

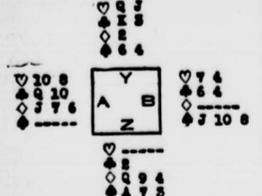
PROBLEMS FOR SUN READERS TO SOLVE

Solution of Bridge Problem No. 334 Illustrates Point the Average Player Overlooks.

NEW GUTOUT PUZZLE

Bridge problem No. 334 illustrates a point which the average player continually overlooks in actual practice, and that is throwing the opponent into the lead so as to get certain cards led up to, but postponing this coup until it is impossible for the opponent to lead anything else.

Here is the distribution in No. 334, the composer of which is unknown:



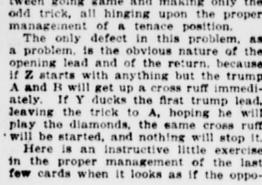
Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want six tricks against any defense.

The solution is for Z to lead the trump, which Y wins with the king, regardless of A's play.

The next lead from Y's hand is the losing trump, which goes to A, while Z discards the smallest of his three diamonds. Having nothing but diamonds left, A is forced to lead away from his guarded jack, up to the major tenace, queen nine, in Z's hand, so that Z makes those two tricks and the ace of spades.

CHECKER ENDINGS

Problem No. 334 was not put forward as being in the difficult class, but rather as a neat specimen of end play in an actual game.



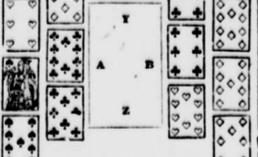
White to play and win. The distribution of the pieces is as follows:

White had every suit stopped, even the trumps being against the declarer.



Another rather curious problem.

Here is a curious and decidedly novel little puzzle sent to THE SUN by W. G. Berry of New York city.

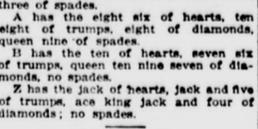


Now divide this equilateral triangle into the smallest number of pieces that can be so rearranged as to form an isosceles triangle which shall have its altitude equal to one of the sides of the equilateral triangle, thus:



Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want all seven tricks against any defense.

The distribution of the cards is as follows:



Y has the queen of hearts, queen of clubs, five of diamonds, king eight seven three of spades.

Z has the ten of hearts, seven six of trumps, queen ten nine seven diamonds, no spades.

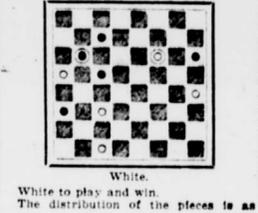
Z has the jack of hearts, jack and five of trumps, ace king jack and four of diamonds; no spades.

Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want six tricks against any defense.

The solution is for Z to lead the trump, which Y wins with the king, regardless of A's play. Y then proceeds to make two winning hearts, upon which his partner throws A into the lead.

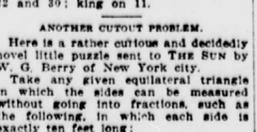
PROBLEM NO. 336. CHECKERS.

By H. D. Lyman.



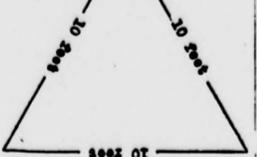
White to play and win. The distribution of the pieces is as follows:

follows: Black men on 6, 12, 14 and 21; King on 9. White men on 13, 20, 22 and 30; King on 11.



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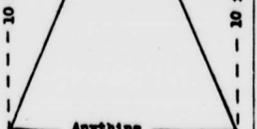


Now divide this equilateral triangle into the smallest number of pieces that can be so rearranged as to form an isosceles triangle which shall have its altitude equal to one of the sides of the equilateral triangle, thus:



Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want all seven tricks against any defense.

The distribution of the cards is as follows:



Y has the queen of hearts, queen of clubs, five of diamonds, king eight seven three of spades.

Z has the ten of hearts, seven six of trumps, queen ten nine seven diamonds, no spades.

Z has the jack of hearts, jack and five of trumps, ace king jack and four of diamonds; no spades.

Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want six tricks against any defense.

The solution is for Z to lead the trump, which Y wins with the king, regardless of A's play. Y then proceeds to make two winning hearts, upon which his partner throws A into the lead.

QUESTIONS OF PROPORTION.

