

MORE SPRINGTIME EPISODES, REAL OR INVENTED BY BRIGGS



THAT SILLIEST FEELING

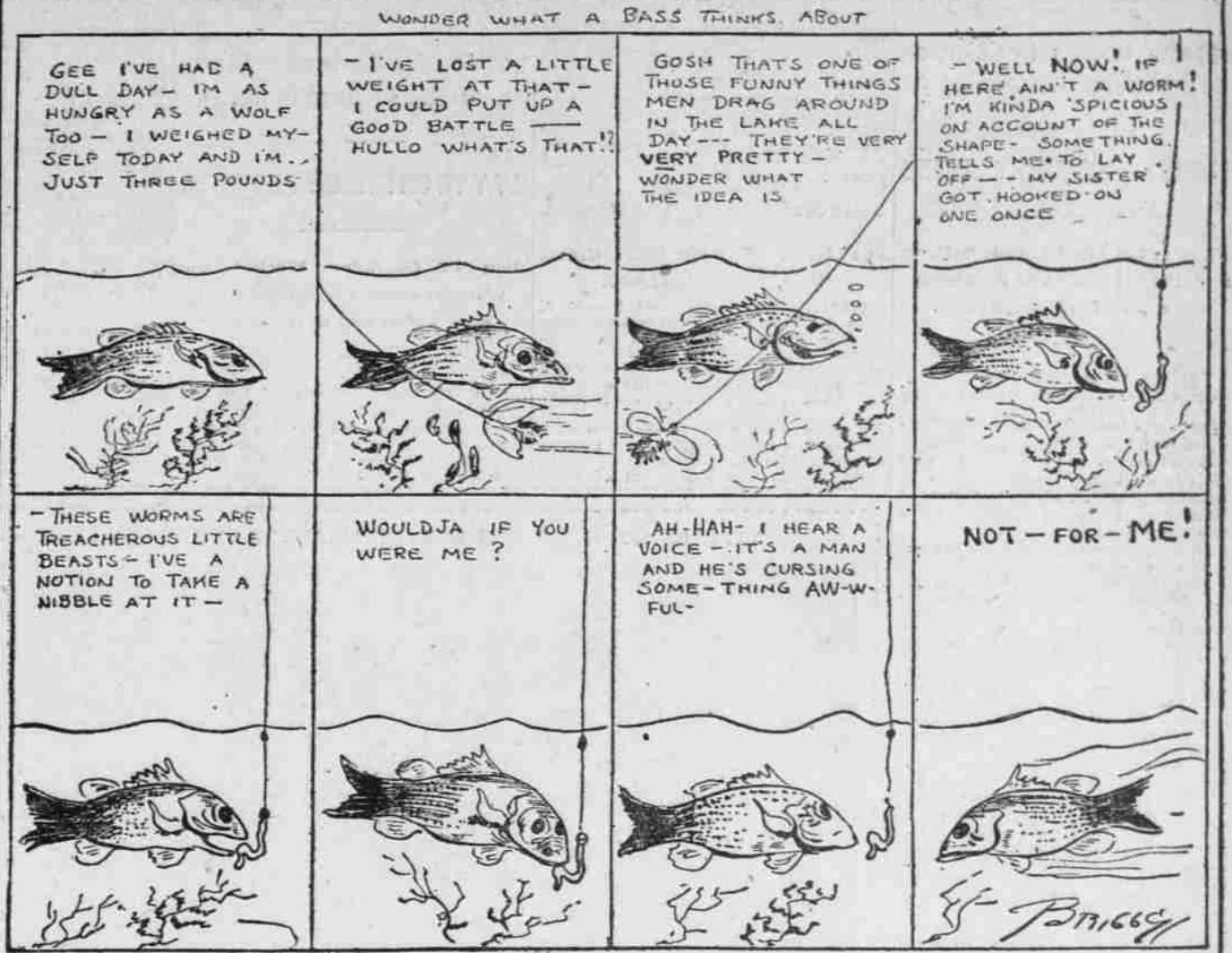
HE TOOK LESSONS FROM GIL NICHOLS AND ALECK SMITH—

AND GIL NICHOLS SOLD HIM A SUIT OF CLOTHES BESIDES

WHOP! — MISSED IT! DIDN'T I!

