

EASY LESSONS IN AUCTION BRIDGE

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

Second Hand Play

THERE probably is more doubt and uncertainty in the mind of the average player when he is playing second hand to a trick than in any other position.

Two rules which have been handed down from antiquity, instead of clarifying the situation only make matters worse. These rules are "Second hand low" and "Always cover an honor with an honor second hand." If one follows either one of these rules blindly he is sure to make many mistakes because so many conditions alter different situations.

When senior is playing second hand to declarer's lead he has the advantage of seeing dummy, which usually enables him to decide what to do. If declarer leads low to an honor in dummy and senior holds a higher honor he always should play it if there is a declared trump; but in a no trump no such general rule can be given, as frequently he should hold it up. One definite reason for doing this is to prevent the declarer's establishing a long suit in dummy.

For instance, dummy has K, Q, 9, 8, 6 of a suit and no apparent re-entry in any other suit. Declarer leads low and senior holds A, 5, 4, 3. If he plays the Ace declarer will gain the lead and lead another small one which probably will result in taking four tricks in that suit from dummy; but if senior holds up the Ace dummy's King will be led. If senior can know that declarer plays his last card of that suit on the trick he should take it; but if he knows that declarer has one more he should hold up the Ace until the third round, which still would save two tricks. The same is true if senior holds a King and declarer leads to dummy's long suit headed by a Queen. Of course, if the Ace has not been played and senior's King is only once guarded he must play it the first time.

If the declarer leads Queen towards dummy's Ace in a no trump and senior holds King it makes a situation that requires some study. Senior is quite sure that declarer is intending to finesse his Queen and also that he holds the Jack and expects to follow with that (not holding the Jack, the Queen lead would be improper). In this case senior can easily count how many guards will be necessary to save his King if he holds it up. The Queen will take the first trick, the Jack the second and the Ace the third; therefore, with three guards senior's King is safe and should be held up. With less than three guards the King should be played at once because here Queen, King and Ace will all go on the first trick, the Jack will take the second, leaving the ten good for the third and it is altogether possible that junior may hold the ten.

Suppose that you lay some cards out on the table and try playing this situation in various ways to see the difference that it makes. Let declarer lead Queen, senior hold K, 6, 5, 3, and dummy A, 8, 4. With senior holding three guards for the King, and only two small cards with the Ace in dummy, declarer cannot possibly catch the King if it is held up, because after passing Queen and Jack through he must play the Ace on the third round. If declarer should hold "two" ten also and dummy have a third small one with his Ace, declarer could lead through a fourth time, in which case senior is helpless and must lose his King.

Now suppose senior holds but two guards for his King and dummy still exposes A, 8, 4, senior knows that his King can be caught but frequently holds it up until the third round "just because he hates to see it killed." This is wrong and will lose a trick for his side if junior happens to hold the ten and two small. Place your cards thus: Declarer—Q, J, 8, 3; Senior—K, 4, 2; Dummy—A, 6, 5; Junior—10, 9, 7. First, try playing the King on the first round, then try holding it up—and you will see that in the latter case the declarer will get all the heart tricks; while in the former junior will get the third.

The situation is the same if dummy holds A, Q, J, and others and declarer leads low to it. Therefore, when the A, Q, J finesse is attempted through the King held second hand, the King should be held up if three times guarded; otherwise it should be played on the first round.

When declarer is called upon to play second hand from dummy he must decide whether to play high or low by considering the cards in his own hand, and by trying to determine by inference what each adversary has in that suit. When dummy holds a Queen or Jack and but one small one and declarer has no honor in his own hand, the Queen or Jack should, as a rule, be played second hand because it would be of no use left alone in dummy and it is quite apt to draw a higher card from junior than he otherwise would have played.

