

AUCTION BRIDGE

By Annie Blanche Shelby

HERE is a hand which embodies several useful lessons both as regards bidding and play. The bidding started wrong, but after a series of bids finally came round to the correct declaration, and the hand was played at this declaration:

Z, the dealer, bid no trumps. Undoubtedly his hand is a no-trump hand, since it contains protection in three suits with values up to 14. It is also, however, a spade hand, and when one's hand conforms to both a no-trump and a major suit bid the preference should be given the spades, perhaps in the rare cases where four aces are held. Then, for the high honor scores, no trumps generally should be bid.

In this case, however, Z bid no trumps and A, incorrectly, went "two hearts." In a recent paper I pointed out that as second bidder the expert players of the day rarely bid even a good major suit over a no-trump trump, as they have found it pays better in the end to apply their strength rather toward saving game if they do not see the contract. As a better policy in this case would be a pass, the more so as his hand is but slightly above the average justifying a free bid, and over a no-trump the bid would be a forced one.

However, he bid "two hearts," and Y without rhyme or reason bid "two spades." His bid is not an overall, since an overall, strictly speaking, means to take one's partner out of a bid, and the adversary has already done this, so any bid which he might make should be on genuine strength, which is not the case. He should have passed.

B came to his partner's assistance and bid "three hearts." This, also, is a mistake, as he should have taken advantage of the opportunity to bid his diamonds. It looks as though game could be more easily attained with diamonds (though a minor suit) than with hearts, using the hearts as the side suit, than with hearts the trump, using the diamonds as the side suit. Though he has three hearts to give his partner, he should be able to read that the hearts were not as strong in the two hands as he might think. He should have substituted diamonds for his partner's hearts.

Upon B's bid of "three hearts" Z should have passed. His partner's bid should not have deceived him, as from his own hand he could see it was not a conventional bid and much likely than not was on length alone. This being the case, the prospect of making more than a two-trick contract, if that was not promising. As a matter of fact, he went "three spades," and A, encouraged by his partner's raise, went "three hearts," at which the hand was played.

To go back to the first round of bidding, Z should have bid with a spade, and A undoubtedly should bid "two hearts." Y should pass, as he has nothing in the hearts, trumps, and one should never raise on trump strength alone. The initial bidder of a suit shows strength in that suit, and what he wants from his partner is what he generally lacks, side suit strength, though, of course, with a sufficient number of trumps as to insure the side holding the majority. Should Y pass, B, notwithstanding his strong diamond suit, would likely pass in the belief that with at least eight trumps to the side and his excellent diamond suit, game should be fully assured at hearts. (Note the difference in B's inferences according to whether Z starts with no trumps or spades. If with no trumps, he infers Z to have ace or guarded king or queen of hearts; if with spades, it is possible Z is without protection in the suit, and A unusually strong.)

Played at hearts the hand would go as follows:

Trick	A	Y	B	Z
1.....	♠ 10	♠ 9	♠ 8	♠ 7
2.....	♠ 6	♠ 5	♠ 4	♠ 3
3.....	♠ 2	♠ A	♠ K	♠ Q
4.....	♠ J	♠ 10	♠ 9	♠ 8
5.....	♠ 7	♠ 6	♠ 5	♠ 4
6.....	♠ 3	♠ 2	♠ A	♠ K
7.....	♠ Q	♠ J	♠ 10	♠ 9
8.....	♠ 8	♠ 7	♠ 6	♠ 5
9.....	♠ 4	♠ 3	♠ 2	♠ A
10.....	♠ K	♠ J	♠ 10	♠ 9
11.....	♠ 6	♠ 5	♠ 4	♠ 3
12.....	♠ 2	♠ A	♠ K	♠ Q
13.....	♠ J	♠ 10	♠ 9	♠ 8

*Denotes winner of trick.

A-B make a grand slam, or a total score of 312-66 for tricks, 32 for honors, 100 for slam and 125 for game.

Trick 1—Y leads his singleton diamond, which dummy wins with king and ace. Trick 2 leads the jack of hearts, trumps. Now if Z covers with king as would often be the correct thing to do, declarer's play would be very simple. He would simply play king and ace and have two other rounds of trumps, leaving the lead with the dummy. If Z does not cover, dummy might make his diamonds. As dummy has no re-entry except in trumps and as declarer's one diamond suit played to the first round, dummy's re-entry to secure the lead in such manner his diamonds will never make. This Z realizes and so plays small heart rather than king to the first round of trumps. (This furnishes another important lesson in regard to covering, a subject to which I have lately devoted considerable attention.) By counting the number of diamonds in his own and the dummy's hands Z reads that both his partner and declarer had originally one diamond only, and his refusal to play king until compelled to do so is based on the hope that declarer will continue trumps until the king is out, and would exhaust dummy as well as himself and would leave declarer in the lead and re-entry. His diamonds would fail to make.

