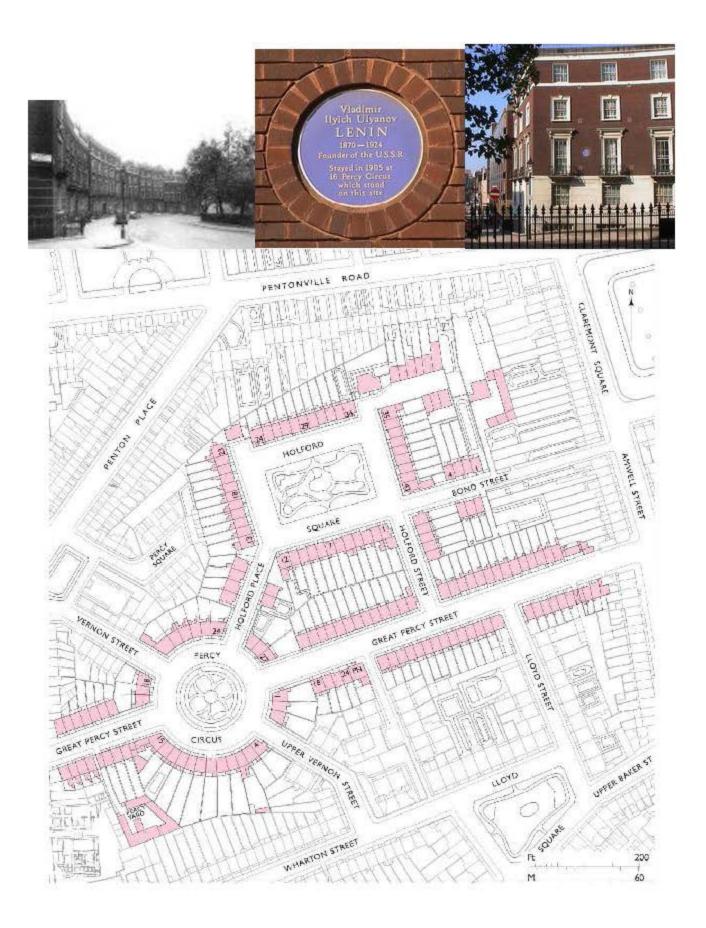
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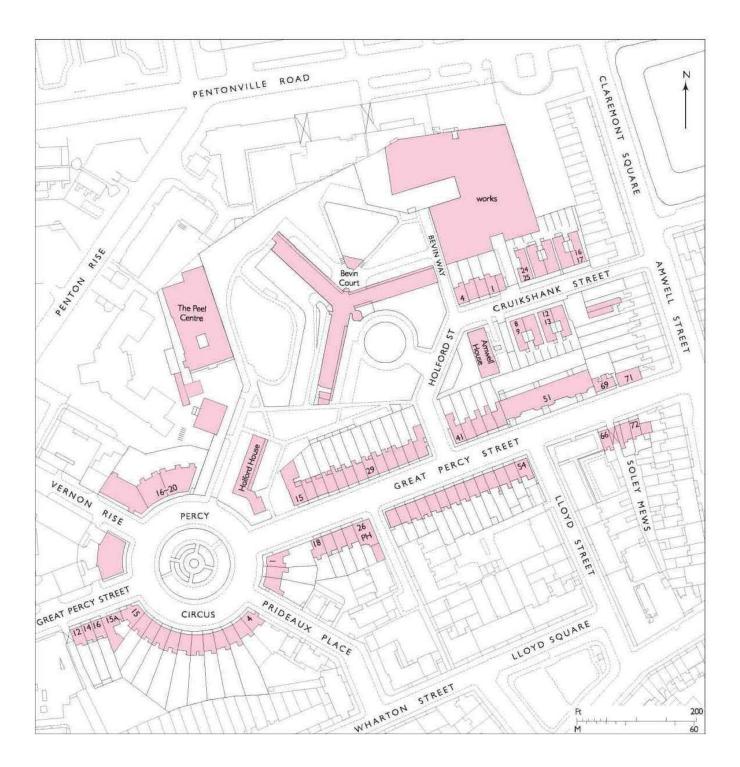
Find on this page.

In this section

- CHAPTER IX. Percy Circus Area
 - Myddelton Gardens and the London Gymnastic Institute
- Great Percy Street
 - No. 69, Amwell Cottage
 - Nos 55–67 (demolished) and Sanders House
 - Nos 28–72
 - No. 26, Percy Arms
 - Other houses
- Percy Circus
- Cruikshank Street
- Holford Square
 - Lenin and the Lenin memorials
 - Peel Centre
 - Bevin Court, Holford House and Amwell House

Footnotes







290. Great Percy Street, lower section, looking east to Percy Circus in 1906. Left, Nos 1–13, built 1844–53 (*demolished*); right, flank of Clerkenwell Police Court, King's Cross Road



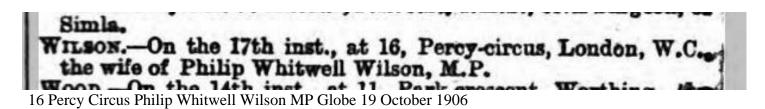
292. Nos 16–18 Percy Circus in 1965. Nos 7–13 Great Percy Street to left. All demolished



296. Nos 16–20 Percy Circus (left to right) in 2005. Try Homes, developers, 1999–2000

https://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-london/vol47/pp217-238

Percy Circus

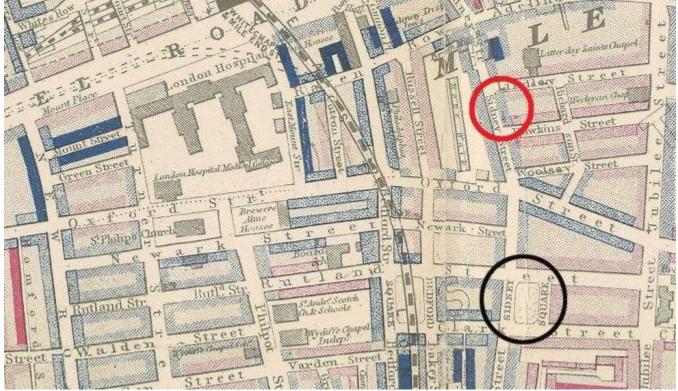


Philip Whitwell Wilson, MP. (Oct. 19, 1906). On the 17th inst., at 16, Percy-circus, London, W.C., the wife of Philip Whitwell Wilson, M.P. *The Globe*.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION. - The Kirkcaldy branch of the Social Democratic Federation held a Socialist demonstration in the King's Theatre on Sunday evening. There was a large attendance. The principal speaker was Mr Harry Quelch, the great Socialist leader, who took as his subject "War and the Social Revolution." Referring to the navsi crisis between Great Britain and Germany, Mr Quelch eaid should war break out between this country and Germany it would in all probability end in a European conflict. The Germans say that if they wished to command a large share in the world's trade they must have a strong navy, and they were prepared, he had no doubt, to go to war with Buitain to attain that end. They believed that war would not only be mischievcuts and ruinous in many respects, but also injurious to the common people, and it would do more than anything else to put back the social development and social changes, which they called the Social Revolution. Mr John M'Lean. M.A., Glasgow, also addressed the meeting, and stated that the country had to thank the Socialist party for making known to the people the imminent dangens that existed in this naval crisis at the present time. During the evening colos were sung, while Socialist selections were given by the orchestra. Mr Quelch also addressed a large gathering in the Gaiety Theatre, Methil, on Sunday alternoon.

Quelch War and Social Revolution, Fife Free Press, & Kirkcaldy Guardian 01 May 1909. A higher quality version follows.

Harry Quelch. (May 01, 1909). SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION, Kirkcaldy branch of the Social Democratic Federation. *The Fife Free Press & Kirkcaldy Guardian*.



Deering Sydney Square

2561 Hemmin, Henry James	13 Percy circus	dwelling house	13 Percy circus
2562 Young, Robert	14 Percy circus	dwelling house	14 Percy circus
2563 McCann, Michael	15 Percy circus	dwelling house	15 Percy circus
2564 Wilson, Philip Whitwell	16 Percy circus	dwelling house	16 Percy circus
2565 Kemp, Jonathan	20 Percy circus	dwelling house	20 Percy circus
2566 Selby, Walter Thomas	22 Percy circus	dwelling house	22 Percy circus
2567 Harris, John	25 Percy circus	dwelling house	25 Percy circus
2568 Worsley, James	26 Percy circus	dwelling house	26 Percy circus
2569 Roker, Alfred	27 Percy circus	dwelling house	27 Percy circus

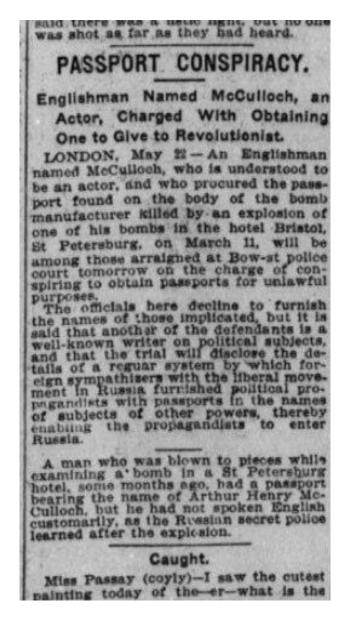
Philip Whitwell Wilson Electoral Roll 1905. Higher quality version of this record follows (also see 1904, 1906, 1907)

Philip Whitwell Wilson. (1905). Electoral register No. 2564, 16 Percy circus, Parliamentary Borough, London Central, SPR.Mic.P.316/BL.F.1/4, Image No. 96, England & Wales, Electoral Registers 1832-1932. The British Library.

FATHER GAPON.	ported to have rejoined the Jewess in Berlin a fortnight later. On April 26 M. Margoline, a St. Petersburg solicitor, re- ceived a letter from Berlin in a woman's
MURDERED BY A JEALOUS	1
COMRADE.	Father Gapon's pocket book, and a key to the pricet's safe in the vaults of the
	Credit Lyonnaise in St. Petersburg. The priest's pocket-book contained
A JEWESS THE CAUSE.	several unimportant papers, including re- ceipts signed on April 9-the last day on
	which he was seen alive in St. Petersburg. It is believed that "Martin" took all of
THE MURDERER NOW IN HIDING	Father Gapon's personal effects with him, and afterwards returned them from Berlin,
IN LONDON.	in order to show that robbery was not the motive for the marder.
	"Martin" wandered about the Continent for several weeks, and then came to
We have received from a source in which we place the utmost reliance an extra- ordinary account of the death of Father Gapon, the Russian revolutionary leader who was found dead in a villa near St. Petersburg some months ago.	London, where he is now said to be living under an assumed name. The Russian Government is especially anxious to punish "Martin." in order to show that Father Gapon's murder was not instigated "officially."
According to the accounts then published, Father Gapon was lured to the Villa by agents of the revolutionary party, and hanged because he was suspected of having betrayed the secrets of the organisation.	GIRL'S TRAGIC DEATH.

A report on the death of Gapon featuring a mysterious unnamed woman - Birmingham Daily Gazette 11 August 1906 (See final pages of this document for a higher quality reproduction of this article.)

Editor. (Aug. 11, 1906). FATHER GAPON, MURDERED BY A JEALOUS COMRADE, p.5, cols. 2-3. Birmingham Gazette and Express.



The arrest of Henry Noel Brailsford and McCulloch over fraudulent Russian passports – Hotel Bristol Brailsford, Daily Globe 22 May 1905. A high quality version follows.

Editor. (May 22, 1905). THE PASSPORT CASE, PROSECUTION AT BOW-STREET, SIR E. CARSON'S STATEMENT (Sir Edward Carson re. British passports for Russian bombers). *The Globe*.



The Liffen Hotel where Helene de Krebele was found dead



Philip Whitwell Wilson, National Portrait Gallery https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/person/mp55392/philip-whitwellwilson?search=sas&sText=philip+whitwell+wilson

FATHER GAPON'S BROTHER DROWNED.

INTO THE SEA AT HAS WASHED NGS The foreigner washed from a groyne at Hastings on Sunday evening and drowned is stated by Eastbourne police to be Serge Gapon, the Russian, who claimed to be a brother of Father Gapon. week ago the man was charged at Eastbourne with being drunk and disorderly, and was recommend to be expelled under the Aliens Act. He was moved to Lewes Prison, but was released on man returned to Eastbourne. day. and was going to Folkestone cr mated that he to see the Russian Consul. At Hastings he seen holding on to the railings defying the Gapon then walked down the steps, and him away. Gallant efforts came and washed made to rescue the man, but when the body was extinct. recovered lite

Gapon's brother found dead in Eastbourne - Derby Daily Telegraph 13. High quality version follows.