J. J. Fitzpatrick writes from Graton, Cal., that the problem of proportion in gear wheels for graduating centimeters instead of inches would have been decidedly interesting at the time the French were trying to dig the Panama Canal, as they could not solve it.

Getting tired of their inferior dredgers, they bought a number of the powerful American pattern, known as Slavin dredgers, but when they attempted to make repairs on these new machines they found that the French lathes, whose feed screws were in meters, could not be adjusted so as to cut the American screws in inches, so they were compelled to buy American lathes.

VALUE OF RULE PLAY IN ROYAL AUCTION

Fault of Beginners Usually Is in Being Discouraged by the Many Exceptions.

FAIL IN EMERGENCIES

In playing with what may be called the general run of partners, which includes all grades from the absolute beginner up to the class that knows just about enough to return your original lead, one will continually meet with the remark that there are so many exceptions to the rule that it is useless to learn them unless you are a very fine player.

The trouble in all such cases usually is that what are called rules are really exceptions and that the general run of players do not possess the ability to recognize the exceptional situation, and attempt to force the rule, and a player must be confined to general principles, but then the difficulty is that the moment a situation arises that the broad principle does not fit the whole thing is rejected.

Even the simplest principles of play vary in their application, according to the conditions under which the occasion for the application of a principle may arise. One of the most simple rules usually given to the beginner, which is at the same time most useful, is also the most difficult to apply.

The composer of this problem does not agree with the solution sent in by O. H. Boston, and insists that the correct amount is \$10,200 less for account B, and the same amount more for account A.

A correspondent who forgets to sign his name, but writes from the Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit, gets the same result as the composer, and by much the same complicated method. John Beatrice of Leete Island, Conn., sets the same answer in a much shorter way.

Several others have asked for a little more time on this problem, which seems to be a rather complicated one for the average bookkeeper to solve. If no more correct solutions come to hand before next week the correct method of solution will be given.

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trumper on the other is too remote to talk about. The hearts stopped several times. Y went back to the no trumper, bidding two, but A supported the heart suit for three tricks, which forced Y to consider the advisability of doubling and taking penalties instead of a possible game. The decision was in favor of playing the hand, as it was the rubber game.

B led the hearts and Y won the first trick with the queen. Now we come to the principle of play and the consideration of the exceptions or variations to the rule of selecting a suit that is longer between the two hands.

Y has two suits that come under the rule. There are eight clubs and eight spades. The unequal distribution, which is in one hand and two in the other, is also equal. The next test appears to be the selection and dictates that Y should select the suit of longer length in the table, the clubs; as it is the rule with all good players not to disclose to the adversaries that you have two strong suits, Y should have led the hearts in hand and leaving them to plan a defence to the one on the table. They may discard very unwisely if they do not know the strong suit of the other.

Having proceeded that far in the application of the rule, Y went no further and started off with the clubs, leading the eight and ducking the trick when Z did not take. This was the correct play, as it is impossible to catch the queen jack and ten in two leads, no matter how those cards are distributed.

Had Y led the hearts and Z got the trick with the jack, three rounds of clubs followed, clearing the suit. Had either adversary held two clubs, the game would have been made. As it had four, Y had to trust the spade king for reentry.

Upon these club leads, B was careful to lead the king and not the ace of diamonds. Y discarded diamonds as useless. On winning the fourth round of clubs, A led another heart.

At one table they led Z play this hand for the same time. Three rounds of trumps followed at the last round throwing the lead into Y's hand with the nine.

Now what is Y to do? If he leads the eight of hearts to dummy's nine, B gets a club discard. If he goes up to the major tenace in clubs, dummy makes two tricks and B makes the last trick of the trump. This is a little alarm either way, making a difference of 200 points in the score, as a game is worth 125 and little slam 50.

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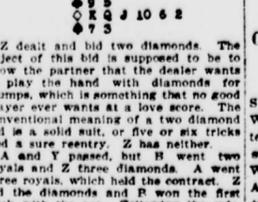
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duplicate game last winter which tells a different story.



Z dealt and bid two diamonds. The object of this bid is supposed to be to show the partner that the dealer wants to play the hand with diamonds for trumps, which is something that no good player ever wants at a love score.