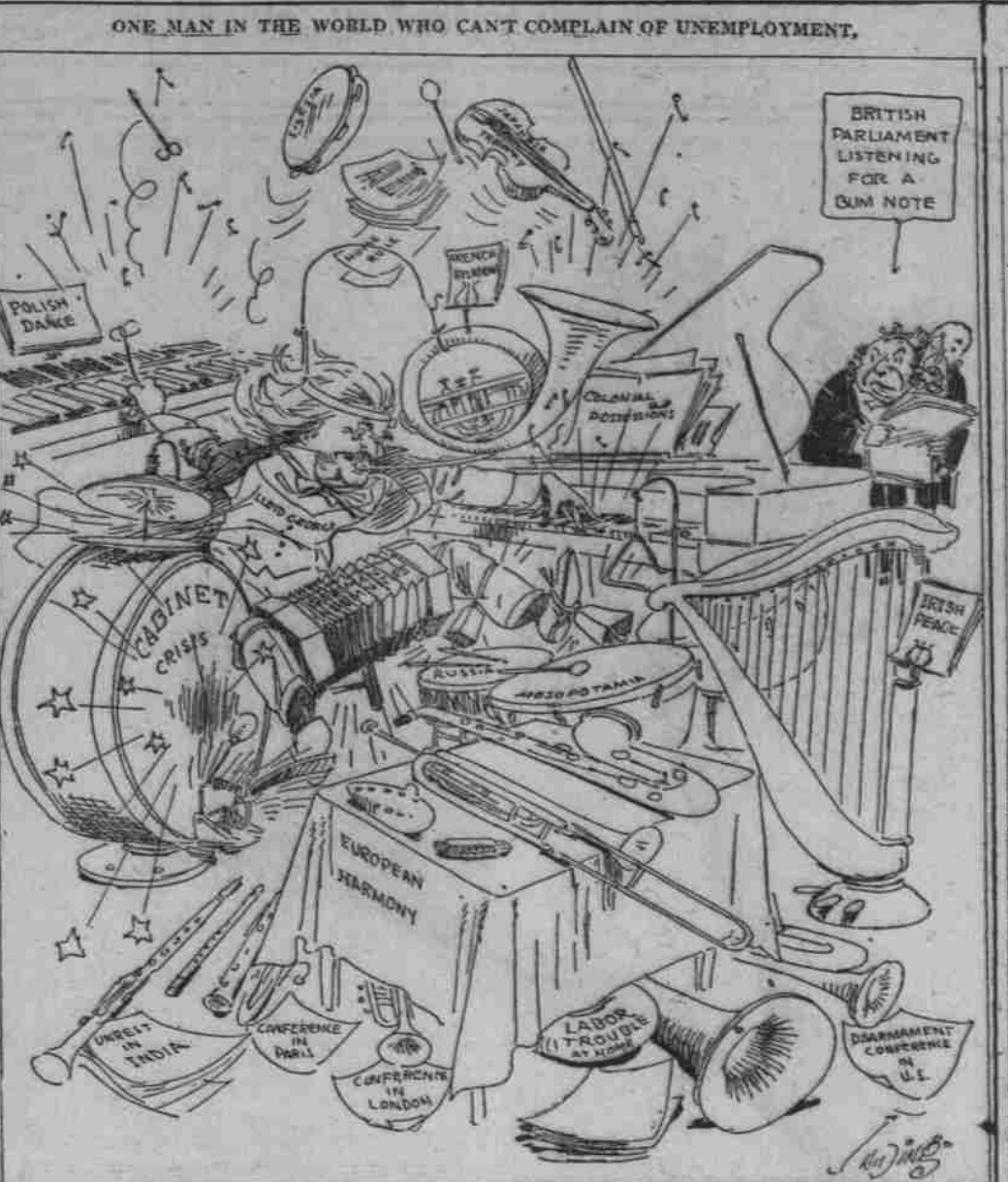
Declarer refuses to be so trapped, however, and so, dummy's king trumps does not fall after two trump rounds and while dummy is still in the lead, he hits the king and comes out with the ace and king and then the 10 of diamonds. Z realizes the hopelessness of the situation and so at Trick 5 puts up the king of trumps, though knowing it will fall to declarer's ace and that his remaining trump. At Trick 7 declarer, who has discarded two spades on the two diamond rounds, leads his remaining spade, dummy gets in the lead with his trump and leads the king of hearts.

Tricks 8, 9, 10 and 11 makes his four remaining diamonds. On these tricks declarer discards his clubs and thus makes a grand slam. Should declarer have made the mistake of having three trump rounds while king still remained with the

CURRENT EVENTS AS DRAWN BY CARTOONIST DARLING



THE TRAFFIC UP AHEAD IS BEGINNING TO MOVE.



