Across The Bridge Table

With ROBERT MATTHEWS

Neither Side Vulnerable
North Dealer

NORTH
♠ A J 8 6
♥ A 7 4 3
♦ 7 3
♣ A 6 2

WEST
♠ 9 7 5 2
♥ 10
♦ Q 10 8 4
♣ K 10 7 3

EAST
♠ Q 4
♥ J 6 5 2
♦ K J 9 6
♣ J 9 4

SOUTH
♠ K 10 3
♥ K Q 9 8
♦ A 5 2
♣ Q 8 5

The Bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♥	Pass
3 ♥	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening Lead: Eight of Diamonds.

This week's hand is solely for the benefit of the novice bridge player who continually ponders the question: "How do I know when to finesse, and which way to finesse?"

As the expert knows, there is really no iron-clad rule concerning finesses. One can only rely on probables and choose the method with the greatest measure for possible success.

The rest is largely "the luck of the cards."

The bidding in this week's hand is adequate though not necessarily inspired. North holding one of th 14 points in h chose the spade

South, also th ferred to show h than make a ju

After North South obliged preferred the ga his very weak

West led the d dear novice, th necessity for fi to first count th bined hands.

Barring an e could count im two spades, one only adds up to sary to bring in

Therefore two developed. A of one trick, an from either the

Since the par and only six cl ing an extra tric

Acting on th the first diamo on the diamond round in the op

The jack of t intending to f East obliged t third trick in with 10 in the

Now that the about extractin from the open declarer led lo discarding a di in three more

Defenders w on to their clu of at least his

e "no middle" hands, with cards and distribution, t for an opener.

ossessor of 14 points, pre- biddable heart suit rather takeout to two no trump. pported the hearts and h spade support, North -try in hearts, in view of amond holding.

nond ten. Now is the time, one must decide on the ses. Proper procedure is sure winners in the com-

eme bad break, declarer diately four heart tricks, amond and one club. This tricks and 10 are neces- contract.

xtra tricks will have to be amond ruff will take care the tenth trick must come ade or club suit.

ership holds seven spades the odds favor establish- in the spade suit.

premise, declarer allowed to hold, cashed his ace turn and ruffed the third hand.

des was then led declarer sse against East. When ent up with the queen, a suit became established sed hand.

lan was set, declarer set trumps, leading the king nd. When the 10 dropped, to the dummy ace, West ond, and extracted the suit nds.

shrewd enough to hold but declarer was assured necessary tricks.

Over The Editor's Shoulder

BY NOW you've probably read the story of how a man built his own home without having any previous building experience.

When the story was first submitted to your AFRO Magazine, we didn't believe it 'Course we didn't say in so many words that Mr. Claiborne was telling an untruth, but we ask him to back up his claims with facts.

He did! If you're the type who scans through the magazine before reading it, get right back to page one and read this remarkable story. It's all true.

WE COULD HAVE WAITED until the chilly winter winds started blowing before presenting "A Story For Hot Weather" since it concerns cold weather.

However, we sorta subscribe to the theory that the power of suggestion is a potent factor in combating weather extremes.

Not that the story will cool you off by merely reading it, but—well, most of us wonder what Alaska is like anyway. It's on page seven.

THE SERIES ON Marital Infidelity really hits home this week. Is there anyone who can truthfully say he/she has never been jealous?

Didn't know until the reading of this article that there were so many different kinds of jealousy, however. Dr. Caprio gives a few helpful hints on how to keep jealous feelings to a minimum.

If you're married, don't miss it. If you're single read it anyway—after all—maybe someday you will be married. Page nine please.

CONTINUING THE SERIES taken from "A Child's History of the World," you'll find the origin of the Olympic Games discussed on page six.

SOME ONE CAME UP with the bright idea "Why not do a story on how whiskey is made?" Sounded pretty good to us, so we contacted the Calvert Distilling Company, and they graciously allowed us to use their plant as a basis.

Legal Adviser

By ROBERT WATTS
Baltimore Attorney

I looked at my deed the other day and it says that my wife and I hold the property as "tenants by the entireties." What does this mean?

