

Professional Women Need Not Forego Their Feminine Interests, Says Mrs. Adams

ANNETTE ABBOTT ADAMS, nominated by President Wilson as Assistant United States Attorney General after serving for nearly six years as Assistant United States District Attorney in San Francisco, is a living contradiction of the theory that a woman who successfully fills a position traditionally held by a man must eschew all feminine interests and become a short-haired imitator of the man who might be holding the job.

Annette Adams is a brilliant lawyer and a charming woman; a prosecutor feared by criminals and respected by the opposition, and a good cook. She can untangle a knotty problem and select a becoming hat with the same success.

Mrs. Adams' native town is Prattville, a small village in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California, where she was born in 1877. Her father, an Ohio man who went to the Far West in the days of '49, was at first a miner and later a merchant. Her mother had been a school teacher before her marriage.

Her early education was in the California schools, including the Chico Normal School and the University of California, where she received her B. L. degree in 1904.

Early Interest in Law

Mrs. Adams' father died when she was only twelve years of age, and the care of the family estate devolved upon the mother. The little girl became interested in the law through frequently hearing her mother and the attorney discuss the various problems of administering the estate.

Financial reasons kept her from following her ambition immediately after she had graduated from the university, although she had already read a good deal of law in private study. Like many girls who must earn a living, she turned to school teaching, and was first a country school teacher, then taught in the high schools and, in 1907, became principal of the Modoc County High School, remaining there until 1910, when she returned to the University of California to complete her legal studies. She received her degree in 1912 and was admitted to the bar that same year.

In partnership with Miss Marguerite Ogden, daughter of Judge Frank B. Ogden, of Oakland, Mrs. Adams opened law offices in San Francisco and engaged in private practice until September, 1914, when, at the recommendation of John W. Preston, United States District Attorney, she was named fourth assistant in his office.

At that time Attorney Preston said: "In recommending Mrs. Adams' appointment I have considered primarily her qualifications as a lawyer, which appear to be of the very highest order. She also has more endorsements than any other applicant for the office, has been recommended to me by all the leading Democrats of California and has been endorsed by every woman's organization of the state."

Is Against Picketing

Mrs. Adams had the distinction of being the first woman to be appointed to such a position. Mrs. Adams has defined herself as a suffragist, "but not of the picketing variety, the cultivation of which is not encouraged in this part of the

country, where women try to observe the rules of the game and win or lose according to their talents."

Eighteen months after her appointment Mrs. Adams' salary was raised to the same figure as that paid the two men assistants in the office. She had been doing the same work as the men, drafting complaints, writing briefs, presenting evidence to grand juries, arguing demurrers and trying both civil and criminal cases.

Gathered All the Evidence

Her great opportunity came in 1916 and 1917, when she conducted the prosecution of Franz Bopp, former German consul-general at San Francisco, who was convicted, in company with other defendants, of setting on foot a military expedition against Canada and of conspiracy to violate the Sherman act in plotting to dynamite ships and trains carrying ammunition to the Allies. Bopp, Eckhardt von Schack, former German vice-consul; Wilhelm von Brincken, former military attaché of the German consulate; Charles C. Crowley, former secret service operative for the German consulate, and Margaret W. Cornell, Crowley's secretary, were sentenced to serve terms at McNeil's Island. The men were also sentenced to pay heavy fines.

Mrs. Adams spent an entire year working on this case, which was one of the nationally known neutrality trials of the war years. She made an exhaustive study of the many complicated legal angles, prepared the indictments, and when the first indictment was thrown out of court upon attack by the defense counsel, went undeterred to work to prepare another, which should be lawproof. All the evidence presented in support of the charges in the indictment was gathered under the personal direction of Mrs. Adams.

In addition, Mrs. Adams undertook the task of conducting the case during a long illness suffered by United States District Attorney Preston, whose office was charged with the prosecution.

She presented the principal summing up of evidence for the government in the Bopp case, the first time in the history of jurisprudence that a woman had summed up a case of such importance before a jury. Her argument won her an open compliment from the counsel for the defense, who declared that her talk was "most able" and that during the entire trial she had showed "signal ability."

All that Mrs. Adams would say when congratulation was showered upon her, following her victory in the trial, was that the case was her twenty-first, and that she must now be "of age" in law practice.

