

EASY LESSONS IN AUCTION BRIDGE

By PAUL H. SEYMOUR Author of "Highlights on Auction Bridge" (Copyright, by Hoyle, Jr.) Article Two.

How the Game Is Played

THE game of Auction Bridge is played by four persons using a deck of 52 playing cards. There are 13 cards of each of four suits, spades, hearts, diamonds and clubs. The Ace is the highest, the King next, then Queen, Jack, 10, 9, etc., the 2 or deuce being the lowest. The persons sitting opposite each other at the table are partners, so that the game is a contest between two sides, two persons on a side.

Partners are commonly chosen by drawing or cutting, as it is called. Each person picks up a card from the pack which has been spread face down, and the two drawing the highest cards play together as partners, while the two drawing lowest cards play against them. If cards of equal value of different suits are drawn, the one of the higher suit (as given later) is considered the higher.

The one drawing the highest card is the dealer. The cards are shuffled and then the person at the right of the dealer cuts them. The dealer then deals out all of the cards one at a time, beginning with the person at his left.

After dealing, the bidding or auction for the privilege of naming the trump begins. The dealer has the first bid and then each in turn towards the left. The game is played with any suit as trump or without any trump, called no trump.

As each player holds 13 cards there are 13 tricks. The first six taken by the side winning the bid constitute a book, and each trick after the book counts a certain amount towards game, which requires 30 trick points. Each such trick after the book counts 10 in no trumps; 9 if spades are trump; 8 for hearts; 7 for diamonds, and 6 for clubs. Spades and hearts are called major suits, while diamonds and clubs are the minor.

The manner of the auction is to declare how many tricks beyond the book, called "odd" tricks, the bidder will contract to take. Thus the first one to bid may say one heart, which means that his side must take seven tricks (one odd) with hearts as trump. The second bid must be greater than the one already made; thus if one heart has been bid the next one must say one spade or one no trump or two of either diamonds or clubs. If any player does not have a hand which he considers worth a bid he may pass, and the person at his left then bids or passes.

The auction continues until three players have passed after any bid and then the last bid stands and the last bidder or his partner plays the hand as declarer at his chosen trump. If both partners bid in the same suit, the one naming that suit first plays the hand. If all four players pass without any bid having been made, the hand is thrown down and the next person deals.

After the auction is finished and the trump and declarer determined, the play begins. The player at the left of the declarer leads one card for the first trick. Immediately after this lead the partner of the declarer spreads his cards on the table face up, with the cards sorted into suits and the trump suit preferably at the right. The declarer plays both hands while his partner (called dummy) takes no part in the play. Each player now plays to the first trick in turn towards the left.

Each one must play a card of the suit led if he holds one, but in case he holds none of that suit he may play any card from his hand. The one playing the highest card on a trick wins it, unless it is a suit declaration, and one player having none of the suit led has trumped the trick, in which case the one who has trumped wins. The one winning the trick gathers the four cards and places them face down in front of him and leads to the next trick. This is continued until the 13 tricks have been gathered and turned. Then the counting is done.

Countess of Avignon

Described as Paragon

Adelais, if her biographers are to be believed, was that paragon that so many imaginative men demand, the perfection both of physical and mental charm. The other half of the Twelfth and the Thirteenth centuries marked the golden age of the Provençal poets of France, and at the famous courts of love, where poets were princes and poetry was queen, Adelais was the chief ornament of her day.

In this countess of Avignon were united, according to other writers of that time, all those qualities of intellectual charm and radiant physical beauty the troubadours most delighted to sing. So, in the delicate questions of love and gallantry, in the amorous disputes between knights and dames that came before the courts over which she presided, the discretion and wisdom of Adelais were never appealed to in vain.

She probably was the one critic whose judgments never were criticized, even though as the arbiter of good taste and poetic fame she banished all license from her court. The reproduction of Adelais' muse, copied and presented to friends and foreign princes, were cherished as the highest earthly gift.—Kansas City Star.