A: This legal term means that you and your husband hold the property as one, that on the death of either the other takes the property. You can only change this by the joint action of both, death or an absolute divorce. If one of you is sued, the person suing can't take the property.

My brother and I bought a house and the deed says we are "joint tenants" and my friend and his mother have a deed which says they are "tenant in common." What is the different?

A: In the case of you and your brother, if one dies the other gets the property. In the case of your friend and his mother, if one dies, that person's one half goes to his heirs-at-law.

I went to a lawyer's office and had settlement of some property I bought but I don't have the deed but a receipt for the deed. What shall I do?

A: Since you had settlement just a week ago, you should wait until 30 days after the date on the receipt indicating when the deed was filed. Then take the deed to the Courthouse. They will give you a deed. They make photostatic copies of deeds and it takes 30 days.

I bought a house under a contract and they told me I would get a deed. I paid $300 down. When do I get a deed?

A: Your problem is difficult to answer except to say that when you have paid in enough on the principal amount of the loan, whereby a building and loan association will loan you the balance, you can then get a deed. Take your contract to your Lawyer and he can give you an idea when you can get a mortgage.

I bought a house and it is subject to a mortgage. Am I entitled to a copy of my mortgage?

A: You do not get a copy of the mortgage for the Building and Loan keeps it. You can get a copy from the Building and Loan or purchase a copy from the Record Office in the Courthouse.

Book Review

By J. SAUNDERS REDDING

Arnold Bennett, Brace and Co., 383 pp. $5.75.

When portion books were pul long after his d feeling was tha self as an artist man.

Long before thought that so biographical in were projection personality.

The Old Wive unforgettable tainly contained ed to be strict phical bits, an ple who make musing profes littlement like out that the au or gave to Denry Machin, The Card, the bumptuousness Bennett's own suppressed be know Bennett many "ifs" and not the sum t same time his ir summing hi

Such works To Live on T thought by m cases of preach self ignored.

Much in the P age—in the y in 1931; much and written al the first of th worthy), Arn mained a shad the minds of

He is a ghost of Reginald P nett, one of t craftsman of to full-bodied

And one find about him, ki squarely on th

There are p Lessways that

Reginald Pound. Harcourt, 3 Madison ave., New York.

of Arnold Bennett's note- hed in the 1930's, not too h, I think that the general he man had revealed him- ut had hidden himself as a

at of course it had been s of his books were auto- e real sense, while others f repressed aspects of his

Tale and Clayhanger, both oks, cer- hat seem- utobiogra- those peo- evilly a- n of be- to point or gave to e hero of f-conscious that was atural but

REDDING

man. There were a great on-the-other-hands." He was of his books, while at the oks could not be disregarded up:

Mental Efficiency and How nty-four Hours a Day were readers in America to be ents which the preacher him-

A Personage

lic eye—for he was a person- s that preceded his death otographed and caricatured t, and often referred to as (Bennett, Wells and Gals- Bennett nevertheless re- a chimeric emanation from contemporaries, a ghost longer. With the publication d's biography, Arnold Ben- most conscientious literary early 20th century, comes

that some of the speculation y and vicious, hits the nail head.

ts of Clayhanger and Hilda re Bennett's own life to the letter. Bennett did have moments of extreme bumptuousness, impertinence and social posing that are transferred to The Card.

But the satisfactions that one finds in reading Pound's biography run much deeper and are fresher than the mere confirmation of opinion ever can be.

Definitive Work

Pound's book is what scholars call a definitive study, but this fact would appeal to very few were it not also the fact that Arnold Bennett is a quietly forceful and honest narrative—a book, indeed, with the narrative structure of one of those small-detail-made-thrilling-novels that Bennett himself was a master at creating.

He was not born a master. The son of a draper (later turned lawyer), and with little formal learning, Bennett made himself what he was, partly as compensation for a bad speech defect, a feeling of inferiority, and what must be taken as definite homosexual leanings.

Painfully ambitious step by step, he did all the things that he believed would contribute to his talent.

He read everything. He kept a notebook.

Much From Little

I suppose that no man before Maugham and Hemingway ever did so much with so little, or ever turned the laboriously acquired skill of the craftsman into such enduring esthetic monuments. Nor at greater sacrifice. The most successful writer of his day, his personal life was a failure.

