

DAY

ST. LOUIS STAR, MAY 26, 1913.

# Horrors of Forcible Feeding of Suffragettes Told for Star

**Nose of One Woman Broken  
by Prison Attendants Who  
Continue Feeding Her  
Through Nostrils, Lillian  
Scott Troy Says.**

Miss Lillian Scott Troy, the talented San Francisco authoress, has written the following article on England's treatment of the militant suffragettes, especially for The St. Louis Star.

BY LILLIAN SCOTT TROY.

LONDON, May 26.—Although I am not a militant, I am firmly of the opinion that neither the Irish nor the women will get what they want from any English party without fighting for it.

My attention was first drawn to the case of Miss Zelle Emerson, the Michigan suffragette, imprisoned in Holloway Jail for window smashing, by the statement of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, just after her release from Holloway Jail. Miss Pankhurst wrote that the American woman was in a desperate state.

I saw a young girl who had been confined in the cell adjoining Miss Emerson's and questioned her very closely regarding her fellow prisoner. She not only confirmed Miss Pankhurst's allegations, but added other details which cemented my determination to exert every effort, personal and otherwise, to have Miss Emerson released.

## Horrors of the Treatment.

Women who had been forcibly fed in Holloway Jail told me of the horrors of the cruel process. They told me of a man driven mad by the unbearable agony of the torture; they told me of a woman whose nose had been broken by prison attendants in trying to force the rubber tube up her nostril, and the continued feeding of this woman through her broken nose for days; they told me of a cripple whose tooth had been deliberately broken to make an aperture into which they could insert the steel screw-pries; they also told me of a woman who died from the effects of this medieval prison treatment.

The woman, whose vivid description of prison torture turned me sick and faint, has a lasting memory of her terrible ordeal, a strange defect in her voice and a permanently disfigured nose.

"To begin with," she said, "you must understand that suffragette prisoners often abstain from taking food for from fourteen to twenty days before the prison doctors know of it. I can always tell when a woman is fasting by the peculiar expression in her eyes after the third day.

## "Stuffing the Turkey"

Then Begins.

"The doctors know it is a matter of principle with us to resist forcible feeding and to save themselves trouble they let us starve until we reach the point where we are so weak that it is a fairly easy matter for half a dozen attendants to overpower us. They first force us down into a chair, then they tie our feet and hands, and strap us down with sheets wound around our bodies. Then, to quote a member of Parliament, the 'stuffing of the turkey begins.'



LILLIAN SCOTT TROY.

"Feeding through the nose by tube is much more painful than feeding through the mouth, although neither can be described as less than barbarous, therefore, we are fed through the nose in the first instance until ulceration and probably necrosis has set in. A large rubber tube is forced up the nostril, down the nasal aperture and into the stomach. The pain accompanying this process is maddening.

"When the tube is forced into the nasal cavity the pain is so excruciating that notwithstanding the fact that we are tied hand and foot and held down by attendants, women unconsciously rise up, tearing their bonds in their mad struggle for relief. The stomach, which has partially collapsed from days of fasting, is then flooded with a quart of milk or liquid food. The tube is none too gently drawn up from the stomach and out through the nose, before a wild vomiting and retching commences. This is frequently accompanied by the bursting of blood vessels in the eyes, and hemorrhage of the nose.

## "Tube Pierces Girls Lung."

"In the case of one young girl the tube pierced her lung. The mucous membrane is generally inflamed and torn after nasal feeding, and when it reaches the point of septic poisoning, they transfer their operation to the mouth and throat. The jaws are forced apart by powerful steel screw pries and a gag inserted. Then a thick rubber tube is forced down the throat and into the stomach. Often the mouth is pried open so far that the lips are split and the gums and

**Tube Pierces Lung of One  
Young Woman—Zelle Em-  
erson, American Girl, in  
Nursing Home a Nervous  
Wreck as Result of Treat-  
ment.**

mouth are cruelly lacerated."

The precedent being well established that the only aid Americans in trouble in England may expect is from the United States direct, I sent a cable to Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, advising him of Miss Emerson's condition and treatment.