The Sandman Story by Martha Martin

DISCOVERED AMERICA

OCTOBER TWELFTH is not celebrated as a holiday because it was the day upon which Christopher Columbus was born, but because it was supposed to be the date upon which Columbus first stood upon the ground which forms a part of the continent of America.

The exact date of his birth is not known, nor the exact place. His birthplace is supposed to be near Genoa, in Italy, and some time about 1446.

The date which we all know is 1492. That was the year in which he discovered America.



So at Last He Started on This Venture.

ered America, and for a discovery of that sort it seems only fair and right that we should do him the honor of celebrating a special day for him.

For Columbus was the one who made so many things possible. Perhaps others may have discovered what he did—doubtless in time to come they would have done so—but that is all guesswork on our part. The fact is Columbus did make the discovery, so that since his time the countries upon this continent have accomplished so much that is splendid and amazing.

The parents of Columbus were wool-combers, but they saw to it that Columbus was quite well educated. At an early age he began his life upon the sea.

We all know of his desires and his struggles to obtain aid to discover a

route to Asia by going west. The roundness of the earth meant something very real to Columbus. He puzzled over it, thought of it, saw in his mind the round, round earth and of himself traveled into Asia by another door as it were!

So at last he started on this venture. Partly with royal assistance, and partly with the help of the Zinzons, merchants of Palos, they started.

There were only three small vessels, the Santa Maria, which was the flagship, manned by Columbus; the Nina, commanded by Vincente Yanez Pinzon, and the Pinta, commanded by Martin Alonzo Pinzon, and in all there were no more than 120 men.

It was August 3, 1492, that they left Palos; or, as we have always said in the little rhyme which makes us keep the date of the discovery of America in our minds:

Columbus sailed the ocean blue, In fourteen hundred and ninety-two.

Whatever dates we may forget, that will somehow always stay in our minds, I think, for not only is there the rhyme, but there is that little picture we can see of Columbus standing in the bow of his small vessel, followed by the two others, and of the water so blue and sparkling and beautiful and smooth.

Columbus took many voyages in his lifetime; he discovered many islands, made for himself a great and lasting name in history, but he never knew he had discovered a new continent.

Always he thought that those places he had touched had been parts of Asia.

And it seems quite sad to think of the times we've been applauded (and often, very justly, too) when we've recited well or played the piano well, or something of that sort, that Christopher Columbus, who discovered America, did not even know of the great deed that he had done.

Never had he any realization that in a new continent would they erect monuments to him, nor that in schools they would give pageants about his trip, his discouragements, his successes.

And his little son, Diego, whom Queen Isabella made a page at the Spanish court, could not boast to the others and say:

"My father has discovered a new continent, which is more than can be said for most fathers, and most people, for that matter!"

For neither did little Diego know, and it has always seemed such a pity.

It would have been a splendid thing for any little boy to have been able to say!

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How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER

ALTHOUGH the word "paper" is derived from papyrus, the writing material of ancient peoples, papyrus is not paper, nor does the making of paper hark back to it. The first genuine paper was made by the Chinese in very early times and introduced by them to the Arabs, and thence into Europe. There is knowledge of a factory established for the purpose of making paper at Samarkand as early as 706 A. D.

By the Arabs the art of turning linen and cotton rags into paper is thought to have been taken first into Spain and then into Italy. The year 1159 saw the establishment of the paper mill at Fabriano, which became the center of a great paper making district. After Italy came France, Germany, and when the Edict of Nantes in 1685 drove French paper makers into exile, England and America fell heirs to the art.

In the year 1690 the first paper mill in America was built at Roxborough, near Philadelphia, by William Rittenhouse. The story of the manufacture of paper would be incomplete without mention of the Fourdiner brothers, Englishmen, who in the early Nineteenth century lost their fortune in the invention of a machine for producing paper in endless rolls, instead of the old individual sheets, a machine which revolutionized the industry and earned for them the title "the fathers of modern paper-making."

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THE WHY OF SUPERSTITIONS By H. IRVING KING

PASSING OBSTRUCTIONS

WATCH two men walking together and you will be surprised to see how many couples, when they come to an obstruction like a post, or a tree, or, perhaps, a barrel placed on the sidewalk to cover a temporary excavation, will take care to pass together on the same side. Many men who would scout the idea that they are superstitious will, nevertheless, be extremely careful in this respect. For it "breaks friendship" if they pass the obstacle on different sides.

