

# The Pinehurst Outlook

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FIVE CENTS

## THE NEW AUCTION BRIDGE

Mr. Becker Predicts That it Will Practically Supplant Present Game.

First Played in London in 1905 it is Now Invading America and Catching on Everywhere.

**A**UCTION bridge will, I believe, practically supplant the bridge we are now familiar with," says Mr. C. L. Becker, one of the country's best known whist experts, who is at The Inn for the winter after his annual custom, "mainly because of its fascinating variety and novelty. First played at the Bath Club in London in 1905 and having its origin in India, it has rapidly increased in popularity until it is now invading America. Boston was first to take it up, something like a year ago, and it is most played almost exclusively in the Tennis and Racquet and Somerset clubs and claiming attention among devotees of the game everywhere.

"The game is clearly set forth in an article by Arthur Loring Bruce in a recent issue of *Ainslee's* which I feel sure will prove of interest to THE OUTLOOK's readers in view of the great popularity of the game here."

### OBJECTIONS TO BRIDGE.

Before at all proceeding to analyze the game of auction bridge, or "auction," as it is certain some day to be called, we must pause for a moment and consider why bridge has been displaced at all. What was its weakest point? Where was it vulnerable? How could it be improved upon? The answer is obvious. The dealer and his partner had too great an advantage over the non-dealers. Not only could they declare, irrevocably, the trump that would help them the most, but they could, in the event of their both having poor hands, practically shut out their adversaries by declaring a spade.

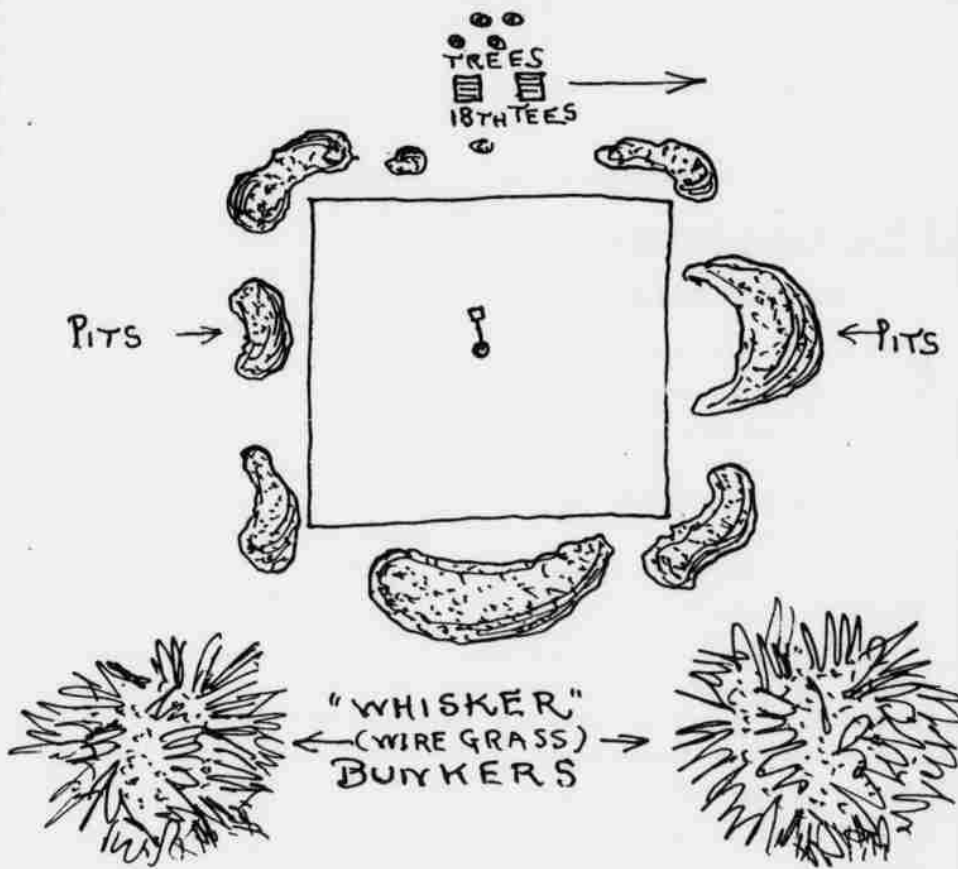
All this sort of thing was naturally very annoying to the nondealer. The dealer's advantage was altogether too great. At all other well-regulated card games, the dealer is not so favored. In poker, the dealer has virtually no advantage at all. In old-fashioned whist, the turned card is only an infinitesimal help to him. In piquet, the nondealer has considerably the best of the bargain, but in bridge everything and everybody must stand aside and favor the dealer wherever they may.

There is another vital objection to bridge. It is often a trifle too certain. The element of the unknown is hardly strong enough, particularly in trump declarations. A hand with seven clubs to the three top honors is almost certain to score two or more by cards in clubs. A heart make with six fairly high hearts and an outside ace and king is, even before a card has been led, almost sure to score the odd or better.

Still a third disadvantage in bridge is the fact that the dealer's partner is prevented from declaring a better suit just because the dealer has already declared. How often, at bridge, have we seen the dealer declare diamonds, when dummy could have infinitely improved the

the game of bridge have been rectified in auction. Auction is nothing more than bridge, without these radical defects.