The morning after I had cabled Senator Smith, a woman called at my hotel and informed me that she was Mrs. Mary Ford of New York. She said Miss Emerson's mother had just arrived in England, and that she was keeping Mrs. Emerson away from the American press representatives.

She had heard that I was very active in trying to obtain Miss Emerson's release, and she proceeded to throw cold water on my efforts by telling me that Mrs. Emerson had been to the United States Embassy and had been informed by Mr. Laughlin, the charge d'affaires, that he could do nothing for Miss Emerson, and had "no intention of making an international matter of the affair."

## Meets Mrs. Morrison; Finds Her Smiling.

When I met Mrs. Emerson I fully expected to find a woman in great grief. Not a bit of it. She met me with a radiant smile, and invited me to luncheon.

Mrs. Emerson had seen her daughter late the preceding afternoon. She said her daughter was very nervous and seemed years older. Every time she attempted to speak the girl would press her hand for silence. A wardress or a doctor remained within three feet of the mother and daughter during the interview. The girl told her mother that she had been on hunger strike fourteen days before the prison authorities had discovered it. She said she had been fed by the nasal tube for nearly two weeks until her nose was so injured they had to transfer the forcible feeding to her mouth.

Mr. Mansell-Moulin, who is, perhaps, one of the most celebrated surgeons in England, tried to impress upon Mrs. Emerson the gravity of the situation. I saw clearly that Mr. Laughlin the United States charge d'affaires, had succeeded in convincing Mrs. Emerson nothing was to be expected from the American embassy.

I called on Mr. Laughlin with Mrs. Rose French of San Francisco. He said he had no advice to give Mrs. Emerson, and could not approach the British government on the matter as he "feared they would refuse to recognize the United States embassy."

The following day I called at the embassy with Mrs. John Jay White of Washington, D. C. I took a document signed by 129 physicians, who had indorsed a statement that forcible feeding was an immediate danger to health and life. The reply we received was to the effect that Miss Emerson had broken the English law (smashed 8 cents' worth of glass), and that she was being treated as were the English women in prison.

By a ruse we finally induced Mrs. Emerson to go to the home office, with the result that ten days were taken off Miss Emerson's sentence and she was released. The girl now is lying, broken and a nervous wreck, in a nursing home and probably no one will ever know the extent of her injuries.

# PANKHURST IS RETURNED TO PRISON CELL

LONDON, May 26.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, president of the Women's Social and Political Union and leader of the militant suffragettes, who was sentenced to three years last month, but who has been at liberty for a month because of sickness brought on by a hunger strike, was re-arrested today as she was leaving the residence of Dr. Ethel Smyth in Woking.

Announcement to this effect was made at the weekly meeting of the leaders of the union in Pavilion Music Hall.

Mrs. Pankhurst's release was effected on ticket of leave by Home Secretary McKenna, with the provisions that she should be returned to Holloway jail as soon as she recovered, sufficiently. She has been under treatment at a nursing home with detectives on guard all the time to see that she did not escape.

Announcement that Mrs. Pankhurst had again been placed in jail to continue serving her sentence caused a hostile demonstration among the women. There were cries of "shame" and "outrageous" and "let us keep up the fight" through the hall. Mrs. Pankhurst had just issued a statement denying a report published in British papers today that the Home Office is sure that it has broken the back bone of the suffrage campaign of violence.

"We will continue militant methods until we get the vote," Mrs. Pankhurst said.

Mrs. Pankhurst was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to Holloway jail. The court was informed that her health had improved sufficiently to allow her to return to jail. The famous militant leader declared that she would immediately go on another hunger strike.

## Attack on Golf Links Made.

ST. ANDREWS, SCOTLAND, May 26.—Two militant suffragettes attempted in the night to damage the famous golf links here and prevent the opening of play today in the amateur golf championship of the world. One of the women escaped, but the other was captured. She was released on her promise not to make any more attempts to damage the greens.

# WINIFRED JAMES SAYS MARRIAGE IS IN NEED OF NEW ADJUSTMENT

NEW YORK, May 26.—"We call it morality to tie two comparative strangers so inextricably that they either have to remain hideously bound, or else wade into the mud to get free."

Winifred James, the well known Australian authoress, made this remark today and expressed other somewhat radical views on matrimony. She recently returned from a trip to the West Indies.