In July, 1918, Attorney Preston assumed the office of Assistant United States Attorney General, and Mrs. Adams was recommended to succeed him as head of the Northern District of California. Her appointment was duly made by Judge William C. Van Fleet, as senior Federal District Judge, in the northern California district, and in August of the same year was confirmed by the Senate, following President Wilson's approval of the choice.

In 1919, when the high cost of living problem first began to be

acute, Mrs. Adams turned her attention to that phase of American life. She was frequently called in conferences by state and national officials on problems affecting living costs.

Many times she has been called upon for talks before associations of housewives, clubs of business men and other organizations, on the topic of living costs and how to reduce them. Her argument has always been for the formation of associations which should turn a united strength toward the problem and in which the members should feel an acute responsibility.

"There have been about one thousand criminal prosecutions in the United States in connection with the high cost of living," she told the San Francisco Housewives League on one occasion, "but, to my mind, the best results are obtained through associations in which each member has the needed sense of personal responsibility. Elimination of non-essentials is the crux of the problem, to my mind, and the forcing of food and clothing merchants to feature inexpensive articles by consistent demand for them."

Housewife and Lawyer

Mrs. Adams' advice to the housewives came as a combination of suggestions from the Department of Justice and housewifely wisdom, learned in her own home.

"Eat three meals a day of only three courses each," she said. "Plan meals ahead; buy seasonable and plentiful food; watch the garbage pail; use leftovers."

"Do not eat between meals or eat to excess; do not buy food at the last minute. Do not buy food in small lots, unless necessary."

Through the assistance of Mrs. Adams an organization known as the Federal Fair Trade Committee for San Francisco has been formed, which has already accomplished notable work in combating proposed price increases of food items. It is an organization of business men, recommended by Mrs. Adams, and works in cooperation with the Federal authorities to prevent further price increases and bring down food prices wherever possible.

In April, 1920, Mrs. Adams went to Washington to confer on departmental matters with Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, and while there was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. Her admission was moved by Congressman John E. Raker, with Chief Justice Edward D. White presiding.

In recognition of her new dignity many honors were conferred upon Mrs. Adams during her stay in Washington. Senator James D. Phelan, of California, who has been a staunch supporter of Mrs. Adams since her entrance into Federal legal fields and has frequently enthusiastically endorsed her work, entertained a distinguished group in her honor. The Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia entertained her, in addition to other women's organizations.

Later, when she visited New York, she was the guest of Judge Jean Norris, the first woman to be appointed a judge in the Magistrates' Court of New York City.

Her Important Duties

The duties that Mrs. Adams is to assume in her new post as Assistant

United States Attorney General will give her charge of tax and customs laws, the war risk, pure food, quarantine and Adamson acts, and supervisory control over the Federal prisons.

Although, as a United States attorney, Mrs. Adams has not taken an active part in political campaigning for some years, she is keenly interested in political affairs, especially as they pertain to women. When the California suffragists were conducting their long and successful battle for the vote, Mrs. Adams was one of the most steadfast supporters of their cause.

Her suffrage beliefs have always been of the sane and progressive type that decried sensational methods, picketing, heckling and the like. The fact that the California women won their campaign without the use of such tactics was cited by Mrs. Adams in support of her contention that it was not necessary for women to resort to sensationalism in order to win the desired victory.

Mrs. Adams also takes an interest in club organization, although her busy life has left her small time for club membership or attendance. She is frequently called upon to address club meetings of both men and women, and has appeared on several important occasions at the University of California, her own college.

Among her colleagues and those who have had professional dealings with her, Mrs. Adams is highly regarded for her business-like methods and her efficient manner of handling big problems. Her office in the San Francisco Federal building is a plainly furnished, strictly business office, the most conspicuous feature a huge desk which is always covered with legal documents, reports, telegrams and other items, indicating that it is the workshop of a very busy individual.

