

April 17, 1919

Editor. (Apr. 17, 1919). BRITISH DEPORT AMERICAN WOMAN. Miss Troy, [Irish] Home Rule, Suffragate, and Labour Agitator, is Placed on Ship Bound Here. IS FRIEND OF VON HORST. Worked to Obtain San Franciscan's Release from Internment - Strike in Protest Proposed, p.11. *The New York Times*. Source:

https://dn790003.ca.archive.org/0/items/NYTimes_apr16_30_1919/NYTimes_apr16_30_1919.pdf

THE NEW BRITISH DEPORT AMERICAN WOMAN

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and Labor Agitator, is Placed
on Ship Bound Here.

IS FRIEND OF VON HORST

Worked to Obtain San Franciscan's
Release from Internment—
Strike in Protest Proposed.

LONDON, April 16.—The deportation from the United Kingdom of Miss Lillian Scott Troy of San Francisco, an American suffragette, is announced. Miss Troy was a friend of Baron Lewis von Horst, formerly of San Francisco, who was interned by the British Government in August, 1916, and worked indefatigably to secure his release.

With Miss Troy's assistance, von Horst, after his arrest, attempted to prove that he was an American citizen, but failed. In June, 1916, the British Government took steps to wind up the affairs of the Mop Extract Company and the Horst Company, both of California. Miss Troy at that time appealed to the American Consul General in London to request postponement of action on the ground that the concerns were owned by Americans. She was not of the Directors in the two concerns. In August, 1916, the British Board of Trade took final action against the companies, on the ground that von Horst was heavily interested in them.

No reason was given to Miss Troy, it is said, when detectives called on her a few days ago and asked her to accompany them to Liverpool. On arriving at Liverpool she was placed immediately on a liner bound for the United States. The steamer should arrive on the other side in a few days.

The order of deportation was based, it is said, not on any one alleged action, but on an accumulation of acts which the authorities considered made her an undesirable person. In this connection her outspoken ideas on the Irish situation, her pronounced views on the rights of labor and her frequent clashes with the Government over the settlement of von Horst's business after his internment are recalled.

Miss Troy is well known to labor leaders in London, and they commend her for her relief work in the Bermondsey district for the wives and families of dock strikers. The Croydon branch of the Associated Society of Engineers has adopted a resolution calling for a one day strike of all organized workers in that district as a protest against the deportation.

Miss Troy is the only American of any prominence in England to suffer deportation. It is said that before the World War Miss Troy and Baron von Horst both worked for the suffrage cause and also assisted in flooding American newspaper offices here with propaganda on behalf of home rule for Ireland, coupling it with the suggestion that Ireland and Germany should work together.

Miss Troy was a member of the Woman's Lyceum Club and a close friend of Ann Martin of Nevada, a prominent American suffragette, who is also a member of the Lyceum Club. Miss Troy managed a moving picture theatre at Croydon and hired the theatre out for meetings of the Police Union. From the stage of that theatre recently a prominent woman Socialist speaker made a speech favorable to the Bolsheviks, for which she was imprisoned.

It is understood that influential American friends advised Miss Troy two years ago to return home, as it seemed certain that her case was then under consideration by the British Government.

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TRANSCRIPTION

BRITISH DEPORT AMERICAN WOMAN

Miss Troy, Home Rule, Suffrage, and Labor Agitator, Is Placed on Ship Bound Here.

IS FRIEND OF [BARON LOUIS] VON HORST

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[NOTE: The smear re. "Bolsheviks" is demonstrably false now that we know Lillian was working to expose the British Pilgrims Society who groomed Vladimir Lenin and the Bolsheviks in London from 1902-1912 via future NYT writer and editor MP Philip Whitwell Wilson, co-founder of the Pilgrims Society and its First Imperial Press Conference, 1909.]

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