"The marriage ceremony in Jamaica is not followed very rigorously," said Miss James, "but in all the months I was among them I have only once seen a negro woman treated harshly or unkindly.

"Now please do not misunderstand me," she continued, "I don't argue against marriage. It must have been a necessary thing for the race, otherwise it would not have survived so many centuries. But it needs a great deal of adjusting for present uses if there is to be any decent and true morality in it.

"It cannot be right in this age of enlightenment when even lost dogs and stray cats have champions and when every care is taken to prolong the life of the epileptic and the

Lillian Scott Troy. (May 26, 1913). Horrors of Forcible Feeding of Suffragettes [in Britain] Told for Star. St. Louis Star. Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon.

Lillian Scott Troy. (May 26, 1913). Horrors of Forcible Feeding of Suffragettes [in Britain] Told for Star. *St. Louis Star*. Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon. Source: <https://www.newspapers.com/clip/105408465/>

## **Horrors of Forcible Feeding of Suffragettes Told for Star**

### **Nose of One Woman Broken by Prison Attendants Who Continue Feeding Her Through Nostrils, Lillian Scott Troy Says.**

Miss Lillian Scott Troy, the talented San Francisco authoress, has written the following article on England's treatment of the militant suffragettes, especially for The St. Louis Star.

BY LILLIAN SCOTT TROY.

LONDON, May 26 [1913]. Although I am not a militant, I am firmly of the opinion that neither the Irish nor the women will get what they want from any English party without fighting for it.

My attention was first drawn to the case of Miss Zelig Emerson, the Michigan suffragette, imprisoned in Holloway Jail [London, England] for window smashing, by the statement of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, just after her release from Holloway Jail. Miss Pankhurst wrote that the American woman was in a desperate state.

I saw a young girl who had been confined in the cell adjoining Miss Emerson's and questioned her very closely regarding her fellow prisoner. She not only confirmed Miss Pankhurst's allegations, but added other details which cemented my determination to exert every effort, personal and otherwise, to have Miss Emerson released.

### **Horrors of the Treatment.**

Women who had been forcibly fed in Holloway Jail told me of the horrors of the cruel process. They told me of a man driven mad by the unbearable agony of the torture: they told me of a woman whose nose had been broken by prison attendants in trying to force the rubber tube up her nostril, and the continued feeding of this woman through her broken nose for days; they told me of a cripple whose tooth had been deliberately broken to make an aperture into which they could insert the steel screw-pries; they also told me of a woman who died from the effects of this medieval prison treatment.

The woman, whose vivid description of prison torture turned me sick and faint, has a lasting memory of her terrible ordeal, a strange defect in her voice and a permanently disfigured nose.

"To begin with," she said, "you must understand that suffragette prisoners often abstain from taking food for from fourteen to twenty days before the prison doctors know of it. I can always tell when a woman is fasting by the peculiar expression in her eyes after the third day.

### **"Stuffing the Turkey" Then Begins.**

"The doctors know it is a matter of principle with us to resist forcible feeding and to save themselves trouble they let us starve until we reach the point where we are so weak that it is a fairly easy matter for half a dozen attendants to overpower us. They first force us down into a chair, then they tie our feet and hands, and strap us down with sheets wound around our bodies. Then, to quote a member of Parliament, the 'stuffing of the turkey begins.'

[Photo of Miss Lillian Scott Troy]



Lillian Scott Troy. (May 26, 1913). Horrors of Forcible Feeding of Suffragettes [in Britain] Told for Star. *St. Louis Star*. Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon. Source: <https://www.newspapers.com/clip/105408465/>

## **LILLIAN SCOTT TROY.**

"Feeding through the nose by tube is much more painful than feeding through the mouth, although neither can be described as less than barbarous, therefore, we are fed through the nose in the first instance until ulceration and probably necrosis has set in. A large rubber tube is forced up the nostril, down the nasal aperture and into the stomach. The pain accompanying this process is maddening.

