

CAMP LEWIS TROOPS GO TO MONTESANO

On the Issue of Americanism There Can Be No Compromise

The Seattle Star

7TH LATE EDITION

Weather
Tonight and Thursday, fair; gentle north-easterly winds.
Temperature in Last 24 Hours
Maximum—51. Minimum—31.
Today noon—40.

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SEATTLE, WASH., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1920.

TWO CENTS IN SEATTLE

FATHER LOSES FIGHT FOR STOLEN CHILDREN

JAIL DELIVERY RUMORS HEARD IN I. W. W. CASE

AS IT SEEMS TO ME
DANA SLEETH

MAN is prone to trouble as the sparks fly upward, and often he feels in his aching bones that he is heir to all the heated-up pains of the ages, but still there are other animals which have a tougher time of it than man ever can have.

Have you a sore throat? Do your eyes water and does your nose leak? Are your pipes all stopped up, and your chest bound with red hot bands? That's tough! But did you read about the New York giraffe that has a sore throat—a quincy sore throat, some four yards or so long? Now, if you were a giraffe, you would have something to groan over.

Have you corns, bunions, aching feet or falling arches? That's a real calamity, indeed, but suppose you were a centipede—it would be a hundred times worse.

Soon, now, flannel underwear will be a burden, but suppose you were a polar bear, like those out at Woodland park, and had to wear your underwear, and overcoat, and wool socks, and hair pants right thru the summer? There would be something to fret about!

Is it hard to make a living for the family? Cheer up! Suppose you were a guinea pig?

Look at the bright side of things, because only by some happy chance did you miss being a guinea pig, or maybe a goat. Certainly, you can't prove you had anything to do with your good luck, can you?

Well, if your luck started out strong enough to make you an American citizen, instead of a belly ape in the Amazonian jungle, hadn't you better take courage and hope that such luck will last you out the rest of the journey here below?

FATHER OUT OF JAIL IN CALIFORNIA

Says Prosecutor Brown Advised Him to Abduct Daughters From Here

Mrs. Elsie Adams, pretty night telephone operator at the city hall, may never see her two little girls again.

If she does it will be only thru a long legal battle with her husband, J. D. Adams, who called the children out of their Sunday school class at the Madrona Presbyterian church three days ago and spirited them away to California.

Arrested in Sacramento when he arrived there and the children taken from him, Adams, it was learned Wednesday, obtained his release by habeas corpus proceedings, recovered the children, and is holding them defiantly in the South, refusing to leave the state.

Mrs. Adams was preparing to catch the noon train for Portland, where she expected to meet the two little girls, Elsie, 7, and Frances, 6, when she thought had been put aboard a northbound train, when Prosecuting Attorney Fred C. Brown received telegraphic word of the new turn in events.

SHE WANTED HIM HELD IN JAIL.

Mrs. Adams had caused Sheriff Stringer to wire Sacramento authorities Tuesday to keep the father in jail and send the children to Seattle.

She supposed this had been done and expected to intercept them en route at Portland, where she thought, they would arrive Wednesday night on Southern Pacific train No. 14.

The wire Prosecutor Brown received from Sacramento, announcing Adams' release and his determination to keep the children, upset her plans and left her without recourse except thru further court proceedings which cannot be commenced until after the trial of her divorce case.

Altho Adams violated a court order in taking the children out of the state, Prosecutor Brown said the father cannot be deemed in contempt of court inasmuch as he was never served personally with notice that his wife had filed suit to divorce him here.

"There is no way we can extradite him," said Brown. "He has as much right to the children as she has."

According to a dispatch from Sacramento, it was upon Brown's advice that Adams spirited the children out of the state.

Adams is quoted in the dispatch as saying "too many relatives had broken up his home" in Seattle. The dispatch adds that he intends to fight for the children "to the last breath."

Referring to his home life here, Adams is quoted in the dispatch as saying:

"I was tired of supporting a mother-in-law, a sister-in-law and a kid that didn't belong there. For nine years I have been their support and haven't a cent to show for it. I will give my wife another chance if she will come down to California and let her relatives remain in Seattle."

Adams charged that his mother-in-law, Mrs. Martha Laster, 1122 3rd ave., hid the turkey on Christmas and Thanksgiving so that the children could not have sandwiches between meals.

The incident of the Christmas turkey, Mrs. Adams said, amused her considerably. She said:

"I don't know anything about it, but isn't it killing? He's crazy."

