

Frances Mary (Fanny) PARKER

Otago Daily Times. 14 February 1908 (Papers Past) [10/05/2018]

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

AGITATORS GO TO GAOL.

Press Association—By Telegraph—Copyright.

LONDON, February 13.

(Received Feb. 13, at 10.51 p.m.)

One of the suffragettes who was arrested yesterday was fined 40s or a month's imprisonment, and others were bound over to find sureties to keep the peace or under-go six weeks' imprisonment. A sexagenarian, who was discharged, was disappointed.

All except two chose imprisonment.

The suffragettes at Caxton Hall announced that the movement would be continued with increasing energy. Many subscriptions have been acknowledged. The prisoners, on going to Holloway Gaol, sent the following message: "All well; very cheerful. The only thing we care about is that the Government will be forced to yield. We are keener than ever. Heavier sentences will not deter us. We consider that there is an indication that the Government is afraid of our agitation."

Otago Daily Times. 15 February 1908 (Papers Past) [10/05/2018]

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

TEN MORE ARRESTS.

Press Association - By Telegraph—Copyright.

LONDON, February 14.

(Received Feb, 14, at 9.54 p.m.)

The authorities are hinting at the existence of an act of Charles the Second prohibiting more than 10 approaching Parliament with a petition.

Mrs Pankhurst, and Miss Kenny, and 11 others, in order to challenge the enforcement of the act, left Caxton Hall for St. Stephens, and declined to disperse. Ten of them were arrested. They were disappointed because they were not prosecuted under that act, being merely charged with obstructing and resisting the police.

CONDITIONS OF .RELEASE.

LONDON,. February 14.

(Received Feb. 15, at 0.35 a.m.)

Mr Gladstone (Home Secretary), stated in the House of Commons that the imprisoned suffragettes could leave prison when they chose to give the necessary sureties.,

Otago Daily Times. 17 February 1908 (Papers Past) [10/05/2018]

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SEVEN MORE LADIES IMPRISONED,

Press Association - By Telegraph – Copyright.

LONDON, February 15.

(Received Feb. 16, at 5.8 p.m.)

Miss Kenny, another of the suffragettes who were arrested whilst attempting to storm Parliament House, was fined £5 with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. Seven other defendants were ordered to enter into sureties to keep the peace, in default six weeks' imprisonment.

All the defendants elected to go to gaol.

REMARKS BY MR GLADSTONE,

LONDON, February 14.

Mr Gladstone stated in the House of Commons that last year, when the suffragettes' offences were first offences he made representations, hoping that leniency would prove effective, but the leniency was used for the purpose of encouraging further offences. It was no part of his duty to constantly interfere with the discretion of the capable and experienced stipendiaries, who were exercising it fairly in the public interest.

Otago Daily Times. 19 February 1908 (Papers Past) [10/05/2018]

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

SELF-DENIAL CAMPAIGN'.

Press Association—By Telegraph—Copyright,

LONDON, February 17.

The suffragettes intend to observe a week of self-denial in order to raise funds for their campaign.

Their programme consists of making collections at the railway stations and in the streets, of outdoor singing, organ-grinding, and drawing sketches on the pavements.

One of these militant suffragettes was Fanny Parker.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

RENEWED DISTURBANCES.

There was a repetition yesterday of some of the scenes which were enacted outside the House of Commons on Tuesday, in consequence of an endeavour on the part of woman suffragists to enter the House and present a petition to the Prime Minister. A second raid upon the House was generally anticipated, and large numbers of police were on duty in and around Parliament-square and outside Caxton-hall, where members of the National Women's Social and Political Union were holding the closing day's meeting of their "Women's Parliament." The hall was crowded with women, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Mrs. Pankhurst, the founder of the union, had returned from Leeds earlier in the day, accompanied by several delegates to the "Parliament," and they were loudly cheered as they took their seats upon the platform. They were accompanied by Miss

In the scuffle some of the women were handled rather roughly, and there were cries of "Shame" on the part of the onlookers. But the police in some cases had to act in self-defence, and one of them during the struggle received a blow in the face and his helmet was knocked off. As they passed through Parliament-square the women were received by the waiting crowds with cheers and jeers. All the approaches to the House were guarded by police as on Tuesday, but, inasmuch as the members of the deputation were in custody before they reached the square, no attempt was made to enter the House. The crowd did not disperse and half an hour later several more women arrived in the square from the hall, escorted by police. The women got separated, however, and were lost in the crowd. Only one tried to force her way past the police, and she was arrested. The following is a list of names of the prisoners, all of whom were bailed out during the evening:—Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Henrietta Frith, Mrs. Annie Baldock, Miss Gladys Kevil, Mrs. Fanny Parker, Mrs. Edith Kerwood, Miss Mary Keegan, Miss Helen Allen, and Miss Lilian Sedley. The charge against them was that of obstructing the police in the execution of their duty.