Reginald Pound does not insist on this, and yet he does not neglect it. He does not insist on anything, and yet he neglects nothing really pertinent.

The result is a book that is at once biography, social history and story—a complete and wholly satisfying picture of the thirty years in England from 1900 to 1930.

New Books

New Books published by the New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 501 Madison avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

A HUSBAND IN THE HOUSE by Stuart Engstrand, a powerful novel of a strange marriage, original publisher Farrar, Straus and Young, price 25 cents.

THE SNAKE STOMPER by Joseph Wayne, A double-crossing redhead starts a range war! Original publisher E P. Dutton and Co., Inc., price 25 cents.

Scholarships

Want a scholarship? Going to college next year?

The AFRO continues a list of colleges and universities in many parts of the country which have scholarships available to graduates of high schools.

LADYCLIFF COLLEGE, Highland Falls, N.Y. Address inquiries to the college. Five scholarships totaling $1,100 are available.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, Easton, Pa. Address inquiries to the college. Four hundred and ninety-nine scholarships totaling $153,679 are available.

LA GRANGE COLLEGE, La Grange, Calif. Address inquiries to the college. Ninety-one scholarships totaling $11,762 are available.

LA JUNTA JUNIOR COLLEGE, La Junta, Col. Address inquiries to the college. Twenty scholarships totaling $2,125 are available.

LA VERNE COLLEGE, La Verne, Calif. Address inquiries to the college. Ninety-six scholarships totaling $14,400 are available.

LAWRENCE COLLEGE, Appleton, Wis. Address inquiries to the college. Eighty scholarships totaling $15,780 are available.

LAWRENCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Detroit, Mich. Address inquiries to Scholarship Committee, 1500 Woodland ave., Detroit, Mich.

Scholarships cover freshman year tuition only, but may be continued. Most scholarships are for Detroit residents, but others will be considered. Apply not later than July 1.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE, Annville, Pa. Address inquiries to the college. Seventy scholarships totaling $16,737 are available.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, Bethlehem, Pa. Address inquiries to the Admissions Office.

LAKE ERIE COLLEGE, Painsville, O. Address inquiries to the college. Fifty-three scholarships totaling $13,515 are available.

LAKE FOREST COLLEGE, Lake Forest, Ill. Address inquiries to the Director of Admissions. A number of first-year scholarships available. Renewable.

LA SALLE COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa. Address inquiries to the registrar. Four full tuition scholarships.

LASSELL JUNIOR COLLEGE, Auburndale, Mass. Address inquiries to the college. Five scholarships totaling $3,000 are available.

LASSEN JUNIOR COLLEGE, Susanville, Calif. Address inquiries to the college. Two scholarships totaling $3,000 are available.

Two regional scholarships in the Middle Atlantic States are awarded. Trustee, endowed and special scholarships are awarded. Forty freshman scholarships covering half-tuition are also available.

LE MOYNE COLLEGE, LeMoyne Heights, Syracuse, 3, N. Y. Address inquiries to the registrar. Three competitive scholarships available. $100, $250, $450; one year, renewable. Examination in May. Other partial scholarships available.

LESLEY COLLEGE, Cambridge, Mass. Address inquiries to the college. Twenty-one scholarships totaling $5,500 are available.

LINCOLN COLLEGE, Lincoln, Ill. Address inquiries to the college. Fifteen scholarships totaling $2,325 are available.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Jefferson City, Mo. Eighteen scholarships totaling $1,305 are available. Address inquiries to the college.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Lincoln University, Pa. Address inquiries to the university. Four-hundred and twenty-two scholarships totaling $81,400 are available.

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE, Salisbury, N.C. Address inquiries to the college. Eighty scholarships totaling $8,000 are available.

LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, Brooklyn, N. Y. Address inquiries to the university. One hundred and twenty-eight scholarships totaling $32,072 are available.

Special Days

JUNE TWENTY-FIRST

The U. S. Constitution was ratified on this date in 1788 when New Hampshire passed its approval. The U.S. Government began on this date. It was not until May 29, 1790 that Rhode Island approved our Constitution and made it the unanimous law of the land.