WHEN YOU USE YOUR BRASSIE ON A SIDE HILL LIE — AND NEVER TOUCH THE BALL —

BRIGGS



WONDER WHAT A BASS THINKS ABOUT

GEE I'VE HAD A DULL DAY — I'M AS HUNGRY AS A WOLF TOO — I WEIGHED MYSELF TODAY AND I'M JUST THREE POUNDS

I'VE LOST A LITTLE WEIGHT AT THAT — I COULD PUT UP A GOOD BATTLE — HULLO WHAT'S THAT?

GOSH THAT'S ONE OF THOSE FUNNY THINGS MEN DRAG AROUND IN THE LAKE ALL DAY — THEY'RE VERY VERY PRETTY — WONDER WHAT THE IDEA IS

WELL NOW, IF HERE AIN'T A WORM! I'M KINDA 'SPICIOUS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHAPE — SOMETHING TELLS ME TO LAY OFF — MY SISTER GOT HOOKED ON ONE ONCE

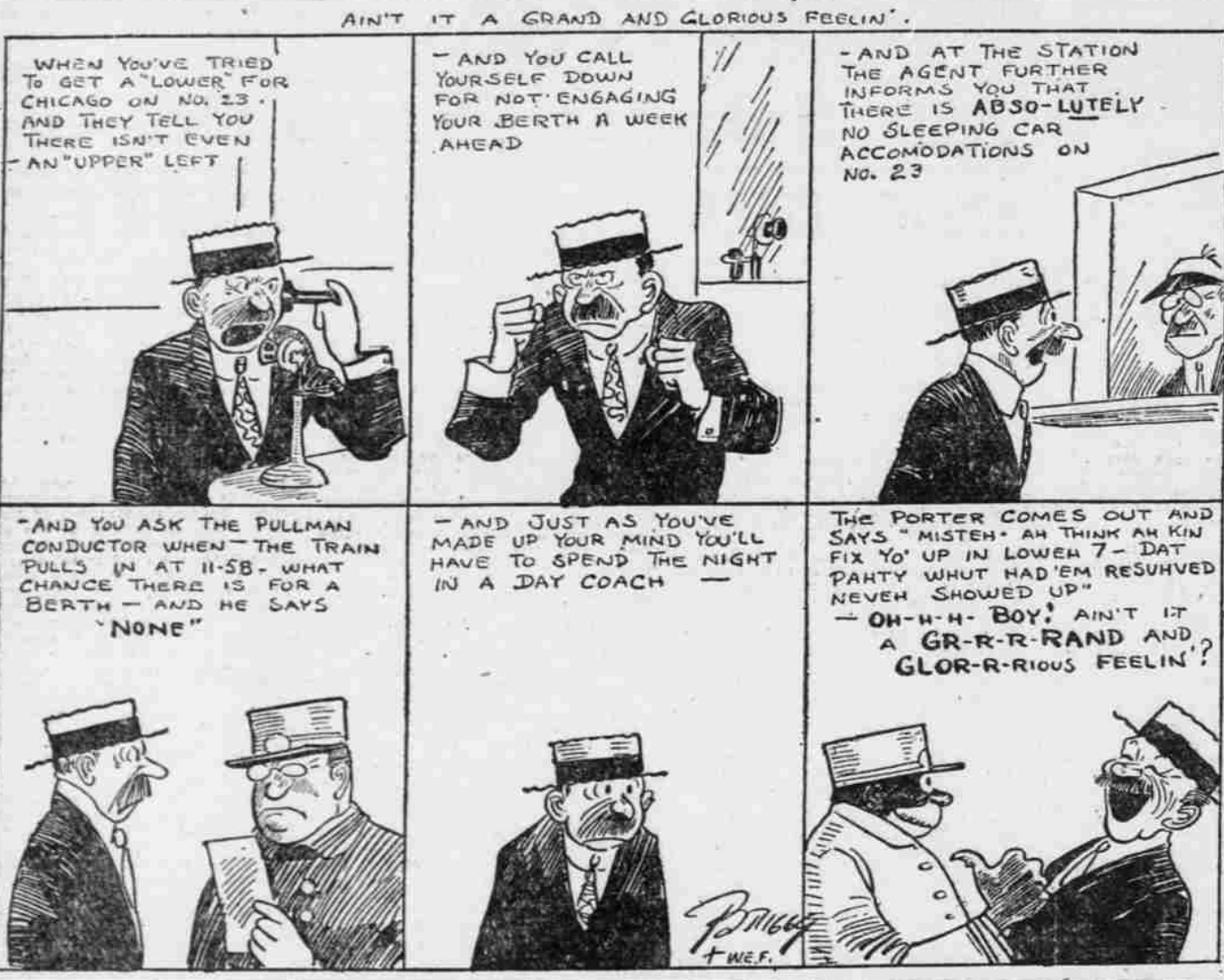
THESE WORMS ARE TREACHEROUS LITTLE BEASTS — I'VE A NOTION TO TAKE A NIBBLE AT IT —

WOULDJA IF YOU WERE ME?

