

CHARMING HAT OF GOLDEN-HUED STRAW CONSPICUOUS AMONG STYLES FOR SPRING

Decorations of Pleasing Creation Carry Out Color Scheme; Four Pins Thrust Through Flaming Ribbon Provide Entirely New Effect; Velvet of Parma Violet Shade Forms Unusual Trimming for Leghorn of New Model.



Pictureque Southland Shape in Leghorn

ALL is not gold that glitters, though this new Spring hat comes near to being so. It is made of gold-colored lacquer straw and gold-colored grosgrain ribbon with four pins of dull gold and flame enamel poised at daring angles. The extremely wide ribbon is set upright around the crown, rising an inch above it, and is held to the brim by a strand or two of the lacquer straw. The four pins are thrust through the ribbon, two at each side of the hat, in an entirely new effect. Nowadays one wears a straw hat or not as one chooses to indicate that Spring is nigh. The style of the hat is the thing, not its material. Obviously new and Spring-like in style is this slant-brimmed round hat, which would be a perfect imitation of a uniform cap if the brim slanted in front only and not all the way around. The crown is made of overlapping strips of gray moire ribbon, the brim and trimming band of navy blue satin. A Chinese bead or two swing from gray chenille cords across the crown. Velvet is an unusual trimming for a Leghorn, but the effect is decidedly smart when the Leghorn is of the flexible, natural colored type, and the velvet in Parma violet shade—like this hat for southland wear. A binding of the violet velvet finished the wide, slightly drooping brim and an upright fold of velvet weights down the brim from its upper edge. Another fold of velvet, with a flat bow at one side, locates the exact height of the crown.

Spring Hat Need Not Necessarily Be Straw

them in ruffing, thus insuring tricks which otherwise your side would be unable to make? Unless you have this ability your trumps will simply be "a drug on the market" and fall to your partner's lead. To be sure, the more trumps you hold, the fewer, of necessity, the adversaries will hold, and while this is a consideration not to be ignored, it in no sense justifies a raise not warranted by the considerations above mentioned. In spite of these plainly stated and common-sense rules, as above stated, some players are so obsessed with their own egotism and the soundness of their individual judgment that they are constantly ignoring them. Especially is this so if the suit happens to insure a high honor score. A certain class of players invariably bid under such conditions, though the rest of the hand be an absolute blank. They apparently overlook the important fact that one under-trick will appreciably minimize the value of their honors, and that two such tricks will more than offset the highest honor score which a declared trump can possibly insure, or 90.

Chance Upsets Rules. If by some happy chance such players find their partners with good side-suit strength they at times come off with flying colors. This is one of the most regrettable features of the entire proceeding, as they become impressed more than ever with the superiority of their judgment over book rules and conventions and continue to employ their happy-go-lucky methods at any and all times, regardless of the fact that absolute failure is more often than not the direct result, and that such bidding militates against the high character of the game. The following hand serves as a good illustration of this point:

♠ A 7 4 3 2	♥ A 9	♦ K Q 9 6 2	♣ 6
♠ 10 8 5 4 3	♥ K 8 6 5	♦ A 2	♣ A 3
♠ Q 10	♥ 8 5 4	♦ J 7 4	♣ A K J 10 9
♠ 8 5 4	♥ 7 4	♦ A K J 10 9	♣ 8 5 4

Z, the dealer, was fully aware that he should not bid a suit on trumps alone, yet an \$11-point honor score was too alluring to withstand, so he bid "one spade." A would have been glad to bid no trumps, but, being without protection in spades, was unable to do so, and so called "two diamonds." Y's hand is hopelessly weak. She holds nothing but her five spades. She lacks even the ability to ruff a suit until the third round. Absolute silence is unquestionably her policy, but the fact that she holds five of the suit her partner has bid, spades, is apparently too much for her and she calls "two spades."

Honor Score Is Urged. R, as well as A, would like to have bid no trumps, but is deterred by the fact that she has no protection in the adverse suit, spades. She would have

no object in shifting to clubs, a suit of no higher value than diamonds (which her partner has bid), and, besides, there is no assurance that her partner could help her at clubs, while she has five and one small of her partner's suit. She, therefore, goes to "three diamonds."

Z, encouraged by his partner's raise, and still obsessed by the fact that he will score \$11 points for honors, goes to "three spades." If he counts all his spades as tricks (and there is no assurance that one of them may not fall to the queen) he has only five winning tricks in his hand; therefore, eight losing ones. In the face of this he wildly contracts to take nine tricks, evidently depending upon his partner for nearly half, or four of them. Unquestionably he should have left the case for his partner to decide, who, knowing her own strength, or lack of strength, as the case may be, and at least the minimum strength the original bid was supposed to indicate, was decidedly in much better position to do so. Had Z done this Y would have passed, as she should have done in the first instance, and the hand would have been played at "three diamonds." A and B would have scored a little slam, this, with 14 for honors, and 125, the recognized value of a game, giving them a total of 211.

