

STUNNING BLACK EVENING GOWN BY WORTH IS OF SOFT SOIREE SILK WITH LACE AND JET

Grecian Lines and Skillful Cut Are Features—Glint and Gleam of Metal Laces Are Found in Boudoir Negligee. Lovely Morning Mantle Is of Chiffon and Silver Lace.



WORTH has been turning out some stunning black evening gowns this season and one of them is a masterpiece of line, with soft black soiree silk heavily weighted by jetted lace and ropes of jet. The bodice, made of a straight strip of Venice point, is supported by strings of jet over the shoulders and there is no attempt at defining the curve of the waistline. Like many of the Worth models, this has long, clinging Grecian lines. Like all Worth models, it is exquisitely made, a skillful cut producing the fine lines with least possible sewing, and that sewing of course done with silk thread to the last detail. Because of the wonderful lines and the exquisite finish of Worth costumes, this couturier is popular with women of high distinction.

above the lace mantle flows loosely from the shoulder to ankle at the back. With such a negligee mildly abrades her smart buttoned walking boot and dons pretty mules of silver cloth. Figured satin is a feature of this Summer's styles in waists. This dainty blouse of Paisley figured satin combined with white Georgette is just the right weight and cut to make it a prime favorite for Summer wear, especially while walking on the boardwalk. The skirt is of Khaki-Kool, with broad stripes of colored plaid. Novel shirred pockets add to the attractiveness and are quite convenient for the outdoor girl who is summing at one of the resorts and who does not care to be encumbered with the conventional bag.

Even Negligee is Loaded With Metal Lace. The glint and gleam of metal laces are found in boudoir as well as in ballroom. A lovely morning mantle of chiffon and silver lace trails downward toward the back, reaching quite to the hem of the tucked chiffon skirt. The negligee falls in straight lines from the shoulder, but a knotted girdle of silver cord draws in the soft chignon slip at the waistline, giving slight definition to the figure, and

AUCTION BRIDGE BY ANNIE BLANCHE SHELBY.

HAVING discussed at greater or less length second hand play as applying chiefly to the eldest hand, though in some instances applying to both adversaries, I will now take up briefly a few cases which apply exclusively to the player sitting at dummy's left, otherwise known as pone. In this position we reckon as sequence cards not simply the cards in sequence held by us, but such in dummy's hand as form a sequence with ours, and play accordingly. For instance: We hold ace, queen, etc., of a suit to which dummy, holding king, leads low. As our ace, queen are in sequence with dummy's king, we play queen. So, also, to low card lead from dummy of a suit of which he holds queen, we, with king, jack, etc., play jack, the lowest of the sequence. At a declared trump we play king from king and others when dummy

leads with a low card, holding the ace. More than ever should we observe this play if both our hands are long in the suit and there is a good chance it will not go a second round. The same principle applies when we hold queen and others of a suit to which dummy with both ace and king, lead low. A no trump unless our own or partner's suit be established. It is generally well to hold up the queen, so long as it is safe. We hold trumps to bid off in the suit led, one an honor (not the ace), we generally play low, save when we know the higher card will win, as when we hold king and one other and dummy the ace. While we should usually cover an honor with a higher honor (not the ace), when we have the ace and one other, it is useless to do so at a no trump declaration when dummy leads queen from ace, jack, ten, etc. In such case it is better rather to hold off in the hope the declarer has ace and one other only of the suit, in which event our king will be in command for the third round. When we are longer than dummy in the suit he leads, holding off often gives us an added trick, as the declarer has eventually to lead up to, rather than through, us. Therefore, when we hold king and two low of the suit to which dummy leads a singleton queen, jack, or ten, or when we hold king and three low, of a suit to which he leads queen, jack, or ten, holding two cards only of the suit, it is better to hold off the king, and retain the control. In neither case can dummy lead through a sufficient number of times to capture our king.

Third Hand Play by the Adversaries. The old rules "second hand low," and "third hand high," which obtained in whist, but which even in whist were subject to more or less important modifications, especially after the advent of "American leads," in bridge and auction are practically dead letter laws. This is not saying that there are not cases where the rules should be strictly observed, but to imagine that the play either of second or third hand can be summarized by the formula of so simple and primitive a rule, one the observance of which calls for no skill and is utterly void of the finer and more scientific features of play, is not only erroneous but to the skilled player too absurd to admit of discussion.