JUNE TWENTY-THIRD

Legend has it that William Penn made a treaty with the Delaware Indians on this date in 1683 at Schackmaxon on the Delaware River, now part of Philadelphia.

JUNE TWENTY-FOURTH

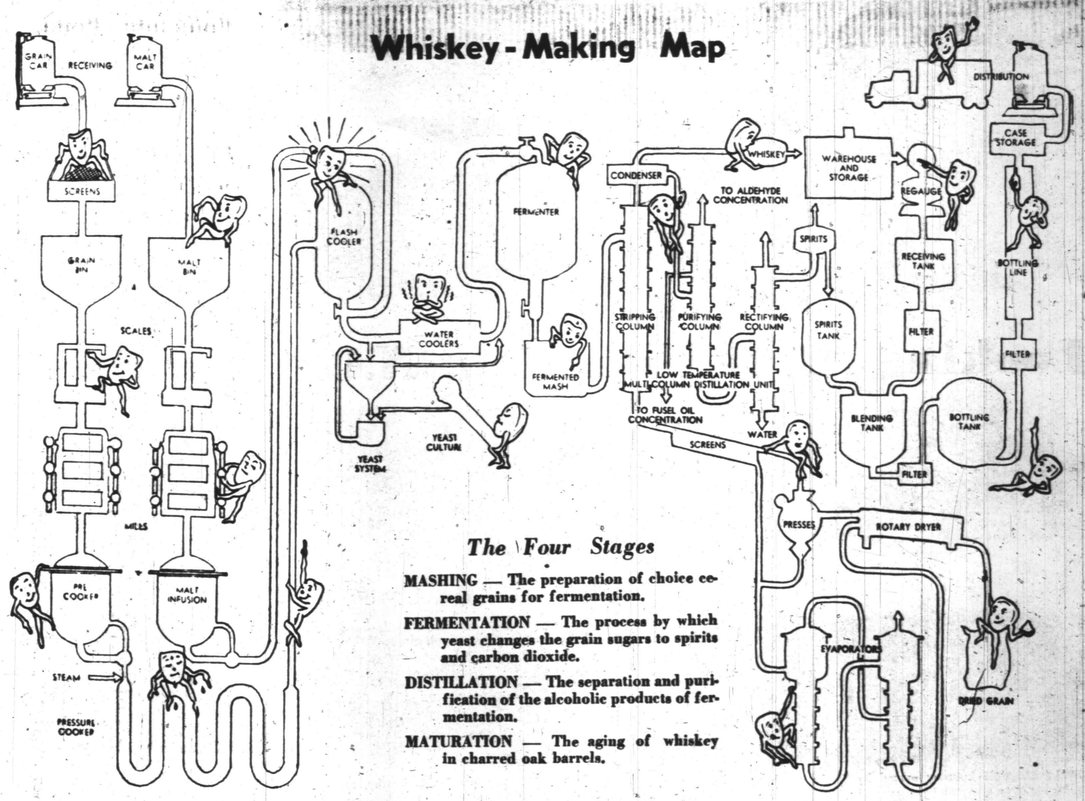
The feast of St. John the Baptist is said to be the oldest ceremony in honor of a Christian saint. It is observed on this day, his birthday, rather than on the date of his death, which is customary with other saints.

On this day in 1876, Lt. Col. George A .Custer and 208 troops in his command were massacred by a large army of Indians led by Sitting Bull on the Little Big Horn River in Montana. Popularily known as Custer's Last Stand.

JUNE TWENTY-SIXTH

The first American troops to land in France in the first World War did so on this day in 1917.

Whiskey-Making Map



The Four Stages

MASHING — The preparation of choice cereal grains for fermentation.

FERMENTATION — The process by which yeast changes the grain sugars to spirits and carbon dioxide.

DISTILLATION — The separation and purification of the alcoholic products of fermentation.

MATURATION — The aging of whiskey in charred oak barrels.

Distillers Declare War On A Growing Menace -- Bootlegging

Part One

A glance at the chart pictured above gives one a faint glimpse at the complicated processes necessary to produce legal, tax-paid whiskey.

It is the actual scheme of production at the Calvert Distillers, one of the largest and most modern in America today.

Centuries ago, people actually made their own beverages at home — even now the arts of "homebrewing" and winemaking are not lost.