AH-HAH — I HEAR A VOICE — IT'S A MAN AND HE'S CURSING SOME-THING AW-W-FUL

NOT — FOR — ME!

BRIGGS



AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'.

WHEN YOU'VE TRIED TO GET A LOWER FOR CHICAGO ON NO. 23 AND THEY TELL YOU THERE ISN'T EVEN AN "UPPER" LEFT!

— AND YOU CALL YOURSELF DOWN FOR NOT ENGAGING YOUR BERTH A WEEK AHEAD

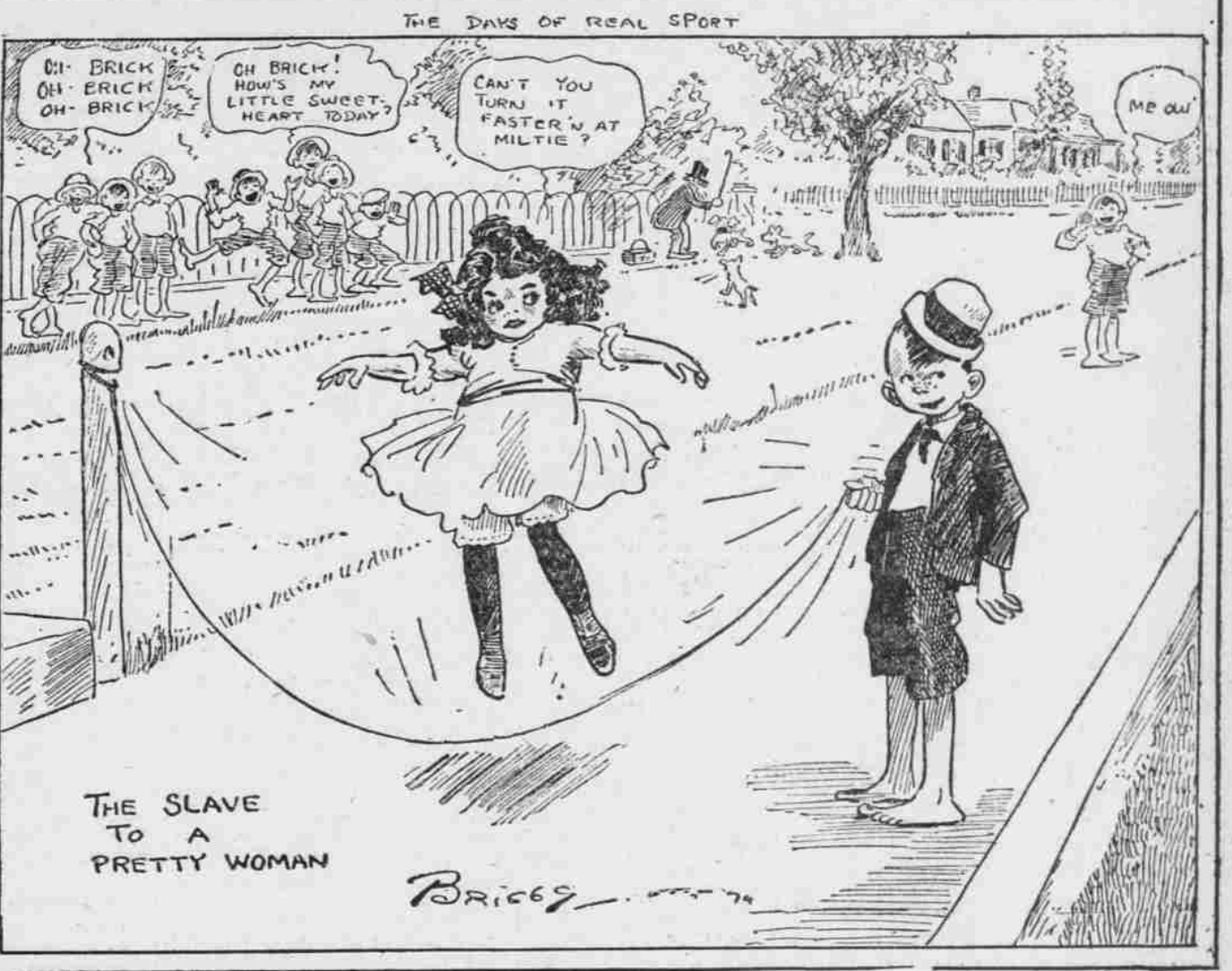
— AND AT THE STATION THE AGENT FURTHER INFORMS YOU THAT THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO SLEEPING CAR ACCOMMODATIONS ON NO. 23