Primarily this superstition is the survival of what was, to our savage ancestors, no superstition at all, but only a usage born of the exigencies of savage life. Two members of the same tribe, making their way through the dark forests of Northern lands into which the civilization of the Mediterranean shores had not yet penetrated, knew that, lurking about them in the wilderness were savage beasts and no less savage enemies—and they kept close together for safety's sake. To allow even the bole of a tree to interfere between them might mean that one would be fatally attacked before his companion could assist in his defense. For mutual support, for companionship, they instinctively kept close together and instinctively still their descendants turn out of their way to avoid passing on opposite sides of a post. And to this is added a subconscious influence of symbolism—the division between the two should the post be between them suggesting severed friendship.

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Changing Manners

Ignorance of forms cannot properly be styled bad manners, because forms are subject to frequent changes; and consequently, being not founded upon reason, are beneath a wise man's regard. Besides, they vary in every country; and, after a short period of time, very frequently in the same; so that a man who travels must needs be at first a stranger to them in every court through which he passes; and perhaps, at his return, as much a stranger in his own; and after all, they are easier to be remembered or forgotten than faces or names.—Swift.

Mary Brian



The winsome "movie" actress with the eyes and the smile—Mary Brian—in one of her sweetest moods. She has been Richard Dix's leading lady in his three most recent pictures.

For Meditation

By LEONARD A. BARRETT COLUMBUS DAY

THE discovery of America was no mere accident. Columbus was a skilled navigator. Besides being versed in the science of his profession he possessed a vivid and highly sensitive imagination. When Columbus saw the ship take a downward course on the ocean his imagination pictured for him a world which was not flat but round. If the world is round, he reasoned that there must be still unexplored lands and seas beyond the horizon. Of course the people of his own day laughed at him. So did they laugh when Newton discovered the three laws of planetary motion. Henry Ford was ridiculed when he rode up Woodward avenue in Detroit in his one-cylinder automobile. But, Columbus possessed perseverance and faith. He believed in his theory. He finally succeeded in persuading the court of Spain to finance his undertaking. He set sail for the unknown land with three ships. Columbus possessed more than perseverance and faith; he had a large supply of courage, which was severely tested on his memorable voyage. When the hours were dark, and the lamp of hope burned low, and his own men threatened to leave him, courage led him on.

Like all discoverers of a new truth, Columbus had to endure not only the ridicule of the people of his day, but also their lack of encouragement and appreciation. There is nothing which helps one to "carry on" in the fields of research like the support of those who have faith in us. Columbus did not have this support. He labored alone and many times in the dark, but courage led him on. It overcame for him the prejudice of conservatism. He had courage to express his own ideas and sacrifice for it. The spirit of courage discovered America.

Under the influence of the same spirit America marches on. (© 1927, Western Newspaper Union.)

THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY



The young lady across the way says you get much better oysters and lobsters in New York than you do in Chicago and she supposes they grow better in the ocean than they do in the Great lakes.

Travelers from far countries tell us the women of Tibet boss their husbands. It is apparent that civilization is penetrating into the far corners of the earth.

Community Building

City Beautiful Rests With Whim of Builders

Market demands as well as civic duty should cause owners to give architects the latitude to plan proper decorative finish for their buildings.

A pleasing exterior is not only a contribution to the neighborhood and to the community, but it has a direct effect upon marketability. A prospective buyer is much more interested in a well-finished attractive building than in one where scantiness of exterior decoration betrays the owner's desire to skimp. Such a condition is inexcusable when small additional expenditure would bring the decoration up to the proper standard.

To illustrate: A fourteen-story building was erected at a cost of \$1,750,000. A beautiful facade enriched with terra cotta would have cost only \$12,000 more than a plain, unattractive one, or seven-tenths of 1 per cent of total cost. A property owner is also under more obligation to the community to preserve general attractiveness. He should not destroy the pleasant appearance of a street or neighborhood by an ungainly, unadorned structure. Wise use of color, or selection of form, can avoid this. New York buildings have the general line of packing boxes. The architects should not be blamed. They have the skill to create beauty when they get the opportunity.