But with the growth of whiskey-making to industrial proportions, the story of its production may seem technical and baffling.

Naturally the makers of moonshine whiskey aren't too concerned with the quality or content of their product and as a result, 60 people died in 1951 from drinking poison, illegal whiskey.

They bought the bargain-priced stuff because they couldn't afford to pay for legal liquor. They didn't know it at the time, but they were buying death in a Mason jar.

To better understand the complex operation of whiskey-making, let us examine the process of whiskey making used by a leading distillery, The Calvert Distilling Company at its Relay, Md. plant.

Whiskey and spirits are made from choice cereal grains, usually corn, rye, and barley malt. Each of the grains has special characteristics which gives its distinctive flavors to the whiskey.

Incidentally, to be called bourbon whiskey, it must contain at least 51 per cent corn.

The grain is shipped to the plant in carload lots, tested by the control laboratory and unloaded by bucket elevators.

It is then passed over screens and cleaners to remove any foreign materials and sent either to temporary storage or directly to the mills.

The roller mills grind it to about the consistency of coarse corn meal. The meal and water are mixed and heated in a pre-cooker.

The mixture is pumped to the cooker operating at a temperature much hotter than boiling. The mash then goes to the flash coolers and a malt slurry is added.

Fermentation

Cool mash (about the temperature of tap water) is pumped to the fermenters. Yeast is added just after filling begins.

The mash is allowed to ferment for 60 hours, then the fermented mash is pumped to a holding place and is ready for distillation.

Distillation

In a nutshell, distillation is similar to boiling water in a teakettle and then condensing the steam.

A still operates on this same principle. It has many plates of boiling liquid, and as the vapors move up from plate to plate in the column, the concentration of whiskey and other components with a low boiling point becomes greater.

The vapors condensed at the top of the column contain a high concentration of beverage spirits. Whiskey is usually distilled at less than 190 proof.

The maturation (aging) of whiskey in charred oak barrels gives it characteristic color and helps to develop the flavor.

The process usually requires from three to eight years. Just as there are varied aging periods for different kinds of cheeses, so there are wide variations in the aging period of the 110 different types of whiskeys and spirits.

This is the phase of whiskey-making that the moonshiners omit altogether, in their crude processes for making an illicit product.

Legal whiskey is stored in bonded warehouses under strict government regulation to mature, each barrel being marked with its contents and proof.

Every phase of the operation is under surveillance of the government.

The illicit distilled spirits' manufacturer bottles his output in five-gallon Mason jars and ships it to a dump warehouse. Then the wholesale group takes over.

There are two types of wholesale bottling methods. Is one they cut the high proof alcohol once, dump in some color to make it look "legit," and then put the bottles in legal liquor cases to be sold openly.

The old business of having just come "off the boat" is passe now. There's a new slang for the peddlers who push this allegedly legal product.

It's "hot stuff," supposed to have been hijacked or slipped out from a distillery or warehouse before or even after the tax stamps were put on.

That's what the pushers say in this new argot of bootlegging. But no matter how they slice it, it is still moonshine. A man can die or go blind of methyl.

There's another type of wholesale syndicate. They cut the moonshine twice, don't even bother to color it, and sell it in half-gallon jugs labelled, "Moonshine with a kick to it." And any poor sucker that buys this stuff is liable to find out it has a real kick to it. Hard enough to boot him right out of this world!

How Did It All Begin?

The first distiller was probably a first or second century Greek-Egyptian alchemist, who in his search for the philosopher's stone capable of turning base metals into gold, tried some wine in his crude still.