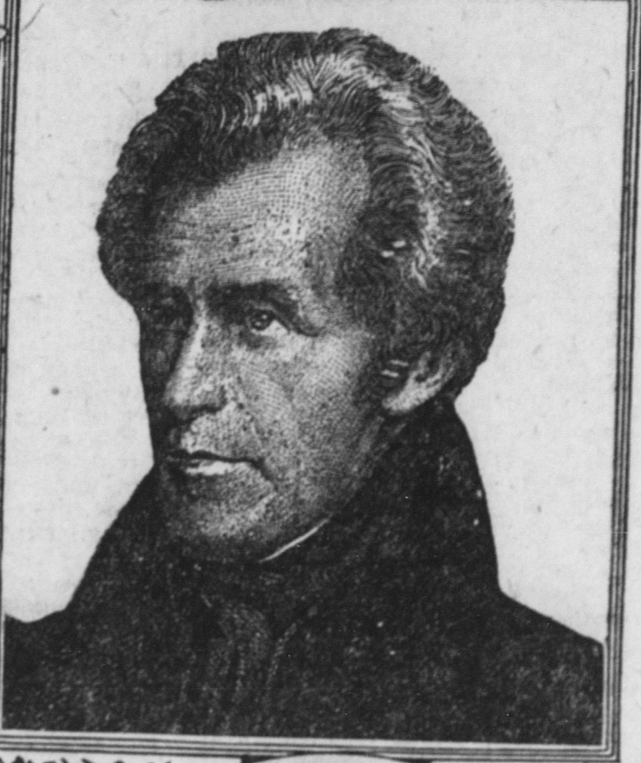
True Deference

"You must have been proud of the reception accorded you in your home town."
"I was," answered Senator Sorghum. "The leading citizens lent me their brass band in spite of the fact that they were right in the midst of a real estate boom."—Washington Star.

1828- Presidential Campaigns-1928



HENRY CLAY

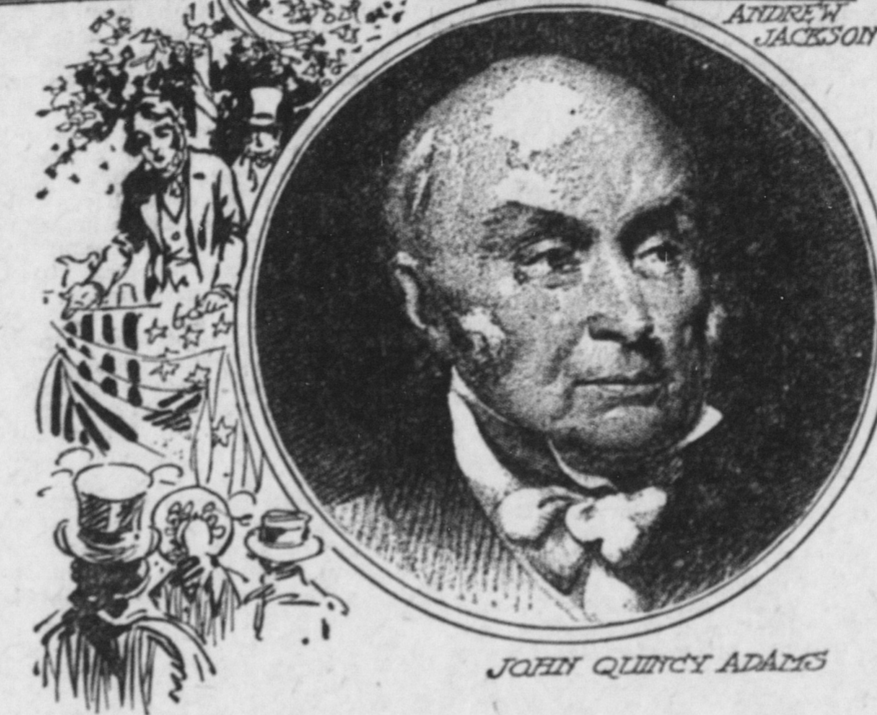


ANDREW JACKSON

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON
S THE time for the Republican national convention in Kansas City on June 12 and the Democratic meeting in Houston on June 26, draws near to warn the people of this nation that they are again about to be embroiled in the heat of another Presidential campaign. It is interesting to compare the campaign of 1828 with that of a hundred years ago. Although no one can safely prophesy what the dominant issue in this year's contest will be nor whether the potential dynamite which now seems to be concealed in some of the issues will explode into a bitterness which has been lacking in Twentieth century campaigns, it is certain that there is little chance of the discussion of candidates and policies reaching the depth of vituperation, mudslinging, and general hatred that characterized the campaign of the year of 1828.

