

LATEST SKIRT AND COAT COSTUME FOR AFTERNOON WEAR MARKED WITH SIMPLICITY

Vivid Hues in Combination With Rich Fabrics Produce a Distinctive and Arresting Costume—Bright Colors Give Way to Solid Blue in Compliance With War Conservation.



Cool as Breeze This Summer Frock.

Outdoor Frock That Couldn't Be Better.

DESPITE the extreme simplicity of line, there is exceeding smartness in this coat and skirt costume for a summer afternoon. The material is white georgette polka dotted with blue, each dot framed narrowly in darker blue. The straw hat is blue also, and an echoing touch of solid blue is shown in the stock of navy ribbon that passes under crisp turnovers of organza. Just a straight, belted, buttoned tunic and a straight pleated skirt, you see, but consider the distinction of the whole costume!

White silk mull run into the finest of hand-pin-tucks—no lace, no frills; not even a ribbon sash! but could anything be more enchanting or more delightfully cool for a midsummer afternoon? The sash is made of the mull tucked along both edges and is tied in a crisp bow at the back. These "made" sashes of the dress material are much smarter this season than sashes of the handsomest ribbon. Do not overlook the mauve flower caught against the bodice at one shoulder—it matches the flowers on her hat.

At a recent gathering of the fashionables of an out-of-town colony where tennis and athletic games for benefit of war sufferers are a constant occurrence, this attractive costume was worn by a young girl. The sport skirt is of soft, heavy white satin and the sleeveless sweater of cherry-colored silk jersey is worn over a blouse of sheer white organza. The graceful tam hat is cherry silk jersey, like the sweater, and both tam and sweater are embroidered in vari-colored silks. The vivid hues in combination with rich fabrics produce a distinctive and arresting costume.

Auction Bridge

By Annie Blanche Shelby.

SOME very good advice which it would be to the advantage of players generally to follow is contained in a recent article by a well-known Eastern auction authority. It starts with the statement that much of the bidding and other policies adopted by players at the auction table is more or less psychological, influenced as often by one's knowledge of certain characteristics of one's partner and the other players composing the table as by one's special holding. It is a well-known fact that players who are accustomed to each other's mode of bidding and play—who know the maximum strength a player feels he must have to make a bid, or a rebid, as the case may be, to give an assist, to double, to redouble, etc.—and, conversely, what he cannot hold when he takes refuge in a pass—can bid their hands much more confidently, and as a rule get much more out of them, than when they play as strangers.

To be sure, players who play according to a uniform system, basing their policies as to bidding, etc., upon certain prescribed holdings, have greatly the advantage over those who do not, a line of communication being thus established between the partners, the value of which cannot be overestimated. At the same time there is a human side to the game which has at times an important bearing upon one's policies and which should by no means be overlooked by one's partner.



Tart Sweaters are Cherry Colored.

marked that this knowledge is gained after the play of a comparatively few number of hands. With others they crop out more slowly, but nevertheless much generally may be acquired in this direction in a single sitting, which, at some future time, may stand one in good stead.

It out of the class of iron-clad, rule-beadled games. This is by no means asserting that in their inherent principles the two games are in the slightest degree similar. By their very nature this could not be so. The one is entirely a game of bluff; in the other, strictly scientific features predominate, and since, unlike poker, every hand must be played to a conclusion, a bluff which a player may have attempted, and up to a certain point perhaps has been apparently successful, is thereby nullified, and the player is met out to him the punishment he deserves.

Uniform System Important.
While, as is known, the knowledge and use of a uniform system of play, as recommended by teachers and all textbooks on the game, is of the greatest importance—indispensable, in fact, to one's success—adaptability also is one of the first requisites to the uniformly successful player. If, for instance, you play as partner with a player who has no knowledge of the rules, though he is a strong adversary, it would be folly to employ a system which would not enlighten your partner, but would give the adversary valuable hints which they could employ against you. In such a case a reversal of the rules—concealment—would be the only sane policy to adopt. You are reduced practically to playing your hand alone; in lieu of a partner and two adversaries, the normal condition, you play, so to speak, against three adversaries. Make yourself adaptable, therefore, and employ whatever method seems to promise the best results.

Characteristics to Be Studied.
From the beginning of the play study the other players' characteristics. Endeavor to ascertain whether your partner is a venturesome or a conservative bidder; whether or not he knows and applies the rules, or whether, knowing them, he plays in utter defiance of them. Know what the adversary is given to bluff in the hope perhaps to frighten you into some impossible contract; know, if this is so, when to leave him at his bluffing, and when alone may be the sufferer. Possess yourself as quickly and accurately as possible of inferences of this and kindred character and verify yourself accordingly in your calculations and play.

As declarer, note your partner's (the dummy) hand and the particular strength on which he raised your bid, or the lack of strength which, in his opinion, demanded a pass. If he has shifted the bid (in spite of it you going back to your own) study the conditions which he considered rendered this justifiable, if he has doubled or redoubled, note the particular strength on which this was done. Watch also the cards as they fall from the adversary's hand to find out what they had to justify a bid, a rebid, a raise, etc., in the event they have tried any of these measures.

An adversary, study not only the dummy hand with reference to the suggestions as given for declarer, but note also as to the proper inferences from the cards as played by the declarer, that you may gauge the particular strength on which his bid was made. Note carefully also the cards played by your partner and try to discover what he held to justify a bid, to rebid, to raise your bid, in case he adopted any of these policies.