While this, to be sure, would have been somewhat disconcerting to Z and Y, it would have been far better for them than what in reality did happen. When Z said "three spades" A doubled. He counted that each of his two aces would take a trick; also that he would take at least one trick in diamonds. His partner had given him a raise, and if she could win two tricks, which was not unreasonable to suppose, the success of the double was assured. The three players pass and the hand is played at "three spades," doubled. Z and Y make the only tricks their hands assured, their five trumps, and A and B score 400 points, less the fatuous and unduly valued honor score, \$11; in all, 319. Had Z been discreet in the first place and passed A would have called "no trumps," at which bid the hand would have been played. Y would have led her fourth best spade and she and her partner would have made five spade tricks before A could have gotten in. A and B, therefore, would have scored simply 20 for tricks and \$9 for honors, or 50. This, in comparison with 319, what they in reality did make, all because of their adversaries' wantonly lack of judgment, would have been a mere bagatelle.

Decorative Possibilities of Linoleum Great.

Living-Rooms and Halls May Be Made Wonderfully Attractive by Use of Material Now Beginning to Win Deserved Recognition.

I wish the dining-room had a hardwood floor and paneling and a dome chandelier like those smart dining-rooms in city apartments," sighed the little woman who had moved out

Nemo

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into the suburbs and had selected a cozy old-fashioned house because of its pleasant garden and grounds.

Her husband regarded the square, spacious dining-room, papered from floor to ceiling in nondescript light tan and with bare board floor evidently intended to be hidden under carpet.

What, with war taxes and war prices and other perplexities of wartime, it was impossible, he admitted, to put paneling and hardwood flooring in that dining-room—to say nothing of a more or less expensive glass dome chandelier.

"But we at least can repair," he decided, "and I'll paint the floor so our blue dining-room rug will have a proper background, and the wall—"

But the little woman still was dreaming of hardwood and paneling. She set her wits to work, and this is what she achieved: Over the bare floor was put one of the new linoleums in hardwood pattern and the linoleum was carefully fitted and matched on the wall—as far up as the plate rail, the latter being set in

place and painted to match the wood-work of the room, a dark mission oak. Above the plate rail the wall was papered with soft blue cartridge paper to match the blue rug.

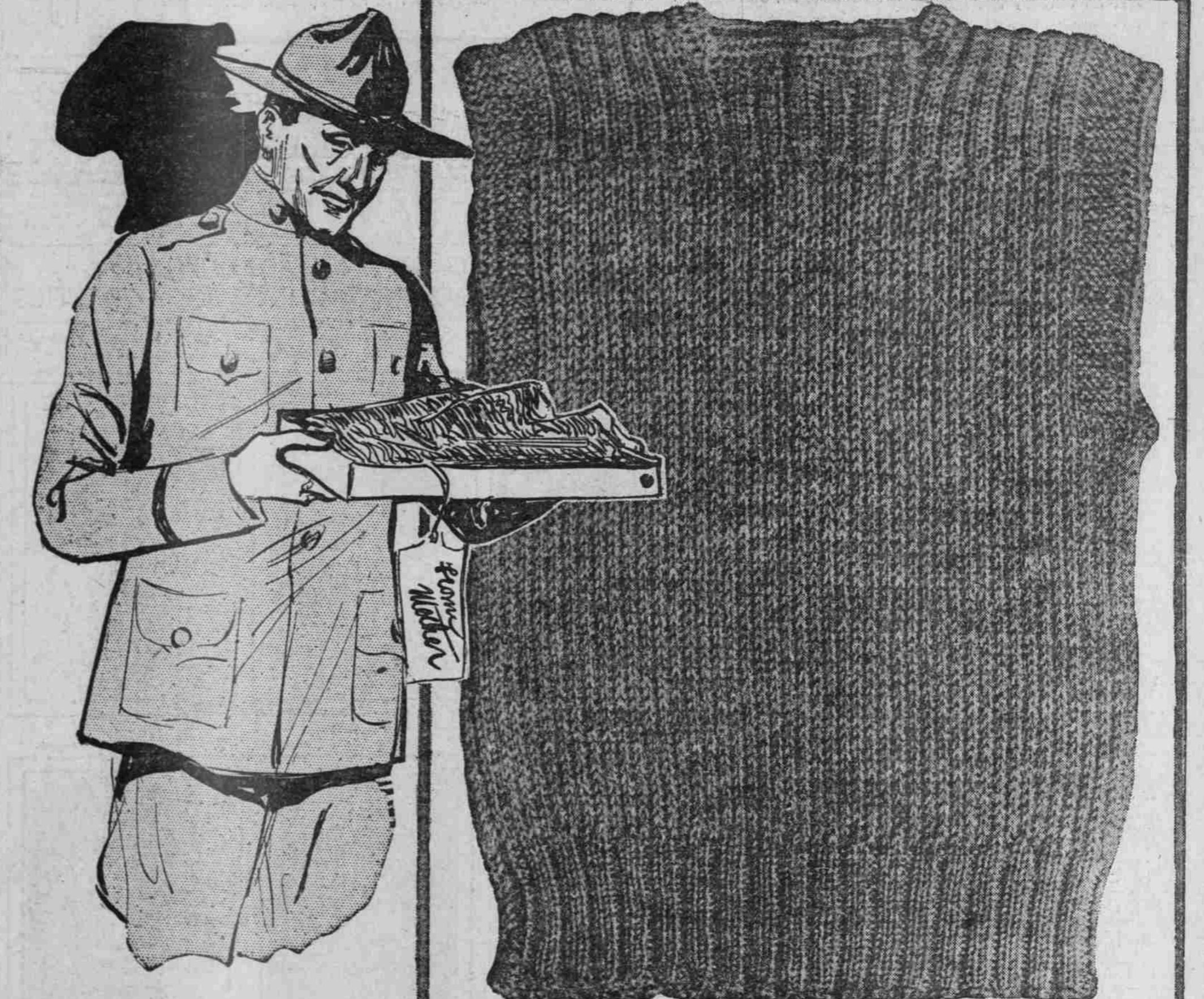
Unless you could see that dining-room with your own eyes, you could scarcely imagine how very good and entirely satisfactory was the finished effect.