THE POLICE COURTS.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

At Westminster, yesterday, the proceedings in the prosecution of the woman suffragists arrested on Thursday afternoon were much more protracted than at the hearing before the same magistrate, Mr. Horace Smith, on Wednesday, the leaders of the movement being among those charged. The Court was crowded with sympathizers. The defendants were:—Mrs. EMMELINE PANKHURST, 49, of Clement's-inn, described as the hon. secretary of the Women's Social and Political Union; ANNIE KENNEY, 27, organizer, Clement's-inn; EDITH KERWOOD, 48, married, Birmingham; MINNIE BALDOCK, 43, of Green-street, Upton-park; HENRIETTA FRITH, 25, lady's maid, of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea; GLADYS KEEVIL, 23, Criddle-house, Cricklewood; HELEN ALLEN, 34, Clement's-inn; MARY KEEGAN, 34, Clement's-inn; LILLIAN SIDLEY, 48, Oakley-park, N.; and FANNY PARKER, 22, Clement's-inn. All were charged, as before, with the offence of wilfully obstructing the police within the prescribed area of the Houses of Parliament, and in the case of one of the defendants, Miss Frith, with an assault on the constable who arrested her.

Mr. Muskett, again prosecuting for the Commissioner of Police, said he did not propose to add anything to the observations he had previously made in this class of offence.

Three other ladies, Fanny Parker, Mary Keegan, and Helen Allen, whose cases presented no particular features of interest, were also similarly disposed of. Later in the afternoon, sureties were entered into to bail Miss Parker.

The charge against the leader of the organization, Mrs. Pankhurst, occupied some considerable time, and aroused considerable interest. As soon as she was in the dock she said that as she was the person mainly responsible for the agitation which had led to these arrests and prosecutions, she would like to know under what Act of Parliament she was being tried.

Otago Witness. 26 February 1908 (Papers Past) [12/05/2018]

INTERVIEWED AT CHRISTCHURCH.

CHRISTCHURCH, February 21.

The Hon. W. Hall-Jones arrived from Wellington by the Rotomahana this morning, and proceeded south by the second express as far as Timaru, where a public reception is to be tendered to him this evening. The Minister intends remaining at Timaru for a day or two, after which he will return to Wellington, breaking his journey at Christchurch.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

“I took matters very quietly at Home,” he said to a Press representative, “but, of course, I was keenly interested in much that was transpiring. Being concerned in the political welfare of a country in which the parliamentary franchise is conceded to women, I watched the progress of what the newspapers term the ‘suffragette movement’ and can say without hesitation that the means employed by the leaders of the propaganda at Home find no sympathy with right-thinking people. If these women had gone about the matter as our women did — namely, by petition and well conducted public meetings, their cause would have been enormously advanced, but when we are treated to the spectacle of hysterical females invading and interrupting political assemblages, and being forcibly ejected, feelings of disgust completely overcome any other sentiment that we might otherwise be likely to entertain. Public feeling at Home is excited not so much against the object of the movement as against the methods employed to further its interests. As a matter of fact the impression is growing that some form of extended political privileges will eventually be conceded to women in Great Britain, but these will not go so far as in New Zealand, as they have not even got full manhood suffrage at Home as yet.”

Star. 27 January 1912 (Papers Past) [12/05/2018]

HEARTH AND HOME.

WILD SUFFRAGETTE RIOTS.

Extraordinary Protest by Women.

[From Our Lady Correspondent.]

LONDON, November 24.

There will be no need to expatiate, for anyone who reads the parliamentary news in the papers, upon the decisive and totally unexpected blow that suffragists consider the Prime Minister has, by the introduction of a Manhood Suffrage Bill, dealt their hopes, nor the frame of mind into which Mr Asquith's proclamation has thrown enthusiasts for votes for women. To — at this date, after years of strife, pleading and actual suffering on the part of women — bring forward a Bill, which, while bestowing votes on some millions of men who haven't asked for them, ignores, unless the House of Commons likes to make it otherwise, the claims of all women, was a match to gunpowder now so long stored in the camp of the militant suffragettes, and on Tuesday evening of this week there took place an organised outbreak of the most violent description that there has yet been, with the result that two hundred and thirty women were on Wednesday, yesterday and to-day in the dock at Bow Street, arrested for assault, wilful damage, obstructing the police and throwing missiles, and that the papers since have been kept well supplied with indignant torrents of literature from the general public.