Referring to his statement that he had supported the whole family of relatives, Mrs. Adams said: "He evidently has forgotten that his wife has had to work for five years to support the family."

That Adams lured the children away and induced them to leave the city with him on the promise that he would give them "two billy goats" in Oakland, was indicated in the dispatch from Sacramento.

They were still looking forward to seeing the goats with great expectation Wednesday, it was said.

"I thought I was kidding," said this, but when I did my troubles ceased, and to this day I have never had a flivver get gay with me; if it won't shoot, leave it alone for 15 minutes, and then give it one twist. Once in six months this may not start it; if so, leave it alone for another 10 minutes and repeat the twist. It will sure shoot then."

This Man Refused Soft War Job



Lieut. Philip Tindall

BAINBRIDGE COLBY IS NAMED BY PRESIDENT FOR LANSING'S POST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Bainbridge Colby, an independent in politics, with democratic leanings, was appointed secretary of state today by President Wilson to succeed Robert Lansing.

The appointment came as a great surprise to Washington officials and politicians, who had expected the president to name a strong democrat to the post of ranking cabinet officer.

Colby until a few years ago was regarded as a progressive republican. In 1916 he supported Roosevelt, but switched to Wilson when Roosevelt refused to run as a progressive. He was appointed to the shipping board as an independent. Altho he refused to disclose his politics, saying it would be bad taste before the senate has confirmed his nomination, close friends asserted that Colby is now a democrat.

Some politicians saw in the president's appointment of Colby an indication that Wilson believes party lines are being eradicated. In this connection, they recalled his famous letter of congratulation to Calvin Coolidge, republican, when he was re-elected governor of Massachusetts.

HAS CONFERENCE WITH WILSON

Following the announcement of the appointment, Colby appeared at the White House and was taken to see President Wilson.

Colby's latest connection with the Wilson administration was when he was a member of the United States shipping board.

He resigned from that position a few months ago.

Colby campaigned for Woodrow Wilson in 1916, after the progressive party convention of that year endorsed Charles E. Hughes, the republican nominee.

Colby was one of a group of nine progressives who insisted upon the nomination of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt by the progressives. After the nomination of Hughes by the republicans, Roosevelt wired the progressive convention, urging that the former supreme court justice be endorsed. A resolution to this effect was introduced in the convention. Colby fought it vigorously, still demanding the nomination of Roosevelt. When the convention voted against him he refused to accept Hughes, and joined the democrats.

QUENTIN QUIDNUNC

DAILY HE ASKS A QUESTION OF FIVE PERSONS PICKED AT RANDOM

TODAY'S QUESTION

Should the United States establish trade with the soviet government of Russia?

ANSWERS

WILLIAM B. HENDERSON, former commercial agent United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce—By all manner of means—Yes. We should trade with the de facto government of Russia.

M. J. CONNELL, exporter and importer, Smith building—Oh, yes. We should be privileged to trade with the Russians.

K. G. PINNEO, shipping man—We should establish trade with whatever government exists in Russia.

W. C. DAWSON, shipping man—Personally I don't think we should trade over there until they have established a government.

FRANK P. DOW, custom house broker and forwarding agent—I think the United States had better wait until all the reds are killed off before resuming trade over there.

Scorned a Swivel Chair Lieutenantcy to Give Real Blood to the Cause—He's Home Now With a D. S. C. and a Croix de Guerre—How Shall Seattle Honor Him?

THIS story dates back to the beginning of the war. You will remember that thousands of bright young college men, soon after the war began, went to the Presidio and other officers' training camps—and became officers! Some of them became officers in combat companies that went to France and fought. Others never left the United States and moved from one swivel chair to another—from second lieutenant to first lieutenant, to captains, even to majors and to colonels.

When the war broke out, Philip Tindall was a well known lawyer in Seattle. He was past the draft age. He had practiced in this city for a dozen or more years, and at one time came within a short distance of being corporation counsel of Seattle.

But he donned the uniform at once as a member of the National Guard, and as sergeant, commanded various guard details during the first few weeks.

In June, 1917, he was detailed to attend the officers' training camp at the Presidio, San Francisco, and he passed the examinations successfully.

He was offered a commission as lieutenant in the quartermaster corps. Had he taken it he would have been reasonably safe from ever getting into that terrible holocaust in France. But because it was an easy war job, he preferred to serve in the ranks rather than accept this lieutenantcy—and Philip Tindall remained with the infantry.