The exposed hand in auction naturally has an important bearing upon the play of the adversaries throughout, whatever position they may occupy with regard to this hand—that is, whether they be leaders, second or third hand player. Third hand play to the lead of a small card is subject to a two-fold consideration: The desire, first, to take the trick; falling this, to force a higher adverse card and thus work to the earlier promotion of the remaining cards of the suit in our own or our partner's hand. Therefore, to the lead of a small card, as third player, we play the highest card of the suit we hold, unless such card is lower than the card led, or the lowest of the sequence, or unless our highest card is in sequence with one or more other cards, when, in the first two cases, we play the lowest card we hold. In the other, the lowest of the sequence. It is perhaps needless to state that this rule applies in its entirety to third hand when he plays after the dummy. When we play before the dummy we play simply such card as will hold the trick, or, failing this, compel as high a card as possible from the dummy. That is to say, from a holding of king, ten, etc., the player, after the lead, if dummy holds nothing higher than ten, would be puerile and a willful waste of strength. So, also, would be the play of our highest card, the king, not having so played as to compel it, when dummy is void of the suit led.

As has been explained under second hand, when we sit at dummy's left, we include as sequence cards all such cards in dummy's hand as form a sequence with those held by us, and play accordingly. To the lead, therefore, of a low card of a suit to which dummy, holding jack, etc., plays low, we, with queen, nine, play nine. Dummy's jack being in sequence with our queen, ten and nine, the nine will hold the trick or compel the king or ace. The play of the lowest of cards in sequence should be faithfully observed, as it is one of the most fruitful means of conveying inferences, the one partner to the other. In other words, it is one of their surest means of defense against the declarer who has the advantage not only of knowing but of playing his partner's hand. In view of its manifold advantages it is surprising how few, comparatively even among players who are rated as above the average, observe the play, or are apparently conscious of its value. It is a lamentable fact that the greater number of players play their own hand alone, quite regardless of, or oblivious to, the fact that they have a partner who is as much interested in the venture and its successful outcome as themselves. Instead of the use of certain conventional methods enabling the partner to infer as to their holding and thus make the same as simple as possible for him, at the same time, it enables him to work for the best combined interests, their aim rather seems to be to make it as difficult as possible to keep him guessing. Even where it seems important to deceive the declarer, it should never be resorted to at the risk of deceiving the partner. This cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Take the following, illustrative of the value of the play of the lowest of cards in sequence: We lead a low card; dummy plays low; third hand (our partner) holding queen, jack, etc., plays jack, the lowest of the sequence cards; declarer wins with ace. We can infer to a certainty that queen is with our partner, otherwise declarer would have taken jack with queen. Ace, ten, being with us, we therefore know that our suit is established. Another low card from us brings down our partner's queen, we recover the lead with the ten, and if it be a no-trump declaration, bring in the suit. Had partner, on the contrary, played queen rather than jack to the first round we would naturally assume the jack to be with the declarer. While in this particular instance the true situation would sooner or later reveal itself, it can save under unusual conditions, our suit doubtless would eventually be brought in, we would nevertheless have had wrong inferences and perhaps worst of all, have lost confidence in our partner and his ability to play in harmony with us and thus make the most of the combined hands.

Third player should take no fessness in his partner's suit, but religiously play his highest card (second player not having played a higher one than he holds) and return the next highest, leaving fessness to the partner. In other words, we should take no liberties in our partner's suit, but, on the contrary, aid him to the best of our ability in his efforts at establishment. Take the following: Partner leads a small card; second plays low; we, with ace, queen, etc., or king, jack, etc., in each case, play jack, etc., card heading the suit. To be sure, should the intermediate card in either case appear with dummy, we play it, but in conformity with the principle already explained of playing the lowest of a sequence. Such play would not be a fessness.