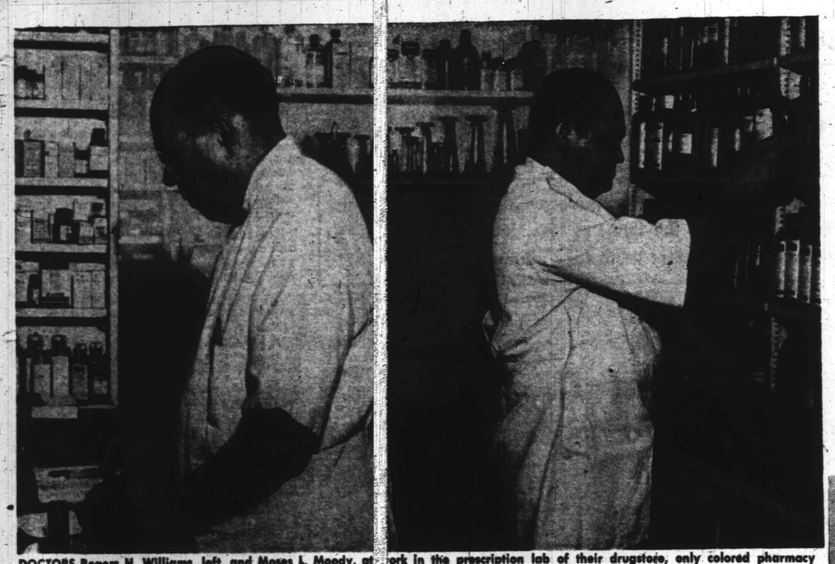
His discovery was considered so miraculous that it was kept a secret for hundreds of years. Not until the twelfth century were distilled spirits known in Europe (except perhaps in Ireland and Scotland).

Then for another three centuries they were regarded only as a rare and costly medicine called "aqua vitae," the water of life.

Farming and the production of whiskey have been allied since the early days of America. Frontier farmers, in particular, found it more profitable to make whiskey and transport it to the cities than to transport the grain.

In recent years the relationship has grown further. Distillers have found that since they use only grain starch to produce whiskey the remaining portion may be recovered to produce livestock and poultry.

The beverage spirits industry has grown with our country. During the war it operated at more than three times its normal capacity to produce industrial alcohol for war needs.



DOCTORS Rogers H. Williams, left, and Moses L. Moody, at work in the prescription lab of their drugstore, only colored pharmacy in Petersburg and one of the South's finest.

They Serve Petersburg, Va.

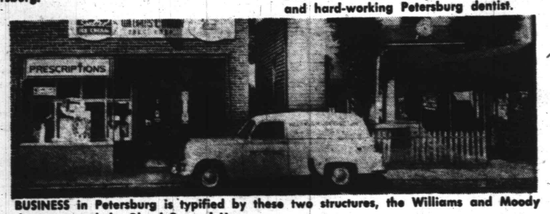
MAIN ENTRANCE To Fort Lee, five miles from Petersburg.

BUSY Dr. William Meyers is prominent and hard-working Petersburg dentist.

INSURANCE executive is James A. Duvall, branch manager, Petersburg district, North Caroling Mutual.

City In Itself

Situated five miles from Petersburg, Fort Lee is a city in itself, housing some 16,000 soldiers and their families. The home of the Quartermaster Training Command and WAC Training Center, this post has its own movies, police and fire departments, stores and clubs. Yet day and night thousands ride out of the main entrance to live and head for Petersburg.



BUSINESS in Petersburg is typified by these two structures, the Williams and Moody drugstore and the Bland Funeral Home.

BEHIND the fountain at Williams and Moody drugstore Mrs. Grace Stith, left, and Miss Dorothy Washington. James M. Peerman is in center. Miss Marion Prichard, rear, waits on Mrs. Cleo Gill.

MODERN offices of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

Fountain Pens, Tobacco Plants

Twenty-two miles south of Richmond, on Route No. 1, Petersburg is one of the important cities in Virginia.

It is a manufacturing city. This town has one of the largest pen factories in the country, but tobacco plants comprise its main industry.

The home of Virginia State College, with over a thousand students every year, it is the educational center of Virginia.

Camp Lee is located only four miles away. The service men, for the past several years have made Petersburg a thriving city.

There are numerous colored business places in the city. Doctors and dentists as in many other cities are over worked.

Petersburg is a feeder for dozens of little communities nearby. On week ends, it looks like a circus has come to town.

Three railroads pass through here, the Seaboard, Atlantic Coast Line and Norfolk and Western.