A MAN like that, however, cannot be downed. His merit will assert itself, and after the Second Washington infantry, of which he was a member, had been in training for some time he won his promotion from the ranks. This was two weeks before the regiment, as part of the 41st division, sailed for France.

In France he was detailed to attend the officers' training school at Gonrecourt, and was with the 75th French infantry for observation purposes during the early stages of the German offensive in March, 1918. He rejoined his own company in June, 1918, and was put in command of an organization of 1,500 men at St. Aignan. His duties were to take raw men on their arrival in France and give them intensive military training. In this position he was definitely in line for promotion to a captaincy, and ultimately to a majority, but after three months Philip Tindall wanted real war action. He wanted no soft berths. And he asked to be transferred to a combatant division.

PHILIP TINDALL WENT TO FRANCE TO FIGHT—AND NO CAPTAINCY OR MAJORITY WAS TO PREVENT HIM FROM GIVING HIS BLOOD TO THE CAUSE, IF HE COULD HELP IT.

LIEUT. TINDALL was transferred to the 32d division in September, 1918, assigned to the 126th infantry, and given command of a company. On October 1 his battalion was ordered to advance on the village of Gesnes, in the Argonne drive. While leading his company in this advance, Tindall was wounded by a bursting shell, which carried away part of his shoulder muscle, but he continued thru the attack for the rest of the day. Owing to the shortage of officers, he considered it necessary to stay with his company. Seventy-five men out of his company of 200 were killed in action, but Tindall, wounded and almost faint, stayed on, giving his men encouragement and an example of rare pluck.

The brave Yanks made their objective that day—but Tindall's fight was not yet over. The Germans were shelling the position taken by the Americans and a counter-attack was expected. It was not till the next forenoon that his condition was discovered by his commanding officer, and he was ordered to the rear. His condition was so serious that he was reported dead—and Seattle counted him as dead for several days. But his gameness won back life for him, just as it secured combat service for him in place of an easy war job. He spent four months in the hospital in France.

General Pershing awarded Tindall the American Distinguished Service Cross, and Marshall Petain gave him the French Croix de Guerre for "extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty."

PHILIP TINDALL remained in the service until December, 1919. He is back home now. The men in his company urged him to file for the council. He filed. They are backing him to a man. They saw him "go over the top" in the Argonne. They want him to "go over the top" here. And they want Seattle to "go over the top" with him. IT IS SEATTLE'S OPPORTUNITY TO DO A MIGHTY DECENT THING!

Philip Tindall is a man—every inch of him. He always was that. He was good councilman timber before he went to war. He is better than ever now.

County Officials Are Surprised at Request of Prosecutor, but Are Awaiting Developments

TACOMA, Feb. 25.—A carload of troops from the 35th regiment infantry left Camp Lewis for Montesano this morning. The car was attached to a regular Northern Pacific train.

One company is being sent and will reach Montesano this afternoon, it was stated by Camp Lewis authorities.

The soldiers were sent by order of Maj. Gen. John F. Morrison, commanding general at Camp Lewis, after authorization had been received from Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, commanding the Western department, with headquarters at San Francisco.

BY CLEM J. RANDAU
GRAYS HARBOR COURTHOUSE, Montesano, Feb. 25.—Herman Allen, prosecuting attorney of Lewis county, has asked Gov. Hart to send troops to Montesano, as a precautionary guard for the Centralia murder trial.

Attorney General Thompson and Fred T. Lewellyn, state industrial commissioner, with the governor's private secretary, were in Montesano last night, investigating the situation here, following the receipt of the request from Prosecutor Allen.

County peace officers today declared that they had been consulted before a request for troops was made.

The reports that troops had been requested came as a surprise to Judge Wilson, presiding at the trial, Sheriff Jeff Bartell, of Grays Harbor county, and Sheriff John Berry, of Lewis county, they said today. Altho the rumors were current during the early part of the trial that gatherings of I. W. W. for the purpose of a jail delivery might be expected, no very definite reports have been received, the officers say.

Prosecutor Allen today refused to comment on the source of his information that "there are reports of gatherings of arms and rumors that a jail delivery will be attempted."

SEVEN ALLEGED I. W. W. HAVE BEEN TAKEN

"It will be to the interest of both sides to have adequate protection here in case of an emergency," was the extent of his comment. He has not heard from Gov. Hart since yesterday, he said.

Sheriff Berry said seven alleged I. W. W. had been arrested at Montesano since the trial began.

"The rumors are that there have been to the effect that they have made themselves very scarce," Deputy Sheriff Elmer Gibson commented.