To understand the reason for the bitterness of this campaign, it is necessary to review briefly the previous one, that of 1824, when John Quincy Adams was elected President over Andrew Jackson. This campaign of 1824 was, in fact, the first real Presidential contest. Heretofore the Presidency had been more or less of a procession to the executive mansion by Virginia aristocrats—George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, with one New England aristocrat, John Adams, slipping in for a single term. But by 1824 the West had begun to assert itself and for the first time put forward two candidates, Henry Clay of Kentucky and Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory," the military hero of Tennessee. New England offered John Quincy Adams as the candidate of the dying Federalists. The heir apparent of the Virginia dynasty was William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, a Georgian, born in the Old Dominion.

At that time nominations were made by the caucus method and this was destined to be the last of the kind in the country. Despite the criticisms of the caucus method one was held and Crawford "was recommended to the people of the United States." However, he was eliminated from the race when stricken with paralysis and made speechless, almost blind, and helpless. As the campaign progressed it became apparent that Jackson, with John C. Calhoun of South Carolina as the candidate for vice president, was leading. When the returns were all in it was found that Calhoun had been elected vice president with little opposition, but that Jackson would have 99 votes in the electoral college, Adams, 84, Crawford, 41 and Clay, 37. Since none of the Presidential candidates had obtained an electoral majority, under the terms of the Constitution, the election was thrown into the house of representatives, which would choose among the three highest candidates. Clay, of course, was eliminated, Crawford could also be counted off, so that the contest narrowed down to Jackson and Adams. It soon became gossip around Washington that Clay's strength would be thrown to Adams and that Adams in return would appoint Clay as secretary of state. For weeks the capital was in a turmoil with charges and counter charges flying thick and fast. The upshot of it all was that in the final balloting Adams had received 13 votes, Jackson 7, and Crawford 4. (The balloting



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

being done by states.) Adams was elected President and two days later he did appoint Clay secretary of state.

The next four years were years of distress for the new President. With the war cry of "Bargain and Corruption," the Democrats did everything in their power to embarrass Adams and the bitterness of the campaign of 1824, which was carried over during those four years, gave warning that the campaign of 1828 would be even worse. The campaign of 1828 opened with Adams as a candidate to succeed himself and Jackson, who with his friends were firmly convinced that he had been cheated out of the Presidency by the bargain between Clay and Adams and was determined to justify that belief, as Adams' principal opponent. No better description of this famous (or infamous) campaign a hundred years ago has been written than is the one contained in the book "Presidential Years 1787-1890," by Meade Minnerode, published recently by G. P. Putnam's Sons. In the chapter "Friends of General Jackson," he characterizes it thus:

"It was a merciless, filthy, scavenging campaign in which nothing personal concerning the candidates was denied to the accumulating spoils of published privacies—from the temporary legal complication in General Jackson's matrimonial affairs to the billiard table, that piece of 'gambling furniture' at the White House. 'The general's private record was shouted through the pamphlets; his personality, his ungodliness, his profligacy, his game cocks and his horses, his duels, his brews, his feuds, and always the technical irregularity of his marriage coupled, on the one hand, with the most derisive opinions, and, on the other, with the most slender untruths about his wife—the matter must be referred to, since it furnished the principal staple of the domestic attacks on General Jackson, and was finally responsible to a certain degree, for Mrs. Jackson's death in December, 1828. His public career was torn into shreds; his alleged dealings with Aaron Burr, his military arrests and contempt of court at New Orleans, his insubordination in the Florida, his executive autocracy at Pensacola, his 'murder' of deserting militiamen at Mobile—'Some Accounts of Some of the Bloody Deeds of General Jackson,' by John Binns, posters adorned with tombstones and coffins, and known as the Binns Coffin Handbills—from every quarter, and in every variety of language General Jackson was ridiculed, assailed and exposed. And for Mr. Adams there was nothing but libels and falsehoods. He was a monarchist and a Federalist; he had fattened on the public treasury; he was a friend of duellists—an incongruous charge surely from the Jackson camp; he was corrupt and unprincipled in his distribution of patronage; he was an extravagant profligate; while mis-

later to Russia he had, so they did not hesitate to insist, sold an American servant girl to the czar; he was a Mason—it was the time of popular animosity toward Masonry—and when he officially denied he was a Mason, it made no difference, he was still a Mason; he was plotting to announce General Jackson's death just before the election in order to prevent citizens from voting for him; and, of course, he had made a corrupt bargain with Henry Clay. It speaks conspicuously for the integrity of his conduct in thirty years of distinguished public service that the Jacksonians could find no thicker mud to fling at him.