A and Y passed, but B went two royals and Z trumped. A sent three royals, which hold the contract. Z led the diamonds and B won the first trick with the ace. Following the rule, and probably thinking to make the whole club suit with a couple of successful finesses, B led three rounds of trumps, overtaking the queen of spades with the king at the end, so as to get the position for the finesse in clubs.

The failure of the club finesse led Y to return the diamond and Z made three tricks in that suit at once, leading a fifth round, which Z trumped, having discarded all his hearts and kept the clubs, two clubs, ace of hearts and a trump made the last trick, but Y and Z had the game saved with their club trick and three diamonds.

At another table Y supported the diamonds up to four, B going to four royals. The diamond was led in the same way, but B went right back to hearts, which trumped with the ten. Then he made the finesse in hearts and gave dummy another ruff in diamonds. Another small heart and B was in again with the ace, allowing dummy to ruff the fourth round of diamonds with his last trump. Y meanwhile had discarded a club and a heart.

Another small heart from dummy and Y but on the king, only to have it trumped by B, the jack dropping from Z. The diamond was led in the same way, but B went right back to hearts, which trumped with the ten. Then he made the finesse in hearts and gave dummy another ruff in diamonds. Another small heart and B was in again with the ace, allowing dummy to ruff the fourth round of diamonds with his last trump. Y meanwhile had discarded a club and a heart.

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COULD SHAKESPEARE EVEN WRITE AT ALL?

William Conway Says No, and Offers Signature as Proof.

CALLS HIM ILLITERATE

The question of who did "write Shakespeare" does not concern William McConway, who has written a monograph on "Could Shakespeare of Stratford-on-Avon write at all?" Mr. Conway is convinced that, whoever did write the plays, it was not the Bard of Avon, so called. He bases his belief on evidence presented by certain existing signatures made by William Shakespeare, and which seem to prove him to have been an illiterate man.

Mr. McConway admits that, though so evidently illiterate, Shakespeare possessed native ability, manifested by his money getting faculties, and adds the fact that as a theatrical manager Shakespeare secured to himself the plays that he did and thus stamped himself a competent man of business and a judge of public taste. But, in regard to certain deficiencies exhibited by his signature, Mr. McConway, after having made a study of the characteristics of signatures, says:

"Observations of the efforts and performances of illiterate men in the laborious production of signatures has led me to the conclusion that here was a man ashamed of his inability to write, made so by his associations and the rise in his condition of life, seeking to cover his intellectual nakedness with a garment provided by a sympathizing friend.

"The sympathizing friend in this instance floated into the imagination in the form of some scrivener who 'set the copy' so laboriously reproduced in the form of the signatures to the deed and mortgage of 1613 and to the will of 1616."

Mr. McConway refers to the original documents unearthed by Prof. Wallace in 1910, and his theory is that the scrivener who drew up the papers of the mortgage and of the will is the man who made for Shakespeare a copy of his name, which the illiterate Shakespeare then followed in scrawling, uncertain imitation to make the signatures to the documents. This saved him from the humiliation of having to make "his X mark."

A second document put in evidence by Mr. McConway is a fragment relating to litigation in respect to certain money interests in the Globe Theatre. In this fragment appears in two places, the name "Wm. Shakespeare," written in the professional scrivener who prepared the case. Mr. McConway points out that Shakespeare's own signature appended to a laborious imitation, performed by a man who could not read his own signature when he had written it.

Mr. McConway is convinced that this scrivener is the man who made the copy which enabled "William Shakespeare" to execute legal papers without the humiliation of the "X mark." The rule of legal procedure required the evidence to be written out and signed by the witness before leaving the presence of the court.

"Special attention is called to the signature," says Mr. McConway, "it is much abbreviated. The 'Great Dramatist' who had at his command, as evidenced by his putative wealth of words measuring five times the number gathered into the diary of the time, uses but a minority of the characters which he had been taught to use as the ideograph to represent his name.

We are told that he was instructed to appear later before the court for further examination; but the record nowhere shows that he ever appeared, although the other witnesses appeared. It is a pity that the court was not considered cynical who might suspect the position in which Shakespeare was upon to attach his signature to a record in open court was one of extreme embarrassment in that he was not without some exposure of shame as he used his 'copy' to guide him."

