

"A Young Colonial Named —"



George Washington

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

SPEAK of a "riding President" and one naturally thinks of the former ranchman, Rough Rider, lover of the outdoors and exponent of the strenuous life, who occupied the White House from 1901 to 1909. So it will be a surprise to many Americans to learn that perhaps the greatest rider of them all was not Theodore Roosevelt, but George Washington!

This fact is revealed in a new book, "George Washington, Colonial Traveler," written by John C. Fitzpatrick and published by Bobbs-Merrill of Indianapolis. Mr. Fitzpatrick is already known as the editor of the Washington Diaries and one of the leading authorities on the life of Washington, and his official position as assistant chief of the manuscript division of the Library of Congress, which enabled him to search every important document in the national storehouse of historical treasures has made it possible for him to present the first complete documentary record of Washington's career from his birth in 1732 to that day in 1775 when his life as a colonial gentleman ended and he became commander-in-chief of the Continental army.

In his preface note, Mr. Fitzpatrick makes this statement:

Few inhabitants of Colonial America traveled the country so widely or continuously as did George Washington and it is not too much to suppose that this acquaintance with his native land had a decided bearing upon that broad patriotism which was his distinguishing mark from the moment he took command of the Continental armies. In this, the first period of his life, he traveled from Williamsburg, Va., to Lake Erie, from Mount Vernon to the Shenandoah, Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt, from Winchester, up the Shenandoah valley to the North Carolina line, from Mount Vernon to Ohio and lower West Virginia beyond the Allegheny mountains, from Williamsburg into the Great Dismal swamp and from Mount Vernon to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, not to mention

a voyage to the West Indies, frequent trips to Annapolis, Maryland, and the many times he traveled up and down the "Northern Neck" to attend the sessions of the house of burgesses at old Williamsburg.

In these last mentioned journeys he often crossed into Maryland, to recross again into Virginia and vice versa, to avoid the mud and heavy going of the old Potomac path down the west bank of that river. The journey to Williamsburg, from Mount Vernon, by way of Fredericksburg or Port Tobacco, Maryland, were made so many times that it is regrettable that none of the old inns, or "ordinaries," at which Washington was wont to stay, have survived. The state of Virginia is now earnestly at work upon a system of markers or tablets, for its historic spots and the locations of the more important, at least, of these hostleries will, doubtless, be fixed as a result; but as the buildings themselves disappeared long before photography was recognized as a valuable art, there is small likelihood that authentic pictures of many of them will ever be found.

Prior to Washington's marriage and while he was in command on the frontier, he traveled, almost entirely, on horseback and there are indications that the excessive and hard riding of those frontier days was largely responsible for one of the severe illnesses of his life. Excepting the western plainsmen of later days, there are few Americans who have spent so much of their lives in the saddle as did George Washington and few parallels can be found in American history for the riding performed by him in his services to his state and to the nation. Nearly all of the riding, during the period covered by this volume, was through regions wild, or sparsely settled, minus the advantages of good roads and frequently upon nothing better than an Indian trail or hunting path, exposed many times to the arrow or bullet of the savage.

Although the book is in effect a "day-by-day" account of the activities of Washington over this period of years, complete only so far as accessible documents make it possible to compile such a record, and there fore lacking the narrative appeal of other books on Washington which have appeared in increasing numbers during recent years, there is a world of human interest in some of these documents. There is, for example, Washington's account of Braddock's

defeat, the story of which has filled many a page of history in the 173 years since it occurred. From the Braddock Orderly Book is taken Washington's laconic report on that disaster as follows:

July 9, Wednesday. Monongahela, near Fort Duquesne: On the 9th, I attended him (Braddock) on horse-back, though very weak and low. On this day he was attacked, and defeated by a party of French and Indians, adjudged not to exceed 300. When all hope of rallying the dismayed troops and recovering the ground was expired (our provisions and stores being given up) I was ordered to Dunbar's camp.

