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SAN FRANCISCO WOMAN WHO WAS DEPORTED TELLS HOW SHE WAS TREATED ABROAD

Lillian Scott Troy Now in Halifax Tells How British Authorities Had Her Watched By Secret Police; Deported

MEN EXAMINE PHYSICALLY

Government Started to Watch Her When She Fed Thousands of Children of Strikers of Docker's Union

HALIFAX, N. S., April 18.—Miss Lillian Scott Troy of San Francisco, recently deported from England, arrived tonight on the steamer Carmelia, on her way to New York. She will complete the trip on the steamer which will leave for New York tomorrow morning.

Miss Troy, whose alleged friendship for Baron Louis von Horst, formerly of San Francisco, interned by the British government in August, 1914, is understood to have been one cause for her deportation, was bitter in her denunciation of British officials. She declared she had been persecuted by the British police.

She said she was convinced the authorities first turned their attention toward her because, in 1912, while a dock strike was in progress in London, she fed a thousand strikers' children weekly in a plant she owned in the east end. She was made an honorary member of the dockers' union.

In 1914 Miss Troy said she discovered she was being followed by detectives. She complained at Scotland Yard and said she was locked in a room with a detective for three hours, but not questioned. She asserted that on returning to her apartment she found they had been ransacked by detectives, who she said, found nothing.

"This treatment," she exclaimed, "was due to a horrible attempted blackmail scheme aimed at Lady Hiram Maxim, myself and a well known prisoner of war. They got nothing out of us, but I was foolish and went crying about the thing."

She did not disclose the name of the prisoner.

"During the past four years," she continued, "I have been always hunted by a sleuth of Scotland Yard. Large business interests kept me in England and I have lost heavily. Several times the American consul intervened to save me, but the embassy remained apathetic."

"I have been ill for the past four months and was only strong enough to return to my theater a few weeks ago. I was arrested April 9 and taken to Scotland Yard. I was not allowed to communicate with my solicitor or to get any of my belongings. I had only eight shillings in my pocketbook, but my matron gave me her savings—about 24 pounds. I went through a medical examination before six men. I asked the officials why they were deporting me, but they would give no answer."

"I am going to have all this matter out when I reach the United States. England is something like Russia when the secret police used to go to the czar with manufactured charges. I am convinced that there is a revolution coming in England and it will be the fault of three men in the executive department of the police and two men in the administrative department."

MEXICAN COMMANDERS OF REVOLUTIONS TO COMBINE IN MAY

(By Associated Press.)

EL PASO, Tex., April 18.—A call for all revolutionary chieftains in Mexico to meet, prepare a general platform or plan of campaign and select a provisional revolutionary president, was received here today by a Villa agent for transmissio to Francisco Villa and to Villa representatives in San Antonio, New York and Los Angeles. The call omitted the date and place of the convention of revolutionary forces but it was understood here that it would be held somewhere in Nuevo Leon early in May.

The purpose of the call as stated in the copy received here, is to unite all factions in rebellion against the Mexican government and to apply the laws of civilized warfare to their campaign. The manifesto stated copies had been sent to the chieftains in Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, San Luis, Tamaulipas and other states.

at the convention, the manifesto added, a commander-in-chief would be named to direct the general campaign. No commander of forces in the field against the government at the present time can become a candidate for the position of provisional president, according to the manifesto. It was written at Ciudad de Aramburri, state of Nuevo Leon, and dated February 15, 1919.

It is signed by the following revolutionary generals:

Saturnino Cedillo, Eulalio Gutierrez (former conventionalist president), Francisco S. Carrera, Mucio Perez, Juan Andrew Almazan, Mariano Sandoval, Ignacio Galvan and 19 revolutionary colonels.

SEAPLANE WENT UP IN EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHT FRIDAY

NEW YORK, April 18.—The naval seaplane NC12, which refused to take the air yesterday "because of experimental conditions," received today "a routine test in flight," according to formal announcement tonight by naval officers in charge of the department's plans for a trans-Atlantic flight next month. Failure of the plane to rise yesterday was said to have "proved nothing against the machine."

The NC-3, another trans-Atlantic competitor, probably will take a trial flight Monday, officers said. The NC-4 "is in the state of being assembled and it is indefinite as to just when she will be in condition for a trial flight." The NC-1, damaged recently in a gale, was said to be "in the same state of preparedness as the NC-4."

A safety zone was established today around the naval air station at Rockaway, where the tests are being conducted. This was done, officers explained, to protect the aircraft from interference and to maintain adequate control of operations.

The first official announcement of progress made at the station added:

"It is not the intention of the authorities to convey the impression that any secret is being withheld. At the same time the navy department will

Editor. (Apr. 19, 1919). San Francisco Woman [Lillian Scott Troy] Who Was Deported Tells How She Was Treated Abroad [in Britain]. Modesto Morning Herald (Modesto, CA). Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon.

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Lillian Scott Troy Now in Halifax Tells How British Authorities Had Her Watched By Secret Police; Deported men examined physically Government Started to Watch Her When She Fed Thousands of Children of Strikers of Dockers Union HALIFAX, N. S. April 15. Miss Lillian Scott Troy of San Francisco, recently deported from England, arrived tonight on the steamer Carina, on her way to New York. She will complete the trip on the steamer which will leave for New York tomorrow morning. Miss Troy, whose alleged friendship for Baron Louis von Horst, formerly of San Francisco, interned by the British government in August, 1914, is understood to have been one cause for her deportation, was bitter in her denunciation of British officials. She declared she had been persecuted by the British police. She said she was convinced the authorities first turned their attention toward her because, in 1912, while a dock strike was in progress in London, she fed a thousand strikers children weekly in a plant she owned in the east end. She was made an honorary member of the dockers union. In 1914 Miss Troy said she discovered she was being followed by detectives. She complained at Scotland Yard and said she was locked in a room with a detective for three hours, but not questioned. She asserted that on returning to her apartment she found they had been ransacked by detectives, who she said, found nothing. This treatment, she exclaimed, was due to a horrible attempted blackmail scheme aimed at Lady Hamilton Maxim, myself and a well known prisoner of war. They got nothing out of us, but I was foolish and went crying about the thing. She did not disclose the name of the prisoner. During the past four years, she continued, I have been always hunted by a sleuth of Scotland Yard. Large business interests kept me in England and I have lost heavily. Several times the American consul intervened to save me, but the embassy remained apathetic. I have been ill for the past four months and was only strong enough to return to my theater a few weeks ago. I was arrested April 9 and taken to Scotland Yard. I was not allowed to communicate with my solicitor or to get any of my belongings. I had only eight shillings in my pocketbook, but my matron gave me her savings about 24 pounds. I went through a medical examination before six months. I asked the officials why they were deporting me, but they would give no answer. I am going to have all this matter out when I reach the United States. England is something like Russia when the secret police used to go to the czar with manufactured charges. I am convinced that there is a revolution coming in England and it will be the fault of three men in the executive department of the police and two men in the administrative department.

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