Early Marriages Family Note. ELKHART, Ind., July 17.—(Special) Belle Smith, 14 years old, a grand school pupil, and Alonzo Wheeler, 15, a patient, eloped and were married at St. Joseph, Mich. The girl bride was living with her mother, Mrs. Frank Klinger, and the latter's husband, who left here on the pretext of going to his father, E. Smith of Niles, Mich. "Early marriages run in our family," said the bride. "Mother was 16 and I was 15."

Franklin's Beer to Get Kegs. FRANKFORD, Kan., July 17.—(Not) being able to secure empty beer kegs for use on binders local farmers ordered a dozen full of beer. When the booze arrived they poured it into the kegs and then equipped their binders. A few travelling harvest hands helped themselves to the foaming liquid as it flowed toward the sewer.

How France Cares for Her Blind Heroes. Heavy toll of eyesight being taken by the battle lines in Europe. Tragic problem presented by the blind soldier and what France is doing to meet it.

Germany's Solution of Her Food Problem. Systematic way in which the Government has gone about conserving the supply and providing for future crops. School children and war prisoners busy tilling the fields.

KEEPING CHILD AT WORK AND IN SCHOOL

Success of the Part Time System Is Described by Dr. John H. Haaren.

IF New York business men really knew their business, we will soon have every normally intelligent child in the city completing his high school course.

This, in substance, was the challenge of Dr. John H. Haaren, Associate Superintendent of Schools, who has charge of the "part time cooperative and continuation work" begun in eleven New York high schools last February.

"We have made it possible," Dr. Haaren explained, "for children to go to work without quitting school. We have shown that they may earn good wages while they are learning good trades and at the same time continuing their general education. And we have proved to scores of business men who have cooperated with us that the system is an unqualified business success.

"We had a hard time," he went on, "inducing business men to adopt the plan. A few agreed, in a spirit of accommodation, to give it a trial; but many were cocksure beforehand that it wouldn't work and some went to the pains to prove definitely just how it was impracticable.

"But not one of the business firms cooperating with us has voluntarily discontinued the work. In a few cases we were forced to discontinue cooperation because it seemed to us that the jobs at which the students were placed were not of a good trade or that the opportunity to learn a good trade or to hold a responsible position after a reasonable apprenticeship. During the apprenticeship the student worker is under the jurisdiction of the educational authorities, and his work in the office or shop is as scrupulously watched as his record in the classroom.

Before a business firm is allowed to hire these student workers the industry is carefully investigated by a 'coordinator,' a member of the faculty specially commissioned for the work. The coordinator is only a consultant, a foreman or manager in arranging a working syllabus. In this syllabus every operation in the office or shop

is scheduled, and an agreement is reached as to the number of days or weeks the student will be asked to spend on each. A reasonable wage scale is also insisted upon and, more important still, healthful and sanitary surroundings.

There is no attempt to make things easy for the student workers. With fair conditions assured, each student is put on his own mettle. He is not even assigned to a place, but has to work for it in competition with his fellows. When an employer asks for six painters, at least nine points are sent. The employer has to choose and it is keenly up to each student to see that he is the one chosen.

No "blind alley jobs" are allowed. Employers looking merely for cheap help cannot get it from the school authorities. It is not the purpose of the system to keep the child in school, but to see that his education is not lost to society through some trifling accident of circumstance at this crisis in his life.

"Actually," said Dr. Haaren, "there are no strictly 'blind alley jobs.' It is not economically necessary to condemn any part of the community to miserable and hopeless tasks from which they cannot rise. If business is organized on the theory that such jobs are necessary, it needs reorganization. Some one is to blame. There is a way out; and it is one function of our educational system to find the way.

"Some long standing shop and office practices have been revised by New York employers since they began cooperating with the schools. Several so-called 'blind alley jobs' have been abolished altogether. In each case the revision was made in the interest of the worker. In each case it proved to be of interest to the employer. Soul killing drudgery breeds a business killing discontent. I am only voicing the experience of all thinking business men when I say that no employer can afford to have it in any part of his establishment.

"The commonest regret in life is the failure to get an education. The commonest complaint of employers is their failure to get efficient, trained and intelligent help. The commonest joke on the school system is that about the graduate going out to look for a job. By this part time system the educational problem will be solved for thousands of youths who would otherwise be forced into the ranks of thankless, unskilled labor and doomed to spend the rest of their lives in tragic regret.