Finesse is the effort to take a trick with a card lower than our highest and not in sequence with it. A play, therefore, constitutes a finesse only when the location of a card or cards intermediate between the one played and one or more higher ones held by us, is unknown. Note the distinction. When partner's lead is a strengthening lead, we should use our judgment in regard to finesse, basing our play to a greater or less degree upon what dummy holds of the suit, what we hold, and our certain knowledge of the higher cards of the suit held by the declarer. Especially at no trumps, and more than ever when the lead is to our long suit, which has been indicated by a bid or perhaps a discard, it is usually better to pass the card and force a higher one from the declarer. Particu-

GROUP PORTRAITS OF WOMEN WHO HAVE WON PLACES OF PROMINENCE IN NEWS

New York Society Woman Active in War Relief Work—Texas Congressman's Daughter Is Washington Beauty. Lady Paget Devotes Time to Nursing Wounded Soldiers in England.



Ethel Harriman



Mildred Hardy



Lady Victor Paget



Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell



Mrs. Adrian Iselin

MRS. ADRIAN ISELIN is a well-known society woman of New York and Paris. She is deeply interested just now in charities connected with the war. Before her marriage she was Madeline L'Engle. Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell is one of the prettiest and most hospitable of the hostesses of New York society on the fashionable East Side. She has a lovely home, where she entertains frequently. She was Marian Crafts before her marriage. Mildred Hardy is the pretty daughter of Representative Rufus Hardy, of Texas. They have a beautiful home in fashionable Sixteenth street, Washington. Miss Lucille Miller, who is reputed to be the most beautiful girl in Montana, is wintering at Palm Beach. Society folks from all over the United States are gathering at Palm Beach, and one of the gayest seasons is expected.

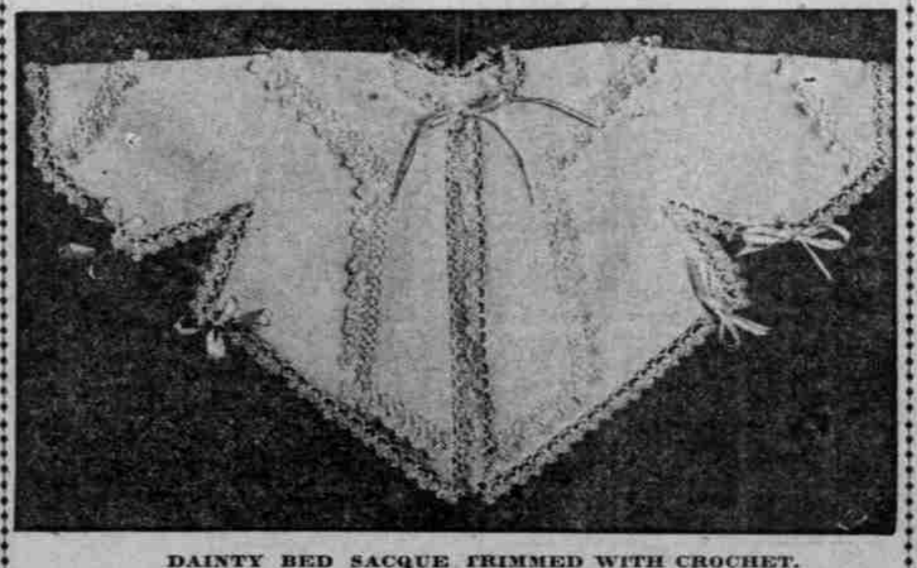
Ethel Harriman is the debutante daughter of Mr. J. Borden Harriman, well known in New York and Newport. Lady Victor Paget is giving her whole time to the care of the wounded in England. She is a member by marriage of the family which has so many connections in this country and is a conspicuous figure in London society.

lady should we do this if he holds a card or cards as must win in any event. A strengthening card is a card of high or medium value, as king, queen, jack, ten or nine, led in the hope of strengthening one's partner's hand; that is, of forcing higher adverse cards, and thus working to the establishment of the suit in the partner's hand. A strengthening lead may be made at any stage of the game. It is perhaps often-

est made, however, by the eldest hand when, having no particularly good suit of his own, or perhaps because he wishes his suit to be led through, he leads the highest card he holds of the suit; his partner has indicated by his bid. Unblocking tactics, which constitute one of the most fascinating, as well as important features of third hand play, will be taken up next Sunday.