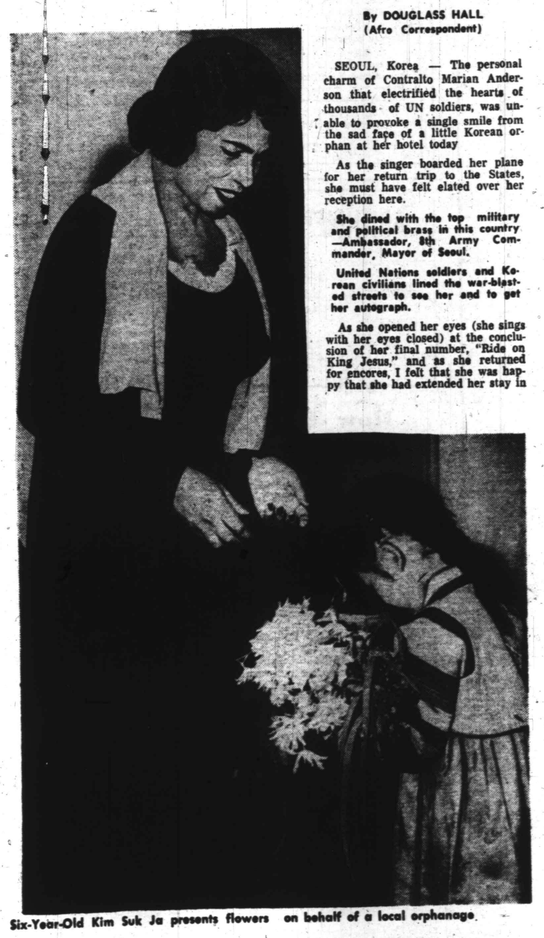
Every afternoon, Fort Lee traffic causes a bottleneck.

COMING -- Your Feet Are Killing You!

(Next Week)

They All Smiled -- But One

By DOUGLASS HALL
(Afro Correspondent)



Six-Year-Old Kim Suk Ja presents flowers on behalf of a local orphanage.

SEOUL, Korea — The personal charm of Contralto Marian Anderson that electrified the hearts of thousands of UN soldiers, was unable to provoke a single smile from the sad face of a little Korean orphan at her hotel today

As the singer boarded her plane for her return trip to the States, she must have felt elated over her reception here.

She dined with the top military and political brass in this country —Ambassador, 8th Army Commander, Mayor of Seoul.

United Nations soldiers and Korean civilians lined the war-blasted streets to see her and to get her autograph.

As she opened her eyes (she sings with her eyes closed) at the conclusion of her final number, "Ride on King Jesus," and as she returned for encores, I felt that she was happy that she had extended her stay in the Far East Command so that she could visit Korea.

But I believe that this joyous elation was punctuated by a comma of the sadness that goes with failure. Not a big failure. Perhaps, to some not a failure at all.

Anyone who talks with Miss Anderson for a while soon realizes that she has a very answer she gets is not always the same as that personal way of computing her success. The which appears on the applause meter, or the results of the famous popularity polls. Her heart is as kind as her voice is beautiful.

The famous singer failed to make a little Korean orphan smile. And you could see the hurt in her eyes after one technique after another failed to brighten the war-battered face of the little Korean waif.

"Why doesn't she smile?" Miss Anderson asked.

During her three-day visit to this country, she was a very busy person. When I told her over the phone that I wanted a short visit with her for the benefit of AFRO readers, she gave me the only minutes that she had vacant, That is, if you can call time between a 3 p.m. dinner engagement and a 7 p.m. concert "vacant."

I hustled up an interpreter and several orphans and headed for the villa where the Eighth Army had her housed. The man at the desk told me that she arrived just a few minutes before we did.

It was a dull, dreary day. There were bitter battles up front and bombing in rear area. Either the Reds did not like the idea of the singer being here, or for some other reason, they had just dropped an estimated 65,000 rounds on Allied troops, according to the Pacific Stars and Stripes.

Kimpo airbase, where Miss Anderson landed, had been bombed a few days prior to her arrival.

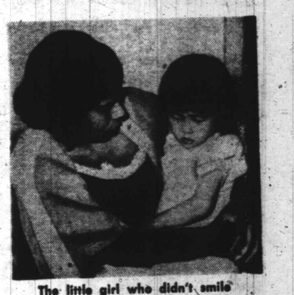
The year's heaviest fighting was still raging at the front as we talked.

