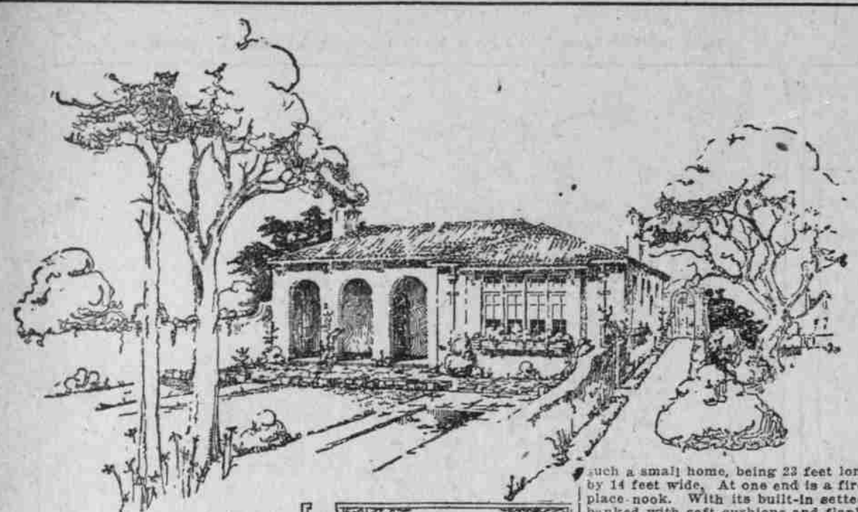
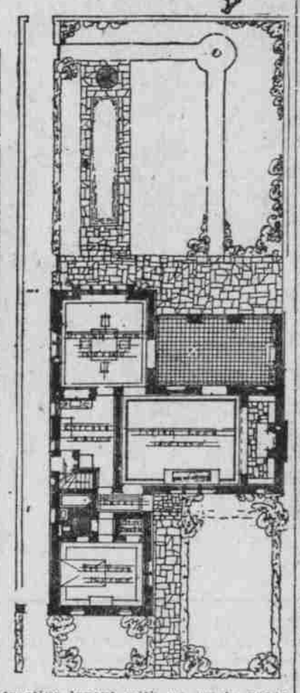
SMALL SPANISH-ITALIAN STYLE BUNGALOW CAN BE ADAPTED TO ALMOST ANY CLIME

Arched-Over Paved Loggia and Tile Roof Among Attractive Features of Modest but Ideally Planned Dwelling—Interior Arrangement Effective and No Space Wasted—All Rooms Well Lighted.





BY ANITA DE CAMPI.

A SUGGESTION of Spanish and Italian style of architecture is seen in the arched-over paved loggia and the tile roof of this California type stucco bungalow.

Nowhere, perhaps, has the small bungalow attained such widespread popularity as on the Pacific coast, and it is there that the architecture of the small bungalow has reached a correspondingly advanced stage of development. Bungalow court apartments are quite as common in Los Angeles and San Diego as their more pretentious and expensive protótype, the court apartment building in the midwestern and eastern states.

The generally mild weather prevailing on the Pacific slope has been also another prominent factor in the development of this type of dwelling, as the open fireplace which suffices to keep the room comfortable in inclement weather makes it quite unnecessary to provide a heating plant. This saves all the expense of excavation and deep masonry walls. Even the foundations carrying the main walls need be carried down only a few feet, or just below the top soil, as here the frost never penetrates, as it does in the northern climate.

Because the cool ocean breezes counteract the heat of the summer sun, a high attic or air space to keep the main rooms comfortable is unnecessary. Consequently, steeply pitched roofs give way to those gently sloped on these bungalows.

Type Easily Adaptable.

However, much of the beauty of the small California home is easily transferable to any climate by slight adaptation. In the first place, there will be the excavated basement when a heating plant is required; foundations in other parts must be dug below the frost line—a depth of four feet is sufficient for the more rigorous climates, and lastly, the roof, if it be a gable or pitched roof should have a pitch of not less than 30 degrees, or offer means of ventilation or both. These are practically the only changes in construction that are needed. However, workmanship and material on houses built in locations where great variations in temperature are the rule, must, of necessity, be of high quality to withstand the action of the elements.