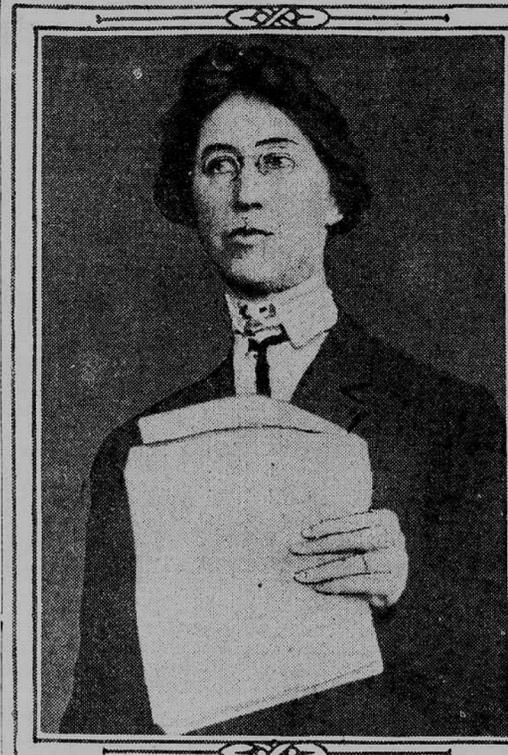
Mrs. Adams has the gift of doing things quickly and with the least possible disturbance. She is quite capable of looking over a brief, answering the telephone and talking to an interviewer at the same time, with equally satisfactory results in all cases.

Little Time for Society

Being a very busy woman, Mrs. Adams has scant time for social activities, but she finds a spare moment now and then to be with her friends, who are many. She has always retained an interest in the affairs of her college, the University of California, and occasionally attends a college function. At the university she was a member of the Delta Delta Delta sorority.

In her work as prosecutor Mrs. Adams has won a reputation for calmness and poise that never leaves her. Even in such a vitally important case as the Franz Bopp neutrality trial, the first big case placed in her charge after she assumed Federal office, she maintained her quiet calm through the exciting scenes of the prosecution and the responsibility of handling a case in which the foremost lawyers of the Pacific Coast were associated.

In spite of the many honors conferred upon her and the high position she has won so early in her career, Mrs. Adams is reluctant to talk about herself. Her biography, written by herself for "The Saturday Evening Post" some time ago, is a marvel of condensation; a few brief paragraphs touching only the outstanding points in her career and



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making no mention of the successes she has won. Indeed, she takes care to emphasize the fact that in spite of her association with the grave problems of Federal law she has an affection for cats, a passion for horses, sometimes powders her nose and curls her hair and is proud of her ability to cook.

America Had Biggest Animals

STEALING a dinosaur sounds about as feasible as walking off with the Brooklyn Bridge, but dispatches from Buenos Ayres tell of an expedition recently sent to Patagonia to study a mammoth specimen discovered a year ago, and found it missing!

"To-day we must go to Africa for the biggest game, but there was a time in the dim, distant past when America produced animals larger than any now living," says a communication to the National Geographic Society by Barnum Brown.

"That was so long ago that nothing remains of these creatures except their bones, and they are turned to stone. Hidden away under strata of earth, their spoor has long since grown cold.

"The animals are dinosaurs; for the moment we will call them lizards—not the creeping, crawling kind, but huge reptiles that stalked upright through the jungles, rivaling in size the elephant, the hippopotamus and the rhinoceros.

"In the marshes of prehistoric times dwelt a host of reptiles, some large, some small and of various forms, flesh eaters and herb eaters, but all sharing certain characters in common and known as dinosaurs. Not any were closely related to any living reptile, yet they had some characters common to the lizards, crocodiles and birds.

"Of the kinds characteristic of the

period one species, a herb eater named Trachodon, was more than thirty feet long and about fifteen feet high when standing erect. Its head, with broadly expanded mouth, resembled that of a duck, but back of the beak there were more than two thousand small teeth, disposed in many vertical rows, each containing several individual teeth, the new ones coming up from below as the old ones wore out.

"The long hind feet terminated in three large hoofed toes, and the shorter, slender front feet were partially webbed. A long, thin, slender tail acted as a powerful swimming organ, and the body was covered with rough tuberculate skin. Living chiefly in the water, where it was free from attacks of the flesh eaters.

"With the 'duck-billed' Trachodon there were other large closely related forms inhabiting the water. Saurolophus was similar in build, but characterized by a large crest extending above the skull, and pelvic bones that were developed for attachment of powerful tail muscles. It was probably a distinctly aquatic type.