PRETTY NIGHTINGALE USEFUL WHEN BREAKFASTING IN BED

Dainty Little, All-Wool Sacque Slips on Easily, and Protects Arms and Shoulders From Cold—Directions for Pattern Are Given.



DAINTY BED SACQUE TRIMMED WITH CROCHET.

FOR breakfast in bed on Winter mornings nothing is so convenient as a pretty sacque of light, all-wool fabric. The little sacque slips on easily and protects arms and shoulders; one does not have to climb out of bed to adjust it comfortably as one would a longer dressing-sacque or kimono. The picture shows the shape of the nightingale very clearly. The material is doubled over, the fold coming at the shoulder line, and front and back are exactly alike, except that at the front, the neck is rounded out a little and the fabric is slashed from neck to edge to make the front opening. Cut the pattern first from a newspaper, if you are not an expert at "cutting by eye." The ends of the sleeves will come at

the selvage of the material and the V-shaped slash which divides the sleeve from the sacque is two-thirds of the distance from center to selvage. This sacque, or nightingale, is made of white cashmere with a crocheted scallop edge with pink silk for edgetrimming. The cuffs and the collar and revers are separate pieces, also edged with crochet work and they add to the warmth of the sacque. The sleeves and sacque are tied together at the points with narrow pink ribbon, but a few stitches catch the material together at the point of the V between sleeve and sacque. These may be put in with pink sewing silk.

Tortoise Shell in Favor. Now that tortoise shell has once more come into public favor it is well to know a way in which to clean and polish it. When tortoise shell loses its luster from wear the polished surface may be restored to its original condition by carefully rubbing it with powdered rottenstone and oil. The rottenstone should be very carefully sifted through the finest muslin. When all scratches on the surface of the tortoise shell are thus removed a brilliant polish may be given it by applying friction with a piece of soft leather to which some jeweler's rouge has been applied.

Texas Grew Under Six Flags.

New York Telegram. Six flags have floated over Texas, including the banners of three foreign powers—France, Spain and Mexico. First came the French flag, which was carried down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico by the intrepid La Salle, following this was the Spanish emblem, first thrown to the breeze under the direction of the Franciscan priests; then came in succession the American flag and the Lone Star emblem of the Republic of Texas. The Stars and Stripes followed the Lone Star, but was supplanted for a time by the stars and bars of the Confederacy. In the struggle for ascendancy among these various groups much blood has been spilled and countless tragedies have taken their places on the pages of history. The history of the Republic of Texas is one of the most unique examples of national sovereignty that the world has ever seen. A province of 30,000 people won independence from a Nation of several millions. But these 30,000 were generally men of sturdy Anglo-American stock. A few years later these same fearless and independent Texans voluntarily gave up their sovereignty to become one of the galaxy of stars under the banner of the United States.

The Railroad Station.

Just a very common thing—Shouts and whistles, bells that ring, Just a platform and the rain And a slowly-moving train: Just a woman dressed in black Standing by the station track, Gazing with her eyes profound At the train gone outward bound; And her being done, not say Who it was that goes away, One who made her smiles stir, Or a guest who wearied her. —Alice Duer Miller, in the New Republic.

Touches of Embroidery Given.

Touches of embroidery or soutache are used to relieve the severity of walking suits.

Knocks Obstinate Coughs in a Hurry

A Simple Home-Made Remedy that Gets at the Cause. Thousands of people normally healthy in every other respect, are annoyed with a persistent hanging-on bronchial cough year after year, disturbing their sleep and making life disagreeable. It's so needless—there's an old home-made remedy that will end such a cough easily and quickly. Get from any druggist "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" (50 cents worth), pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Begin taking it at once, gradually but surely you will notice the phlegm thin out and the cough disappear altogether, thus ending a cough that you never thought would end. It also promptly loosens a dry or tight cough, stops the troublesome throat tickle, soothes the irritated membranes that line the throat and bronchial tubes, and relief comes almost immediately. A day's use will usually break up an ordinary throat or chest cold, and for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and bronchial asthma there is nothing better. It tastes pleasant and keeps perfectly. Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, combined with glycerol and is used by millions of people every year for throat and chest colds with splendid results. To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.