.....

The intention of the majority of the women, says one account, appeared to be to get arrested as quickly as possible, and with the least possible trouble. Generally, they carried out their operations near where a constable was standing, and then stood and waited to be taken into custody. Indeed, in the case of two women who attempted to stone the Strand Post Office windows, the police had pounced on them before they were able to carry out their intention, and they were marched off to the station, followed by a variety of complimentary and other remarks. The window smashers were quite methodical in their work, the stones they used being enclosed in little cloth bags, which, by the aid of long linen tapes, were used as slings.

Timaru Herald. 10 July 1914 (Papers Past) [12/05/2018]

WILD WOMEN.

MRS PANKHURST RE-ARRESTED.

MORE MAD DOINGS.

Press Association—By Tel.—Copyright.

LONDON, July 8.

Mrs Pankhurst on resuming her duties at headquarters, Kingsway, was immediately re-arrested.

Two suffragettes at daybreak attempted to blow up Burns's birthplace. The watchman discovered them placing large bombs against the building and captured one of the women. The other escaped.

Grenville Drew was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing the suffragette paper.

Hall and Roe were found guilty of conspiracy and sentenced to three months. They were at the outset ordered to the cells for shouting and throwing a book at the judge.

Janet Arthur was arrested for the Burns outrage. She was very violent in the cell and also before the Judge. She carried a considerable sum of money. A companion escaped on a bicycle.

A VERY WILD WOMAN.

Received 5.25 p.m., July 9th.

LONDON, July 8.

The suffragettes who attempted to burn Burns's cottage at Ayr wore stockings over their hoots and men's caps.

Mary Richardson, a suffragette, called as a witness at the trial of other suffragettes, complaining that her mouth had been cut by forcible feeding, yelled at the Judge — "You'll pay the price of Asquith's sin." She was removed from the court yelling and struggling.

Timaru Herald. 11 July 1914 (Papers Past) [12/05/2018]

**WILD WOMEN.
THE BURNS COTTAGE AFFAIR.**

A WRESTLING WOMAN.

Press Association —By Tel.—Copyright.

LONDON, July 9.

The woman Janet Mitchell, who was arrested at Burns's birthplace, was dressed as a man. The night watchman secured her after a violent struggle, during which the other woman escaped.

The bombs which were found consisted of fifteen-inch biscuit tins, each containing eight pounds of blasting powder and twenty-foot fuses. Throughout the night the villagers of Alloway searched for the woman, who fled on a bicycle.

FORCIBLE FEEDING.

ALTERNATIVE ASKED FOR.

Mr Reginald McKenna. Secretary for Home Affairs, replying to seventy doctors' protest against forcible feeding, invited them to suggest alternative means of saving the lives of incendiaries who persistently starve themselves but do not deserve to be released.

A NEW SOCIETY.

LONDON, July 9.

A meeting was held in Westminster Palace Hotel to inaugurate an imperial constitutional suffrage society, called the Women's Suffrage Union of the British Dominions.

Oamaru Mail. 27 July 1914 (Papers Past) [12/05/2018]

SUFFRAGETTES,

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—COPYRIGHT.

(PER PRESS ASSOCIATION.)

Received July 26, at, 5.5 p.m.

London, July 25.

The Hon. Ada Fitzgerald and Lady Ada Barclay were bound over at Bow street for attempting to enter Buckingham Palace for the purpose of delivering a letter to the King.

Received July 27, at 8.45 a.m.

London, July 26.

The real name of the suffragette who attempted to blow up Burns' birthplace is **Janet Parker**. She is a niece of Lord Kitchener.

Timaru Herald. 28 July 1914 (Papers Past) [12/05/2018]

A SUFFRAGETTE IDENTIFIED.

The real name of the suffragette who attempted to blow up Burns's birthplace is **Janet Parker**, a niece of Lord Kitchener.

Otago Daily Times. 28 July 1914 (Papers Past) [12/05/2018]

THE SUFFRAGETTES

ALLEGED BOMB OFFENDER.

Press Association—By Telegraph—Copyright.

LONDON, July 26.

The real name of the suffragette who attempted to blow up Burns's birthplace is **Janet Parker**, a niece of Lord Kitchener.