The wreckage was dragged to the polls and General Jackson was elected. He had some hundred and thirty-nine thousand more popular votes than Mr. Adams, one hundred and seventy-eight electoral ballots from seventeen states, as against eighty-three from ten. "A movement of the people," a "revolt of democracy against aristocracy"—and yet Mr. Channing points out some curious electoral details. General Jackson was elected by the solid South, and, according to the federal roll in 1828 each southern elector represented only 25,000 free persons while his northern colleagues each represented 35,000. And with the solid South, passionate frontier soldier, that he was not of the old school was, in the eyes of his supporters, a commendation. . . . A great democracy will never be governed for long together by its best men but by its average. To the average voter in 1828, Jackson was a great popular leader because they held him to be also a typical Democrat. . . . It was the end of a cultivated, discriminating era; the close of the succession, whatever the idiosyncrasies and limitations, of seemingly persons, of capable intellects, of meritorious achievements, such as the founders of the Republic had envisaged as destined to dignify the chief magistracy of the nation, to mature its councils and to grace its annals, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams. The quality of that succession was not, except at rare intervals, to be attained again by the average personalities, the popular politicians, the convention compromisers who were to follow. It was indeed, with slight future interruptions, the final triumph of democracy.

merich had set 50 hours as the limit for his swim, but stopped four hours short of his goal.

"I was sorry I had to give up, but I was only barely conscious because of lack of sleep and could not see where I was going," he explained. "Several times I nearly fell asleep and for the last few hours there were long intervals when I did not see where I was going and really made the swimming movements purely in a mechanical fashion."

When Kemmerich started with his

pet sea lion, Leo, as a companion, it was predicted that the amphibian would outlast the human. But after ten hours Leo dropped asleep in the water. He was roused by a meal of fresh herrings and started up again. All told, he disposed of 35 pounds of herring, but became increasingly languid and finally, at two o'clock in the afternoon, attendants took Leo out of the water. He had been in the pool 42 hours. Kemmerich plodded along four hours more, finishing his record feat at 6 p. m.

LIFE'S LITTLE JESTS



WHY HE LEFT

"What is there about me that interests you so much?" asked the caller, irritably.
"I was just looking at your ears," remarked five-year-old Flonnie.
"Well, what's the matter with them?" demanded the caller.
"Nothing that I can see," replied the kid, "but mamma said they must 'a been burning up the day you didn't come to the club, but they don't even look scorched, do they?"

Then She Woke Up

It was a lecture about modern women—one of them.
"Do you know," she cried to her audience, "that our present style of sensible clothing has reduced accidents on trams, trains and buses by at least 50 per cent?"
She paused to let this sink in, when a male voice from the rear boomed forth:
"But why not do away with accidents altogether?"

HEADING FOR COURT



Hubby (savagely)—If this can't be called quarreling, what shall we call it?
Wife (stalking off)—Let's call it quits.

Citizen's Privilege

To be a citizen is great.
Assuring a position proud.
If I can't be a candidate,
At least I'll holler with the crowd.

Good Advice

Producer (interrupting singer at voice trial)—Does that end the first verse, miss?
Singer—Well, I've got to where it says "Refrain."
"Good! Please do as it says!"

Lots of Time Yet!

Mabel—I simply must buy Doris a birthday present before it's too late.
Harry—Oh, that clock is 15 minutes fast!

A NATURAL ADVANTAGE



Rabbit—I never had any trouble with arithmetic at school.
Turtle—No wonder, I always heard that rabbits multiplied very rapidly!

Laugh Heartily

It takes a lot to cheer me up
When I am in a hole,
But that's a time I sure could smile
Should I see a bank roll.

On a Diet

Steno (to impudent office boy)—Well, what's on your little, narrow mind now?
Boy—You always make me think of Friday.
Steno—And why?
Boy—No meat.