The architects of this modest four-room bungalow have produced an attractive layout with no waste space at a comparatively small outlay for materials.

A crushed stone walk carries one past a well-trimmed hedge, which just hides a sundial and a lily pond. The latter, about four feet wide and 18 feet long, the kiddies may prefer to use for a wading pool. Through a gate we reach a walk paved with flat, irregular shaped flagstones from between which rise tufts of grass to give a rustic appearance.

Living Room Is Large.

We enter the loggia, which is readily screened in for fly and mosquito days, and thence the living room. This is exceptionally large and roomy for such a small home, being 23 feet long by 14 feet wide. At one end is a fireplace nook. With its built-in settees banked with soft cushions and flanking bookcases, it is a place of enchantment for the fairy tale teller, reverence for the family gathered round, and bliss for the lover. All about the brick hearth we find the quaint old-fashioned flagstone pavement. For the week-ender we have provided a large, comfortable bed davenport in this room.

Off to one side is the dining room with four large casement windows facing the front, just opposite the lily pond. It also communicates directly with the loggia and the living room by separate entrances.

We note an unusual convenience built into the wall between the dining room and kitchen. It is a combination china cabinet and server with sliding glass doors in both rooms. Ordinarily it is used as a china cabinet, and, being next to the sink, dishes are easily washed and laid away without extra steps.

As a server: The lower shelf is first cleared of dishes. The food is placed on it by the cook in the kitchen and removed when desired by way of the glass door in the dining room. In the servantless house, this is especially convenient, as here all the hot food can be stored at the start of the meal, and served by the hostess without leaving the room. A portion of the lower shelf can be used for soiled dishes. Upon upper shelves will rest the guest china, and drawers below will provide space for cutlery and table linen.

Cabinet Is Built In.

The kitchen, we find, has a kitchen cabinet built in to fit a particular corner.

The bathroom with its tiled floor has not only a direct entrance from the little hall, but also one from the bedroom, a desirable convenience in the small home.

The bedroom is well lighted and contains a fair-sized closet. This room can readily be ventilated, not only by its four windows, but by the clever arrangement of doors and windows in other parts of the house.

The basement contains the laundry, heater, and coal storage. Only one-third of the area covered by the house is excavated, and considerable expense has been saved without inconvenience.

This little home can be built of cement or lime stucco on metal lath placed on wood studs. By back plastering the metal lath, the wood sheathing under the stucco can be dispensed with and a permanent and rigid structure of great beauty erected at moderate cost.

Auction Bridge

THE surest test of the auction player is in the ability to value his hand; to know when to bid, when to double, when to pass, when and how often to raise his own bid (his partner having denied support), when and how often to raise his partner's bid, when to substitute his partner's bid for his own, etc.

Whitehead in his recent work, "Auction Bridge Standards," has reduced these factors to mathematical calculations, and the player who familiarizes himself with his line of reasoning will rarely err as to the correct things to do.

Wynne Ferguson in the recent edition of his book, "Auction Bridge," presents practically the same methods advocated by Whitehead, though he puts them in a somewhat different way.

Many so-called good players have no conception whatever of the value of their hand. The presence of a few high cards which in no sense justify a bid appear to their excited imaginations as cards of inestimable value, and they bid up and up, regardless of bids made by thir opponents, or of whether or not their partner shows support for their bid. To players of this nature, as indeed to all players who have difficulty in valuing their hands, I hope this paper will especially appeal.

The first bid of a hand, whether made by the dealer, the second, third or fourth bidder, is known as the original bid of the hand. Such bid is informatory, and the information it gives must be absolutely true. Nothing must be left to the imagination of the partner.