Editor. (Mar. 13, 1906). FATHER GAPON'S BROTHER DROWNED, WASHED INTO THE SEA AT HASTINGS. *Derby Daily Telegraph*.

SENSATIONAL TURN OF HOTEL MYSTERY.

IS MRS. CUSHING ALIVE!

Sensational fiction is completely put in the shade by the extraordinary state of affairs disclosed yesterday in connection with what has come to be known as the Pimlico hotel mystery.

On March 11 a lady engaged rooms at Liffen's Hotel, Gillingham street, Pimlico, and on March 14 she was found dead in bed as the result of poisoning by corrosive sublimate. A letter left behind pointed to suicide. Every care had been taken by deceased to destroy her identity. She even went so far as to say that the name signed at the foot of the letter which she left, "Marie Derval," was assumed. She was buried at Woking as "a woman unknown."

At the adjourned inquest Mrs. Gertrude Wood, wife of an American speculator, declared that the dead woman was her sister, Mrs. Laura A. Coshing, wife of a Boston millionaire. She admitted that she had not seen her sister for some months, and that on the last occasion when she passed her in Oxford-street they had not spoken. Still, she was convinced of the dead woman's identity—she recognised the handw ging as that of her sister, and a penknife and purse as being her property. She also referred to a poculiar family malformation of the third finger of the deceased's left hand, a trace of which she said was discernible in the gloves found in the bedroom at the hotel.

The Coroner, however, was by no means satisfied that the deceased's identity had been established. The mystery deepened yesterday, when the following letter written by the real Mrs. Laura A. Cushing appeared in the columns of the Paris edition of the "New York Herald":

The death of revolutionary Helene de Krebel – Krebel, London Daily News 31 March 1906. High quality, full article follows.

Editor. (Mar. 31, 1906). WHO WAS "MARIE DERVAL"? (The death of revolutionary Helene de Krebel). The London Daily News.

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Wilson's Daily News colleague Henry Noel Brailsford and Arthur Henry Muir McCulloch (1860, Edinburgh) Entry in the Central Criminal Court Records 26 Jun 1905



Oct 1911 - Another mysterious suicide for George Liffen and the Liffen Hotel in Pimlico - Evening News Oct 14 1911

Editor. (Oct. 14, 1911). SUICIDE IN WEST-END HOTEL [Liffen's Hotel], Mysterious Foreigner Who Spoke No English. The (London) Evening News.



Der Krieg Als Soziale Revolution (the War and Revolution) Josef Geobbels



(Facto Emote and Fr

(South St. Pancras.) Mr. Philip Whitwell Wilson is one of four members of the staff of "The Daily News" who are candidates for London constituencies. Mr. Wilson is a member of a well-known Westmorland family, a Cambridge man, a President of the Union and editor of "The Granta." He is little over thirty, and has already made his mark in many directions, his book, "Why We Believe." having won the highest tributes from critics so far apart as Canoo Scott Holland and the Methodist journals. He is a familiar figure on the platform, and at the P.S.A.'s of London, and is actively associated with Mr. Silvester Horne's work at the Whitefield Tabernacle.

Philip Whitwell Wilson, MP Candidate

THE DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1905.

'RIDAY, JUNE 2, 1905.

WITH FATHER GAPON.

HIS STORY OF THE MASSACRE.

SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS.

(By Dr. David Soskice.)

"What struck me most of all during those historic days," said Father Gapon to me, "was the behaviour of the women. The courage they displayed while under the fire of the soldiers and their splendid solidarity with the men was really astonishing. It was not in tens or hundreds that they joined the movement and signed the petition to the Czar, but in thousands, tens of thousands, en masse—almost without exception! Nothing was more touching than their faith in the righteousness of our cause."

The brilliant dark eyes of Father Gapon grew dim, and an expression of sadness passed across his face. He was silent for awhile; and the twilight gradually deepened in the room in which we were sitting.

"I especially remember two women who persisted in walking before me, in order to protect me from the bullets with their own bodies. I tried in vain to dissuade them, and at last I was obliged to ask some of the men to lead them away by force. I don't think they are living now. . . ."

"Were there many killed?" I inquired.

"The best were killed. . . ."

His pule face had grown paler still, and deep lines of suffering had spread across his high forehead when he spoke again. "They acted in a fiendish way. People say that bugles gave the warning in other places but we were not warned they shot us down like dogs! Poor women and chil- dren! The volleys followed each other with- out interruption—as if from machine guns. When the shooting began, my dear friend Vas- sily, the chairman of our society, shouted to the people—'Lie down!'—and he himself fell. I also cried to them to lie down, and we all threw ourselves down upon the snow. When the firing ceased I stood up, and with a few others here and there, but the great masses of the first rows lay prostrate. I cried to them 'Stand up!' but they lay still I could not understand Why do they lie there? I looked, and saw that their arms were stretched out lifelessity and blood on the snow! Then I understood it was horrible And my Vassily lay dead at my feet!" I felt horror creeping into my heart. "It is wonderful that you escaped unhurt!" I ejaculated. "I twas a miracle! Indeed it was a miracle! The night before we all had sworn that we would reach the Czar or die! We knew that they would shoot at us, but we did not think of such wanton slaughter, and we had faith in our numbers and in our determination. We believed that if our blood was spilt it would prepare the ground for the triumph of our cause. When I stood up and saw those behind the rows of the dead—the procession stretched almost endlessly, it seemed, into the distance—I ordered the people to gather round me and to march forward. They wavered for awhile, some fied, but the mass went onward with me to find the Czar. Again we were stopped, and slashed at with swords and fired upon by the endless volleys. But nothing	last volley, when I again stood up, unhurt, and found only two or three workmen able to rise with me. They pushed me into a by-street, and tore off my cassock; one of them drew seissors from his pocket and quickly cropped my hair; another, a poor ragged fellow, put his coat upon me and his cap, and I was taken to the house of a friend who immediately shaved off my beard, and after that I went to G — . He is a good — a really noble man" "I should have gone mad living through all that!" I remarked. "Many have said that to me" We discussed the situation in Russia for many hours, and the prospect of the cause. For obvious reasons I cannot enter into the details of our conversation. I will only mention that Father Gapon is as determined as ever to lead the people of Russia to their attack upon Carardom. But he does not believe that the eleventh hour has come. "I am pessimistic," he told me. "I do not believe in the possibility of an immediate gene- ral insurrection. Before our cause can triumph much—very much blood will yet be spilt, and many lives sacrified. But one thing is cer- tain: that the upheaval cannot be amoothed over by any power in the world. It will grow and spread till it swallows the worn-out régime. And we must work for it1"
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David Soskice writing for the Daily News, June 02nd 1905. According to a letter to James Pinker dated November 1905, Soskice's brother in-law, Ford Madox Ford claims Gapon stayed at Soskice's house at 90 Brook Green Hammersmith. In 1906 Ford's agent sent him to Rhode Island, where Philip Whitwell Wilson had married several years earlier. See full newspaper page following.

BALTIC GUN RUNNER.

MYSTERY OF THE JOHN GRAFTON.

"London," obliterate word been found on the hull of the Reuter. d, believed to be the John Grafton, of London, which recently went ashore with a cargo of arms near Kalfskoer, and was blown up by the crew. There were 5,000 rifles on board, and watchmen have been posted on all the Skjold islands in the visinity of the wreck to prevent the stealing of weapons which are being washed up for a long distance along the const owing to a storm. Many cases of revolvers have thus been picked up. The whereabouts of the crow is still a mystery.

A Jacobstad telegram states that the papers of the steamer have now been recovered, and prove that she really was the John Grafton, of London. The divers state that there are still a thousand rifles in the hold.

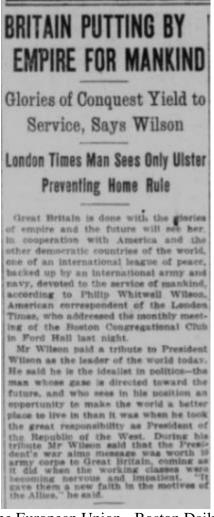
A Guernsey correspondent says that on September 1st a steamer, the John Grafton, presumably the veasel blown up in the Ba 140 brought up in the morning to the north-cast of Sark, outside the three miles limit, and was joined by a steamer, the Fullerton, of about 5,000 tons. The assistance of local pilots was declined, and the Fullerton began to transfer The work was a cargo to the John Grafton. completed by eleven o'clock next morning, when the Fullerton steamed away to the south and the John Grafton to the east. Fishermon state that the cargo transferred was in large on the contents of which are unknown. According to a South Shields correspondent the blowing up of the mysterious steamer, supd to be the John Grafton, in the Gulf of Bothnia, has created much discussion at South Shields, where a vessel of that name trad

The fate of the mysterious John Grafton steamship from London, purchased to run arms to Russia at the height of the 1905 Revolution. Southern Echo - Friday 15 September 1905. High quality version of this article follows.

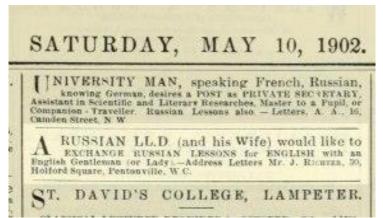
Editor. (Sep. 15, 1905). Baltic Gun Runner (steamer John Grafton). Southern Daily Echo.



Wilson's views in India and Irish Home Rule – The Boston Globe 23 April 1918. A high quality version of this article follows.



Wilson's prophetic vision of Nato and the European Union - Boston Daily Globe 23 April 1918. High quality version of this article follows.



Vladimir I. Lenin, aka "Mr. J. Richter [Jacob]" language lesson exchange notice, Athenaeum, May 10, 1902.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the fine Arts, Music and the Brama.

No. 3889.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1902

THREEPENCE BEGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL HISTORICAL (Incorporated by Royal Charter.) SOCIETY. (Incorporated by Moyal Charter.) Patron - MIS MAJENT THE KING. President.-G. W. FNOTHENO, Bea., Litt D. LL.D. DINARY MRETING will be held on THUBBDAY, May 15, in CLIFFORIN'S INN HALL, Fleet Street, when Mr. I. A. M.A., will weak a Paper on 'A Star Chamber Chase in the AD UNA IN CLIPPOLLIPS attact on 'A Star Control of the second star attact of the second secon



ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER. CLASSICAL LECTURER REQUIRED in OCTOBER. Stipend 1601, Rhome, and Capitation Fees. Particulars from the Paincipul, to whom applications should be sent by JUNE 7.

ROROUGH of WEST HARTLEPOOL.

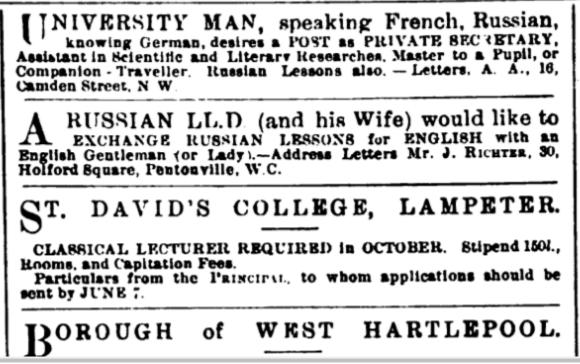
FRANCE .- The ATHENÆUM can be obtained at the following Railway Stations in France :-

And at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 234, Rue de Rivoll, Paris.

MESSRS. J. M. DENT & CO. will be greatly M DOSING, J. H. DERVI & CO, while the ALDERVI AN ADDRIVE oblight if the Genetheman (signing himself - AN ADDRIN NORTH OF THE TWEED'', who added upon them on Wednedt banded to the ATHOR of XTARTAN THE ICELASIDET is an note for 100, and he is deeply analysis and Address. They he hash so to communicate direction and the privilege hashes add to communicate direction and on the privilege

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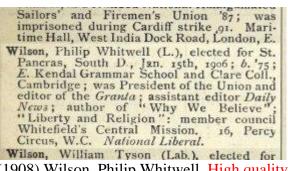
10, 1902 SATURDAY, MAY



https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.c109524895&view=1up&seq=591

J. Richter. (May 10, 1902). Personals Section, A Russian LL.D (and his Wife [Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya]) would like to EXCHANGE RUSSIAN LESSONS for ENGLISH with an English Gentleman (or Lady). -- Address Letters Mr. J. RICHTER [Vladimir Ilyich Lenin], 30 Holford Square, Pentonville, W.C. [Homw of Samuel Frederick Deering, Solicitor's Clerk/Civil Servant]. The Athenaeum.