"When the tube is forced into the nasal cavity the pain is so excruciating that notwithstanding the fact that we are tied hand and foot and held down by attendants women unconsciously rise up, tearing their bonds in their mad struggle for relief. The stomach, which has partially collapsed from days of fasting, is then flooded with a quart of milk or liquid food. The tube is none too gently drawn up from the stomach and out through the nose, before a wild vomiting and retching commences. This is frequently accompanied by the bursting of blood vessels, in the eyes, and hemorrhage of the nose.

### **"Tube Pierces Girls Lung."**

#### **Tube Pierces Lung of One Young Woman – Zelig Emerson, American Girl, in Nursing Home a Nervous Wreck as Result of Treatment**

"In the case of one young girl the tube pierced her lung. The mucous membrane is generally inflamed and torn after nasal feeding, and when it reaches the point of septic poisoning, they transfer their operation to the mouth and throat. The jaws are forced apart by powerful steel screw pries and a gag inserted. Then a thick rubber tube is forced down the throat and into the stomach. Often the mouth is pried open so far that the lips are split and the gums and mouth are cruelly lacerated"

The precedent being well established that the only aid Americans in trouble in England may expect from the United States direct, I sent a cable to Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, advising him of Miss Emerson's condition and treatment.

The morning after I had cabled Senator Smith, a woman called at my hotel and informed me that she was Mr. Mary Ford of New York. She said Miss Emerson's mother had just arrived in England, and that she was keeping Mrs. Emerson away from the American press representatives.

She had heard that I was very active in trying to obtain Miss Emerson's release, and she proceeded to throw cold water on my efforts by telling me that Mrs. Emerson had been to the United States Embassy and had been informed by Mr. Laughlin, the charge d'affaires, that he could do nothing for Miss Emerson, and had "no intention of making an international matter of the affair."

### **Meets Mrs. Morrison; Finds Her Smiling.**

When I met Mrs. Emerson I fully expected to find a woman in great grief. Not a bit of it. She met me with a radiant smile, and invited me to luncheon.

Lillian Scott Troy. (May 26, 1913). Horrors of Forcible Feeding of Suffragettes [in Britain] Told for Star. *St. Louis Star*. Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon. Source: <https://www.newspapers.com/clip/105408465/>

Mrs. Emerson had seen her daughter late the preceding afternoon. She said her daughter was very nervous and seemed years older. Every time she attempted to speak the girl would press her hand for silence. A wardress or a doctor remained within three feet of the mother and daughter during the interview. The girl told her mother that she had been on hunger strike fourteen days before the prison authorities had discovered it. She said she had been fed by the nasal tube for nearly two weeks until her nose was so injured they had to transfer the forcible feeding to her mouth.

Mr. Mansell-Moulin, who is, perhaps, one of the most celebrated surgeons in England, tried to impress upon Mrs. Emerson the gravity of the situation. O saw clearly that Mr. Laughlin the United States charge d'affaires, had succeeded in convincing Mrs. Emerson nothing was to be expected from the American embassy.

I called on Mr. Laughlin with Mrs. Rose French of San Francisco. He said he had no advice to give Mrs. Emerson, and could not approach the British government on the matter as he "feared they would refuse to recognize the United States embassy."

The following day I called at the embassy with Mrs. John Jay White of Washington, D.C. I took a document signed by 120 physicians, who had indorsed [sic] a statement that forcible feeding was an immediate danger to health and life. The reply we received was to the effect that Miss Emerson had broken the English law (smashed 8 cents' worth of glass), and that she was being treated as were the English women in prison.

By a ruse we finally induced Mrs. Emerson to go to the home office, with the result that ten days were taken off Miss Emerson's sentence and she was released. The girl now is lying, broken and a nervous wreck, in a nursing home and probably no one will ever know the extent of her injuries.

### **PANKHURST IS RETURNED TO PRISON CELL**

LONDON, May 26 [1913] – Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, president of the Women's Social and Political Union and leader of the militant suffragettes, who was sentenced to three years last month, bu who has been at liberty for a month because of sickness brought on by a hunger strike, was rearrested today as she was leaving the residence of Dr. Ethel Smyth of Woking [Southwest London outerbelt].

Announcement to this effect was made at the weekly meeting of the leaders of the union in Pavilion Music Hall.