— AND YOU ASK THE PULLMAN CONDUCTOR WHEN THE TRAIN PULLS IN AT 11-58 — WHAT CHANCE THERE IS FOR A BERTH — AND HE SAYS "NONE"

— AND JUST AS YOU'VE MADE UP YOUR MIND YOU'LL HAVE TO SPEND THE NIGHT IN A DAY COACH

THE PORTER COMES OUT AND SAYS "MISTEH — AN KIN FIX YO' UP IN LOWER 7 — DAT PARTY WHUT HAD'EM RESHUVED NEVER SHOWED UP" — OH-W-H-BOY, AIN'T IT A GR-R-R-RAND AND GLOR-R-RIOUS FEELIN'?

BRIGGS



THE DAYS OF REAL SPORT

OH — BRICK — OH — ERICK — OH — BRICK

OH BRICK! HOW'S MY LITTLE SWEET HEART TODAY?

CAN'T YOU TURN IT FASTER 'AT MILTIE?

ME OW

THE SLAVE TO A PRETTY WOMAN

BRIGGS

AUCTION BRIDGE BY ANNIE BLANCHIE SHELLEY

THERE are many players who seem to think that the dummy, the declarer's partner, has no rights and must be literally what the term would seem to designate; that is, having eyes, he must not see, having ears, he must not hear, and having organs of speech, he must, nevertheless, be dumb.

This is entirely erroneous. Dummy in many respects is just as much a live wire and as essential to the proper development and outcome of the game as though he in reality played his hand. He cannot be sure, make any suggestions either by word, look or gesture as to how any card or cards in his hand should be played, but he has many obligations to properly fulfill which call for unremitting care and vigilance.

There is nothing in more questionable taste or which shows more complete ignorance of the laws and ethics of the game than, as is so often done, for the dummy deliberately to leave the table as soon as he has laid down his cards as if his responsibility at that moment ceased, and he had no further interest in the development of the game.

Many, as dummy, have the practice of standing over some other player and watching his play. This, too, is most reprehensible and deprives him, the dummy, of the rights and privileges to which he is entitled and which he should be constantly on the alert to exercise. The laws governing dummy are specific and direct and should be as diligently lived up to as all other laws and rules pertaining to the game. For the benefit of those to whom they are not familiar, I herewith give them:

"As soon as the player on the left of the declarer leads, the declarer's partner places his cards, face upward, on the table, and the declarer plays the cards from that hand.

"The partner of the declarer has all the rights of a player (including the right to call attention to a lead from the wrong hand), until his cards are placed face upward on the table. He then becomes the dummy, and takes no part whatever in the play, except that he has the right:

"(a) To call the declarer's attention to the fact that too many or too few cards have been played to a trick.

"(b) To correct an improper claim of either adversary.

"(c) To call attention to a trick erroneously taken by either side.

"(d) To participate in the discussion of any disputed question of fact after it has arisen between the declarer and either adversary.

"(e) To correct an erroneous score.

"(f) To consult with and advise the

declarer as to which penalty to exact for a revoke.

"(g) To ask the declarer whether he has any of a suit he has renounced.

"The dummy, if he has not intentionally looked at any card in the hand of a player, has also the following additional rights:

"(h) To call the attention of the declarer to an established revoke.

"(i) To call the attention of the declarer to a card exposed by an adversary or to an adverse lead out of turn.

"(j) To call the attention of the declarer to any right which he may have under any law.

"(k) To direct the declarer who would concede a trick or tricks to the adversary to play out the hand. This law also includes the following:

"If the declarer concedes one or more tricks and the concession is accepted, such trick or tricks belong to the adversary even if it would have been impossible for the declarer to lose such trick or tricks had the hand been played out (unless before the acceptance of the concession, the dummy, who has not looked at any card in the hand of an adversary, demand that the deal be played out)."