"Along the shores lived Ornithomimus, the bird mimic, as the name implies, one of the most remarkable of the dinosaurs. A skeleton found last year shows it to have been a toothless creature, the jaws sheathed like the beak of a bird."

Auction Bridge

By R. F. Foster

Author of "Foster on Auction," "Auction Made Easy," "Foster's Complete Hoyle," "Russian Bank," etc.

IF A person can be said to have mastered one part of a game so thoroughly that he knows how to manage that situation in any form in which it may present itself, he should be far above the average player, who knows nothing thoroughly, but has a smattering of everything.

In playing the declaration, for instance, the moment dummy's cards are laid down it is apparent that a certain number of tricks could be taken by the simple process of laying down the sure winners and counting them. But these sure winners can be counted up without showing them, and it is very seldom that the total equals the contract, and still more rarely that it is enough to go game.

Where are the other tricks to come from? Losers may be trumped; but at no trumps this cannot be done, and the only way to get any extra tricks, which do not appear on the surface, is by winning them with cards which are not the best you hold, which is called finessing; or by establishing the smaller cards of suits in which you are long. The same methods will apply to trump declarations in connection with good trump management. Take this distribution as an illustration of a no-trumper:

♥73					
♠88542					
♦109					
♣AQJ5					
♥KQ1064	Y	♠982			
♦109	A B	♣KJ3			
♣QJ4	Z	♦K853			
♠K78		♥1082			
♥AJ5					
♠AQ7					
♦A782					
♣943					

Z deals and bids no trumps, which every one passes, and A leads the king of hearts, dummy's cards going down. If we examine the combined hands, knowing nothing of those of A and B, except that A must be leading from king, queen and other hearts, we shall see that the only absolutely sure tricks in the exposed hands are the four aces.

Three more are required to make the contract and five more to win the game. The player who can make this mental estimate in every hand he plays, before he touches a card, will improve his game 50 per cent. It is the first essential in a first-class player. Without it one is always more or less of a dub.

In the example before us, any extra tricks must be made by finessing, which is the technical name for trying to win tricks with cards which are not

the best you hold in the suit nor in sequence with them.

All finessing depends on leading from the weak hand to the strong, hoping that the cards finessed against are in between. This dictates the lead of a spade from Z's hand and a club from Y's, hoping that the king is to the left of the lead in each case.

But even if both these finesses succeed, as it is clear from the distribution shown that they will, and even if all four spades win tricks, with two clubs, ace of diamonds and ace of hearts, that is still not enough to win the game.

Where could an extra trick be made? Unless we can make two tricks in hearts it is impossible, and the only way to make those two heart tricks is to allow the king to win the first trick, so that if another heart is led we shall make both ace and jack.

This is called the Bath coup, because it was invented by some whist players who belonged to a club in Bath, on the west coast of England, away back in 1750. Yes, the Bath coup is 170 years old, yet few bridge players ever heard of it.

By playing the Bath coup on the first trick, winning the second heart lead with the jack and finessing the jack of spades, Z is able to put himself in again by finessing the queen of clubs. Another spade finesse, winning with the queen and leading the ace, and the fourth spade makes. Now the three aces in Z's hand are game.

The solution of Problem No. 5, printed last week, is for Z to lead the ace and jack of clubs, throwing the lead into B's hand, if B has kept the queen. If B leads the eight of hearts, Z ducks it. B then leads the ten, but must give Z the third round. Now Z leads the suit which A has left unguarded, Y having discarded according to A's discard. If A keeps two diamonds, he has no spades left, and the jack is good. If he has kept a spade and a diamond, both Y's diamonds are good.

♥2					
♠K					
♦A432					
♣K					
♥3					
♠83					
♦10					
♣J65					
♥K					
♠A10					
♦5					
♣A107					

Hearts are trumps and Z leads. Y and Z want all seven tricks. How do they get them? Solution next week.

School for Card Players

AUCTION BRIDGE

Question—The final bid is four hearts doubled, by A, who saw that the contract would succeed unless A revoked, which he intentionally did, so as to stop the declarer's plain suit, after trumps were gone. The declarer took three tricks, just making his bid; but for the revoke he would have made five odd. So the error saved 116 points. Is this legitimate?—M. C. J.