Whether the bid be a trump or a no-trump, the hand should contain two quick trick values, with the probability of four tricks. At a no-trump bid these two quick trick values must be divided among three suits; at a trump bid one at least of these values must be in the trump suit. This means that the player whose original bid is a trump must have ace or king and queen of the suit bid, with a sufficient number of smaller cards of the suit (generally in all five or more) as with the side quick trick value which the hand contains (if, inded, both values be not in the trump suit) to insure the probability of four tricks.

King at the top of a suit, unless in sequence with a queen, does not justify the bid of the suit, as it does not guarantee a one quick trick value.

By Whitehead's system of valuations, ace is given the value of one; guarded king, the value of one-half; guarded queen, the value of one-fourth. King, when in sequence with ace, is given the same value as the ace, or one. Thus ace and king together have two quick trick values. Queen, when in sequence with king, takes the value of king, or one-half; so king and queen together have one quick trick value.

Jack, save when combined with other high cards, is given no definite value, but when in sequence with queen, it takes the value of queen, or one-fourth. Thus queen and jack together, when supported by one or smaller cards, have the value of one-half. Various other values, according to the special combination held, will be given later.

Going back to the statement that a suit headed by king, but not containing queen, does not justify the bid of the suit, it is apparent that in such case the king lacks the quick trick value which the bid of a suit must indicate. When in sequence with queen, the one quick trick value is assured and the suit should be bid, provided the hand in other respects conforms to the needed requirements.

These requirements, two quick trick values, with the probability of four tricks, apply in their entirety to the bid of the dealer or the second bidder after the dealer has passed. In such position the player, not having heard from his partner, has a right to read him (his partner) with sufficient strength as will enable him to pull off his contract, one trick over the book. The partner, in other words, is supposed to hold the normal expectancy in trumps (three, of two with ace, king or queen at the top) and 1½ quick trick values. Such values in the partner's hand automatically double, and are generally good for three tricks.

Three tricks from one's partner, added to the four which the declarer's hand insures, give in all seven tricks, one's contract. This is the line of reasoning, then, which justifies the bid of the dealer, or of second bidder, after the dealer has passed.

Simply to make one's contract is not, however, the sole object of a bid, but to go game. However, the surest and best way to attain this goal is to show by one's bid absolutely what one holds, that the partner may be guided in his policy by this knowledge, and then to be influenced in one's future course by what the partner may or may not have done, as well as by adverse bids and the special strength of one's hand.

In other words, one endeavors to tell his partner just what he holds, and the partner in turn endeavors to show his holding. By the strict observance of this system of communication and intercommunication the two players are able generally to arrive at the bid which best suits the two hands. When this has been accomplished the desideratum of true partnership has been attained.

If both the dealer and second bidder pass, the third bidder has not the same right to assume his partner with certain values as had they bid. Any bid, therefore, which he may make, whether a trump or a no-trump bid, must guarantee greater strength than would be necessary for them. His quick trick values must run from 2½ to three, one at least in the trump suit (if his bid be a trump), and his hand must guarantee the probability of five tricks. Two and a half quick values are considered sufficient if the strength of the hand be in three suits; if in but two, three quick values must be held.

To justify fourth player in making a bid, the other three having passed, the hand must contain from three to 3½ quick trick values (three if the strength be in three suits, and 3½ if it be in but two), and there must be the probability of six tricks. Lacking these requirements, he should pass and allow the hand to be thrown up.

If the student will consider the relative positions of the four players, the requirements laid down for the several bids will readily appeal to him. Both the dealer and second bidder after a pass have the right to assume their partner has a certain amount of support for their bid.

This assumption or belief, whatever one may choose to call it, enters largely into their calculations when they announce a bid; in other words, it influences them in their bid, and, so to speak, forms a corporate part of their bid.

When third player, however, becomes the original bidder he cannot rightfully assume his partner, who, by his pass, has denied a bid, to hold the average amount of support. He may or may not hold it; for a pass does not necessarily indicate a trickless hand—the hand, in fact, may fall just below the requirements for a bid—but the case is in doubt. This being so, third player should hold proportionately greater strength than either the dealer or second bidder after a pass if he would bid at all. Lacking this greater strength he should pass.