2 1



Hazell's Annual (1908) Wilson, Philip Whitwell. High quality version follows.



Map from early 1900s showing Percy Circus.

any belonged to them.

WILL THERE BE WAR?

The Chairman said they had chosen hat Sunday for their meeting because, otwithstanding position the of Mr isquith and the Government and the Oposition as well, they saw that there was fear that we were on the verge of var-war in a sense that no living person n this country had ever known. No iving person could recollect the foot of he invader being on our shores. It was wident that the danger was likely to be irst seen on the shores of the Firth of Forth. It was not for nothing that all hose preparations were being made, and hat these battleships were continually noving about our waters. The Socialists and sources of information as well as the Jovernment and the Opposition, and they ilso feared that war was dangerously lear. Harry Quelch was no scaremonger, out he had sources of information open to im that were closed to most people, and or that reason, they had taken that hearing him speak. pportunity for (Applause.)

Comrade Quelch said that some of them connected with the paper Justice were accused of being scaremongers, but socialists claimed to be in favour of peace always. They, however, believed here was a danger of war, and they lemanded, before everything else, that he people of the nation should be informed of what was going on. They lemanded that this secret diplomacy should cease. Why had treaties been They intered into with Russia? In all sections of the community an arrangement or inderstanding with the bloodstained Muscovite despotism was decidedly un-popular. Most people were unconcerned about the nation's foreign policy, and yet that was what, to a large extent, letermined our domestic policy. The imount spent in Dreadnoughts was not wailable for social reform. War was, n his opinion, the one safeguard of the capitalist system, and was to-day the only alternative to social revolution. The reat burden and risk of war fell on the working classes. War and its possibilities had a tendency to keep back the Socialist movement and hinder social revolution. It was necessary to the capitalists, but under Socialism it would bealists, but under Socialism it would be-bome unnecessary. (Hear, hear.) In con-acction with the present war scare, he was of opinion that it was well founded. Europe was face to face with a menace on the part of Germany. Germany was preparing for war, and these prepara-tions had been encouraged by the diplo-macr and foreign palicy of the British macy and foreign policy of the British Government, That was one reason why

the people should be informed what was going on in foreign affinirs. There was an idea that Mr Chamberlain had wanted the war with the Boers, but no idea. could be more mistaken. It was the results of war that were wanted by the capitalistic forces behind Mr Chamberlain, and these were much stronger than the Government. Of course, now we had got the South African mines we were prosperous in consequence. very (Laughter.) Since the death of Queen Victoria our foreign policy had been in the direction of isolating Germany, and that policy had gone far towards the forming of a war party in that country. This should be prevented as far as possible, but unless the people knew what was going on, how could they prevent it? It was inconceivable, with all this preparation on the part of Britain that there was no apprehension of hostilities on the part of Germany, but the people should be made aware of what the fear was. (Applause.) While capitalists were deprecating war they were all the time producing things that made war incvitable. It was only waste that would keep the capitalist system going, and the productivity of the country in proportion to the labour employed was growing im-mensely. The only alternative to war was Social revolution. The Socialists wished to prevent war, so as to be allowed to go on with their propaganda of agitation, education, and organisation. (Applause.)

In reply to a question, Comrade Quelch said he doubted very much if we had men to man the Dreadnoughts after they were built. He was not in favour of an increase in the strength of the Fleet. The point was that the people should know where they were in their relations with Germany, and the state of our own defences. There was much uneasiness as to the ability of qur Fleet to hold the North Sea, or prevent an invasion of these shores.

The meeting closed with votes of thanks to the speakers.

- U.

Harry Quelch 1909 War and the Social Revolution - *St. Andrews Citizen* - Saturday 01 May 1909. A high quality version follows.

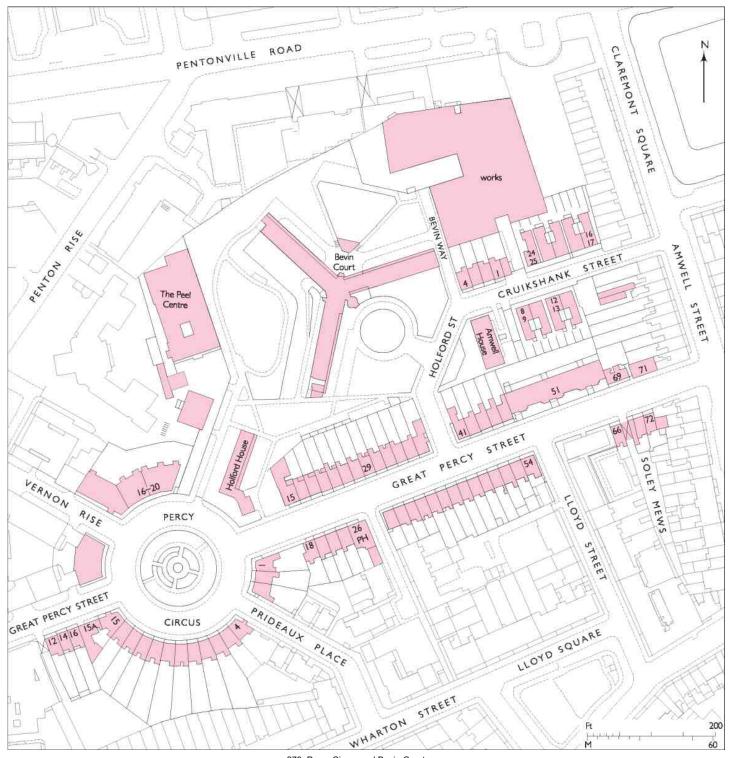
Harry Quelch. (May 01, 1909). War and the Social Revolution. The St. Andrews Citizen.

CHAPTER IX. Percy Circus Area

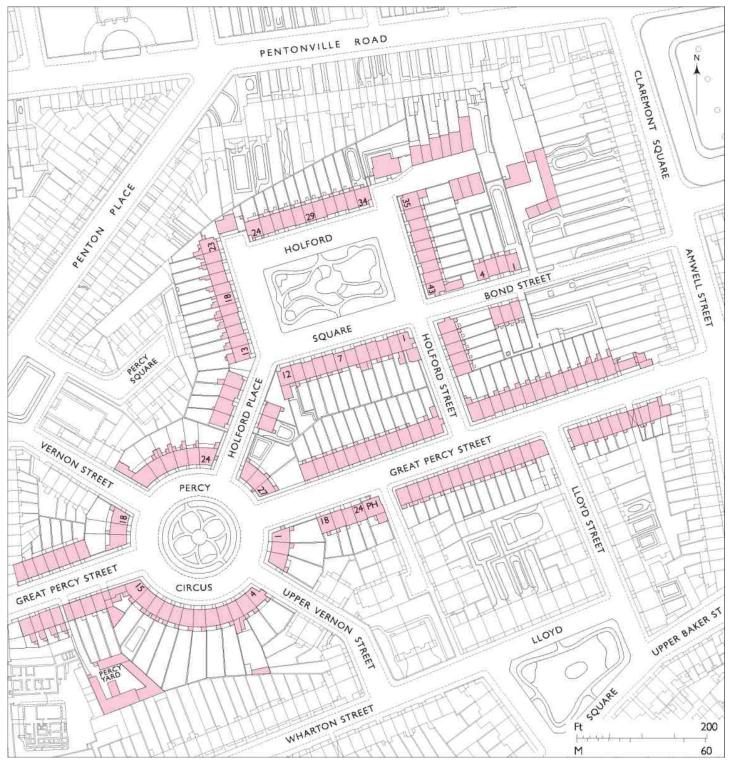


278. Percy Circus and Bevin Court area from the north-east in 2001

The hillside area described in this chapter was Clerkenwell's last big undeveloped space, mainly consisting of a single field belonging to the New River Company. It was mostly built up in the 1840s, though development began in the early 1820s with Great Percy Street (partly on the adjoining estate of the Lloyd Baker family). This was followed by Percy Circus (1841–53) and Holford Square (1841–8), and building in Great Percy Street itself also continued until 1853. There has been considerable redevelopment, the main loss being Holford Square, which was heavily bombed in the Second World War and replaced by the radial-winged Bevin Court flats, an arresting monument amidst the placidity of northern Clerkenwell. Percy Circus too was severely bomb damaged but survives, a significant and unusual piece of early Victorian townscape. Chronologically disparate though it now is, the area's topography has integrity arising from strongly geometric planning and good architecture (Ills 277–80).



279. Percy Circus and Bevin Court area



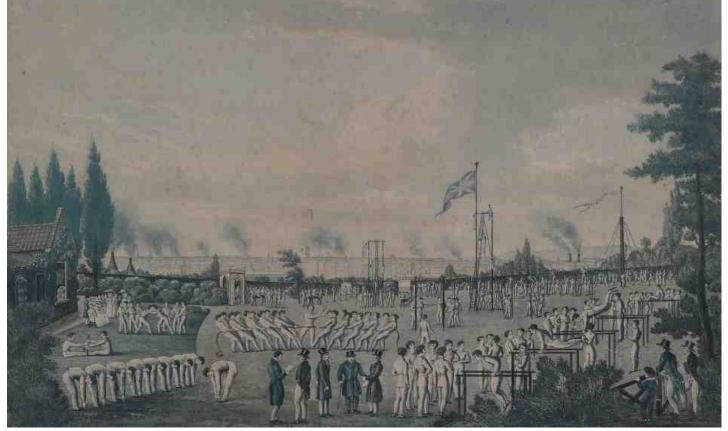
280. Percy Circus and Holford Square area, c. 1874

A general account of the New River Company's estate, outlining its history, first development and architectural character, is given in Chapter VII. Accounts of Prideaux Place and Cumberland Gardens (developed in conjunction with the Lloyd Baker Estate), are given in Chapter XI, and the westernmost parts of the estate, in and around King's Cross Road and Penton Rise, are described in Chapter XII.

Myddelton Gardens and the London Gymnastic Institute

The laying out of the Lloyd Baker estate in the 1820s and 30s left the New River Company in possession of isolated open ground to the north, previously known as the Hanging Field. This had been used by Richard Laycock, the tenant of the New Inn Farm, for brickmaking from 1811, and from 1820, in the absence of interest in building leases, for subletting as small pleasure gardens, in effect allotments, some with little summer houses. These were called Myddelton Gardens. (fn. 1)

In the late 1820s, when it would have been clear that further development was contingent on the market picking up again, one piece of ground found another, if shortlived, use. This was at the end of a road, later to become part of Great Percy Street, leading from Amwell Street as far as Cumberland Terrace and the New River Company's West Pond. There a rectangular plot, previously one of the larger pleasure gardens, was used as an open-air gymnasium in the late 1820s. The site is now covered more or less by Nos 18–26 Great Percy Street, the west side of Cumberland Gardens and Nos 1–3 Percy Circus (III. 281).