Answer—It is "legitimate" in the sense that the law lays down the penalty; but it is considered "white-chapel" to revoke on purpose, and any person who did so would find it impossible to cut into any rubber again in respectable society.

Question—The dealer holds three small hearts; three clubs to the ace; five diamonds to the queen, jack, ace and king of spades, and calls the diamonds. Her partner disputes the correctness of the bid.—K. R. S.

Answer—This is a no-trumper, if anything, or a pass. The original bid must show the best chances of winning tricks for defense, in case the adversaries get the contract. This is not true of the diamonds. Some players will bid a club on this hand, just to get things going, and encourage the partner to show what he has.

RUIM

Question—Is it allowable to hold up all your cards until your hand is complete, so as to deprive your opponent of the opportunity to play on your exposed combinations?—G. F. L.

Answer—In some forms of this game there is a premium for "spreads," laying down the whole hand at once; at the risk of being left at the post, of course, if the opponent gets down and out ahead of you. Anything is "allowed," as there is no law to force a

player to lay down his cards, because there is no way of telling whether he can do so or not without peeping into his hand.

SKAT

Question—Has there been any important change in the laws since the Skat Congress held in New York in 1906? We play the game a great deal in California, and prefer it to bridge.—W. C. M.

Answer—The only change is not an official one. It is to play every hand as "gucky," the skat cards being taken up and examined before the winning bid names the play.

CASINO

Question—A 4 and 3 lie on the table; the player holding an ace and 4 in hand. Can he build his ace on the 3 and put the 4 on the table with it to make two 4s? His opponent says he cannot use the 4 on the table, but must leave the separate cards to be built on.—R. L. H.

Answer—The opponent is wrong.

CRIBBAGE

Question—Playing four hand, the cards fall J, 4, 3, 2, and then the 5, from A. B cannot play. C plays 3 and calls it a run. The former runs are admitted; this disputed.—E. B.

Answer—If the cards are laid out in order and gone over backward, it will be evident that the duplicate 3 spools the run, as the 4 cannot be reached without passing the duplicate 3.

Question—If A wins the first game who deals first for the next? B bets it must be cut for each time.—C. T. J.

Answer—In some circles it is the custom to allow a player to give up a game so as to take the next deal; but it is not a law.

The World's Champion Diver

LOS ANGELES HARBOR deep sea divers recently put in a claim for world's records at depths of 130 and 150 feet, made outside the break-water under the auspices of officers at the United States submarine base. Harry Goldsmith, who is attached to the base, is hailed world's champion at a depth of 130 feet. He won a contest directed by Lieutenant J. B. Cooke, Gunner F. E. Robbins and Captain G. B. Kranz. He stayed below 1 hour 42 minutes 12 seconds, the previous record at this depth having been 1 hour 31 minutes. H. R. Etzell, of the submarine base, and Hobart Bosworth, who also took part in the contest, failed to break the record. Etzell's time was 1 hour 29 minutes 40 seconds, and Bosworth's 1 hour 28 minutes.

E. F. Deferer asserts his title to honors for remaining below at 150 feet for 1 hour 37 minutes 50 seconds, as against the previous best of 1 hour 30 minutes, made by a Scandinavian, Anders Roloffson, in the Sargossa Sea in 1917.

Goldsmith was awarded a prize of a sterling silver diving belt by Mr. Bosworth. His record appears to be certain, but there is some doubt about Deferer's at the greater depth because the official record is not known at the harbor. Deferer was left for France, where he will dive for a Franco-Italian salvaging company, which is to bring up some of the war wrecks off the coast of France.

Mr. Bosworth, though he failed in his attempt to establish a record, declares he proved his theory that under-water endurance tests act as remedial influences on tuberculosis sufferers. His statement is substantiated by Dr. P. A. Maneray.

AT THE TELEPHONE—BY Edmond Jaloux

Translated by William L. McPherson

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Here is a little story in the delicate and distinguished manner for which M. Edmond Jaloux is noted.

LETOURNEUR, some one wants you on the telephone."

The young man addressed was busy at his desk. He got up reluctantly and went into the booth.

"Hello! Hello!" said a woman's voice.

"Are you M. Henri Letourneur?"

"Yes, madam. With whom have I the honor of speaking?"