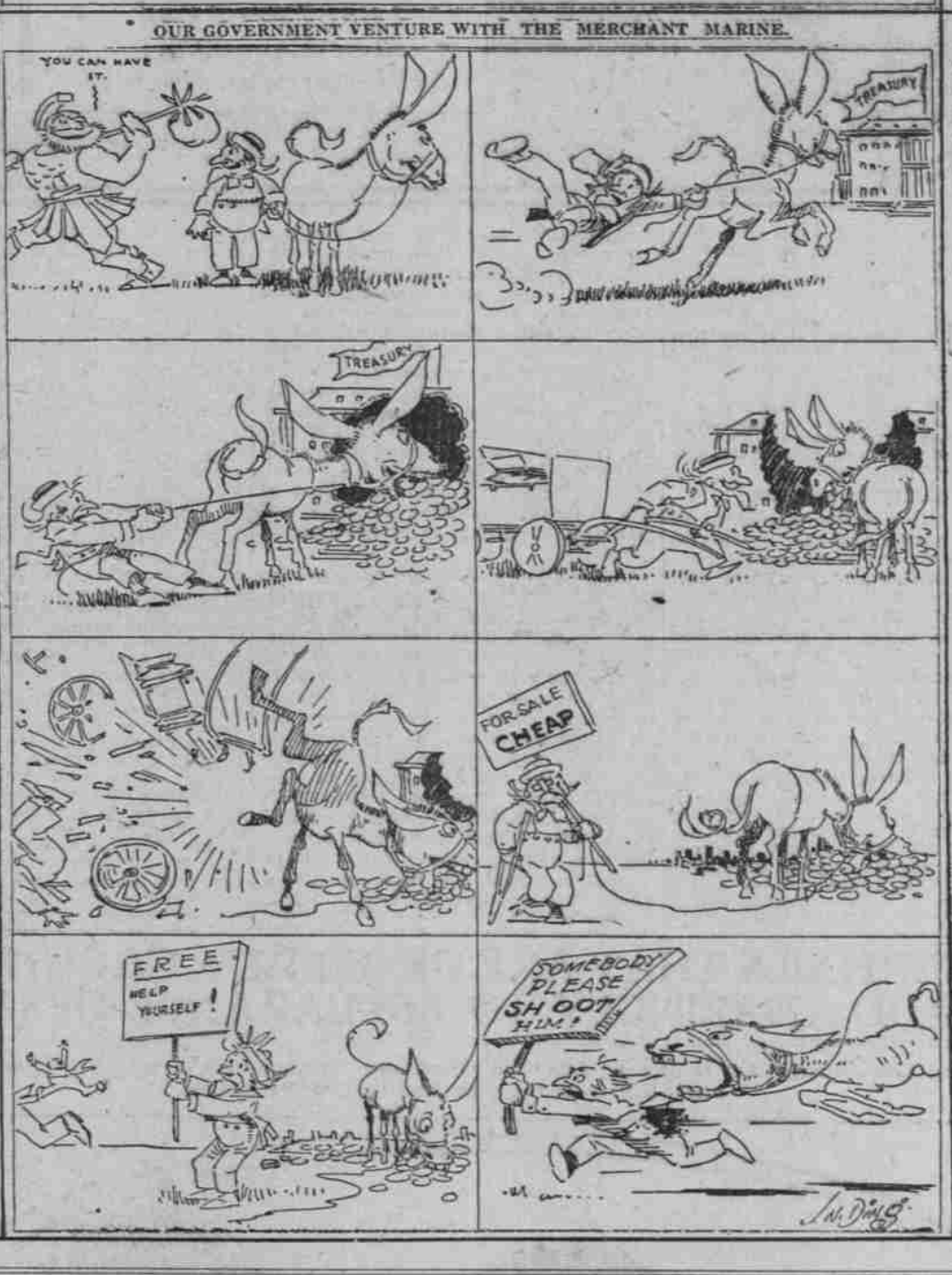
ONE MAN IN THE WORLD WHO CAN'T COMPLAIN OF UNEMPLOYMENT.



MAYBE IT WOULDN'T LOOK SO BIG IF THEY'D QUIT BLOWING ON IT.



THE SURGEON AND THE NERVE SPECIALIST.



OUR GOVERNMENT VENTURE WITH THE MERCHANT MARINE.