281. The London Gymnastic Society gymnasium, Myddelton Gardens, in 1826, looking south-west

The gymnasium was the project of a German immigrant, Professor Karl Voelker, and tied up with a burst of enthusiasm for German-style physical culture. Voelker was a pupil of Professor Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, the Prussian founder of the Turnverein movement, for whom physical education was vital to personal and national character, and a levelling force across classes. Both men had left Berlin to fight for their country in 1813–15, before separately arousing official hostility, Jahn going to prison and Voelker eventually ending up in London. In 1825 Voelker established a gymnastic school off the New Road near Regent's Park, launching it with a testimonial from Robert Owen. The following year a London Gymnastic Society was founded on the initiative of John Borthwick Gilchrist, philologist, orientalist, republican and co-founder in 1823 of the London Mechanics' Institution. Gilchrist, whose enthusiasm for gymnastics arose from having lived in India, proposed hiring a ground for exercises, to do for the bodies of 'mechanics' what the institution was doing for their minds. With Voelker's backing and guidance the new society set up apparatus at Myddelton Gardens and established the London Gymnastic Institute. This emphasized the moral and spiritual value of physical exercise and was an immediate success, attracting many hundreds of young men, as well as spectators. Summer festivals were held in 1827 and 1828, and branches were established at Voelker's Marylebone site, in Hackney and in Southwark. George Cruikshank was a leading and, in relation to Myddelton Gardens, local advocate of this self-improvement movement. Having patronized, drawn and publicized the Marylebone site, he sat on the institute's managing committee. The society's sudden demise *c.* 1829 followed the departure of Thomas Latimer, its energetic secretary; with it the institute to seems to have come to an end. (fn. 2)

Great Percy Street



282. Great Percy Street, view of upper section, looking east to Amwell Street in 1906



283. Nos 19-39 Great Percy Street (left to right) in 2005. W. C. Mylne, surveyor, 1839-43

Great Percy Street, connecting Amwell Street with King's Cross Road by way of Percy Circus, was planned by 1818 and its exact line settled with the Lloyd Baker Estate in 1820. It takes its name from Robert Percy Smith, Governor of the New River Company from 1827 to his death in 1845. Above Percy Circus the street has harmony if not unity, achieved by two estates working together, much as on Amwell Street. The broad road sweeps downhill between stately terraces, in this instance without shops or much traffic (Ills 282, 283). Buildings on the south side that follow the type established on the New River estate in the 1820s were, in fact, on Lloyd Baker ground, in what was originally Soley Terrace. Otherwise, with the exception of Amwell Cottage, there is now nothing else here earlier than 1839. At that point the New River Estate began to countenance some updating of its architectural vocabulary. None of the later houses, though, rival the refined Italianate idiom of the Percy Arms public house of 1839–40, designed by R. C. Carpenter. The upper part of the street was completed in 1843, but it was another decade before the lower stretch beyond Percy Circus was finished. The latter section has been largely redeveloped, and now seems an entirely different place. The street is presented here in east-west sequence, crossing from side to side to maintain a broadly chronological account of development. (fn. 3)

No. 69, Amwell Cottage

Of only two storeys and double-fronted, this stucco 'cottage', as it was first described in the ratebooks, is an oddity in this location, suggesting ignorance of, or insouciance about, the high-density development planned by the New River Company. It was built in 1821–2, before anything else was standing in the immediate vicinity, though Amwell Street was already being laid out and the new cottage was soon followed by a row of houses to its west (Ills 284, 285). Originally called Myddelton House, the small-roomed dwelling may have been built in connection with Richard Laycock's Myddelton Gardens venture, perhaps as a kind of keeper's lodge. There appears to be no mention of the building in the New River Company records, but its architectural elements fall within the estate norms and it may be that Mylne supplied the designs. (fn. 4) In 1843, when Joseph King took up residence, it became a dairy, which it remained until the 1960s. The adjacent and much-altered garage building at No. 71, erected as an outbuilding to the cottage *c*. 1890, when David Williams, cow-keeper, had the premises, perhaps served as a dairy, cow-house and stables. (fn. 5)



284. Great Percy Street, north side, in 1939. Right, Amwell Cottage (No. 69), 1821–2; left, Amwell Terrace (Nos 55–67), 1822–6, *demolished*. W. C. Mylne, surveyor



285. Amwell Cottage, front elevation in 1933

Nos 55-67 (demolished) and Sanders House

The seven houses that formerly stood immediately west of Amwell Cottage were originally known as Amwell Terrace (III. 284). They were built in 1822–6 following an agreement with William Oliver, Nos 59 and 61 by Oliver himself, the others by George Paul. The whole group, with the later Nos 51 and 53 (see below), was cleared after bombing in April 1941. (fn. 6) The site was redeveloped by the New River Company in 1948–50 as Sanders House (No. 51), designed by Daniel Watney, Eiloart, Inman & Nunn, and named after C. S. Sanders, the New River Company's long-serving Surveyor and later Secretary. More than any other New River Company development this stock-brick block of twenty flats has the clean horizontal lines that hint at awareness of Danish housing, widely influential in the late 1940s. (fn. 7)

Nos 28-72

Eastwards of Cumberland Gardens, the houses on the south side were built on ground belonging to the Lloyd Baker family. Twenty-three houses in two ranges, separated by Lloyd Street, were erected here in the late 1820s and early 30s under the name Soley Terrace, for reasons unknown; the name was abolished in 1862.

As in Amwell Street, the Lloyd Bakers were given access to the frontage along Great Percy Street where it abutted on their land, under an arrangement of 1820. (fn. 8) Here too it had been agreed that the houses would 'correspond' with those already built there by the New River Company. When work started on Soley Terrace, only Amwell Terrace opposite had yet been built in Great Percy Street by way of precedent. The builders broadly followed W. C. Mylne's elevations, retaining the characteristic relieving arches over the first-floor windows; as on the company's houses there are variations in detail. The slightly earlier eastern range differs from the rest of Soley Terrace in not having the white-stone impost bands between the relieving arches. Each range has iron window guards of a different stock pattern.

Work on the eastern range (Nos 56–72) had begun by 1828 and all nine houses were occupied by 1831. (<u>fn. 9</u>) The developer was Robert Rawlings of Red Lion Square. In 1824 Rawlings had agreed to complete Thompson's Terrace in Amwell Street, after the failure of the original builder, and to develop the ground at the back. So his 'take' included the east side of Lloyd Street, the return frontage along Great Percy Street, and the hinterland where Soley Mews was laid out. Rawlings subcontracted part of his agreement to his manager, Benjamin Bellamy, a carpenter in Spa Fields, who before succumbing to bankruptcy in 1826 probably put in some foundations. (<u>fn. 10</u>) The leases for this range were all issued in 1830. Rawlings himself was the lessee of Nos 64–68—then still 'in carcase'—but within days he relet them to the Hoxton builder, Benjamin Matthewson, who must have finished them off and may have built the carcases. (<u>fn. 11</u>) No. 68 incorporates the arched entrance into Soley Mews (III. 286). The end house, No. 56, at the corner with Lloyd Street, where it had its entrance, was taken by George Farmiloe, the St John Street lead and glass merchant, though not for his own occupation. (<u>fn. 12</u>) This house, together with Nos 58–64, was destroyed or damaged by bombing during the Second World War: their sites are now occupied by the return wing of Cable House in Lloyd Street (see page 285).



286. Nos 66-72 Great Percy Street (part of Soley Terrace) in 2007

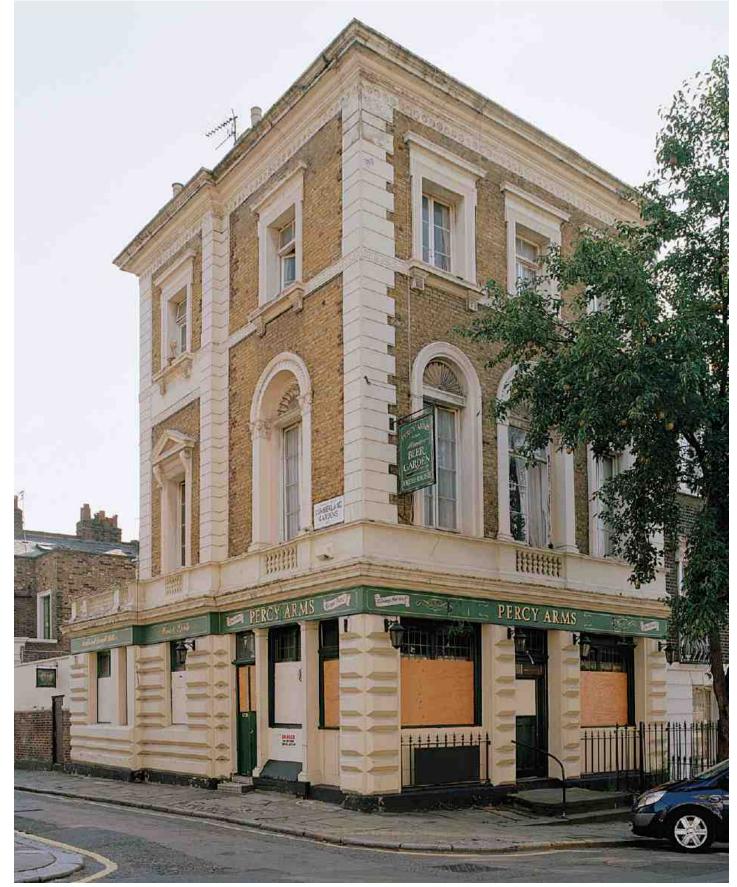
The fourteen houses west of Lloyd Street, now Nos 28–54, were built in 1828–31 under an agreement with George Tindall, gentleman, and George Paul of Great Saffron Hill, builder, proposed in 1825 but not signed until December 1826. (fn. 13) Slow to complete what they had undertaken, in 1829 Tindall and Paul blamed the downturn in the building cycle: 'what little ground we have let in Soley Terrace we have got nothing by and there is yet ground for five houses which we have offered over and over again at five pounds a house—the price we give'. (fn. 14) A couple of houses went to Tindall and Paul, but most to three carpenters presumably involved with the work, Thomas Herridge, Lazarus Holmes and Edward Lord. The houses quickly found tenants, Paul himself being the first occupant of No. 54. (fn. 15)

While the building slowdown of the 1820s delayed Soley Terrace for only a few years, on the New River estate Mylne waited until late 1836 before resuming development, ensuring that the roadway of what was initially called Percy Street East was at last fully made up the following year. (fn. 16) Letting of building ground recommenced in 1838, Mylne seemingly supplying designs as before—with one notable exception, a public house.

No. 26, Percy Arms

In July 1839 the architect R. C. Carpenter wrote to the New River Company on behalf of E. and W. Calvert, brewers, proposing to build a public house on Great Percy Street's west corner with what is now Cumberland Gardens, and two houses adjoining at No. 24 Great Percy Street and No. 7 Cumberland Gardens. Approval was given on the basis that this was to be the only public house on the 'Hanging Field' side of the estate. Built early in 1840, the Percy Arms was unlike anything else on either the New River or Lloyd Baker estates, and is a highly considered piece of fashionable architecture.

Carpenter's brief, no doubt, was to provide a pub which would satisfy the New River Company in upholding the respectable appearance of the estate, as well as promising good profits for the brewers. He took his Italianate design directly from a West End clubhouse, Charles Barry's Travellers' Club of 1829–32, drawings of which had been published by John Weale in June 1839. (fn. 17) Borrowing elements from both its main elevations, he reorganized them for his smaller and more vertically proportioned building. (At the same time the scholarly young architect was working with his jack-of-all-trades father on the development of Lonsdale Square in Islington, where Italianate designs of 1839 were altered to Tudor-Gothic in 1840–1. (fn. 18) Before long he was to focus on church design and Puginian Gothic.) The design of the Percy Arms was sufficiently distinguished for Weale to publish it too, as an exemplar in its own right (Ills 287, 288). (fn. 19)



287. Percy \mbox{Arms} public house from the north-east in 2005

Percy Circus area | British History Online



288. Percy Arms public house, No. 26 Great Percy Street, plans and elevations, R. C. Carpenter, architect, 1839-40

Inside, the pub was planned for a superior clientele, with minimal space for standing and a clubroom on the first floor. Its architectural pedigree proved enduringly appropriate, and in 1898 it was described as 'the one public house of this respectable district, used much as a club by the male inhabitants'. (fn. 20) But at the time of building it had a negative effect on the further development of the street (see below).

A skittle-alley extension of 1891 alongside Cumberland Gardens was latterly replaced by a conservatory. The Percy Arms closed at the beginning of the twenty-first century, and plans for a residential conversion were refused permission in 2005. (fn. 21)

Other houses

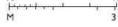
While the pub was going up, progress was being made on the north side of the road. Francis Sandon, a builder of White Conduit Street, had agreed to build seven houses (Nos 41– 53) in 1838. The New River Company's ambitions for improving the tone of its estate at this juncture are evident in a shift with this agreement from 17 ft to 18 ft fronts, and from three to four storeys (that is, from eight rooms to ten). Nos 51 and 53 (now replaced by Sanders House) went up in 1839, as did Nos 45–49, for which William James Boulton had taken responsibility. Boulton completed the job at Nos 41 and 43 in 1841, by which time Sandon was on the verge of bankruptcy. In 1839 John Lowther, a builder of Queen's Row in the New (Pentonville) Road, undertook ten more four-storey houses (Nos 21–39). He completed Nos 37 and 39 in 1839–40, but could not let them, complaining in 1841 that eightroom houses were 'more in keeping with the neighbourhood since the Public House has been built'. (<u>fn. 22</u>) Within a year he was bankrupt. William Watkins, an Islington builder with links to James Rhodes, took over Lowther's agreement and built Nos 21–35 in 1843. (<u>fn. 23</u>) Operating as a speculator, R. C. Carpenter had in 1841 taken the westernmost plots down to Percy Circus on both sides of Great Percy Street, along with the first part of the Circus itself. The company's aspirations of three years earlier had proved unsustainable and, it seems, Lowther's observation was noted, as three-storey houses were built here, Nos 18–24 within the year, Nos 15–19 by 1842. No. 19 originally included a shop. Carpenter's principal builder was Thomas Gates James, who lived at No. 7 River Street. (fn. 24)