Mrs. Pankhurst's release was effected on ticket of leave by Home Secretary McKenna, with the provisions that she would be returned to Holloway jail as soon as she recovered sufficiently. She has been under treatment at a nursing home with detectives on guard all the time to see that she did not escape.

Announcement that Mrs. Pankhurst had again been placed in jail to continue serving her sentence caused a hostile demonstration among the women. There were cries of "shame" and "outrageous" and "let us keep up the fight" through the hall. Mrs. Pankhurst had just issued a

Lillian Scott Troy. (May 26, 1913). Horrors of Forcible Feeding of Suffragettes [in Britain] Told for Star. *St. Louis Star*. Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon. Source: <https://www.newspapers.com/clip/105408465/>

statement denying a report published in British papers today that the Home Office is sure that it has broken the back bone of the suffrage campaign of violence.

"We will continue militant methods until we get the vote," Mrs. Pankhurst said.

Mrs. Pankhurst was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to Holloway jail. The court was informed that her health had improved sufficiently to allow her to return to jail. The famous militant leader declared that she would immediately go on another hunger strike.

#### **Attack on Golf Links Made.**

ST. ANDREWS, SCOTLAND, May 26 [1913]—Two militant suffragettes attempted in the night to damage the famous golf links here and prevent the opening of play today in the amateur golf championship of the world. One of the women escaped, but the other was captured. She was released on her promise not to make any more attempts to damage the greens.



MONDAY

ST. LOUIS STAR, MAY 26, 1913.

MONDAY

3

## PERSONAL FEAR FIRST FIGHT

The St. Louis Presbytery members hearing the trial of charges against Rev. T. B. Southall, pastor of the Kirkwood Presbyterian Church, indicated in a lively row behind closed doors in room 744 of the Old Adams Building Monday.

According to Rev. John L. Bremer, pastor of Tyler Place Presbyterian Church, a member of the Presbytery, the meeting at times was in danger of ending in dissension. The knob was removed from the door so reporters could not enter and a sign was hung on the outside announcing that no one would be admitted. When Dr. Bremer came out of the door reporters questioned him. There's a galling gun inside for any who try to break in," he said. "I think the trial will end Monday night unless breaks up in a fight."

Dr. Bremer, W. Russell, moderator of the Presbytery, presided and heard the report of Dr. J. B. Gause, moderator of the Investigating Committee. Dr. Gause reported the trustees and elders of the church, who had added the charges against Southall had returned at the request of the committee.

With the report to the Presbytery Dr. Gause presented all the resolutions of the trustees and elders with the exception of that of Charles Harper, who, he said, could not be reached. Harper has said he would not resign.

The report recommended that the Presbytery accept the resignation and call a meeting of the Kirkwood and Center to elect new officers.

Southall at Service.

Those who handed in their resignations are Louis J. Kerth, Samuel McCollins, J. B. W. George, C. H. Harlin, J. K. L. Lord and C. Raymond Bender, trustees, and George J. White, Charles Hamilton, J. H. White, C. H. McLean and W. T. Bender.

Dr. Gause preached the sermon in the Kirkwood Church Sunday afternoon and conducted the remainder of the service, including the reading of the report of the committee's report which he said would be delivered to the Presbytery Monday. He instructed the congregation not to give any publicity to the matter.

To Remain Members.

He said the resignations of the officers of the church were requested in order to retain peace in the church and that in asking the resignations the committee did not reflect on their integrity or ability as officers.

Milton's Wife Brings \$14.

LONDON, May 25.—Locks of hair from the head of the famous actress, who said at Sobotta's recently, that of Milton, realized only \$14.

It's brought no higher bid than \$11, and the hair of Dr. Johnson was auctioned for \$7.50.

## Horrors of Forcible Feeding of Suffragettes Told for Star

Nose of One Woman Broken by Prison Attendants Who Continue Feeding Her Through Nostrils, Lillian Scott Troy Says.

Lillian Scott Troy, the talented San Francisco authoress, has written the following article on England's treatment of the militant suffragettes, especially for The St. Louis Star.

By LILLIAN SCOTT TROY.

London, May 24.—Although I am not a militant, I am firmly of the opinion that neither the Irish nor the women who get what they want from any English party but who fight for it.