Wealth

Heck—Wouldn't you like to be rich enough to do as you please?
Peck—To be happy I'd have to be rich enough to do as my wife pleased.

Fair Warning

Missrest (to departing maid who has asked for a reference)—Of course Mary, I shall have to tell Mrs. Brown about your ungovernable temper.
Mary—Glad to have you, mum. I'll make her mind her p' and q's.

Evolution

The Snob—The Fitz-Smythes come of very old stock.
The Cynic—Yes. Their family tree goes back to the time when they lived in it.

Build Up Your Health With
Dr. Pierce's "GMD"
GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY



A Tonic Which
Dr. Pierce
Prescribed
When
in
Active
Practice

Liquid or Tablets. All Dealers
If you are run-down,
you're an easy mark
for Colds and Grip.

BEWARE OF WORMS IN CHILDREN

Worms quickly ruin a child's health. If your child grits his teeth, picks his nostrils, has a disordered stomach—beware! These are worm symptoms!

Frey's Vermifuge Expels Worms

Venerable Pipe Organ
A pipe organ which has served three Trinity churches in as many cities and is believed to be the oldest of its kind in this country, is now in use at St. John's Episcopal church at Clyde, N. Y. The organ was presented to old Trinity church in New York by Queen Anne of England and was brought across in the Seventeenth century. Later it was placed in Trinity church at Utica, N. Y. Then it was installed in Trinity church at Geneva, N. Y. In 1864 it was brought to the Clyde church.

Dr. J.D. KELLOGG'S
ASTHMA REMEDY

No need to spend restless, sleepless nights. Irritation quickly relieved and rest assured by using the remedy that has helped thousands of sufferers. 25 cents and \$1.00 at druggists. If unable to obtain, write direct to: NORTHBROOK OLYMAN CO., Inc., Buffalo, New York. Send for free sample.

Kind Husband
Wife—That's the kind of husband to have! Did you hear Mr. Dike tell his wife to go and look at some twenty-dollar hats?
Spouse—My dear, have I ever deprived you of the privilege of looking at twenty-dollar hats?

Aquatic Choir
There is a lake near Batticaloa, on the east coast of Ceylon, famous for its singing fish. The music heard on the surface of the water is said to be caused by the opening and closing of the shells of bivalves.

Egyptians of the Sixteenth century B. C. used opium, peppermint, linseed, myrrh, castor oil, and turpentine in treating diseases.

COMPLEXION IMPROVED
... QUICKLY
Carter's Little Liver Pills
Purify Vegetable Laxative
move the bowels free from pain and unpleasant after-effects. They relieve the system of constipation poisons which many times cause pimples. Remember that these are a doctor's prescription and can be taken by the entire family. All Druggists 25c and 75c Red Packages.

CARTER'S LITTLE PILLS

Bilious?
KEEP YOUR LIVER RIGHT
DRY MORNING AND NIGHT TAKE
Dr. Thatcher's
FREE LIBERAL vegetable SYRUP

For Caked Udder and Sore Teats in Cows Try
HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

All dealers are authorized to refund your money for the first bottle if not satisfied.

PURE IMPROVED PORTO RICO POTATO Plants from selected seed. Gov. inspected. 12: 1,000 Egg plants, Redfield beauty tomatoes; Ruby King, Pimento peppers. \$1.50 1,000; cabbage \$1. 1,000. Special price on large orders. J. M. Chambers, Quilman, Ga.

Look in Your Attic. I will pay cash for old postage stamps, old envelopes, old documents. Correspondence invited; references submitted. J. G. Jewett, South Orange, N. J.

CAMERA GIVEN FREE to boys or girls who will assist me; easily earned; no selling. S. P. HARRISDALE, 1415 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Make \$25 to \$20 Weekly, working evenings at home. Full particulars for a stamped self-addressed envelope. Petrey Co., Cincinnati, O.

KREMOLA
Satin Black. Wonderful and sure. For proof see our complete box of Kremola. Cure the most stubborn case of Eczema. Price \$1.25. Free booklet. Agents wanted. Do. U. S. FREE BY MAIL. O. C. Dept. R, 203 Michigan Ave., Chicago.