

CHARMS OF SUFFRAGETTE

**Miss Zolie Emerson Subject
of Tribute.**

**AMERICAN WOMEN
ACROSS THE OCEAN**

**Miss Lillian Scott Troy, Writer, Cov-
ers Herself With Glory—
Feeds Hungry
Children.**

LONDON, April 26.—If all the English suffragettes had the charm of Miss Zolie Emerson, the American girl, who went to jail "for the cause," equal suffrage would soon triumph in England in the opinion of the prison authorities at the Holloway jail, where Miss Emerson was confined. Even the doctors who were required to feed her forcibly express the highest admiration for her pluck and cheerfulness.

Miss Emerson's good nature and wit made her a favorite among the prison officials, and it is doubtless true that she received better treatment than many of her English sisters. One of the attaches of the American consulate who visited Miss Emerson at Holloway said that she was one of the most charming girls he had ever met and expressed the hope that the state department would require him to repeat the visit.

Mrs. R. H. Emerson, Miss Zolie's mother, is deeply distressed by a statement by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst some time ago at a public meeting. Previously, in the house of commons, reference had been made by a speaker to a militant suffragette in the Holloway jail who had sought to give herself pneumonia by lying uncovered on her cot after sponging her body with warm water. Mrs. Pankhurst said that this suffragette was Miss Emerson. Mrs. Emerson and her friends consider that Mrs. Pankhurst displayed bad taste in making the incident public and the relations between them are said to have become rather strained.

One of the odd features of the situation is the change in feeling experienced by American mothers who go to the American embassy to ask aid in having their suffragette daughters released from jail. The mother usually arrives in London, alone and unheralded, in a state of humiliation or mortification over her daughter's plight. Such a one stepped into the embassy recently, having arrived in London but an hour before. She implored the staff to use their best efforts to conceal news of her daughter's imprisonment. Were it made public, she said, weeping with shame, she could never again face her neighbors at home.

The militant suffragettes took the mother in charge. They persuaded her that her daughter's imprisonment was a signal honor. Two days later, with head held high and eyes blazing, the mother strode into the embassy and demanded to know why the American people had not been told that her heroic daughter was suffering martyrdom in an English jail. On her second visit a band of militant suffragettes accompanied her.

Miss Lillian Scott Troy

Feeds Hungry Children.

Another American girl who has covered herself with suffragette glory—albeit not by serving a prison sentence—is Miss Lillian Scott Troy, of San Francisco. Miss Troy is a writer and a woman of means. She is petite and chic, and a firm advocate of woman suffrage, although she is not a member of the English suffrage organization. In the campaign for Miss Emerson's release from jail she took a leading part.

She achieved her greatest distinction, however, in the days of the great dock strike. Her heart was moved with pity by the plight of the wretched children of the idle strikers. She gave one little urchin his dinner. Within a few minutes there were dozen of hungry mouths to be fed. Miss Troy then began a systematic plan of feeding all hungry children of the strikers. At first it looked as if the strike would last but a few days. As month after month dragged by, however, with the strike still in force, Miss Troy stuck to her self-appointed task. When the strikers gave in, she had given their hungry youngsters 96,000 meals.

Miss Troy thus made herself the idol of the strikers. Thousands of them knew her and would fight for her at the drop of the hat. When the delegation of suffragettes went to Holloway jail to serenade Miss Emerson, Miss Troy called on the strikers for a bodyguard. From the hundreds who responded, a suitable guard was selected. It accompanied the suffragettes to the jail and the usual display of rowdiness was changed to a program as orderly as a Wednesday night prayer meeting.

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Although Mrs. Pankhurst went to jail—and was afterward released through a hunger strike—because of her assumption of responsibility for burning of the house of the chancellor of the exchequer, she has not even now the slightest knowledge of the identity of the real perpetrators of the deed, according to members of the suffragettes' organization.

This, they assert, holds true in all the depredations committed by suffragettes. They are merely accepted as volunteers for "war service." No questions are asked; the volunteers are left to their own initiative. However, they generally work in pairs; and unless they are caught in the act, not even members of their own organization know what deeds they are responsible for.

Whatever John Bull may think of it, attaches at the American embassy are praying that the suffragettes' warfare will soon end. American mothers seeking the embassy's services in freeing their imprisoned daughters harass and heckle them no less than the English suffragettes harass their own political leaders. Almost everyone at the embassy becomes depressed every time a strange woman enters the place.

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Another question which will soon come up for settlement at the embassy concerns the clothing which Walter H. Page, the new ambassador, will wear on dress occasions. Whether to shine in gilt, braid and brass buttons or seek the spotlight even more by wearing conventional evening clothes at daylight functions—a problem that has given many a diplomat a headache—is to be settled by Mr. Page himself. He will have precedents for choosing either horn of the dilemma. The government allows him to use his own discretion in the matter, but fashionable London is awaiting his verdict with unsparing eyes.

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TRANSCRIPTION

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Miss Lillian Scott Troy, Writer, Coves Herself With Glory – Feeds Hungry Children.

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