First of all, let me say that the game is except for a few details, exactly like bridge. I shall assume, in the following pages, that my readers are all familiar with the game of bridge—its laws, etiquette, leads, declarations, honor values, and system of scoring. The rules of bridge must be applied by my readers to all auction situations not specifically dealt with in this article. I shall allude to the player who plays the hand as the *player*, his partner as the *dummy*, the leader as the *leader*—he is always to the left of the player—and to



THE DEADLY SEVENTEENTH.

The superb trapping of the new eighteen-hole golf course has attracted international attention. This detail plan of the seventeenth is typical of the general scheme.

dealer's situation by declaring hearts. It seems to me that a third of all original heart makes could have been improved by dummy's jumping in after the declaration and declaring no trumps. In such cases, the dealer very often has the hearts and dummy has strength in the other suits; but, just because the dealer has murmured the word "hearts"—hearts it must remain, for all time, and to the brink of eternity.

The last objection to bridge is that one cannot bid for the trump. The bidding element, which is so fascinating in such card games as skat, solo whist, five hundred, nap, auction pinochle, etc., etc., is entirely missing in bridge.

Now, all four of these weaknesses in

the leader's partner as *third hand*.

### HOW AUCTION BRIDGE DIFFERS.

Auction differs from bridge chiefly in the matter of bidding for the right to play the hand. The dealer, having looked at his cards, must make a declaration—he is the only one of the four players who *must* declare—that is to say, he must agree, or contract, to make at least the odd trick in no trumps, or in any one of the four suits. He cannot at once pass the make to dummy, as in bridge. The leader may now pass the dealer's bid, i. e.: declare himself as being satisfied, or he may double, i. e.: make the dealer's bid of, let us say, one spade trick, worth four below the line,

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## FOUR-BALL FOURSOME TIE

Dr. M. W. Marr and W. R. Tuckerman Win Gold Medals in Play-off.

Excellent Handicapping Bunches Field in Second Tournament of Tin Whistle Schedule.

**M**EDAL play handicap four ball foursomes, combined scores, rounded out an interesting afternoon in the second of the Tin Whistles tournament

program, excellent handicapping bunching the field closely and a tie resulting for first between Dr. Myron W. Marr of Dorchester, and W. R. Tuckerman of Washington, whose allowance was twenty-three, and S. H. Martel, Jr., of Montreal, and C. B. Hudson of New Suffolk (19), at one hundred and sixty-six each; Dr. Marr and Mr. Tuckerman winning the gold medals offered in the play-off.

Next in order came W. C. Johnson of New York and D. G. Mackay of Passaic, N. J., (24), one hundred seventy-one, H. W. Ormsbee of Fitchburg and J. D. C. Rumsey, New York, (22), one hundred seventy-two; J. R. Towle of Chicago, and J. S. Linsley of Lenox, Mass, (20), one hundred seventy-four; J. B. Moore of New York, and J. E. Kellogg of Fitchburg, (37) one hundred seventy-five; R. J. Clapp of Glastonbury, Ct., and T. J. Check of New York, (21), one hundred seventy-six; E. A. Guthrie, St. Augustine, and C. H. Mathiessen of New York, (18), one hundred and seventy-six; H. W. Priest of New Castle, N.H., and P. L. Lightbourn of Bermuda, (24) one hundred seventy-seven; A. I. Creamer, North Conway, N. H., and Spencer Waters, of New York, (20), one hundred and eighty; Leland Ingersoll of Cleveland, Ohio, and F. E. Beldon of Hartford, (21), one hundred and eighty-one.

### THE SCORES BY ROUNDS:

|                   |    |    |    |     |    |    |     |
|-------------------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|
| Dr. M. W. Marr    | 20 | 61 | 52 | 113 | 20 | 83 | 166 |
| W. R. Tuckerman   | 3  | 39 | 37 | 76  | 3  | 73 |     |
| S. H. Martel, Jr. | 10 | 46 | 48 | 94  | 10 | 84 | 166 |
| C. B. Hudson      | 9  | 47 | 44 | 91  | 9  | 82 |     |
| W. C. Johnson     | 6  | 46 | 43 | 89  | 6  | 83 | 171 |
| D. G. Mackay      | 18 | 37 | 49 | 106 | 18 | 88 |     |
| H. W. Ormsbee     | 11 | 51 | 46 | 97  | 11 | 86 | 172 |
| J. D. C. Rumsey   | 11 | 46 | 51 | 97  | 11 | 86 |     |
| J. R. Towle       | 12 | 51 | 50 | 101 | 12 | 89 | 174 |
| J. S. Linsley     | 8  | 47 | 46 | 93  | 8  | 85 |     |
| J. B. Moore       | 25 | 52 | 56 | 109 | 25 | 84 | 175 |
| J. E. Kellogg     | 12 | 53 | 50 | 103 | 12 | 91 |     |
| R. J. Clapp       | 10 | 52 | 47 | 99  | 10 | 89 | 178 |
| T. J. Check       | 11 | 47 | 51 | 98  | 11 | 87 |     |

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