The same reasoning applies with even greater force to the case of the fourth player, when, the other three having passed, he has the option of bidding or throwing up the hand. Unless, as stated, his hand assures from three to 3½ quick trick values, with the probability of six tricks, he should undoubtedly pass. The fact that at the next deal his side will stand as good a chance as the adverse side of getting a game-going hand should be an important factor in enabling him to determine his course. The likelihood that he would just make his contract should not influence him in the least, as game, nothing short of game, is the object of auction. Considerations of whatever nature, other than those leading up to game, or saving game, or to scoring or incurring the equivalent of penalties, are in the modern game considered of little or no importance.

As is seen, position has much to do in influencing a player's bid, as, indeed it has with regard to one's calculations and play throughout. The sooner players realize this and bid and play accordingly the sounder players they will undoubtedly become.

To recapitulate: The requisites for a bid made by the dealer or the second bidder after the dealer has passed are two quick trick values, with the probability of four tricks; for third bidder after two passes, from 2½ to three quick trick values, with the probability of five tricks; for fourth bidder after three passes, from three to 3½ quick trick values, with the probability of six tricks. These requirements apply equally to the bid of a trump or no trumps. At a trump bid at least one of the quick trick values must be in the suit bid and the suit must contain a sufficient number of smaller cards, as, with the side trick or tricks which the hand contains (if the values be not in the trump suit alone), to guarantee the taking of four tricks.

Take the following as applying to the dealer or to second bidder after a pass:

♥ K Q 7 6 3
♠ 8 7 4
♦ A 7 3
♣ J 6

King and queen of hearts constitute one quick trick value and the ace of diamonds another. On the assumption that on the third round of trumps the adverse trumps will drop and that the hand will thus assure four tricks, and on the further assumption that the partner's hand contains the normal expectancy of trumps (three) and 1½ quick trick values, which values, as stated, automatically double and will generally produce three tricks, hearts should be bid.

The third or fourth player, however, could not bid on such holding. Should the third player hold from one-half to one additional quick trick value, or fourth player from one to 1½ additional, the bid in each case would be correct. For instance, as applying to third player:

♥ K Q 7 6 3
♠ Q J 4
♦ A 7 3
♣ J 6

As now constructed, the hand contains 2½ quick trick values, king and queen of hearts being one; guarded queen and jack of clubs, one-half and ace of diamonds, one. These values are divided among three suits, and the hand promises five tricks, so hearts should be bid. If we substitute the ace and king of clubs for queen and jack the hand would contain four quick trick values, with the probability of six tricks, and the bid would be correct were the hand held by fourth player, the other three having passed. Take also the following:

♥ A K 7 6 3
♠ 8 6 2
♦ 9 8
♣ 10 8 4

The hand contains two quick trick values (ace and king), both in the trump suit. This hand, as well, promises four tricks—the assumption being that the adverse trumps will fall to the third round—so, in the case of the dealer, or the second player after a pass, the hearts should be bid. To make the bid correct, however, for third player from one-half to one additional quick trick value should be in evidence, and for fourth player from one to 1½ additional. For instance, if the hand were as follows:

♥ A K 7 6 3
♠ A 6 3
♦ 9 8
♣ 10 8 4

the bid would be correct for third player. If constructed as follows:

♥ A K 7 6 3
♠ K J 8
♦ A 6 3
♣ Q J 8

it should be made by fourth player.

* * *

For the information of the players who took part in the recent par auction bridge tournament, for the benefit of the American committee for devastated France and who naturally are anxious to learn the results of the tournament, I would state that no word has as yet been received as to standards of play. In view of the fact that thousands of score cards had to be passed upon and that this entails much time and labor, this is not surprising. Reports may be received at any time now, and, then again, it may still be a month or more before we hear.

I am in receipt, however, of the following letter from Mrs. Seager of Pasadena, Cal., one of the prominent members of the American committee for devastated France:

"Pasadena, Cal.—My dear Miss Shelby: I am overcome with admiration for the accomplishments in the par auction tournament in Portland under your leadership. I am sure you and your committee worked yourselves to the end of your endurance—the results indicate it.

