

## SPRING FROCKS PROMISE TO BE MADE IN SIMPLE LINES AND WITH FEW TRIMMINGS

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Fashion Hints at Foulard Season

Straight Lines and Directoire



Spring Promises Many Little Frocks Like This

HERE are the simple lines, the almost plain bodies, the soft drapery of skirt and the novel sleeve effect that typify the "little silk frock" of Spring. This dainty model is made of gray tulle silk and a georgette in self-tone. The square neck and perfectly plain, fasten-in-back bodice, with its rather elaborate and individual sleeves is exceedingly smart and up to the moment. A few silk buttons on collar and sleeve and a bit of metal embroidery on the tunic

drapery seem quite sufficient trimming. Foulards are going to be in great favor and most women will feel delight in this, since no other summer silk has the combined dressy and practical features of the excellent foulard. A new 1918 foulard pattern, with conventional flowers imposed on a novelty stripe design, is shown in this practical and pretty frock for afternoon wear. The simple bodice, long sleeve and simple but graceful skirt drapery are in accord with the present ideals of dress.

## AUCTION BRIDGE

By ANNIE BLANCHE SHELBY

CONFORMABLY to my statement of last Sunday, I begin my discussion today with a description of duplicate auction when several tables are engaged in play. A number of forms apply in such cases, but the simplest and perhaps the most popular form is what is known as "progressive duplicate." This is also spoken of as "compass auction." It is from the fact that the several players sit with their backs to the different points of the compass and are known as North and South and East and West players, respectively.

T. Mitchell, of Chicago, one of the bright and shining lights of the whist firmament of a few years ago, and the leader of the duplicate whist movement in America. The system was introduced by him into the Chicago Whist Club, and at once sprang into universal favor. It was later adopted by the American Whist League and became a feature of its annual congresses.

According to this system the players, as already explained, range themselves as North and South and East and West players, respectively, and all the North and South players play the same hands throughout; likewise the East and West

according to whether an odd or an even number of tables be engaged in play. If an even number, the players otherwise at the conclusion of one-half the circuit would strike the same hands they have already played. If an odd number, the first side first when an odd number is engaged.

As a table completes its quota of trays, scores are recorded in the usual manner, save that there is no rubber bonus, but in lieu thereof a bonus of 125 points to the side winning game without the aid of a previous score. Each side then computes totals and the smaller total is deducted from the higher. The pair having the higher score are "plus" the difference so obtained; the pair having the lower score, "minus" this amount. Previous to this subtraction, however, each score must be examined by the opposing side, and, if approved, initialed. When this has been done, even though it be later discovered an error has been made, it must not be rectified save with the consent of both pairs at the table.

When this process has been completed at all tables, the East and West players at each table move to the next higher numbered table, as from 1 to 2, 2 to 3, etc., while the trays are moved in the opposite direction, or to the next lower numbered table, as from 3 to 2, 2 to 1, and so forth. The players at the lowest numbered table move to table No. 1, while the trays at table 1 are moved to the lowest numbered table. When the next set of trays is played, and scores recorded and checked as before, the next progression takes place, and the process is repeated until a complete round of the tables has been made, when it will be found that all the deals have been played, and that the North and South players throughout have played the same hands; likewise the East and West players throughout.

Averages are obtained by adding the entire North and South and East and West scores separately, and dividing each total by the number of tables engaged. As is seen, each side has its own average. All players in excess of this average are so much plus; those who fall short, so much "minus." The North and South pair having the largest net "plus" are the winners of the side, ditto, the East and West pair having the largest net "plus."

When there is an even number of tables engaged in play the total number of hands is divided into two equal parts and one-half the number finished before the other half is started. When the east and west players get half way around in the progression they remain for another hand, or set of hands, as the case may be, at the table at which they find themselves, and then pass on to the next table. This makes them finish the first half with one table yet to play.

When the second half of the game begins the east and west players move back to the table next following the one at which they played the double set and proceed as before. When they get half way around the second time they find themselves at the table at which they did not play at all the first time, and as that is where they now play a double set of hands before passing to the next table, when they get around the second time they have played an equal number of hands at each table. Scores are computed as above explained.

In "team auction," a very popular form at tournaments, in which teams of four, eight and at times larger numbers, usually a representation of different clubs take part, the schedule is such that every member of a team plays with every other player an equal number of times.

As is quite generally known, the Knickerbocker Whist Club of New York features duplicate game and is known as "the Home of Duplicate Auction." It is there, the game is played in all its pristine vigor, and interesting hands kept and compared and discussed at future meetings for the benefit of all concerned. The Thursday evening meetings of the Knickerbocker Whist Club, throughout the season, or from October to May, are the mecca of all lovers of duplicate, not only of the immediate locality, but of players from all over the country whenever in position to take advantage of them.

The trays used at the beginning of the duplicate game were exceedingly primitive, but as the game grew in favor newer and better devices were constantly submitted, until finally the game of perfection was reached by Cassius M. Faine in the compact, attractive and durable trays which bear his name. There is nothing better on the market today.