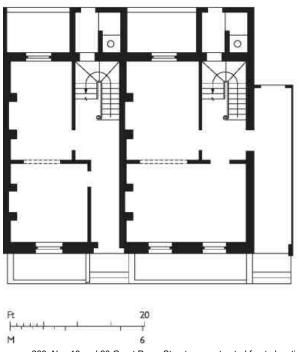
Changes in scale aside there was a gradual move away from the architectural vocabulary of the 1820s. Sandon's speculation at Nos 41–53 echoed Amwell Terrace in its seven-bay composition, but with first-floor stucco architraves and stucco cornices on the outer pairs, and no blind arcading (IIIs 282, 283). The development by Lowther and Watkins at Nos 21–39 marches commandingly and voluminously up the hill, cornice bands stepping up under attics, some of which have round-headed windows, perhaps simply for the sake of variety, something that had not previously been a deliberate aim in the estate's longer terraces. Only the pair that Lowther finished himself has upper-storey architraves. Watkins left his windows bare, while introducing a second tier of iron guards and re-introducing round-arched ground-floor windows. Carpenter's smaller houses have or had simple stucco architraves, but are otherwise unremarkable, and entirely typical of their date (III. 289). Cornices on all these houses hide butterfly roofs, unlike Soley Terrace. Other details reflect changing fashions, from acanthus balconies to rectangular fanlights, often with lozenge leading, as on the Lloyd Baker estate. Generally, there are two-room rearstaircase plans, the end-of-terrace houses differing with side entrances, some in porches, the best of these being at No. 39. The porch at No. 15 was added in 1853 and that at No. 18 was rebuilt in 1976–7. There has been some refronting, in 1908–13 and since. (fn. 25)

The south side of the short western section of Great Percy Street beyond Percy Circus was built up in 1840–2. Nos 12–16, which survive, were built by Samuel Harris. Nos 2–10, pulled down for the new Clerkenwell police court (see page 308), were put up by Charles Frederick Smyrke, a timber merchant, in front of his development of Percy Yard. This timber yard, occupied by a billiardtable manufacturer in the 1850s, is now a car park for King's Cross Police Station. The north side here, entirely replaced by what is now the Travelodge Islington hotel, was developed in two parcels. Nos 1 and 3, of 1844–6, were built by William Morgan, a box maker, and Nos 5–13, of 1847–53, by Abraham Riddiford, a builder working under James Rhodes's agreement of 1847 whereby Rhodes undertook to complete development on the New River estate (III. 290). (fn. 26)

Percy Circus area | British History Online







289. Nos 18 and 20 Great Percy Street, reconstructed front elevation and ground-floor plan. R. C. Carpenter, developer, 1841

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Percy Circus area | British History Online

As the development history of Great Percy Street as a whole has implied, the New River Company's aspirations for this part of its estate were not wholly successful. While Nos 57 and 67 were occupied by solicitors and their families in 1841, No. 51 had become a lodging-house, run by Maria Louisa Bell, alone with her five children. James Harrison, an architect, lived at No. 55 for a few years from 1841, and John Brain, an engraver, was the first occupant of the smaller house at No. 15 in 1842; they later worked together in Holford Square (below). No. 16 Great Percy Street was already divided into three households in 1851, and in 1871 five houses were described as lodging-houses and many households took in lodgers. In 1898 Charles Booth's inspectors found the west end of Great Percy Street 'all lodging houses'. (fn. 27) Houses that remained undivided had mixed trade and professional occupancy. No. 15 was extended to the rear in 1920 when it was used as offices by the National Union of General Workers for part of their National Health Insurance Department. (fn. 28) As elsewhere on the estate, further sub-division and municipalization have been followed by gentrification.

Percy Circus

Percy Circus was begun in 1841, and not brought to completion until 1853. Uniquely complex, it has five unevenly spaced entry points, and is laid out on the side of a steep hill (IIIs 279, 280, 291–4). From this difficult starting point, success was achieved through picturesque variation in the house elevations, deftly enlivened by recession and projection, adding up to what Christopher Hussey, in 1939, called a 'monumental conception' and 'one of the most delightful bits of town planning in London'. (fn. 29) Architectural significance here arises not simply from these intrinsic qualities, but also from the rarity and poor survival of the circus form in London. Around the railed central garden are fifteen of the original twenty-seven houses. The three northern sections were bombed, and nine of the twelve demolished houses have been replaced in pastiche form.



290. Great Percy Street, lower section, looking east to Percy Circus in 1906. Left, Nos 1–13, built 1844–53 (*demolished*); right, flank of Clerkenwell Police Court, King's Cross Road



291. Nos 19–27 Percy Circus (left to right) in 1939. Entrance to Holford Place between buildings. Demolished

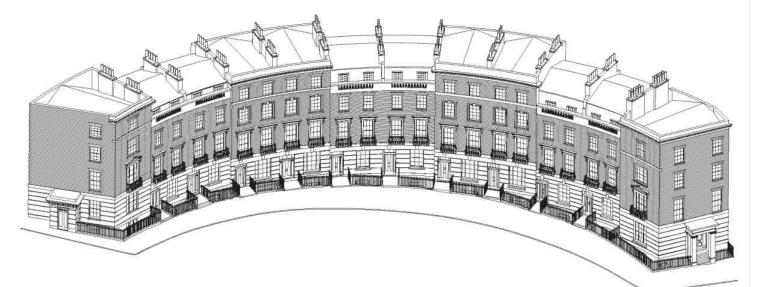


292. Nos 16-18 Percy Circus in 1965. Nos 7-13 Great Percy Street to left. All demolished



293. Nos 4-15 Percy Circus (left to right) in 1937

The genesis of the circus layout is obscure. It was not an early intention of Mylne's, but an irregular crossing was inevitable by 1820 given the convergence of the lines of what became Great Percy Street and Vernon Street (later Vernon Rise and Prideaux Place), the latter determined by a water main from the West Pond. Circuses had seldom been deployed in the development of London estates, though Robert Mylne was projecting a small one at London Spa as early as 1805, an idea sustained by W. C. Mylne until at least 1818, perhaps following S. P. Cockerell's intended half-circus at the west end of Spencer Street (see *Survey of London*, volume xlvi). (fn. 30) Bath's Royal Circus had failed to generate close metropolitan imitations after George Dance the Younger's America Circus, near Tower Hill, of 1768–74. Dance's own Finsbury Circus, designed in 1802 but not laid out until 1815–17, and Piccadilly Circus, formed in 1819, may have given Mylne more local and contemporary inspiration, but neither of these was as pure in form as Percy Circus. It may also be relevant that Mylne was of Scottish descent; perhaps he cast an eye northwards to Edinburgh New Town, where the Royal Circus was built in 1821–3. There is another possible link, with Royal Circus in Norwood, south London, laid out *c*. 1826 by John Wilson, possibly the John Wilson who had developed Wilmington Square. (fn. 31)



^{294.} Nos 4–15 Percy Circus, perspective view. R. C. Carpenter, architect, 1841–53

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The laying out of Percy Circus did not begin until 1839–40, when circuses were less fashionable. George Mansfield built the southern roadway, and then in April 1841 presented a tender for railing in and planting the whole circus. The northern roadway followed in 1842. In March 1841 R. C. Carpenter, attending the New River Company board as architect to unidentified 'employers', proposed to build the first houses. He was perhaps working for William James Boulton, who wrote to the company on his behalf in 1845. (A solicitor who acted for the Carpenter family in their Lonsdale Square development, Boulton occupied a house in Northampton Square, now No. 12 Sebastian Street, which had previously been Carpenter's uncle Thomas's.) His first scheme for the circus involved a change to Mylne's frontages and was rejected. By May, however, agreement had been reached, subject to Carpenter's elevations being approved by Mylne. (fn. 32)

This was an unusual condition—normally builders simply followed Mylne's elevations—and the implication is that Carpenter himself designed the elevations. Their subtle handling and proportions certainly do not speak of Mylne, whose architectural designs were competent but unimaginative and who, in any case, had by this stage a long-settled formula for houses on the estate. Carpenter, on the other hand, was a young architect of great talent, who at this date was trying his hand at numerous styles. The two men had long known each other, and the resolution of the designs is likely to have been to some degree collaborative. Given the time it took to complete the circus it was certainly Mylne and not Carpenter who saw it through and ensured consistency in the elevations as a whole. (fn. 33)

The initial commitments made in 1841 and 1842 by Carpenter and his builder, Thomas Gates James, were to put up Nos 1–8 and 27. No. 6 was the first house finished, in 1842, but James was bankrupted in November 1843, and Carpenter had evidently left the scene. Nos 7, 8 and 27 were not complete until 1847, James's creditor Elisha Ambler, a Dalston brickmaker, having taken over. In 1846–8 Thomas Pentelow, a carpenter, built Nos 9 and 10. The timber merchant Charles Smyrke had undertaken to build Nos 13–18 in 1841, but he did nothing, and in 1846 Thomas B. Watts of No. 30 Claremont Square gained approval for plans to incorporate a 'respectable public library' on a corner plot (Nos 25–26): this too came to nothing. The turning point came in June 1847 when James Rhodes agreed to build the sixteen outstanding houses as part of his larger commitment to finish the development of the estate. Numerous builders worked under Rhodes to see to it that Percy Circus was completed by 1853, Watkins himself coming back in 1850. (fn. 34)

The following list summarizes the development. (fn. 35)

R. C. Carpenter, architect, with Thomas Gates James, builder:

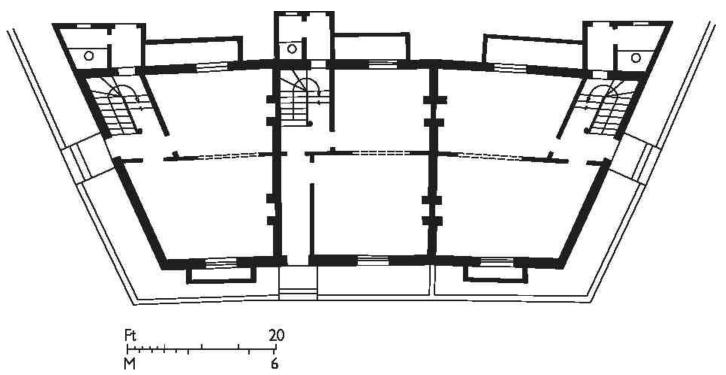
Nos 1-3. Completed by B. and G. Sheldrick, 1841-5

Nos 4-6. 1841-3

Nos 7, 8. Completed by Elisha Ambler, 1842-3 and 1845-7

Thomas Pentelow, builder:

Nos 9, 10. 1846-8



295. Nos 1–3 Percy Circus, reconstructed ground-floor plans

James Rhodes, developer:

No. 11. William Chrystal, builder, 1847–9

No. 12. James Snelling, builder, 1849–51

Nos 13-15. F. Kestevens and Snelling, builders, 1849-53

Nos 16-18. Abraham Riddiford, builder, 1849-52. Demolished

Nos 19-24. William Watkins, George Martin and Snelling, builders, 1850-2. Demolished

Nos 25, 26. James Kent Vote, builder, 1850–1. Demolished

No. 27. T. G. James, builder, completed by Elisha Ambler, 1841-3 and 1846-7. Demolished

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Carpenter's elevations of 1841 were carried out with no more than minor modifications. To fit the road layout the twenty-seven houses of Percy Circus were grouped in multiples of three, with three sections of three, one of six and one of twelve. The mid-terrace houses have conventional rear-staircase layouts. Those on corners were given side entrances, in porches except at Nos 1 and 3 (III. 295). The best and earliest of these porches survives at No. 4, its quality seemingly reflecting Carpenter's involvement. Return elevations were left largely blind; those on Nos 3 and 4 have been opened up.

The New River Company stuck with large (ten-room) houses on Percy Circus, despite doubts as to whether they could easily be let. In spite of their size and the amenity of the circus these did not attract particularly opulent occupants. The first resident in 1842 was Borchert Brunies, a German 'fancy whalebone worker', who moved to No. 6 from No. 7 Arlington Street. He was permitted to use the premises for his work, which was deemed 'more an Art than a Trade'. (<u>fn. 36</u>) Dr Frederick William Fogarty, a physician and surgeon, was the first occupant of the corner house at No. 15 from 1850, when he built a two-storey surgery and coach-house extension facing Great Percy Street, now remade as a workshop (No. 15). No. 10 was already being used as a lodginghouse in 1851 when No. 9 was also divided, one household being that of an Isle of Wight farmer, Abraham Clarke, whose son, the future architect Thomas Chatfeild Clarke, was that year showing a design for a national sculpture gallery at the Great Exhibition. (<u>fn. 37</u>) Thereafter, the proximity of King's Cross and then St Pancras stations would have been a factor in the gradual spread of lodging-house use.

