

Hungarian Gipsies Form Syndicate

To Combat Effects of Modern Jazz — Will Preserve Gipsy Traditions

"Where are the Gipsy Orchestras of yesterday?"

Jazz is credited with their downfall, and these free souls are perhaps more than others feeling the pinch of hard times.

But the unexpected is happening, and the gipsy—especially in his home in Hungary, is turning for his salvation to the laws and habits of the Gorgo.

In L'Europeen (Paris) the gipsy's plight is thus set forth:

"Since the war, they have met up with a mortal enemy in the jazz band. Side by side with wild chords, syncopated harmonies, intentional dissonances of Negro orchestras, the languorous songs of the gipsies seem old-fashioned. They feel how terribly pre-war they are, and modern youth thinks of them as belonging to the deluge, and worthy only of a shrug of the shoulder and a little smile of contempt."

The orchestras of the Hungarian gipsies—do you remember their black hair, their rolling mustaches, and, above all else, their red Branenburg vests, which set all hearts afame?—the orchestras of the Hungarian gipsies, which formerly triumphed in the palaces of both worlds, have been forced to step aside and to accept, even in Hungary—the only country of the entire world where they are still heard with pleasure and sympathy—chance engagements, better termed, miserable engagements.

"What is more, many of them are without employment, for the Hungarian demand is not great enough to give work to the orchestras which were spread over the entire world.

"Unfortunately, the picturesque gipsy musicians are not economical by nature. They were always accustomed to live from day to day.

"In order to face the danger which threatens them, the gipsies have formed an association—who would have thought it—and they have adopted many same regulations. They wish to establish a conservatory in Budapest, where the traditions of the masters may be upheld, and where the more gifted children can at least be taught to read music. We know that up to now the gipsies, all born violinists, never received musical instruction, and that they were intent to learn by heart all of the airs on which they embroidered their brilliant and ingenious improvisations.

"But that is not all. The same associations will set up international agencies to get engagements for gipsy orchestras abroad. By using appropriate propaganda, they will also attempt to draw the attention of interested circles, hotels, cabarets, theatres, etc., to gipsy music. By this means they hope to place some thirty orchestras outside of Hungary, which would relieve the congestion in Budapest. But can and will these measures offset the irresistible tide of modern fashion?

"Gipsies syndicated! Gipsies organized and provident! Who would have said it? Who would have believed it possible? Now we can also believe that the instinct of self-preservation will give the grasshopper some of the attributes of the ant.

The Family Medicine Bottle

One of the commonest errors in matters of family health, Dr. C. O. Sappington of the National Safety Council states in a recent announcement, is to give a member of the family medicine originally prescribed for some one else. Says Dr. E. E. Free in his Week's Science (New York):

"One of the children, Dr. Sappington writes, may have been sick. The doctor was called and prescribed a certain remedy which proved successful.

"Later on another member of the family falls ill from something resembling the same disease.

"The usual but unfortunate habit is to save another doctor's bill, hunt up the old prescription, have it refilled, and try to cure the new illness with the remedy which cured the old, which is precisely the way that savage medicine men handled their public health problems, but scarcely a way that could be called suitable in a scientific age.

"The illness may be a quite different one which merely happens to resemble, to an unskilled eye, that for which the original prescription was intended. What is even more important, different patients often need to be treated quite differently even for the same disease. The special characteristics of each individual are taken into account by skilled physicians, as well as the differing characteristics of the disease."

"Self-diagnosis and self-medication," Dr. Sappington writes, "may always be productive of serious mistakes. Advice is made from time to time in the healing of human ills; your doctor should be consulted if you have a sickness problem." It is a good rule to throw away one person's medicine as soon as that person is well, instead of keeping it to use on some one else."