"Will you kindly accept for yourself and convey to the other members of your committee the heartfelt thanks of the committee Americaine, and, too, you cannot realize how much comfort and help you have made possible for the unfortunate French people.

"We are making a report of the financial results in the Pacific division. As soon as it is finished we will mail a copy to you, and I am sure you will be gratified by your results.

"The season's greetings and renewed gratitude. Cordially yours,

"BELLE H. SEAGER."

I have also received the following from Mrs. James G. Mumford of New York, chairman of the overseas personnel of the American committee for devastated France:

"16 East Thirty-ninth street, New York, Jan. 7, 1922.—My dear Miss Shelby: On behalf of the American committee for devastated France, I wish to express our sincere appreciation of your kindness in acting as chairman of the very successful auction bridge tournament held in Portland recently for the benefit of our work.

"As you know, we have received nine hundred and sixty-four dollars ($964) as the result of the tournament, and have received letter from Mrs. Teal and Mr. Thomas.

"Your co-operation has been of the greatest possible help to us, and we hope that your interest in the work we are doing will continue.

"May I ask you to extend to the ladies of your committee our grateful thanks for their generosity in meeting all the expenses of the tournament, as well as for their invaluable aid in other ways? As Mrs. Teal has written us that the Benson hotel gave the use of their crystal room for the occasion, we are sending a note of acknowledgment to them Sincerely yours,

"HELEN MUMFORD,"

Scots Always Taking Stock.

George Neilson, in Literary Review.

Scotland is always taking stock of herself, and not least in the affairs of the intellect, especially as disclosed by the barometer of literature. The balance of distinction is keenly watched and R. L. Stevenson, Andrew Lang, Sir J. M. Barrie and Sir Herbert Maxwell, all of northern nativity, are poised against corresponding English celebrities. Since the deaths of Stevenson and Lang the scale has, been distinctly adverse; the Scot for the time being is outweighed by the Englishman. The group of living English poets, like Mansfield, W. W. Gibson or Walter de la Mare, has at present no counterbalancing band of Scottish song. The list of journeymen of general literature and criticism includes few Scottish names, albeit Barrie as a playwriter challenges the first place and Sir W R. Nicoll is a fail-me-never as a journalist and critic of almost unique ampleness of reminiscence and deftness of pen.

Auto Drivers Easy to Identify.

New York Sun.

"I can always tell whether the passenger riding beside me in the front seat is himself an auto driver," said the chauffeur. "This is especially true if he's nervous. If the passenger sees some obstacle ahead he unconsciously presses hard on the footboard with his right foot—the one always used to depress the brake pedal.