What is known as "progressive auction," the bete noir of the real auction player, but nevertheless a good form where mixed players, players of varying shades and conditions, as are usually found at social gatherings, are engaged, is played in a variety of ways, one way being as follows:

A uniform number of deals, depending upon the number of tables taking part, is played at each table. Scores are kept in the usual manner, save that no value attaches to games or rubbers. At the completion of the deals the pair at each table whose score below the line totals the higher add 50 or 100 points, as has been previously agreed upon, to their total score and progress. At the table at which they now find themselves they change partners and continue as before. A really better form for gatherings of this nature is to allow each table to play for the rubber before any progression takes place. The first table to complete the rubber announces the fact by some preconcerted signal, perhaps the striking of a bell. When the signal is given, playing ceases at all tables, save those tables actually engaged in the play of a hand. (This does not refer to bidding.) The totals are then computed at each table, an extra 25 points being allowed for game. Winners progress as before.

Still another variation is for all tables to continue playing until every table has completed a rubber. This gives an advantage to the quicker players, as they are allowed to score as many rubbers as they are able to play. They also score 125 for each game of an unfinished rubber and 125 for each successful hand of an unfinished game.

### Knitted Garments Needed Here Not Abroad.

Soldiers Always Need Socks, but Whistlers Are Used to Clean Boots.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—(Special).—In a recent letter from the front in France a young Lieutenant of aviation writes to his mother: "There are no socks, mittens and wristlets arriving every day. One of the boys, opening his belated Christmas package yesterday, exclaimed: 'Ye Gods! another pair of wristlets. Now I have something to clean my gun with.' If the dear ladies persist in sending us knitted things (of which we have already a surplus supply) let them send socks. Every chap needs socks, but wristlets are a drug on the market. They are being used to clean boots and gloves with."

In the face of the constant appeals for warm knitted garments from 1,000 of the camps in America, this overloading of the soldiers abroad with knitted wearables does seem a lamentable waste of energy and material. A New Jersey Red Cross headquarters was asked to supply wristlets to a New Jersey cantonment a few

## GOWNS FOR SPRING ARE CHARMING WITH APRON STRINGS OR SUGGESTION OF BUSTLE

Stunning Bridge Frocks Are Modeled on Loose Easy Lines and Made of Soft Materials—No Tight Fit and No Pronounced Flare; That Is the Dictum for Spring.



Apron Strings or Bustle Suggestion

New Chiffon Jumper and Tunic Effect



Stunning Bridge Frocks on New Loose Lines

THE looped-up drapery at the back may be meant to suggest wide apron strings for the panel apron at the front of the frock; and again it may be a modified bustle effect. Either way the lines are distinctly charming and simple and demure, as most frocks insist that their lines shall be just now. Pale gray taffeta silk is the frock material, with flowing sleeves of pale gray silk crepe. Touches of embroidery on the "apron" give the stamp of individuality.

Paris insists on loose, easy lines and

softly draped materials. No tight fit and no pronounced flare; that is the Paris dictum for Spring. Both of these smart afternoon costumes are of chiffon draped over satin foundations and both are trimmed with head embroidery. The sleeves of the darker frock are particularly interesting; the oblique bodice opening in the lighter model. One frock is of dark blue chiffon with self-tone embroidery; the other of bisque chiffon over black with blue, white and black beading.

In the cool, refined color harmony of

pearl gray and dark blue is this frock for afternoon reception wear. Chiffon and more chiffon, insists Paris, and in this instance the couturier has evolved a new way to add chiffon in a captivating jumper which starts out by being a shoulder scarf, but ends by attaching itself to a back panel of the chiffon bodice and thence continuing downward to make a looped-up flounce over the skirt. Like most of the Spring sleeves, these have loose and flowing lines.

no eggs or butter, is nevertheless tasty. It made a great hit when it was served at the recent "war dinner" of the Fifth Avenue Association.

The recipe is as follows: Two cups of brown sugar. Two cups of hot water. Two tablespoonsful of lard. One package of raisins. One teaspoonful of salt. One teaspoonful of ground cinnamon. One teaspoonful of ground cloves. Boil all ingredients for five minutes after they begin to bubble and when cold add the following:

Three cups of flour. One teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in one teaspoonful of hot water. Bake in two loaves for 45 minutes in a slow oven. This cake improves with delay to ripen for three or four days.

Some Witness.

St. Louis Republic. The prosecuting attorney had encountered a somewhat difficult witness. Finally he asked the man if he was acquainted with any of the men on the jury.

"Yes, sir," announced the witness, "more than half of them."

"Are you willing to swear that you

know more than half of them?" demanded the lawyer.

"Why if it comes to that, I'm willing to swear that I know more than all of them put together."

### For Skins Affected by Winds and Weather

This is the season when she who would have a spotless, lily-white, satiny complexion should turn her thoughts to mercurized wax, the firm friend of the winter girl. Nothing so effectively overcomes the despoiling effects of piercing winds and biting cold temperatures. The wax literally absorbs the chapped, reddened or constricted cuticle, bringing forth a brand new skin, clear, soft and girlishly beautiful. An ounce of mercurized wax, obtainable at any drugstore, applied nightly like cold cream, and washed off mornings, will gradually improve the worst complexion.

She who coddles herself all day in an overheated house and finds her skin flushed and flabby as a consequence, can quickly freshen up for the evening by just bathing her face in a lotion made by dissolving an ounce of powdered borax in a half pint which has been brought to a boil. She'll find this most refreshing. It smooths out wrinkles and draws in the saggy tissue.—Adv.