OF COURSE OUR NEIGHBOR WON'T MIND OUR BORROWING A FEW THINGS FOR OUR PARTY.

adversary, dummy's re-entry would have been taken and the side would fall down by several tricks. Played at no trumps, with Z the declarer, the side would have lost by one trick. A would have led the king of clubs—clubs rather than hearts because of a tenace in hearts—and whether Z had won the first or second round he would at once make lead his singleton diamond. B would win the trick and come down the line with his five remaining diamonds. For the benefit of such players as may not be familiar with the reverse discard I would explain that it is the discard first of a higher and then of a lower card of a suit, and that it reverses the usual meaning attaching to a discard. In this case it would be made by the discard first of the 4 and then of the 3 of diamonds, and it would say that diamonds was a strong rather than a weak suit and would request the partner, as soon as securing the lead, to lead that suit. Had the hand been played at spades two by cards only could have been made if the adversary had put a good defense. If a three-trick spade contract, therefore, the side would have gone down one trick. At diamonds, B being the declarer, a little slam could easily have been made.

The following have been submitted: Z, the dealer, bids no trumps. A and Y pass, and B bids "two spades," which Z doubles. A again passes. Y holds the following: Six diamonds to the ace, king and 10, a singleton spade, three small hearts and three small clubs, and three small clubs. Should he allow his partner's double to stand, should he, inferring from the double that his partner was protected in spades, bid "two no trumps," or should he bid "three diamonds"? This is a point on which there would probably be a difference of opinion. In my judgment his best policy would be to bid "three diamonds." If Z, his partner (and the original no-trump holder) thinks that with the help of Y's diamonds he can go game at no trumps he will

LACK OF HOSPITALS HERE MENACE TO CITY WELFARE

Tuberculosis Patients Endangered by Scarcity of Remedial Facilities in Oregon, Says Writer in Warning of Dangers of Dread Disease.

BY SHERA CHILDS HARGREAVES. TUBERCULOSIS kills about one in ten of all people who die at any age; it causes every third death that occurs in those between the ages of 15 and 60, and every fourth death between 20 and 50. But this is only the toll in lives. There are countless thousands hopelessly crippled, helpless, incompetent, through its ravages. Time was when little or nothing was done for the "consumptive." The disease took off whole families, and they were buried with solemn wailings of pious heads. But modern medicine has shown that God has made his laws, and that disease is nothing more than the penalty which follows infraction of these laws. Once man learns the law, the remedy is in his own hands. And thanks to medical science, man has learned the law regarding tuberculosis. It is a germ disease. The germ generates and throws off poisons which kill the structures surrounding it. It multiplies by division and spreads, slowly or rapidly, according to the resistance which it meets, until it destroys the whole lung or other portion of the body where it finds lodgment. Germ Forms in Lungs. The first manifestation of this germ in the body is the formation, usually in the lungs, of a small mass of dead tissue about the size of the head of a pin. This is called tubercle. Upon examination with a microscope this will be found to contain germs. But the body has a unique way of protecting itself from invasion of this kind. Surrounding this tubercle will be found a double layer of cells which have been thrown out to protect the body from the invader. If the person attacked is in a weakened condition the cells will not be sufficiently strong to

Colorado River Threatens Irrigation District.

Delta Similar to That of Nile—Makes Control Difficult.

EL CENTRO, Cal., Aug. 20.—The Colorado river must be put back where it belongs and kept there if the Imperial Irrigation district is to thrive in the future, according to F. N. Cronholm, chief engineer and general manager for the district. At present the southern portion of the Colorado, from a few miles below Yuma to where the waters enter the Gulf of California, forms a delta similar in character to that of the Nile. When the river rises, it leaves the small cuts and channels that seam the delta land, and wanders all over Lower California, sometimes threatening to break back along the irrigation system into the Imperial valley, and always causing the land owners anxious hours and large expenditures for protection. Mr. Cronholm told a recent meeting of the irrigation district directors that it would cost about \$2,000,000 to stop this trouble. His plan contemplates straightening the river channel, defining it so clearly that it will stop the river waters, and making assurance doubly sure by constructing additional protective levees. At a cost of \$275,000 he would also divert the river into Pescadero basin, strengthen the three existing levees, which lie between the principal streams and the valley lands, and would make a complete land and aerial survey of the whole Colorado river system for the future guidance of flood fighters. The total cost of these changes would be about \$3,000,000, Mr. Cronholm estimated. That is a lot of money, he said, but as the annual bill for preventing the river ravages and repairing flood damages is close to 10 per cent of that figure, it would pay eventually and in the meantime would end uncertainty about flood losses.

Austria to Practice Economy.

VIENNA.—The retrenchment and economy commission of business men appointed by the government some months ago has submitted its first report. Its most interesting feature is a plan for decreasing the number of government employees. It proposes gradually to select men in groups from various departments and give them full pay for a certain period to enable them to find new positions or make themselves self-supporting. The government also is urged to establish an employment bureau.

Hudson's Company in Siberia.

EDMONTON, Alberta.—According to advices received by local offices of the Hudson's Bay company, it is the intention of the company to invade northern Siberia this summer, establishing posts in the most remote districts. A steamer is now loading at Vancouver with supplies, and included in the cargo will be an order for wall paper for \$12,000.