My attention was first drawn to the case of Miss Zelle Emerson, the Michigan suffragette, imprisoned in Holloway Jail for window smashing and fighting for it.

Pankhurst, just after her release from Holloway Jail, Miss Pankhurst wrote that the American woman was in a desperate state, confined to the cell adjoining Miss Emerson's and quaffing her food through a tube.

Her nose was broken by the prison attendants who continued to feed her through the tube. Her nose was broken by the prison attendants who continued to feed her through the tube.

Her nose was broken by the prison attendants who continued to feed her through the tube.

Her nose was broken by the prison attendants who continued to feed her through the tube.

Her nose was broken by the prison attendants who continued to feed her through the tube.

Her nose was broken by the prison attendants who continued to feed her through the tube.

Her nose was broken by the prison attendants who continued to feed her through the tube.

Her nose was broken by the prison attendants who continued to feed her through the tube.

Her nose was broken by the prison attendants who continued to feed her through the tube.



LILLIAN SCOTT TROY.

"Feeding through the nose by tube is much more painful than feeding through the mouth, although neither can be described as pleasant."

When I met Mrs. Emerson, I fully expected to find a woman in great grief. Not a bit of it. She met me with a radiant smile, and invited me to luncheon.

She had been seen her daughter late the preceding afternoon. She said her daughter was very nervous and seemed very old.

Every time she attempted to speak, she would burst into tears. A waitress or a doctor would come and tell her to be quiet.

Mr. Mansell-Moyle, who is, perhaps, the most prominent suffragette in England, tried to induce me to see Mrs. Emerson.

He said he had no more to say about the matter as he "knew her" and would not refuse to recognize the United States flag.

The following day I called at the home of Mrs. Emerson in the West End of London. I took a document signed by 129 physicians, who had induced a militant suffragette to feed her through a tube.

It was a document signed by 129 physicians, who had induced a militant suffragette to feed her through a tube.

It was a document signed by 129 physicians, who had induced a militant suffragette to feed her through a tube.

It was a document signed by 129 physicians, who had induced a militant suffragette to feed her through a tube.

It was a document signed by 129 physicians, who had induced a militant suffragette to feed her through a tube.

Tube Pierces Lung of One Young Woman—Zelle Emerson, American Girl, in Nursing Home a Nervous Wreck as Result of Treatment.

mouth are greatly irritated."

The present being well established that the only aid Americans in trouble in England may expect is from the United States direct, I sent a cable to Senator William of the United States direct.

Announcement to this effect was made at the weekly meeting of the leaders of the union in Pavilion Music Hall.

Mrs. Pankhurst was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

## PEDESTALS PREPARED POSSIBLE CELL

LONDON, May 24.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, president of the Women's Social and Political Union and leader of the militant suffragettes, who was sentenced to three years last month, was not who has been in liberty for a month because of sickness brought on by a hunger strike, was readmitted today as she was leaving the residence of the United States direct.

Announcement to this effect was made at the weekly meeting of the leaders of the union in Pavilion Music Hall.

Mrs. Pankhurst was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

She was taken into Bow Street Court, where the committing magistrate ordered her remanded to the prison.

## All Sections to Get Rain Except South and the Southwest

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Forecasted weather will prevail this week throughout the country, except the South and the Southwest.

According to the Weather Bureau's weekly bulletin.

The forecast for the week is as follows: In the great central valley and the lake region, says the bulletin, on Tuesday, Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

In the Central West generally fair weather should prevail about the middle of the week, followed by unsettled conditions at the close, while in the East the weather will be fair during the closing days of the week.

For the South and the Southwest and the extreme Central West, present indications favor dry weather, generally, while in the Northwest fair weather will also prevail, except about the middle of the week, when local showers are probable.

It will be warmer in the South, but there are no immediate prospects of unseasonably high temperatures over the greater part of the country. There will be a slight increase in the temperature of the North and the West on Monday morning in the East.