Judge John M. Wilson was not consulted before the call for troops was sent in, he said today. He also expressed the opinion that there was no need for the action, but he admitted "the prosecutors might know some information that I don't know about."

"One of the rumors, which is said to have spread considerably untruthfully, is to the effect that arms have been smuggled into the county during the past few weeks, and that a jail delivery is planned if the accused men 'seem to be getting the worst of it.'"

Meanwhile Montesano continues to be one of the most serene little cities imaginable.

TRIAL IS AGAIN IN SESSION

James A. Ball, juror No. 13 in the trial, was chosen to fill the place in the jury box left vacant by the dismissal of Edward Parr on account of illness when the trial was resumed today, after a lapse of five days.

The three other jurors ill yesterday had recovered sufficiently to appear in the court room today. The danger of an influenza epidemic has now passed, County Physician Phil believed today.

Eugene Barnett, alleged slayer of Warren Grimm, who took the witness stand to claim an alibi last week, was recalled for a short examination today. He said he had been talking with several persons on the street near the I. W. W. hall shortly after the shooting and said he would not have had the time to have gone half a mile away, where it is alleged he hid his gun after shooting Grimm from an upstairs window in the Avalon hotel.

Under cross examination Barnett was considerably shaken by Prosecutor Abel when he made the witness admit that he might have gone a mile in the half hour after the shooting and before he was seen on the street.

PRESENCE OF TROOPS IS PRECAUTIONARY

"I took the action merely as a precautionary measure," Allen said today. "There is certainly no harm in having some troops sent here, and they might become very effective in an emergency."

"That is very obviously a piece of propaganda," was Attorney for the Defense Vanderveer's comment this morning.

MEXICANS TAKE U. S. CITIZEN

ANOther American is held for ransom by bandits.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mexican bandits have captured Barry Hogarty, an American citizen, superintendent of the American Metals company smelter, state of Durango, and are holding him for ransom, the state department was advised today by the company.

Redestrians Hit by Autos 190 This Year

F. R. Conroy, 1120 14th ave. S., was treated at the city hospital Tuesday night for cuts and bruises after he had been knocked down at the south end of the Beacon Hill bridge by an automobile driven by Walter Gager, 2203 12th ave. S.

Pedestrians Hit by Autos 191 This Year

Mrs. A. Nauman, 2257 Rainier ave., was treated at the city hospital Wednesday morning for contusions about the head and back as the result of being knocked down by an automobile driven by H. R. Kohrer, 9317 57th ave. S., at Rainier ave. and Walker st. while waiting for a street car.

POLICE POSSES SEEK BANDITS

Rob Pedestrian and Escape in Fog

Surrounded in a swamp on Queen Anne hill by police posses early Wednesday morning, two armed holdup men are believed to have crawled thru the cordon of bluecoats under cover of a heavy fog and escaped after robbing C. H. Collins, 3305 Third ave. W., of \$75.35 near the west end of Fremont bridge.

Collins, a night worker, was going home, and had just left the street car at the end of the bridge when the two bandits sprang at him from ambush. One showed a gun against his abdomen, while the other's revolver prodded Collins in the back.

Money was demanded. Collins extracted 35 cents from his trousers.

"Is that all you've got?" asked one of the thugs.

"That's all," he prevaricated.

"Fas him," suggested the man in front to the man behind.

The latter made a quick search of Collins' pockets, discovering \$75 in bills in their victim's coat. As the greenbacks vanished, the highwaymen delivered a caustic lecture on the subject of lying, and fled toward Queen Anne hill.

Collins hurried to a telephone and notified the police. Motorcycle Policemen Walter Dench, N. P. Anderson and A. J. Hill were joined on the Fremont bridge by posses from Denmore and Ballard precinct stations.

The two footpads were tracked up a flight of stairs onto the hill and into the back country over a small stream. The tracks led into a bog, where for a time it was believed they were surrounded. Later the posse discovered their footprints leading out of the swamp, and the tracks were lost on hard ground.

Say No Radicals on Way to Trial

TACOMA, Feb. 25.—There have been no indications of any influx of radicals to Montesano or any other part of southwest Washington, according to statements today of United States department of justice officials, who have been in close touch with the situation.

These officials said today they were at a loss to explain the action of Prosecuting Attorney Herman Allen in requesting the presence of troops in Montesano during the I. W. W. trial. One officer who has been closely following radical activities in this district ever since the Centralia murders, expressed the opinion that "somebody must be getting jumpy."