Misunderstanding

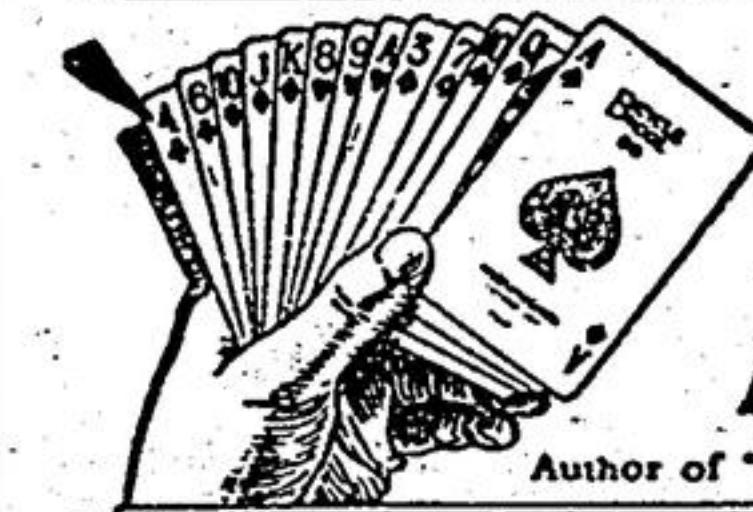
Our natures are so different that it is no wonder there are so many misunderstandings.

The tragedy of growing old is remaining young.

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How to play Bridge AUCTION and CONTRACT
by Wynne Ferguson
Author of "PRACTICAL AUCTION BRIDGE"

ARTICLE No. 11

One of the writer's correspondents has asked for an opinion on the following question which as he says, "is not sufficiently or explicitly covered in any recent book we have been able to obtain, to definitely settle the matter." It is of such nature that an discussion regarding it is bound to be of interest to all Auction and Contract players: "Under what conditions should the initial bidder, if he has a suit consisting entirely or represented by only a singleton, declare no trump? Do the ordinary no trump indications hold in such cases?"

A sound no trump bid is composed of two elements: (1) the proper values for the no trump bid; (2) the proper distribution of such values among the four suits. The authorities practically all agree that the minimum strength on which the dealer should bid one no trump is two and one-half quick tricks, distributed at least three suits. The quick-trick strength must not only be there, but it must be so divided among the four suits that there is more than a reasonable chance to make the contract. A hand might very easily contain two and one-half quick tricks and still not justify a no trump bid. If these quick tricks are confined to one suit, the suit bid is the correct bid. If these quick tricks are distributed among two suits only, it is not advisable to bid no trump. Experience has shown that with two suits unprotected, a no trump bid seldom is sound. For that reason, to justify a bid of one no trump, the hand must contain at least two and one-half quick tricks and these should be distributed among at least three suits. That leaves only one suit for partner to protect or, if he also has no protection, only one suit for opponent to make.

In case the dealer has a singleton of a suit or none at all, experience has shown that the no trump bid as a rule is a losing bid. For that reason with this type of hand, it is better to bid a suit even though hand contains two and one-half quick tricks divided among three suits. If the opponents bid the missing suit, then, of course,

Solution of Last Week's Problem

Hearts—A, 7, 6, 5	Clubs—none	Diamonds—A, K, 10, 7	Spades—K, J, 10, 4, 3
Clubs—A, Q, 10	Diamonds—K, 5	Spades—none	
Hearts—K, Q, J, 10, 9	Clubs—K, J, 9	Diamonds—none	Spades—9
Hearts—2	Clubs—5, 4, 3, 2	Diamonds—J, 3	Spades—J, 8

Hearts—K, Q, J, 10, 9

Clubs—K, J, 9

Diamonds—none

Spades—9

If the opponents hold the missing suit, they will bid it against a suit bid but sit tight and lead it against a no trump bid. Prefer a suit to the no trump bid, when the hand contains a singleton or void suit, and you will win many a game and rubber not otherwise possible.

If spades are trumps and Z is in the lead, how can Y Z win eight of the nine tricks against any defense?

Solution: Z should lead the jack of spades and discard the king of diamonds from Y's hand. This is the key play, for it prevents Y being forced to

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