Confine Planting to Borders and Foundations

The center of the lawn should always be left open and planting confined entirely to the borders and house foundation.

All of which sounds very well to one who is building, or rather getting ready to plan a house. But what of the poor unfortunates who already have houses and lots that are "all wrong" from standpoint of design?

Where and how shall they begin? Service areas again become first consideration; we must have them, but the problem is to get them all together, and out of the way, instead of scattered widely all over the lot. Kitchen entrance and garage should be on the same side of the lot, if possible.

Sometimes a small garage can be moved a short distance at small expense, providing there is not already a permanent drive. At least as many service units as possible should be together. Garage, drive, kitchen entrance, laundry yard, vegetable garden and possibly swings, trapeze or sandpiles should be grouped together just as much as possible, and arranged in the least amount of space.

Next, we must try to relate some portion of the living side of the house to the grounds, which is not always easy and sometimes impossible.

Most Fires Avoidable

A very small proportion of our annual fire loss, probably less than a fourth of the total, may be classed as unavoidable. All the rest could be prevented by human foresight. First of all it is necessary for the American people to overcome that tendency to take a chance which seems to be a national characteristic. Fire losses can never be appreciably reduced until the human equation is altered radically for the better. It will be a long time, if ever, before all structures used and occupied by the people of this country are sufficiently proof against fire to offset the carelessness that is responsible for the greater part of our current fire losses.

Summer Work

During the summer is the proper time to go over the house and pick out spots that need repainting, and when the work is completed it is advisable to give the house a new coat of paint. Painting will reduce the decay and wear on the home and will give a better appearance.

The summer is also a good time to go over the interior of a home and see that all the woodwork is in a condition that will make the dwelling have a neat appearance.

Have Well-Built House

The less expensive the lot the more money is left for the house itself, and a well-constructed house on a cheap lot is more desirable than an unsatisfactory house on an expensive lot. Although a house that is very much more expensive than its neighbors might be hard to sell at a good price, a very cheap house may add nothing at all to the sale value of an expensive lot.

Civic Duty

Would you do your part—perhaps only a very small part—to make the city cleaner and more sanitary and to lower the fire hazard? If so, cooperate with the city administration in its clean-up program. If your premises need putting in order, if your basement, attic, closets or garage have accumulated rubbish or useless articles, why not get rid of them?

And He'll Be Right

Knock your toot to a stranger and he'll think you have a yellow streak.



Feel Stiff and Achy?

TO feel constantly lame and achy is too often a sign of sluggish kidneys.

Sluggish action permits waste poisons to remain in the blood and is apt to make one languid, tired and achy, with dull headaches, dizziness and often a nagging backache. A common warning that the kidneys are not acting right is scanty or burning secretions.

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Charleston in Ireland

The Charleston has been included in the annual dancing tournament between cities of Ulster, Ireland. It is not classed as one of the regular dances, such as the fox-trot, waltz and tango, but is given in a special and separate competition. The tournament this year was conducted in Victoria hall, Belfast, by the Ulster amateur dancing championship, and every amateur dancer in Ulster was eligible.

The first prize was a loving cup presented by the lord mayor of Belfast, when the contest was inaugurated three years ago. Miss Katherine Watson of Derry judged the trials, and admitted that Belfast had better dancers than Derry.

Castaway in Mid-Ocean

About 800 miles off Boston in the North Atlantic the lookout on the steamer President Garfield saw a piece of wreckage. It was a hatch cover with a live object on it. The steamer stopped and rowing out to the wreckage sailors found a Siamese kitten, wet to the skin and half starved but still alive. Where it came from will remain a mystery of the sea. It is now a mascot of the Garfield's crew.—Capper's Weekly.

Pity Posterity

A Boston doctor says that in 50 years people will be too civilized to kiss. Well, who cares? Very few of us will be caring much about kissing in 50 years.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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