In 1871 George Palmer, a publisher, lived at No. 6, while No. 19 was occupied by a ladies' underwear maker who employed twelve people on the premises. Antonio Benvenuti, a musician, had No. 23, his lodgers including Alessandro Forelli, a singer, and two Italian priests. No. 15 was occupied by doctors until at least 1910. A plaque still in place on its corner reads 'Bartlett, Surgeon, Accoucheur', suggesting a male midwife, but plausibly a cover for use of the premises for abortions, probably during the early years of the twentieth century. No. 18 then became the New River Company's estate office, and Nos 9–14 and 16 were all in use as apartments or lodgings. (fn. 38) The most celebrated of the lodgers to pass through Percy Circus was Lenin, whose brief stay at No. 16 in 1905 is commemorated by a plaque (see below). In a popular novel of 1891, by J. Maclaren Cobban, No. 10 Percy Circus was made a fictional home for down-at-heel respectability, evoking a communal, even convivial, life for a house full of lodgers who shared a kitchen and occasional meals. The Rev. William Merrydew, unable to afford his rent in Woburn Place, is obliged to step down the social ladder and to come with his daughter into this house. He is introduced by Signor Bottiglia, an 'antique dealer', who explains that Percy Circus 'is not what you say swell, but it is very jolly— very nice; and what a devil does it matter where you have lodging in London? Me, I like Pentonville; it is fresh air; it rise up out of the hole'. (fn. 39)

Nos 19–24 Percy Circus were destroyed by a wartime bomb. Nos 25–27, also damaged, were replaced in 1952–5 by Holford House (see below). Nos 16–18 were demolished in 1968 and replaced in 1970–2 by the rear part of what is now the Travelodge Islington hotel (see page 310), designed by Trehearne & Norman, Preston & Partners, architects. The block facing Percy Circus was, at the request of Islington Borough Council, to have been an 'exact replica' of the demolished buildings. Starkly purple elevations, conspicuously punctuated by vents, sit on channelled stucco lower storeys that, without any street entrance, float disconcertingly behind the area railings. (fn. 40) After half a century's disuse, other than as a car park, the site of Nos 19–24 was redeveloped by Try Homes in 1999–2000, with PRC Fewster designing a speculative block of 27 flats. Nineteen of these flats were designated Nos 16–20 Percy Circus (III. 296). The other eight, in a plainer block at No. 9 Vernon Rise, are 'affordable' housing for former council or Peabody Trust tenants. The 'replica' elevation here makes an instructive comparison with that of thirty years earlier at the hotel. The later work is more carefully conceived and more skilfully executed, from the use of yellow stock bricks to the detailing of the architraves, but the copying is so literal and little researched that it extends to the omission of the parapet balustrades. (fn. 41)



296. Nos 16-20 Percy Circus (left to right) in 2005. Try Homes, developers, 1999-2000

Cruikshank Street

Percy Circus area | British History Online

Cruikshank Street (misspelled Cruickshank on some street signs and maps) was formerly called Bond Street after one of its builders, and was renamed in 1938 in honour of George Cruikshank's residence near by. Work on this road began in 1822, but formation of the street was left in abeyance until 1838, when the development of Great Percy Street commenced. William Bond, who lived on the corner at No. 17 Claremont Square, then took a 54ft frontage to add to 30 ft he already leased beyond the end of his garden to build four three-storey houses, leaving a carriageway to stables behind. These houses were built in 1840–3 by Henry Johnson of Sekforde Street and survive as Nos 1–4.

By 1842 the street linked through to Holford Square. A further three houses were built opposite in 1843–6, along with five on the east side of Holford Street. These were all built by William Watkins, working under James Rhodes. After bombing in 1941 the site was cleared, Holford Street was realigned and Amwell House was built (see page 231). (fn. 42)

In 1907 the New River Company and Finsbury Borough Council together defeated a London County Council scheme for a school between Great Percy Street and Bond Street (see page 317), it being feared that the intrusion of a school into the 'best residential quarter left in Finsbury' would lower property values. (fn. 43) But the area's residential character had changed, and 'best' did not mean what it once had. In 1909, leases having fallen in, the company took much of the gardens of Nos 12–17 Claremont Square to build five pairs of maisonette flats (now Nos 16–25 Cruikshank Street). A year later four more pairs (Nos 8–15) were built opposite, on the gardens of Nos 75–83 Amwell Street. (fn. 44) The infilling of gardens for the erection of terrace 'houses' designed as flats reflects the New River estate's decline into multi-occupation by this time. Buildings of this nature, common throughout London's Edwardian working-class suburbs, look oddly out of place here, with their plain-tiled roofs and half-timbered gables (III. 297).



297. Nos 22-25 Cruikshank Street in 1994. New River Company maisonette flats of 1909

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The carriageway east of Nos 1–4 Cruikshank Street has become Holford Mews, at the end of which is the pedimented entrance to a former engineering works, known as Holford Yard, consisting largely of north-light sheds and extending to the back of Nos 91–99 Pentonville Road (Ills 278, 279). The north-west section was built in 1923–5 as Nolan's Garage, and other buildings, replacing stables and outbuildings, were put up between 1928 and 1938 for E. J. L. Delfosse's Ormond Engineering Co. Ltd, manufacturers of screws and radio components. The north-east part was built in 1928–33, the southern part and the fivestorey building at Nos 91–99 Pentonville Road in 1937–8, all to designs by Lewis Solomon & Son, architects, with Henry Kent as builders. (fn. 45)

Sir Frank George Young, biochemist and educationist, was born at No. 2 in 1908, the son of a solicitor's clerk. (fn. 46)

Holford Square

Holford Square existed for just a century. Built up in 1841–8, it was badly bombed in 1941 and wholly destroyed in the post-war reconstruction. This was a fate in contrast to that of Myddelton Square and Percy Circus, the two chief set-pieces of town-planning on the New River Company's estate, which also suffered war-damage. At Holford Square the damage was that much greater. After some attempts at rebuilding, the whole square was demolished and its imprint lost when Bevin Court replaced it in the early 1950s.



298. Holford Square, 1841-8, north-east corner in 1937. No. 30, where Lenin lived, to left of foreground tree. Demolished

The square was named after Charles Holford, Governor of the New River Company from 1815 to 1827, whose family had long been prominent in the company's affairs. Building began on the south side and finished on the north. The first houses, Nos 1 and 2, were built in 1841 by George Bugg, carpenter, of Exmouth Street, and leased respectively to the architect and surveyor James Harrison and the Rev. Elias Parry. Both lived there for some years. Nothing else appeared until 1844, when John Brain, engraver, with Harrison as his 'surveyor', built Nos 11 and 12 at the other end of the south side. No. 12, Brain's own residence, had a 'study' wing at the rear. Harrison also seems to have been responsible for two houses on the east side of the square, for which tenders were published in 1844; these were probably the two at the south corner, Nos 42 and 43. He planned to build more houses on the south side but finally gave up the plots. After this slow start most of the houses followed agreements in 1845 between the New River Company and William Watkins, who was working with James Rhodes. Following Watkins's bankruptcy in 1847 Rhodes quickly saw the project through with other builders, also erecting six further houses in Holford Place in 1848–9. (fn. 47)

The architecture of the square (IIIs 298, 299) was conventional for its date, still essentially plain but with stucco decoration to some windows on the first floor, flat heads to all the ground-floor openings, and oblong fanlights over the doors. On the east and west sides the houses were grouped behind palace fronts—a significant departure from usual practice on the estate— with pediments at the slightly projecting ends and centres. The flanks of the end houses, too, were pedimented. The north side, stepping down the slope from east to west, lacked the pediments but otherwise matched; the south side was probably similar. As surveyor to the New River Company, W. C. Mylne was, nominally at any rate, responsible for the design of the buildings or at least their elevations: Watkins was specifically required to build on the north side according to Mylne's plans. The designs are suggestive of a hand other than Mylne's, but whether Harrison or anyone else had any input into the overall design is not known.



299. Holford Square, east side in 1939, with Finsbury Council public bowling green in square. Demolished

Two houses were subsequently built on spare ground at either end of the square, on the north side, where the possibility of laying out link streets to Penton Rise and Pentonville Road was pre-empted by earlier development on the Penton estate. The first was Holford Villa of 1866, the builder's own house and in Christopher Hussey's words 'a last survival of Georgian tradition into the midVictorian jungle'. (<u>fn. 48</u>) It was built by John Dore, who moved there from his house next door at the top of the west side. The second, at the northeast corner, was a vicarage for St Philip's, Granville Square. Firmly in the Victorian manner, this was built in 1870 by Dove brothers, to designs by the architect R. J. Withers (III. 298). (<u>fn. 49</u>) In 1937, after the closure of St Philip's, it was turned into flats by the New River Company. (<u>fn. 50</u>)

The central garden, laid out with trees, lawns and flower-beds, was managed by a committee of householders until the expiry of the original ground leases in 1932. It was then acquired by Finsbury Borough Council and laid out as a public bowling green in 1934. (fn. 51)

In its social character, Holford Square underwent the decline from early prosperity common to so much of the New River estate. A number of early and mid- Victorian residents were involved in illustration, engraving and allied crafts: the engraver John Brain (see above); Charles Cheffins, lithographer; William Pope, engraver; Ebenezer Landells, artist and wood engraver; George Belton Moore, artist; Howard Dudley, wood-engraver and illustrator; George Welland, map engraver. (fn. 52) The watch trade was also represented. Among other early residents were Herbert Spencer, in 1847, who moved here (to No. 42) as an unsettled young radical, yet to emerge as a social philosopher, and William Biggar, editor of the *Railway Times*, recorded here in the 1851 Census. (fn. 53) The mid-Victorian character was mixedly middle-class, with households typically headed by commercial clerks, tradesmen, or professionals. The architect Francis Cranmer Penrose, Surveyor of the Fabric of St Paul's Cathedral since 1852, was living at No. 13 in the early 1860s.

In the early twentieth century Lenin found a temporary home among the lodgings in the square. A later transient was the anti-imperialist historian, Thomas Lionel Hodgkin, who lodged here as a young man in 1936, when he joined the Communist Party. (fn. 54) The square was by this time quite déclassé, a distinctly poor address.

Lenin and the Lenin memorials

In 1902 Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin) and his wife, Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya, came to London, aiming to evade persecution, to publish *Iskra*, the Russian Marxist newspaper. They stayed in a two-room first-floor flat at No. 30 Holford Square from April 1902 to May 1903. Two years later they returned to the area to lodge at No. 16 Percy Circus, from 25 April to 10 May 1905, when Lenin was one of 38 delegates to the Third Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party, held by the Bolsheviks, 'mostly in the backroom of some pub or restaurant', as he later recalled, to hammer out a strategy for the Russian revolution of that year. Other delegates were put up at Nos 9 and 23 Percy Circus. (fn. 55)

Thirty-seven eventful years later Lenin's residence at No. 30 Holford Square was commemorated by a London County Council tablet (not a blue plaque) and a freestanding borough council monument incorporating a portrait bust. The Finsbury Communist Party first proposed a plaque to Lenin in 1939, but the LCC rejected the suggestion as he would not qualify for a blue plaque until 1944, twenty years after his death. Following the Soviet Union's entry into the war in 1941 Alderman Harold Riley and the Finsbury Anglo-Soviet Committee revived the idea, with support from Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador to Britain. In the new political climate the 20-year rule was overlooked. Unveiled in March 1942,

Percy Circus area | British History Online

the tablet was placed in a section of rusticated ground-floor wall, all that remained of the recently bombed house at No. 30 (III. 300). Maisky stated, wrongly and perhaps opportunistically, that Lenin had stayed on the ground floor, but historical accuracy was of secondary importance to his main theme, that the ceremony 'now would have in it a certain dramatic appeal to public opinion in this country and in mine'. (fn. 56)



300. Unveiling of London County Council tablet, March 1942, commemorating Lenin's residence at No. 30 Holford Square in 1902–3. Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador, at the microphone

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Riley and Finsbury Borough Council had wanted something more permanent, and so commissioned Berthold Lubetkin to design the portrait-bust monument. Unveiled a month later, on Lenin's birthday, 22 April, this stood opposite the remains of No. 30 in a gap in the square's railings (III. 301). It was constructed of concrete, marble and granite, with a coloured-glass panel to bathe the head of Lenin in red light, and a broken chain at its base. Within a year the bust had to be replaced, having been defaced by fascist protesters. A police guard was mounted, but when Riley lost control of the council in 1946 it was withdrawn and further attacks were made. Holford Square was cleared in 1948, and in 1951, with the Cold War underway, the tablet and bust were removed to Finsbury Town Hall for storage; the casing of the memorial was consigned to oblivion by its designer in the foundations of Bevin Court, centrepiece of the housing project which was to have been named after Lenin. (<u>fn. 57</u>)