That there is a fine distinction between what constitutes dummy's rights and what would be to transcend his authority, may be seen from the following: So fine indeed is this distinction that the only way the player may avoid errors in the matter is to know exactly in what his rights consist.

Should the dummy call attention to any other incident in the play in consequence of which any penalty might have been exacted, the declarer may not exact such penalty. Should the dummy avail himself of rights h, i, j or k, after intentionally looking at a card in the hand of a player, the declarer may not benefit thereby.

"If the dummy, by touching a card or otherwise, suggest the play of one of his cards, either adversary may require the declarer to play or not to play such card.

"(a) If the dummy calls to the attention of the declarer that he is about to lead from the wrong hand, either adversary may require that the lead be exactly in what his rights consist.

As is seen, if the dummy transcends his authority and attempts that which he has not the right to do, it works to the detriment of the side and deprives it of the benefit it might otherwise receive. These many rules, or rather laws, will convince the most doubting, surely, that the dummy has many obligations and is in many cases responsible in no small degree for the outcome

of the game. If, therefore, he be not present at the table to fulfill his obligations, or, being present, is in ignorance of what they consist, much loss can often be laid directly to his door. Let no one, hereafter, run away with the idea that dummy's position is that of a sinecure, that he is entitled to all the rewards and emoluments which fall to the side, but is divested entirely of any responsibilities in connection therewith.

Aside, however, from his obligations, dummy, not having the responsibility of playing his hand, has an exceptional opportunity to study the developments, and, particularly if his partner and opponents be good players, can often pick up useful hints and suggestions which will add to his strength as a player, and perhaps stand him in good stead at some future time. Another reason why he should stick closely to his job.

One of the most important of dummy's duties (as of the adversary's), is to ask his partner when first he renounces to a suit, if he have a card of the suit led. This often prevents a revoke, as if it turn out the renouncing player have a card of the suit led, he substitutes it for the one wrongly played and so saves the revoke. If such play be made by one of the adversaries, the card wrongly played becomes, of course, an exposed card (no penalty attaches to the declarer because of an exposed card, for the reason that he has no partner who may benefit thereby) and subject to the call of the declarer. This means that it must be left face upward on the table and led or played as the declarer may dictate (provided that in so doing the owner of the card does not make a revoke) unless he, the holder of the card, gets the opportunity first to play it as he wishes.

While to be sure this often works to the direct advantage of the declarer, it is far less disastrous as a rule to the other side than if the revoke had become established. The penalty attaching to a revoke is greatly in excess of that attaching to any other infringement and is the thing above all which a player should strive to avoid.

There are some players who go so far as to say, so far as the dummy is concerned, that if the declarer makes a revoke, the fault is quite as much, if not more, the fault of the dummy for neglecting to ask the conventional question, than the fault of the declarer. This is a somewhat strong assertion, yet it is not without a grain of truth, and it tends certainly to emphasize the watchfulness and care which the dummy should be ever on the alert to exercise.

Revoques are made at times by the best and most conservative of players; the declarer, engrossed in the play of the two hands, can easily make a revoke by reason of his absorption. The dummy, on the other hand, whose mind is free in the respect of play, should be able easily to note and prevent any

irregularity of the sort which the declarer may be on the point of committing. While, as stated, much of the onus of a revoke may justly be laid to the door of dummy, the partner of the adversary who makes a revoke, who is himself absorbed in play, cannot be held so strictly accountable.

The following came within my observation recently and goes to show the extreme unreasonableness of some players, and how, if they could, they would invariably shift the blame of their own irregularities upon their often innocent and unoffending partners. The game was well along and the declarer led an unopened suit to which one of the adversaries renounced. Declarer again led the suit and again the player renounced. This player, upon the suit being led a third time, suddenly discovered that he had cards of the suit and attempted to substitute them for the cards wrongly played. It was too late, however, as the tricks were turned and quitted and the revoques established.

The declarer had the right to add 200 points to his honor score (100 for each revoke) or to take three tricks from the adversaries and add them to his own for the first revoke, and 100 points to his honor score for the second revoke. He chose the latter and came off with flying colors. The revoking player instead of quietly accepting the situation and strict in matters which blame on his partner and contended that he was in reality the greater offender of the two in that he failed to ask him when first he renounced to the suit, if he had a card of the suit. So insistent did he become in his contention that it was only when the two other players took sides with the

partner that he finally quieted down and the game was allowed to proceed. His partner undoubtedly should have put the question, but there is no penalty attaching to his non-observance—this in itself shows it is not an unpardonable offense—while the penalty attaching to a revoke is definite and succinct.