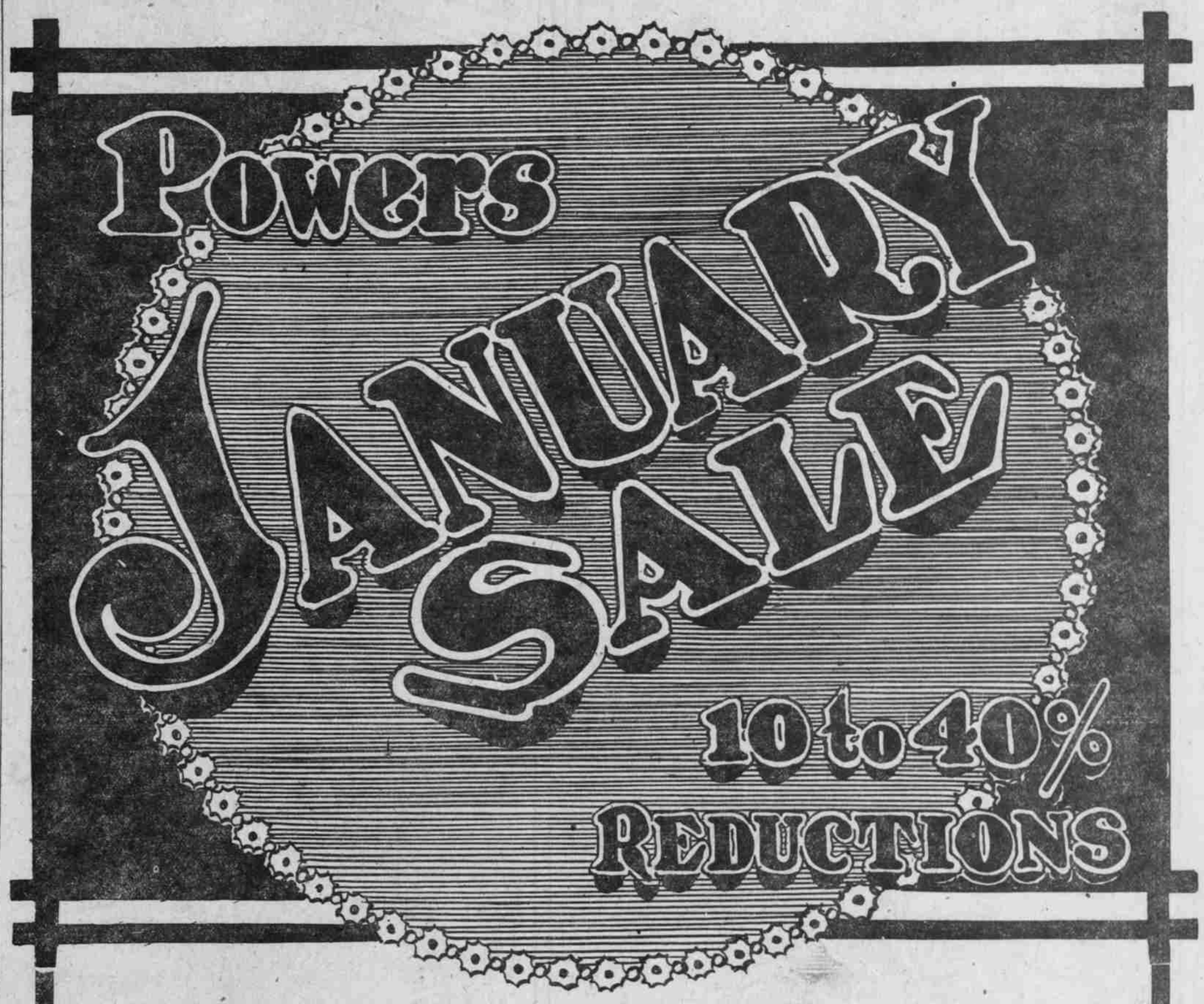
"Sometimes I have seen a nervous passenger shoot his foot out and slam down hard on the footboard when in a particularly trying traffic jam, releasing his foot when the obstacle ahead has been removed. I have even seen passengers riding in the rear of touring cars or taxis do the same thing."

Aristocrat Put to Shame.

Boston Herald.

The Aristocrat (returning to school). My ancestors came over with William the Conqueror.

The New Girl—That's nothing! My father came over in the same boat with Mary Pickford!



The Price Tags Tell the Story

—There are hundreds of them all over the store, showing your savings by buying now.
—Your opportunity during this sale of home furnishings will be the greatest in five years.
—With reductions of from 10% to 40% on hundreds of articles already reduced it is reasonable to assume that many odd pieces and complete suites will be sold for less than cost.
—If you want new and better home furnishings, there is no reason why you should wait and pay the higher prices later.
—Now is the time to buy, when prices are down to bedrock.
—Every department in this store except certain restricted lines, is represented in this sale.

$6.25 Oak Leather Seat Dining Chairs for	$ 4.15	$37.50 to $40.00 Seamless Brussels Rugs, 9x12 room size for.	$28.95
$39.50 Period Library Tables in Mahogany finish, for...	26.75	$25.75 High back Quartered Oak Leather Seat Arm Rockers at	13.90
$16.75 White Enamel Drop-side Child's Crib for	9.85	$31.00 Period Dressers in Ivory Enamel, prettily decorated, at	19.75
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