Most people think of linoleum as something in green and tan or blue squares, for kitchen or bathroom. The possibilities of the hardwood patterns for living-rooms and halls are only beginning to be appreciated.

As for what the little woman did to that old-fashioned chandelier—well that is another story which you will hear some other time.

Assuming that the great war will come to an end this Winter, its total cost is figured at \$145,000,000,000, of which Germany and Britain each would bear \$30,000,000,000, France \$25,000,000,000, Austria \$15,000,000,000 and the United States \$20,000,000,000.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FANCY NEEDLEWORK



THERE is a training camp near Chicago where 250 mechanics and engineers are quartered. Among these men there are only four sweaters. There is another training camp, not far away, where the men were ordered on a hike one cold day recently. Out of the company of 250 men a Lieutenant and 50 men came back to barracks with their ears frozen. Both these stories are true. What are you doing to prevent such incredible negligence being shown our men? Are you knitting? The Red Cross gives the clearest explanations of how best to make the things that should be supplied. Below are the Red Cross instructions for the new sweater and the trench cap: Use khaki-colored or dark gray yarn for soldiers and marines; dark gray for sailors. Use No. 5 needles for sweater; No. 3 needles for trench cap. Directions for sleeveless jackets:

One-half pound of yarn. Cast on 90 stitches. Knit two, purl two for four inches, and then add one stitch after every fifth stitch until there are 96 stitches. From this point knit every stitch on right side. On wrong side slip one, purl one, slip one, purl one, all the way across. When sweater is 14 inches long bind on last four stitches on each side to reduce width at armhole. Then knit plain first and last six stitches on each row for border around armhole. When sweater is 21 inches long knit plain for two inches. Knit 32 stitches, bind off 24 for neck very loosely. Knit 32, knit back and forth on last 32 stitches, allowing six ribs for shoulder. Be sure to stop on inside caps. Break off thread and knit six ribs on other shoulder. Cast on 24 stitches on same needle and fasten the thread to thread of first shoulder. Continue plain knitting for two inches. Then make back

like front, casting on four stitches on each side at end of armhole. Knit two, purl two for four inches, and then add one stitch after every fifth stitch, reducing number of stitches to original eight. Knit two, purl two for four inches. Sew up sides to point where notch for arm hole begins. Finish neck with single crochet and buttonhole arm hole for two inches from each side of seam, or finish entire arm hole with one row of single crochet. Directions for trench cap. Cast on loosely on three needles 112 stitches, 40-35-35. Knit two, purl two for six inches, knit one round plain. Knit two stitches together, knit eleven, knit two stitches together, knit eleven. Repeat to end of round. Knit four rounds plain. Then knit two stitches together, knit nine, knit two together, knit one. Repeat to end of