A few days later he writes from Fort Cumberland to John Augustine Washington:

As I have heard, since my arrival at this place, a circumstantial account of my death and dying speech, I take this early opportunity of contradicting the first and of assuring you, that I have not as yet composed the latter. What a chance was lost there to anticipate by more than a century Mark Twain's celebrated epigram about the news of his death being "greatly exaggerated"! But it could not be expected that Washington, with the scenes of that carnival of blood still fresh in his mind, would be inclined to comment upon such a report with any degree of whimsical humor. Instead his thoughts on the matter were far different in tone, and they suggest the possibility of his having some strangely prophetic vision of the destiny that awaited him when he continued his letter with these words:

By the all powerful dispensations of Providence, I have been protected beyond human probability and expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet escaped unhurt, although death was leveling my companions on every side of me.

And there are those who agree as to the "dispensation of Providence," who believe that if the bullet which killed Edward Braddock, the British general, had struck down instead a young colonial named George Washington, the history of the United States would have been vastly different.

Washington's False Teeth

Until 150 years ago dentistry comprised little more than clumsy methods of extraction and was largely the avocation of barbers and the trade of traveling "tooth-pullers." Paul Revere, patriot and silversmith, practiced dentistry. John Greenwood, a Continental trooper, gained such a skill that he supplied General Washington with a full set of teeth carved from a hippopotamus tusk. The most noted of the

pioneers and the founder of dentistry in this country was Joseph Le Maire, friend of Lafayette, who landed in Newport in 1780. James Gardette and Josiah Flagg, two of his pupils, became leaders in the profession. Flagg was the first to use gold fillings.

The First Inauguration
George Washington was inaugurated as President the first time in New York on April 30, 1789. The oath of office was administered by Robert Livingston, chancellor of the state of

New York. Samuel Otis, secretary of the first senate under the Constitution, held the Bible on a cushion while oath was administered. At the close of the ceremony the first President bowed down and kissed the Bible.

Common Sense
The right of property isn't holy, but is just common sense. The man who is industrious enough to attain property ought to have more rights than the loafer.—Atchison Globe.

EASY LESSONS IN AUCTION BRIDGE

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

Declarer's Play of a No Trump—Holding Up An Ace.

IF SENIOR'S opening lead is low in his own suit and declarer holds only the Ace and a few small ones in his two hands, the question of taking or passing the first trick becomes important. Many players who are in the habit of holding up an Ace in such a case seem to be unable to give a reason for it or to know when it should be done and when not. There is just one reason for such a play, and that is to extract all of junior's cards of that suit so that later in the game declarer may be able to finesse towards him knowing that if the finesse fails he cannot put senior in the lead to make the established cards of his suit.

From the application of the rule of eleven and the fall of the cards on the first trick declarer nearly always can tell how many cards of that suit are held by junior, and if he can exhaust him by passing a trick or two he should try to play his Ace on the trick upon which junior plays his last card. However, if, from the number of cards held in his two hands, declarer is quite sure that he cannot hold off long enough to exhaust junior there is no use to hold up the Ace at all and it should be played on the first trick. For instance, suppose that senior leads the three, dummy has the ten and deuce (two-spot), and declarer the Ace, six and five. Senior must be leading from a four-card suit because the three is his lowest (the deuce is in dummy). Therefore junior must have four cards and holding up the Ace will do no good.

Another case in which it is useless to hold up the Ace is where there are no finesses which declarer cares to take towards junior, so that he feels confident that he can keep junior out of the lead.

When declarer obtains the lead in a no trump, if he still has a stopper in the suit opened by the adversaries, the first and most important rule for him to follow is to hold that stopper until he has developed and established his own suits. He should as a rule start upon the suit which gives promise of the greatest number of tricks. If he can establish and run a five-card suit it will compel the adversaries to discard, and this not only will injure their hands but will give declarer valuable information about their holdings upon which to decide about finessing in other suits.

A long unestablished suit should be opened before taking two or three sure tricks in another suit because the latter procedure always sets up one or two tricks in the adversaries' hands, and this should not be done until after they have been compelled to give up their entry cards. For instance, when holding four cards of a suit in dummy and three in his own hand, including Ace, King, Queen, declarer may be tempted to run that suit in the hope of having dummy's fourth card become the thirteenth. For this to happen however, each adversary must hold just three cards and the chances are that one will hold two and the other four, so that after three rounds of it, one adversary will hold a good card. Always leave such a suit until the latter part of the hand.