Holford Square and Lenin's memorials there had long been erased when, in 1960, the Finsbury Communist Party again approached the LCC, this time suggesting that there should be a blue plaque on No. 16 Percy Circus. This was agreed and the plaque was mounted in 1962, despite much critical press comment and the New River Company's insistence on an indemnity against consequent damage. This memorial too was short-lived. In August 1968 Nos 16–18 were demolished for redevelopment. The Greater London Council, in keeping with its rules, would not allow the plaque to be installed on the new building, and it was given to the mayor of Moscow. However, the developer of the site, Trevor Burfield of Centremoor Ltd, saw to it that a privately made replacement plaque was incorporated into the new hotel's elevation to Percy Circus. Unveiled in August 1972, in the face of anti-Soviet demonstrations, by the Soviet Ambassador, Mikhail Smirnovsky, standing alongside Burfield, it was immediately covered over again for fear of provoking further trouble. (<u>fn. 58</u>)



301. Lenin Memorial, between railings facing No. 30 Holford Square. Designed by Berthold Lubetkin for Finsbury Council, 1942. Demolished

Peel Centre

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The Peel Centre, standing on the site of Holford Square's west side, was built in 1995–6 to designs by Patrick Minns of Gibberd & Minns Ltd, architects, with Charter Construction plc as the main contractors. A community centre with a sports hall, dining-hall, youth club and meeting-room, it continues the work of the Peel Institute, begun in connection with the Quaker meeting-house in Peel Court (see Survey of London, vol. xlvi). Low-slung and brick-faced, the centre has a tripartite layout with a central courtyard. (fn. 59)

Bevin Court, Holford House and Amwell House

The ensemble represented by Bevin Court and its lesser outliers, Holford House and Amwell House, with the space between them (Ills 278, 279), was the last major project masterminded by the architect Berthold Lubetkin for Finsbury Borough Council. Originally known as the Holford Square Housing Scheme, it differs from its predecessors at Spa Green and Priory Green in having been designed and erected in its entirety after the Second World War. Though planning began under the aegis of Tecton, Lubetkin's original practice, the bulk of the work fell to his successor firm of Skinner, Bailey and Lubetkin. Construction took place between 1951 and 1957.

During the war, parts of all four sides of Holford Square suffered damage classified as beyond repair, with destruction worst around the south-west corner. Holford Place, the short access road debouching into that corner, was likewise injured, as was the north side of Percy Circus nearby. In 1943 the freeholders, the New River Company, turned their mind to reconstruction. After investigation, the surveyors Vigers & Co. told Finsbury Council in March 1946 that their clients had concluded that the fabric of the square was irreversibly damaged and that the only policy was to 'scrap the old buildings entirely'. Instead, they proposed blocks of flats round the perimeter 'in the Georgian style in keeping with the general character of the neighbourhood'. (fn. 60) Duly in June of that year the surveyors Daniel Watney & Sons working with Eiloart, Inman and Nunn proposed on the company's behalf to build four-storey blocks of flats on the north, east and south sides. The west side meanwhile had been reserved by the London County Council for a possible extension of Vernon Square School. The scheme was summarily rejected by Finsbury Council, which resolved to buy these sites by compulsory purchase and redevelop the square itself. (fn. 61)

A month later Lubetkin came forward with a plan and Tecton were confirmed as architects. The alacrity suggests that their involvement had been in the air. Having designed the Lenin Memorial attached to the railings on the square's north side in 1942 (III. 301), Lubetkin had probably expressed interest in its future. With his usual ambition, the initial project he put forward ran to some seven blocks and adumbrated an enlarged area of redevelopment, including the north sides of Percy Circus and of Great Percy Street west of Holford Street. Bullishly, the council applied for these sites too, but was refused them after a public enquiry at which the New River Company contested the whole order. By March 1947 the compulsory purchase area had shrunk back to the square. The council later bought from the company Nos 25–29 Percy Circus, but was unable to secure No. 15 Great Percy Street. This restricted future access to the development along the line of Holford Place. (fn. 62)

By autumn 1947 Lubetkin was ready to bring forward the matured scheme and full analysis with which Tecton accompanied all their major projects. Their report bestowed faint praise upon the squares of Clerkenwell as 'very characteristic of English town planning' and conveying 'unity of scale and character'. But the architects were against replicating their precise perimeter. A fresh attitude to open space was called for, they argued; density needed to rise to keep down the level of rents, while any north-facing block was bound to be unsatisfactory. (fn. 63)



302. Holford Square redevelopment. Preliminary model with blocks aligned north-south. Tecton, architects, c. 1946



303. Holford Square redevelopment. Portion of model of scheme submitted for tender, looking north; nursery school in front. Tecton, architects, c. 1947–8. Only one of four intended blocks on the south side is shown in this picture, to right



304. Bevin Court, plans of upper floors. Skinner, Bailey and Lubetkin, architects, 1951-4

While developing the scheme, the Tecton team had played with several alternatives, varying from eight-storey blocks around the square to Zeilenbau arrangements with blocks in rigid parallel (III. 302). (<u>fn. 64</u>) The solution they now promoted (III. 303) was geared to the slope of Holford Square, which dropped some fifteen feet from east to west. There were six blocks altogether: one in four linked parts stepping up and back on the north side, a large slab commanding the crown of the site along the east side, and four squarish blocks in parallel on the south side and along Holford Place. The elevations were to follow the lines of Spa Green, with a chequer of recessed and projecting balcony fronts and vivid colour contrasts. All this was to enclose an urban landscape centred on the old open space of the square, where the Lenin Memorial held potential pride of place amidst 'balustrades, retaining walls, steps and other small architectural features' to cope with the contours. (<u>fn. 65</u>) In respecting this space, the architects were probably heeding the restrictions of the London Squares Preservation Act, 1931.

In retrospect, the architects admitted that this scheme, 'conceived in the immediate post-war years when housing standards were more or less fluid', (<u>fn. 66</u>) represented 'a fairly expensive solution'. (<u>fn. 67</u>) The financial crisis of 1947–8 prevented its progress. But despite the insertion of a nursery school or community centre between the blocks on the square's south side, a review of construction methods in the light of difficulties encountered at Spa Green and Priory Green, and a slight increase in the number of flats from 137 to 143, the scheme described above remained the official one. It went to tender early in 1949, with a ceiling price of £292,670. (<u>fn. 68</u>) The costs then portended caused a radical shift of direction, since 'it was clear that minor economies would not meet the case'. (<u>fn. 69</u>) In July the Finsbury Housing Committee asked the architects, by now Skinner, Bailey and Lubetkin, to revise the project so as to provide flats at substantially lower rentals.

Their first reaction was to pile all the accommodation into a large centrally sited block, offering 'architectural effect by great masses rather than, as previously, by means of intricate and expensive detail'. (<u>fn. 70</u>) This, however, contravened the Act of 1931 and drew objections from the LCC. In September 1949 Skinner, Bailey and Lubetkin came up with the basis of what was built. The bulk of the housing now occupied a 'large 3-winged block' of 112 flats, later raised to 118, with fourteen extra dwellings sited separately and the open space to the west of the main block. At first the LCC's Town Planning Department feared that this would hinder redevelopment of the adjoining areas, but the architects managed to persuade them of the new layout's merits. (fn. 71) The full scheme received outline approval from Finsbury in January 1950 and was worked up during the course of that year.

Bevin Court. Skinner, Bailey and Lubetkin, architects, 1951-4



305. Garden (west) front in 2006

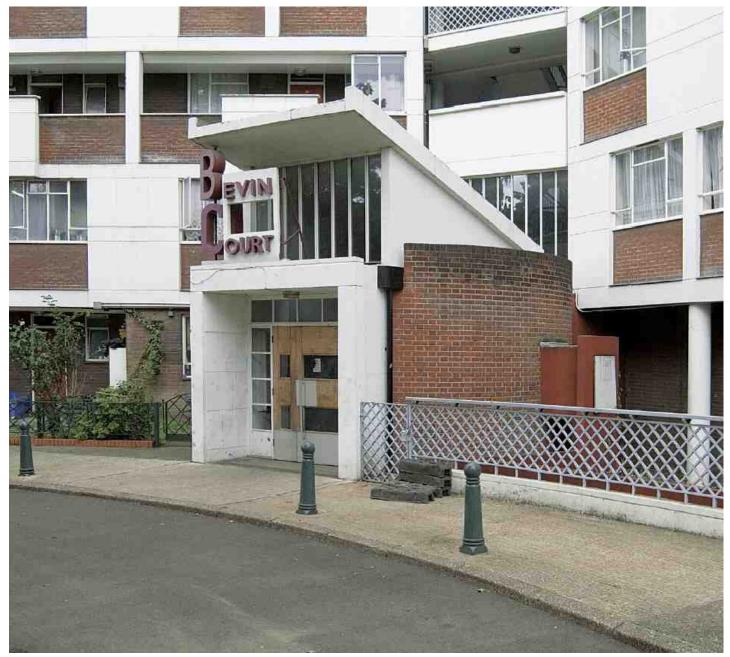


306. Mural in lobby, with emblems of Finsbury Council. Peter Yates, artist, c. 1954



307. Entrance (south-east) front in 2006

Percy Circus area | British History Online



308. Entrance porch in 2007.



309. Rear (north-east) front in 2007 showing galleries to flats

The revised concept depended for both blocks on a repetitive bay-module of 10 ft 3in. throughout, permitting the possibility of prefabrication. To avoid monotony, explained the architects, the windows 'are grouped in couples with the solid spaces between filled in with precast concrete elements of standard size, whilst the horizontal bands on the elevation are obtained by carrying the floor slabs out to the surface of the wall and facing them with precast concrete units'. (fn. 72) In the Y-shaped block— the future Bevin Court—they economized by focusing on a single grand staircase hall with two lifts, from which tenants reached their flats along galleries (III. 304). To compensate for this mode of access ('not a popular solution'), (fn. 73) all living-rooms and bedrooms faced away from the common galleries. The south-western wing, containing mostly maisonettes, was separately planned, while the small independent block at the end of Holford Place was likewise devoted to maisonettes.

As for the former square, the LCC accepted its division into separate portions, as entailed by the siting of the main block, so long as it remained a public open space. The architects explained the change as one from space 'as a concrete volume inscribed within the surrounding buildings', to 'a system of air-reservoirs contained between points of emphasis'. (fn. 74) Holford Place now shrank to a footpath, so that vehicle access had to be from Holford Street or Cruikshank Street alone.

This scheme went out to tender in autumn 1950. After some economies Tersons began work on the basis of a reduced sum of £212,041 the following spring. (fn. 75) The choice of contractor was bound up with the engineering arrangements and structural system. Hitherto Lubetkin had regularly worked with Ove Arup and the specialist concrete contractors, J. L. Kier. But frictions and differences had arisen recently at Spa Green and Priory Green, some personal, some due to the novelty of the box-frame structural system (see page 102). The architects therefore argued for a construction process undertaken by a single contractor rather than a general builder with a concrete subcontractor, claiming that this suited post-war conditions and avoided duplication on site. The firms tendering were asked to submit separate bids for framed construction, both *in situ* and prefabricated, as well as for cross-wall and slab. (fn. 76) In the event, prefabricating any more than the cladding proved too costly, so the cross-wall option offered by Tersons was chosen. Working out Bevin House's structure took place between Skinner, Bailey and Lubetkin and Tersons' consulting engineers, J. H. Coombs & Partners. Absalom Green was the job architect for the scheme, as he had been at Priory Green.



310. Holford House, view from Great Percy Street. Skinner, Bailey and Lubetkin, architects, 1951–4

Shortages of supplies and unreliable deliveries, particularly of steel and cladding panels, hampered the contract. Atlas Stone, for instance, agreed to supply the concrete cladding but withdrew in May 1952 'on the ground of more urgent defence orders'. This was serious, since on the end walls the cladding was to act as permanent shuttering for the structure. An alternative supplier, F. Bradford & Co., could supply only rough-faced cladding which, the architects thought, 'could not fail to give a somewhat drab effect'. (fn. 77) Permission was therefore given to add a special white aggregate of Hopton Wood stone chippings to Bradford's panels on four of the six elevations of the Y-shaped block, in distinction to the exposed ballast used on the end walls and gallery sides. Now that most of the concrete has been painted over, these contrasts cannot be seen.