"By this system employers are obtaining for themselves just the corps of intelligent experts for which they have stood most in need. And by this system high school graduates do not have to go out and while they are indeterminate or altogether unknown quantity called a job. They will already have a job, a job which has been paying them wages for years; not merely 'something to start with' and to starve on until something better turns up, but a real vocation in which they can take a man's or woman's interest and pride."

Dr. Haaren had plenty of proof in justification for his enthusiasm. He was looking over some confidential reports on his part time brigade. They came from teachers, who noted the effect of the innovation on the school work, from the Newton High School, an art work concern had shop foremen, who had wanted the student workers from the standpoint of efficiency.

"I wish I might have had the same chance," a chief engineer wrote. "If there are any faults apparent they are the faults of the company and not of the boys."

"Your boys have learned as much," wrote a shop foreman, "as an ordinary apprentice has been supposed to grasp in a year. They had been working less than five months."

"Working one week out of two," wrote the yard foreman of a ship-building concern, "your boys are all keeping up with the regular apprentices."

"—It is getting \$10 a week now," was a line from a machine shop, "and we have decided to hire apprentices on this system hereafter."

"We want twenty pairs of boys and twenty pairs of girls in the fall," was a requisition from a firm which had been experimenting with student workers from the Newton High School. An art work concern had experimented with two pairs and asked for ten. Without exception all the dressmaking firms wanted their girls back next season.

"This is not a case," Dr. Haaren explained, "of students going in to understand the business, but of students who had experienced workers. All of these are new positions which have been created, at a time too when business in general was very lax. It was a good year to begin. It gave us a chance to concentrate. We were able to watch each case very closely until we were reasonably sure of our ground." With the coming revival of business we know there will be a greatly increased demand for student workers and we will be able to meet it with confidence.

Employers Said to Favor It—Encouraging Advance by Pupils Noted.

tem to take the place of the technical college. We are thinking of the average boy and girl and their average needs. We are thinking of expert workers at wages of \$25 or \$35 a week instead of half schooled or unfortunates whose work must always mean half paid drudgery.

"What we are doing is of prime importance to the business man, but we are not giving first thought to the demands of business. Our business is all right and we have no business with any business which wants only an abundance of agile 'hands.' Some business men who want the schools to play second fiddle to their commercial enterprises will be dissatisfied. The schools do not belong to business. Both business and education belong to life.

"Some business men, who haven't intelligence enough to know why they have succeeded, can be quite facetious in their criticisms of the schools. They wonder why we are not 'practical,' their idea of what is practical being anything which comes immediately handy to the particular practice which their firm has somehow happened to adopt. To any new proposition they have the one decisive answer: 'In our business it's different.' They may not be able to say why it is different, but in their business it has been different for twenty or thirty years. An automobile two years old may be impossible, but a business system fifty years old is considered sacred. The schools are miles away from this theory of what is practical, so this business man thinks they must be wrong.

"As a matter of fact the schools have been more than willing to learn from business; and intelligent business men are willing to learn from the schools. This part time system is bringing us closer together than ever before. Thousands of students will get a more real education through this method than the schools alone could possibly give them. These letters from employers who were almost unwilling to give our proposition a trial are proof that the schools know something about business too.

"We are inducing better organization into business. We have set standards which some may have considered impracticable heretofore; but we have shown employers how to develop experienced workers and we have shown them that it is a paying business proposition.

The schools, however, cannot provide employment for many of their graduates. They are over-taught. That if the employers will cooperate with us (and those who are doing so have discovered that it pays) we will not only have a community of educated and cultured workers, but we will have one extraordinarily enriched from every material point of view."

Beautiful Pictures in The Sun's New Pictorial Magazine Supplement. If you missed the first number of "The Sun's" New Pictorial Magazine Supplement last Sunday it isn't too late. Another feast of pictures that delight the eye and stir the imagination with "The Sun" next Sunday. Sixteen Pages, All Pictures. BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN CONVENIENT FORM. Do you know that THE SUN is offering a wide range of high class feature articles every Sunday, articles of large importance and human interest? Here are only a few of the high lights for next Sunday. Cost of the War in Lives and Treasure. How France Cares for Her Blind Heroes. The Romance and Mysteries of the State Department. Germany's Solution of Her Food Problem. In Next Sunday's Sun. ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER NOW AND BE SURE YOU GET THE NEW PICTORIAL MAGAZINE.