The forecast for the week is as follows: In the great central valley and the lake region, says the bulletin, on Tuesday, Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The forecast for the week is as follows: In the great central valley and the lake region, says the bulletin, on Tuesday, Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The forecast for the week is as follows: In the great central valley and the lake region, says the bulletin, on Tuesday, Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The forecast for the week is as follows: In the great central valley and the lake region, says the bulletin, on Tuesday, Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The forecast for the week is as follows: In the great central valley and the lake region, says the bulletin, on Tuesday, Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The forecast for the week is as follows: In the great central valley and the lake region, says the bulletin, on Tuesday, Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The forecast for the week is as follows: In the great central valley and the lake region, says the bulletin, on Tuesday, Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The forecast for the week is as follows: In the great central valley and the lake region, says the bulletin, on Tuesday, Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The forecast for the week is as follows: In the great central valley and the lake region, says the bulletin, on Tuesday, Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The forecast for the week is as follows: In the great central valley and the lake region, says the bulletin, on Tuesday, Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The forecast for the week is as follows: In the great central valley and the lake region, says the bulletin, on Tuesday, Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

## LONG BEACH PIER TOLL 39

LONG BEACH, CAL., May 24.—Three more persons injured in the Long Beach celebration have died today. The total number dead now has reached 39. Those who died today were:

Rev. I. G. Kilborn, Long Beach; Rev. I. G. Kilborn, Long Beach; Rev. I. G. Kilborn, Long Beach.

The object of the inquiry is to fix responsibility for the condition of the pier, a section of which in front of the Municipal Auditorium went down under a weight of human beings which had been estimated at less than 148 tons.

On the order of the District Attorney, two policemen were placed on the pier, they were instructed to keep watch constantly, in 12-hour shifts, and to allow no one to enter the pier without a permit.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

The weakness of the pier, which was built eight years ago, was not repaired in that particular point, as believed to have been due to defective construction of the pier, and its iron fastenings and supports.

Ask me for  
"Colorado  
Summer"

A book-folder, illustrated with views of the Colorado Rockies.

It tells all about the vacation delights of that Land of Many Mountains—that trout in the brooks, camps in the pines, snow on the peaks, turquoise in the sky.

Read, and you will want to go there, taking advantage of the low fare.

Summer Excursions

After seeing Colorado, there's the Grand Canyon of Arizona and the California Sierras or scenic route about both, as you wish.

You can't afford to miss them. "See America" during the Far West. Get Harvey's notes on the way.

See C. Chamberlain, Geo. Agt., Denver, Ill. Main Entry, National Central 2478.

## NEWSBOYS, LED BY FIRST ONE IN DUNNE HOME, CELEBRATE

After spending eight years in Father Dunne's Newsboys' Home and growing from a ragged boy to a well-wart young man, John P. Fleming had the pleasure Sunday of leading a procession of eighty-five boys in the celebration held in the home in honor of the Blessed Virgin.

Fleming was the first newsboy to enter the home. He was first seen on the street eight years ago when Father Dunne first saw him.

"Little Johnnie," as he is well known in the home, is now a well-groomed young man, who is now a well-groomed young man, who is now a well-groomed young man.

The procession went through the home, where the shrine of the Blessed Virgin was the center of the celebration. There, "Little Johnnie," a young man, who is now a well-groomed young man, who is now a well-groomed young man.

The procession went through the home, where the shrine of the Blessed Virgin was the center of the celebration. There, "Little Johnnie," a young man, who is now a well-groomed young man, who is now a well-groomed young man.

The procession went through the home, where the shrine of the Blessed Virgin was the center of the celebration. There, "Little Johnnie," a young man, who is now a well-groomed young man, who is now a well-groomed young man.

The procession went through the home, where the shrine of the Blessed Virgin was the center of the celebration. There, "Little Johnnie," a young man, who is now a well-groomed young man, who is now a well-groomed young man.

The procession went through the home, where the shrine of the Blessed Virgin was the center of the celebration. There, "Little Johnnie," a young man, who is now a well-groomed young man, who is now a well-groomed young man.

The procession went through the home, where the shrine of the Blessed Virgin was the center of the celebration. There, "Little Johnnie," a young man, who is now a well-groomed young man, who is now a well-groomed young man.

The procession went through the home, where the shrine of the Blessed Virgin was the center of the celebration. There, "Little Johnnie," a young man, who is now a well-groomed young man, who is now a well-groomed young man.