"With Diane de Poitiers! I wanted to thank you, monsieur, for your expressions of high regard for me and to tell you"—

But Letourneur cut her off. He was furious. He thought he was being made the victim of a practical joke. It was only after he was seated again at his desk that an idea of another sort flashed through his mind and he began to wonder whether this strange telephone call might not be the beginning of a thrilling adventure.

M. Henri Letourneur was a poet not very well known as yet. His lack of income constrained him to accept a modest clerkship in the Ministry of Public Instruction. He had recently issued a volume of poetry, entitled "The White Parasol," in which a series of sonnets depicted the exalted and purely imaginary devotion of the author to some of the famous beauties of history. Was it possible that his book had fallen into the hands of an appreciative and enthusiastic reader? Then he became skeptical again and suspected a trick on the part of

some of his colleagues or of the typewriter girl employed in the office. He resolved to ignore the incident. The next day he had almost forgotten it. But three days later he was called up again. This time he stepped eagerly into the booth.

The mysterious voice said: "I am Queen Nitagrit, generally called Nitokris. I am speaking to you from the banks of the Nile. Three palm trees stand guard before me. My peacock weighs on my head like a telephone girl's receiving apparatus. No matter. I am proud to be so far from dead that a Parisian of the twentieth century still remembers me and condescends to express sentiments regarding me which are almost amorous."

"My queen," cried the excited Letourneur, "haven't you another name now?"

"But I tell you that I am Queen Nitagrit, widow of King Menthepsosis, of the Sixth Dynasty."

"Where do you live?"

"You know already. In a pyramid at Gizeh, in the heart of a sarcophagus of blue basalt."

"Where could I see you?"

"You will meet me later, when you have appeared in your turn be-

fore the tribunal of Osiris, in the Hall of Truth and Justice."

The voice died away, leaving Letourneur equally surprised and puzzled. This time he couldn't suspect any of his fellow clerks or Mlle. Claviere, the typist. He knew that nobody in the Ministry of Public Instruction was erudite enough to carry on such a conversation. He had a reader and admirer! But who was she? He had few acquaintances in Paris, having come from the provinces. Doubtless his caller on the telephone was young, since she loved poetry. Was she pretty? He couldn't imagine her anything else.

In spite of himself he visualized her in the form of an Egyptian princess, dark, delicate in feature, with a little curved nose and wide, half-open eyes full of languorous warmth and dreamy melancholy.

In the spring evenings he wandered about the streets. His spirits were high, his heart was joyous. He already anticipated the most beautiful experiences. In his lonely life this intervention took on a sort of fabulous character.

"Diane de Poitiers! Nitokris!" he repeated to himself as he walked along. "What appealing names!

The woman who masks herself behind such charming characters must be very beautiful."

For a week he waited in vain for another call. He jumped every time the telephone bell rang. Then, when he was beginning to despair, his unknown again summoned him.

"Why did you leave me so long without a word from you?" Letourneur cried, already importunate.

"To make you miss me."

"There was no need of that. For seven days, O my queen, I have done nothing but think of you."

"I am not your queen to-day."

"What are you?"

"I am Delilah, and if you are too impatient I will laugh at you and cut your long locks, as I did Samson's. For I am sure you wear your hair very long, like the true poet you are."

Letourneur talked for a quarter of an hour with the false Delilah, but couldn't get any information from her about herself. She was unwilling to give him her name or address, and refused any kind of a rendezvous. Thereafter, two or three times a week, he received mysterious visitations. Sometimes his interlocutor borrowed the personalities she

had already used in speaking to him. At other times she pretended that she was Salomé, Lucrezia Borgia, Julie de Lespinasse or the Princess de Lamballe. Whenever she assumed a new name she added historical details which indicated, if not a genuine erudition, at least a wide and intelligent course of reading.

He repeatedly begged her to send him her picture, if she wouldn't grant him an interview. She finally agreed. But three days later he received by mail a big photograph of Mrs. Siddons, from the painting by Gainsborough. And such was Letourneur's infatuation that he jumped to the conclusion that she had selected this picture because it was in some respects a counterpart of her own.

From that point on Henri Letourneur fell madly in love with his unknown. He lived for the precious minutes of conversation with her over the telephone. He dreamed of the exquisite pleasure in store for him when she should consent to meet him. Which of the heroines which she had incarnated was most like her? Was she a brunette, with