round. Knit four rows plain. Continue in this way, moving on every fifth round and reducing number of stitches between narrowing stitches by two (as seven, five, three, etc.) until you have twenty-eight stitches left on needles. Divide on two needles, having fourteen on one needle and fourteen on the other. Break off wool thread length and use darning needle. Holding the knitting needles together with "front" needle next to you, wool at right end of "back" needle, you are now ready to finish the cap. With wool always under knitting needle and at right of darning needle, slip darning needle through the first front stitch in the position of knitting and slip stitch off the knitting needle. Slip darning needle through second front stitch in the position of purling and leave stitch on the knitting needle.

making a prepared stitch. Draw wool close as in knitting. Slip darning needle through first back stitch as in purling and slip stitch off knitting needle. Slip darning needle through second back stitch, as in knitting, and leave stitch on knitting needle as a prepared stitch. Now slip darning needle through second front stitch in position of knitting and slip stitch off knitting needle. Slip darning needle through third front stitch in position of purling to prepare. Purl second back stitch, slip it off knitting needle and knit third back stitch to prepare. Continue until all stitches are slipped off and then weave thread lengthwise through the cap for four inches. Also thread the length of wool at beginning of cap and weave it lengthwise. This cap may be drawn over the ears or roll back, covering only top of the head.

AUCTION BRIDGE

BY ANNIE BLANCHIE SHELLEY

AS, owing to a typographical error, the letter I published last week from Mr. Work relative to his efforts regarding auction, in the interest of the Red Cross, was transposed, and my readers thereby may have failed to grasp its full significance. I give it again today. I particularly wish, not only the auction players of the community, but the public generally, to know of the remarkable success which is attending Mr. Work's efforts, that they may be brought to realize that auction, as all things else, can well subserve the interests which at the present time are each and every individual's chief consideration. Mr. Work, be it understood, is devoting his time and talents and energies to this work without the slightest remuneration, he even paying the expenses of his trip, and all expenses incident thereto, out of his own pocket. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1917.—Dear Miss Shelley: I have definitely decided not to visit the Coast. My scheme has been successful here that it would be a crime for me to neglect the requests to return here, where a material fund is assured, and to take chances going anywhere else. I will, therefore, after three months in the Middle West and one in the South, return here for April, as I am assured approximately 15 classes during April, in this city and New York at \$500 per class. So far I have been most successful. Last night was the best I have had yet, at the Mercantile Club of this city raising a fund of \$2000 while playing the Red Cross Hands. My total, to date, exceeds \$1000. The Hands have proved very interesting and popular. If you think you could get a tournament of any size together to play them, I can arrange to send you a copy of the Hands. I presume you will have no difficulty in getting duplicate boards from some of the whist clubs. Yours very sincerely, MILTON C. WORK.

whose respect for their own opinion is so far in excess of their respect for the authorities that even these rules are at times broken, generally, I am happy to say, with results disastrous to themselves, the players so bidding. This, however, is not the particular point it is my intention today to consider, but that other and well-known rule, never to make a first-round bid on trump strength alone, and its collateral, never to raise your partner's bid on trump strength alone. These rules are given variously by different authors, but in each case the sum and substance is identical the same. Work gives it as follows: "A first-round bid calls for five or more cards in the suit, with ace or king and one other honor in the suit, plus another suit, long or short, headed by ace, or king, queen." Miss Irwin states it thus: "A first-round bid requires five or more cards in the suit, with ace or king at the top, and at least one other quick trick in the hand." The only time perhaps when outside strength is not an absolute requirement to a first-round bid (and even this is not sanctioned by all authorities) is when the suit contains eight or more cards, with, of course, the required high card at the top, and there is shortness in some other suit. This latter stipulation seems almost superfluous, as with a holding of eight or more in one suit, one or more of the remaining suits are necessarily short. Still, strictly speaking, it refers to a blank suit or a singleton, and means the ability, therefore, to trump on the first or second round of a suit. Trumps Alone Dangerous. The rule with regard to the partner's raise is equally direct and absolute, if anything more so. It may be stated as follows: "Never raise your partner's suit bid on trump strength alone, and even this is essential to the raise, say, at least two—this insuring the majority to the side—you must have one or more tricks in one or more side suits, or you must have the ability to ruff a suit in order to justify the raise. Ruffing, as in the case previously explained, applies to the first or second round of the suit. Lacking these qualifications you should never raise, no matter how many trumps your hand may include. If you give the subject a moment's thought, of what possible use would four or more trumps be to you if you could not use