Colonist. 24 August 1914 (Papers Past) [12/05/2018]

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP BURNS'S COTTAGE.

An attempt by suffragettes to blow up Burns's Cottage, the birthplace of the poet, at Alloway, was made early this morning (July 8). It was frustrated by the timely appearance of the right watchman, who has been employed at the cottage for about 15 months. At 2.15 a.m. the night watchman, going his rounds, discovered two women in the act of lighting a fuse at the rear of the cottage. They were wearing men's tweed caps, and had stockings drawn over their boots. A violent struggle ensued, in the course of which one woman escaped, with the aid, it is supposed, of a motor car. The other woman's screams caused a dog to bark, and alarmed neighbours, who assisted the watchman to hold her until the police were fetched. Elaborate preparations had been made for the destruction of the property. Several bombs and tins of oil, together with a quantity of waste saturated with oil, were discovered on the premises. There is reason to believe that the women belong to Glasgow.

Mr. F. C. Dunlop, secretary to the Burns Cottage and Monument Trustees, was immediately informed, and on his motor car he scoured the roads in the district for the escaped woman, but he could find no trace of her. One of the women is alleged to have said in the course of the struggle that "if she had had a revolver she would have been all right." A fuse had been inserted in the thatch above the kitchen window of the cottage.

The birthplace of the poet is held by the Burns Cottage and Monument Trustees, who purchased it in 1881 for £4,000. The cottage had been in use as a public-house, but the trustees abandoned the license and restored the cottage buildings as nearly as possible to the state they may have been in in Burns's time. A new museum and house for the caretaker were built at the north-east corner of the grounds, and to the former most of the relics, including the family Bible bought for £1,700, were removed. Some, however, remain in the cottage itself, and in the kitchen, at the point where the suffragettes tried to fire it, there are the built-in bed and dresser which were probably there when the poet was born. Last year over 60,000 persons paid for admission to the cottage. The arrested woman was brought up and remanded to the Ayr Sheriff Court. She gave the name of Janet Arthur, and was very violent and loquacious. She is about 40 years of age.—
"Daily Chronicle."

Otago Daily Times. 12 September 1914 (Papers Past) [12/05/2018]

Scottish papers state that the identity of a woman who maliciously attempted to destroy Burns cottage by setting fire to it and blowing it up with a bomb has been established. She gave her name as Janet Archer, but it is now stated that she is Janet Parker, a niece of Lord Kitchener. Miss Parker lived with her parents for many years in North Otago, her father having a property not far from Duntroon. They came to England some years ago, and Mr Parker died in Egypt. Miss Parker went on hunger strike after her arrest, and was removed from Ayr prison to Perth, from which she was afterwards liberated.

Wairarapa Daily Times. 29 October 1914 (Papers Past) [12/05/2018]

The woman who was caught at the rear of Burns' cottage at Alloway, near Ayr, in the early hours of the morning, on July 8th, has been declared by the police to be Janet Palmer [sic], a niece of Lord Kitchener. Two women, believed to be suffragettes, were concerned in an attempt to blow up the birthplace of the poet Burns, and the relative of the eminent Field Marshal gave her name as Janet Arthur. Parker was in man's clothes, but the other woman escaped. Near the cottage two bombs with fuses were discovered.

Burns's Cottage.

SUFFRAGETTES ATTEMPT TO BLOW IT UP.

Suffragettes made a determined attempt recently to blow up Burns's Cottage, the little house two miles from Ayr where the national bard of Scotland was born.

Owing to the fear of such an outrage, the trustees of the cottage recently appointed a night-watchman to protect it. Early one morning he was going his rounds, when he came across some small bombs, some cans of oil, and masses of waste saturated with oil. He immediately began a search of the premises, and speedily came across two women in the very act of lighting a fuse attached to two biscuit boxes full of explosives. He seized one of them and struggled with her. She began to shriek loudly. This set a dog barking. The noise soon attracted attention, and all the male inhabitants of the village of Alloway turned out to the watchman's assistance, and the woman was overpowered.

Meanwhile the other woman ran to a motor-car that was awaiting her, and hurried away at full speed. Another car was procured, and sent in pursuit, but the first car had got too big a start and the chase was soon abandoned.

The two women had stockings pulled over their boots to deaden the sound of their footsteps, and were wearing men's cloth caps.

In the afternoon the captured woman was brought before the Sheriff of Ayr, and gave the name of Janet Arthur. She was very violent, both in the cell and in the court, and was committed to prison for further inquiry. She is said to be a Scotswoman, and to have had a considerable amount of money on her.