If when declarer obtains the lead he still has command or a stopper for every suit, he may plan his finesses freely in either direction; but if either adversary has established his suit it would be very dangerous to finesse towards him and the entire play of the hand might have to be altered.

For the declarer, the application of the rule of eleven and deductions which may be made from it and the size of senior's fourth best lead are very important. If the lead is as high as the six or seven, and declarer and dummy have two or three higher ones the number held by junior will be very small, and as declarer knows that senior does not hold these honors (from which he would have led one) he can usually tell quite accurately what cards junior holds. He also can often estimate the length of senior's suit. If the lead is a deuce it must be from a four-card suit; or if all the cards but one below the one led are visible it must be from either a four or five-card suit.

If senior's first lead is high declarer should at once try to visualize his hand by considering what combinations would justify that lead. For instance, suppose that senior leads a Queen, dummy exposes the ten and two small ones, and declarer holds the King and several small ones. The only proper Queen lead combinations are Ace, Queen, Jack and others without a re-entry, or the top of a three-card sequence. Since dummy has the ten, the lead cannot be the latter combination and so must be from the former. Thus declarer has obtained valuable information not only regarding this suit but also about the remainder of senior's hand.

Back to the Classics
"Would you toss a plate at a photographer?"
"Why not?" rejoined Miss Cayenne.
"Women play golf well and tennis surpassingly. Why not have them go on and introduce the classic sport of throwing the discus?"

He Deserved It

Charles Dana Gibson was praising the modern girl.
"On a liner," he said, "a stern old fundamentalist divine attacked the modern girl one day at lunch."
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"A beautiful young movie star on the divine's right gave a mischievous laugh, and said:
"Now, doctor, how do you know she's fast? Have you been chasing her?"

The Soft Answer

He—May I take you out to dinner?
She—I should say not!
He—I know. But what do you say?

Half a parasol is better than no umbrella in a shower.

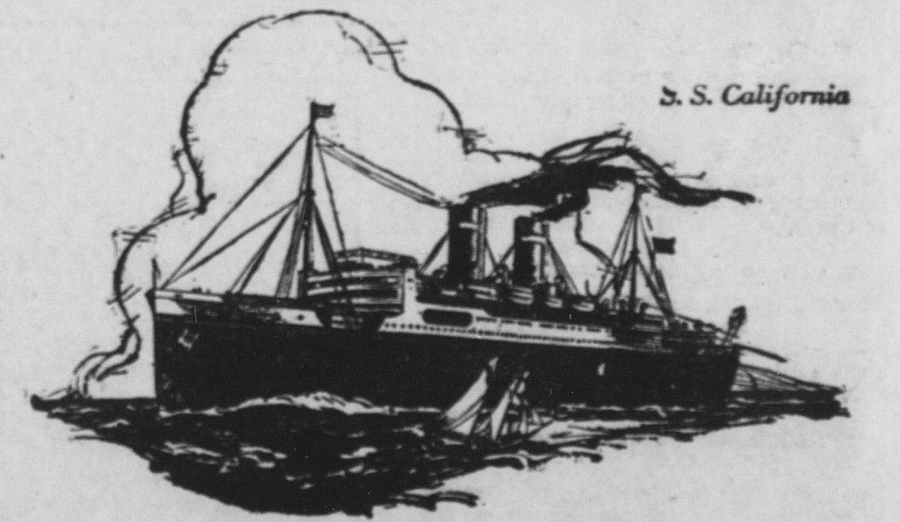
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The Trouble

Dr. John Russell Williams, secretary of the Mid-West Allmomy club, spoke on marriage at the club's recent banquet in Council Bluffs. Doctor Williams ended with the words:
"To conclude, then, gentlemen, we perceive that every married man alive knows how to govern his wife, but the trouble is she won't let him."

Some fellows will borrow everything you have and then come around looking for trouble.

Oh, if in being forgotten, we could only forget!—Lew Wallace.