## EMPRESS OF JAPAN FROM WIGAT MIKAO'S BEDSIDE

YOKO, May 25.—Just as Empress Yoshihito has become convinced after an attack of pneumonia, his imperial consort, Empress Sadako, has fallen ill.

At Aoyama Palace it was announced today that the Empress, who is suffering from a cold and fatigue brought on by her visit at the Empress's bedside.

The will attend tomorrow's meeting of the Japanese Red Cross Society, which is being held at the Aoyama Palace.

The will attend tomorrow's meeting of the Japanese Red Cross Society, which is being held at the Aoyama Palace.

The will attend tomorrow's meeting of the Japanese Red Cross Society, which is being held at the Aoyama Palace.

The will attend tomorrow's meeting of the Japanese Red Cross Society, which is being held at the Aoyama Palace.

The will attend tomorrow's meeting of the Japanese Red Cross Society, which is being held at the Aoyama Palace.

The will attend tomorrow's meeting of the Japanese Red Cross Society, which is being held at the Aoyama Palace.

The will attend tomorrow's meeting of the Japanese Red Cross Society, which is being held at the Aoyama Palace.

The will attend tomorrow's meeting of the Japanese Red Cross Society, which is being held at the Aoyama Palace.

## HEAD TOO BIG, KING OF GREECE HAS TO ORDER NEW CROWN

ATHENS, GREECE, May 24.—High goldsmiths are at work on a new crown to fit the head of King Constantine.

The date for the coronation has not yet been fixed, but it is going to be a most magnificent affair.

Going to the great size of the new king's head, a new crown is being made to fit the head of King Constantine.

The date for the coronation has not yet been fixed, but it is going to be a most magnificent affair.

Going to the great size of the new king's head, a new crown is being made to fit the head of King Constantine.

The date for the coronation has not yet been fixed, but it is going to be a most magnificent affair.

Going to the great size of the new king's head, a new crown is being made to fit the head of King Constantine.

The date for the coronation has not yet been fixed, but it is going to be a most magnificent affair.

Going to the great size of the new king's head, a new crown is being made to fit the head of King Constantine.

The date for the coronation has not yet been fixed, but it is going to be a most magnificent affair.

## WOMEN SHOULD TRADE LADPOGS FOR BABIES, DR. H. W. WILEY SAYS

WASHINGTON, May 24.—It is high time American women were changing their lapdogs for babies and ceasing the material instant. This was Dr. Harvey W. Wiley's crisp comment on the "laping habit" in an interview here today.

Sixty Inches of Skin Grafted on Boy.

NUTLEY, N. J., May 24.—The operation of skin grafting was performed today on William Colwell, 10 years old, son of Benjamin Colwell, 200 West 10th street.

The operation was performed by Dr. H. W. Wiley, who is now in the city.

The operation was performed by Dr. H. W. Wiley, who is now in the city.

The operation was performed by Dr. H. W. Wiley, who is now in the city.

The operation was performed by Dr. H. W. Wiley, who is now in the city.

The operation was performed by Dr. H. W. Wiley, who is now in the city.

The operation was performed by Dr. H. W. Wiley, who is now in the city.

The operation was performed by Dr. H. W. Wiley, who is now in the city.

## What is he going to play?

It makes no difference what he plays, as long as he plays. He is going to play it on the piano.

It makes no difference what he plays, as long as he plays. He is going to play it on the piano.

It makes no difference what he plays, as long as he plays. He is going to play it on the piano.

It makes no difference what he plays, as long as he plays. He is going to play it on the piano.

It makes no difference what he plays, as long as he plays. He is going to play it on the piano.

It makes no difference what he plays, as long as he plays. He is going to play it on the piano.

It makes no difference what he plays, as long as he plays. He is going to play it on the piano.

It makes no difference what he plays, as long as he plays. He is going to play it on the piano.

It makes no difference what he plays, as long as he plays. He is going to play it on the piano.

It makes no difference what he plays, as long as he plays. He is going to play it on the piano.

It makes no difference what he plays, as long as he plays. He is going to play it on the piano.

It makes no difference what he plays, as long as he plays. He is going to play it on the piano.

It makes no difference what he plays, as long as he plays. He is going to play it on the piano.