Show flats were ready by the summer of 1953, and the name Bevin House, in memory of the trade unionist and statesman Ernest Bevin, was allotted to the main block that autumn. When the Lenin Memorial was removed from Holford Square in 1951, the architects and many socialists had assumed that the building would be called after Lenin, and a place for it next to the entrance had been reserved. But as Communist support dwindled locally and nationally, Finsbury's ruling Labour group deemed this impolitic. According to Francis Skinner, 'when it came to redesigning the sign over the entry porch, we only had to change two letters'. (fn. 78) At the same time the small maisonette block took the name Holford House. At an opening ceremony held on 24 April 1954, Dame Florence Bevin unveiled a bust and tablet; Arthur Deakin, the anticommunist general secretary of Bevin's former powerbase, the Transport and General Workers Union, also spoke. (fn. 79)

Bevin Court testifies to Berthold Lubetkin's post-war resilience in designing public housing. (fn. 80) Tecton's point of departure for their previous Finsbury estates had been the strict orientation and parallelism of Zeilenbau planning, though they had tried to relieve its rigidity with variation, colour and movement. Much effort had been spent on improving the internal planning and facilities of the flats, and on the construction process. Setbacks in building Spa Green and Priory Green, coupled with the difficulties of the post-war economy and building industry, caused Lubetkin to retrench but not to relinquish his belief in public housing as suitable for monumental expression. Self-sufficient and forcefully geometrical, Bevin Court became the prototype for a new type of multi-storey block which Skinner, Bailey and Lubetkin took on in its work for the borough of Bethnal Green in the 1950s. This later idiom of Lubetkin's develops the strong geometrical impulse always evident in his work, stemming from his exposure to Russian Constructivism. For the heavier concrete forms the post-war work of Le Corbusier is sufficient explanation.

With its 120-degree wings and its focus upon the centre, Bevin Court has a strong 'panoptical' flavour (IIIs 305, 307). Y-shaped plans can occasionally be found in nineteenthcentury prison and hospital plans, and had featured in Lubetkin's early student projects, but so far as is known no housing of this scale had been built in such a form. The scheme predates by some months Zehrfuss and Breuer's successful competition design for the Y-shaped Unesco secretariat in Paris, to which it bears some formal similarities. Proportionally, the wings dominate the centre. Seven storeys in the south-east, eight on the other two sides, they are some 160 ft long but less than 30 ft deep. On the inner end of each wing, successors to the drying canopies of Spa Green are half-visible on the roof. Liveliness of pattern on the flat fronts of the main elevations is contrived by setting concrete panels against brick spandrels below the windows, and alternating the arrangement of the flats on each floor. Now that most of the concrete on Bevin Court has been painted over, the texture, colour and articulation of the panels, each made up of small units, have largely been lost. The access balconies are gathered on the northeast flank, which forms a true 'back' to the building (III. 309). Here plain brick fronts are screened by concrete cantilevered balconies whose uprights once again alternate in position on each storey.

The tour de force at Bevin Court is the sequence of main hall and central staircase, still publicly visible at the time of writing. From a projecting concrete porch, heftily modelled and lit from a fanlight under an oversailing reverse-pitch roof (III. 308), the visitor enters a truncated drum, expressed externally in brickwork. Set back within one side of the curve, in space originally meant for a porter's lodge, is a Guernica-style mural in primary colours by Peter Yates, who had been an assistant with Lubetkin at Peterlee; it depicts emblems

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connected with Finsbury's history and heraldry (III. 306). The exact date of its appearance seems unrecorded, but it was not remarked on at the time of the opening. Geometry and scale expand as the visitor moves into the space at the heart of the building. This is an equilateral triangle in plan, cut off at the corners so as to form a hexagon, with open balconies on the short sides of the upper storeys. Two lifts and the common rubbish chutes also share the edges of this space. In its centre, within a circular well twenty feet in diameter, is inscribed the staircase (IIIs 311–13). Replicating the building in plan-form, it consists of a sequence of short flights at 120-degree angles with triangular, island-like landings halfway between the floors, poised on a single central pillar. The flights always turn to the right from the half-landing, then take a dog-leg from the floor above up to the next half-landing. The main materials of the staircase and its drum are concrete, with steel rails and a mahogany handrail. Though simple in conception, it has great spatial dynamism. Such communal stairs were further explored in Skinner, Bailey and Lubetkin's late work for Bethnal Green, if never with the same force as at Bevin Court.



311. Bevin Court staircase, during construction, c. 1952



312. Bevin Court, base of stair in 2007

Holford House (III. 310), visually quite separate at the join between Percy Circus and Great Percy Street, has none of the drama of Bevin Court. It is a plain four-storey maisonette block with the south end cranked back towards Great Percy Street from the former line of Holford Place. The language is the same as that of the larger block, but the use of concrete and brick for the facing and spandrel panels is inverted. Here the original concrete surfaces remain unpainted.



313. Bevin Court staircase in 2004

The environs of Bevin Court are the only place where the landscaping still bears traces of Lubetkin's intentions for his Finsbury estates. The formal approach from Holford Street takes the form of a simple circle within lawns, dignified and animated by the descending contours. The north-east or back side was reserved largely for children's play and has now been much altered. To the west, a sinuous ramp with dwarf walls partly of concrete and partly of cast-iron trellis takes residents down to the main area destined for garden use. A boundary fence now cuts off Bevin Court from the smaller garden of Holford House, and the pathways have correspondingly changed.

One later addition was made to this scheme. That is Amwell House, the two-storey block at the south-east angle of Cruikshank Street and Holford Street. A building of twelve small flats with bed-sitting rooms, it was allotted to Skinner, Bailey and Lubetkin by Finsbury Council in 1956 and built in 1957–8 by James Webb & Son. (fn. 81) It is remarkable only for its run of west-facing bay windows, otherwise untypical of the architects.

Footnotes

1. LMA, Acc/2558/NR/1/7-9: Cromwell, p.325

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- 4. Architect & Building News, 5 May 1933, supplement
- 5. POD: OS
- 6. LMA, Acc/1953/C/849: MDR
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- 8. GA, D3549, 38/6/2, pt 2: LMA, Acc/2558/NR/1/9, p. 129
- 9. RB
- 10. GA, D3549, 38/6/2, pt 5; 38/6/9
- 11. MDR 1830/4/475; 1830/6/595; 1831/1/344; 1835/2/ 560: GA, D3549, 38/4/7
- 12. MDR 1830/6/595: RB
- 13. MDR 1829/5/268; 1828/9/102; 1828/10/699; 1829/7/ 23,177,452,710; 1831/4/116: LMA, MDR/MB/4921: GA, D3549, 38/6/2, pts 5, 6
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- 24. LMA, Acc/1953/C/925-6
- 25. DSR: ILHC, cuttings

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- 34. LMA, Acc/1953/C/919-22: DSR
- 35. LMA, Acc/1953; Acc/2558: MDR: DSR: RB
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- 70. Ibid
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- 73. Ibid 74. Architectural Review, June 1952, p.406
- 75. FBC Mins, 23 Nov 1950, 10 April 1951
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- 78. Allan, p.418
- 79. ILHC, cuttings L3.151, Order of Proceedings, opening of Bevin Court
- 80. For assessments of Bevin Court, see Architectural Review, June 1952, pp.403-6; Feb 1955, pp. 88-93: Allan, pp.415-27,596
- 81. FBC Mins, Feb 1956-May 1958



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CITATION:

Oleg Kerziouk. (Oct. 05, 2015). I beg to apply for a ticket: Lenin (alias Jacob Richter) at the British Library. British Library.

Posted by Oleg-Kerziouk

05 OCTOBER 2015

I beg to apply for a ticket: Lenin [pseudonym Jacob Richter] at the British Library

The founder of the world's first socialist state, Vladimir II'ich Lenin, visited London six times between 1902 and 1911, and on at least five of these occasions found the time to call into the British Museum whose Library collections were in his view unparalleled. At the time of his 1907 visit he said:

It is a remarkable institution, especially that exceptional reference section. Ask them any question, and in the very shortest space of time they'll tell you where to look to find the material that interests you. ... Let me tell you, there is no better library than the British Museum. Here there are fewer gaps in the collections than in any other library.

Praise indeed from a man who was already well acquainted with many of the major libraries of Europe and Russia.

His attachment to the Library dates from 29 April 1902, when he first entered the <u>Round</u> <u>Reading Room</u> to commence his studies. He had arrived in London with his wife, <u>Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaia</u>, earlier that month in order to set up publication of *Iskra*, the newspaper of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP). The Twentieth Century Press had agreed to carry out the printing at 37a Clerkenwell Green, (now the <u>Marx Memorial Library</u>), and soon accommodation was found for the new arrivals not far from there, at 30 Holford Square, Pentonville.

It was from this address that Lenin first wrote to the Director of the British Museum requesting permission to study in the Library. The documents related to this episode are held in the British Library (Add. MS.54579.)

19 30. Holfort Square Sentonville I beg to apply for a licent of the British Mascum. I came from Russia in order to study the Can't question, I enclose the reference letter of Mr. Mitchell. Believe me, Sin to be yours faithfully Jacob Richter April 21. 1902 To the Director of the Bri-

The letter (above), dated 21 April 1902, bears the signature "Jacob Richter", the pseudonym Lenin had adopted to throw the Tsarist police off his track. The reference required was supplied by the General Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, I. H. Mitchell, but this did not satisfy the Admissions Office as Mitchell's home address could not be found in the London street directories. Lenin wrote again enclosing another recommendation from Mitchell, who this time used the address of his union's headquarters. The following day Lenin was informed that a Reader's Ticket would be granted to him, and four days later he signed the Admissions Register and was issued with ticket number A72453 (below).

Apr 29. 2.02 72453 No. 4332 BRITISH MUSEUM. pril, 1902 The Director of the British Museum begs to inform ! that a Reading Ticket will be delivered to 1 11 on presenting this Note to the Clerk in the Reading-room, within Six Months from the above date. N.B .- Persons under twenty-one years of age are not admissible. W B & L (x)-43360-5000-5-01

The ticket was valid for three months only, but the period was extended, first by three months, and then by a further six . Finally, on 29 April 1903, exactly one year after entering the Library for the first time, he surrendered his ticket and a few days later left England for France.

In August of the same year he returned for the famous 2nd Party Congress, during which the RSDLP made its historic split into "menshevik" and "bolshevik" factions, but there is no evidence to suggest that Lenin found the time to visit the Museum on this occasion, despite the fact that he said he used the Library whenever he was in London.

However, during the 3rd Party Congress, which again took place in London (from 25 April to 10 May 1905), it is known that he paid a visit to Great Russell Street, and there

copied out extracts from the works of Marx and Engels. Unfortunately, there is no record of this in the Museum archives.

His next visit to London took place in early summer 1907, and from the reminiscences of his colleagues we know that he spent roughly a week in the Library at the beginning of June. The Temporary Admissions Register does mention that a J. P. Richter was admitted in May 1907 (no.3782), but one cannot be sure whether this was Lenin – Richter was not a particularly uncommon name. However, we can be quite sure about the details of his visit the following year. In mid-May 1908 he arrived in London with the express intention of spending a month in the Museum to work on his book, *Materializm i empiriokrititsizm*, and fortunately, his correspondence with the Museum authorities survives in the Library archives.

On 18 May 1908 under his real name, Vladimir Oulianoff, he wrote to the Director of the Museum requesting permission to study in the Library and referring to an earlier donation of two of his books. His recommendation came from a certain J. J. Terrett, an English Social Democrat, but history repeated itself, and just as in 1902, he was refused admission. Two days later he wrote again enclosing a second reference, this time from his old friend, the manager of the Twentieth Century Press, <u>Harry Quelch</u>. This proved sufficient, and as in 1902, he immediately received instructions to call into the Library to collect his Reader's Ticket. On 22 May, he signed the Admissions Book, and was issued with a three-month pass, number A88740.

Lenin made use of the Library's collections only once more, during his lecture-tour of 1911, when he visited several European cities to deliver his paper on "<u>Stolypin and</u> <u>Revolution</u>". The London reading took place on 11 November in the New King's Hall, Commercial Road, Whitechapel, and on the same day the Museum issued a temporary pass to Mr. Vladimir Oulianoff, making a note of his address, 6 Oakley Square, N.W., in their Card Index.

Although Lenin may indeed have had a favourite seat in the Reading Room, neither he nor anyone else has left any indication of which seat that may have been. Several numbers have been suggested, including: G7, H9, R7, R8, and L13. In fact, the latter is probably the most likely, positioned, as it was then in a row opposite the reference works on British and European history, which he doubtless made use of on several occasions.

R. Henderson, Honorary Research Associate, School of History, Queen Mary University of London

Posted by Olga Kerziouk at 10:00 AM

Tags

History, Politics, Russia, Russian Revolution

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