Franz Rupp, pianist for Miss Anderson brightened up our talks with a report on the piano that has been set up for him to use.

"Why I put my hand upon it to brush off the dust," he laughed "and the whole keyboard fell upon the floor."

Miss Anderson seemed unconcerned about the possibility of not having very good piano-backing for her Korean appearance: "I'll forget about the piano, the pitch and just close my eyes and pray and sing." She laughed. I laughed.

Even the little Korean orphans sensing that something humorous was in the offing, laughed. All but one. She stood there in the midst of our merry-making as if she were in deep mourning.



The little girl who didn't smile

Miss Anderson picked her up in her arms, played with her in a manner that would excite any ordinary child into at least a chuckle. But not a giggle.

Perhaps there was not even a faint titter because this was no ordinary child. She was picked up from a garbage can after the June '51 push, where she had been left to die.

She knew well how to cry but there has never been much use for laughter. So, perhaps, she had never learned how to smile, or rejoice. I am sure the child had not been embraced enough to recognized affection when it was offered.

Miss Anderson stated that she had spent sometime in Pusan and that she visited hospitals near here and a hospital ship in Ichon. She would return to fill a few stateside appearances before she started a Caribbean tour this fall.

What did she think of Korea?

"Well, there are always somethings not quite like you expected," she stated, "but on a whole I have had a very pleasant trip. The people have given me one of the best times I have ever had. I enjoy singing for the soldiers."

Judging from the reception that she received at her performance Sunday night, the men enjoyed hearing her. She sang five encores and answered many more curtain calls. Sensing what her audience wanted she finally announced, "My next number will be 'Ave Maria.' "

For several minutes the building rocked with applause. As the applause died away she lifted her voice in song.

At the end of the concert one soldier paid her one of the highest GI compliments: "That woman's sure got something."

He Built A $20,000 Home

(Continued From Page 1)

I was confused between a hip, flat or "A" shaped roof. I finally built the "A" type roof.

The roof finished, I began my interior construction. I must confess that although I labored endlessly in pulling nails, I saved about 60 per cent of the cost by using used lumber for joists, subflooring and studding.

The cost of used materials is only about forty per cent of the cost of new material.

I picked used lumber carefully and slowly, getting what I wanted in sizes to avoid waste.

Most builders tell me that this was not only a tremendous saving in dollars and cents, but compared with green type of new stuff on the markets nowadays, I have a stronger building.

For floor joists I used 2 x 10's and for my sub floors I used any type of used flooring I could find. This was nailed at a 45 degree angle to the joists.

Frankly, some of this flooring has not as yet been covered with new flooring because of the cost, but I am living in and enjoying the house.

It has been in my future planning to have hard oak floors throughout. On the upper floor of the house we still have this flooring covered with lineoleum and it is as comfortable as any place I have ever lived. The point is that my project was a pay-as-you-go deal.

There is an old axiom "seek and you shall find" and this proved very true in my desire to construct a stairs from the first floor to the second floor.

A lumber mill gave a price of material for the stairs of $397. I must tell you that I have my stairs at a cost of $10.00 and a little labor to cut them to size.

The stairs I found in a dwelling which was being torn down to make space for parking facilities. The wrecking company was happy to sell the old set of stairs to me for $10.

All labor used on the job was myself and a helper to whom I paid one dollar per hour. During the entire project he worked a total of 681 hours.

No other labor was secured.

No help came from the neighbors for they thought my entire project was a joke. No one offered me help, and I was almost ashamed to ask anyone.

The house has eight rooms and two baths, one on each floor; a complete modern kitchen with automatic appliances.

There is a dining room, a living room, a recreation room and four bedrooms. The attic is as yet unfinished.

The exterior has 5,000 square feet of lawn, a circular driveway around the house, a 900-foot play area which has a 16-foot slide, a sand box, swings and a merry-go-round.

The cost for the entire project was a little less than $9,000. The present valuation is $20,000. I am a little bit hesitant about discussing costs because last year a special agent of the Internal Revenue called me in for questioning about the house.

He was interested in the cost until I established the fact that he too could own such a home if he set out to build it as I had, putting of course his blood, sweat and tears into it.