The laws governing auction are made for the comfort and convenience of all who want to play the game in its best and most approved form. Their strict observance often precludes disputes and prevents one side getting an undue advantage by unfair or unjust means. The laws are in fact the life of the game and without them there could be no game. Why players should protest to the payment of just penalties when they would unhesitatingly comply with similar requirements in tennis, golf or billiards passes my comprehension.

Every infringement of the laws which results in the payment of a penalty has an undoubted salutary effect and generally prevents a recurrence of the offense. On the other hand if errors are committed for which no penalty is exacted, one is liable to go on forever committing the same offense. Therefore, not only for our own good, because we will thereby become better and stronger players, but for the good of the game, we should be punctilious in matters of detail and consistent and strict in matters of form. If a player lead out of turn, make a revoke, expose a card, or commit any of the numerous irregularities to which players are liable, let us not only exact, but in our own case, cheerfully concede the penalty attached. We will find in the end it will work immeasurably to our good.

of Prosecutor Broek to buy him a hunting license and dismiss the case. "I shall deal with the United States Government," said the Indian, "and not with your State courts. I still retain my tribal rights and the \$1 fee pays only for the license of a citizen. I am not a citizen. I am a leader of my tribe and we Chippewas have never given up our tribal organization. As long as we retain our tribal organization we are not citizens. Even the \$1 license is not necessary under our treaty."

In the court of the rural justice the chief maintained the same stand and was compelled to spend a night in jail before his lawyer could file an appeal. It was this fact which caused serious mutterings among the members of the tribe, who were joined by virtually every Ottawa and Wyandotte Indian in the State at the solemn convalescence held at Saginaw, when more than \$1000 in small contributions were tossed in a blanket around which the tribal members squatted. This fund was handed over to Chief Wheaton that he might carry the fight to Washington, where the Indians believe they will receive a square deal.

Since then the chief has received a deluge of mail from all parts of the State with offers of aid in his fight. "I thank all of these people for their offers," said the chief at his modest little home on the edge of the great Muskegon River swamps, "but it is my fight and I feel certain that in the highest court my people will receive justice. The land along the Muskegon river has never been surveyed and is 'measured land' and Government property. I know every nook and turn in the Shawassee and Saginaw rivers and why shouldn't I, when my birthplace was a birch-bark canoe, in which as a papoose, I was carried over these rivers for years in my father's canoe, and we knew nothing of these game wardens who sleep days and work nights?"

"The treaties we hold were never carried out by the Government. Payments of money stopped years ago and

other promises were broken as speedily.

"In a few years the Indian in Michigan will be no more. The decrease in our population is startling and many of our people were victims of the Spanish influenza scourge which swept our villages. I ask only that we be given the right to make our last stand before the ravages the white man brought upon us by being allowed to go into the woods and shoot and trap as our fathers did."

Muskat skins in former years sold for twenty-five cents, but this year the skins have found ready sale for \$1.50. "How can they say I hunt illegally, when I have taken muskrats on land formerly covered by water," asks the chief, "and which has never been surveyed? Can it be that the courts hold the treaties we made as mere 'scraps of paper'?"

Bullies, coward-hearted, attack in public to be parted.

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INDIANS' RIGHTS TO HUNT AND FISH PUT UP TO GOVERNMENT

Michigan Law Requiring License Causes Mutterings Among Redmen.

MUSKEGON, Mich.—Has the American Indian the right to hunt and fish where game abounds in Michigan without the formality of obtaining a State hunting or fishing license? On this question Chief George W. Wheaton, of the Chippewa Indians, has taken to the legal warpath and after being twice arrested for illegal hunting has announced that the rights of his people and of the survivors of three other Indian tribes who met in council here must be decided in the United States Supreme Court.

There has been considerable unrest among the Chippewas since game wardens twice placed their chief under arrest during the deer-hunting season,

which has just ended. Both in a justice court and in a circuit court Chief Wheaton flatly declined to pay \$1 as the fee for a hunting license, which would give him freedom of the vast wilderness left depleted of its forests by the lumberjacks but thick with game.

Chief Wheaton is almost seventy-two years old, but is as handy with a rifle and skinning knife as any young buck of his tribe might have been before the coming of the Jesuit fathers to the depths of the peninsula.

The chief bases his refusal to abide by state laws upon several treaties between the United States and the Chippewas. Taking the stand in circuit court, Chief Wheaton sprung the offer

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