If one follows this course intelligently and systematically it will not be long before he will be able to determine quite accurately the caliber of a player and the particular strength on which he makes a bid, rebid, gives a raise, doubles or redoubles, and so on. Also it will become easy to determine what he has not when he announces a pass. A player who has acquired the ability thus to gauge the caliber of the other players has fortified himself with a weapon of the greatest importance, one which is indisputably employed with effect on future occasions work materially to the combined good.

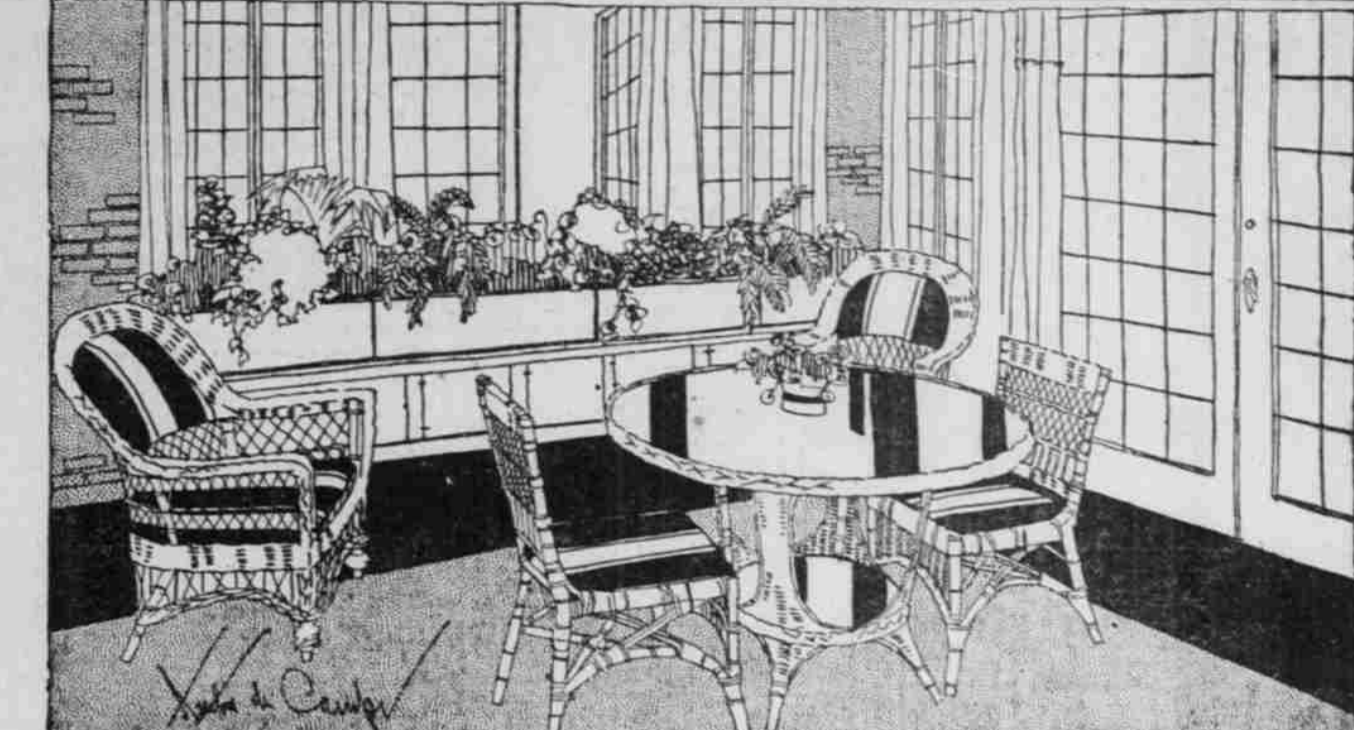
Miss Irwin gives a few useful hints as follows governing a player's responsibility in this respect:
"Learn to study all the persons with whom you play. Study your partner and your adversaries. If you know a man is determined to play every hand you can 'force' him much more successfully than if you are playing against a man who is wise enough to 'drop' and to leave you to play your forcing hand. If you see a player is an inveterate bluffer, call his bluff. If you realize that, although he knows his rules, he is given to breaking them, 'just for this once,' draw your own conclusions accordingly and don't trust him as implicitly as you would a more conservative player. If your partner is ultra-conservative, be sure to take the risk yourself—just to make a good average. If he is risky, stick to rock-bottom solidity in your own play. If you are a bluffer, never try to force it; limit your losses. Be reliable, be conservative, but don't be wooden."

Whist Not Superseded.
Those who are of the opinion that whist, as such, has been entirely superseded by auction will be surprised to learn that the American Whist League, in its annual, annual congresses. This year's congress is being held at the present time at Lake Placid. The week just closed was devoted exclusively to whist, a number of players taking part. The first week in July (next week) will be devoted to auction. At this session also a number of enthusiastic players are scheduled to be present.

The readers of this column and the public generally will be interested in learning that as the result of Mr. Work's unique efforts in connection with auction for the benefit of the Red Cross, approximately \$75,000 has been turned over to that organization. This conclusively shows not only that auction can boast of as many players as ever, but what is of incalculable importance—that the call of the Red Cross, one of the most appealing of all calls, in whatever form it develops, meets always with generous and hearty response.

WHAT SHALL I USE FOR PORTIERES? OFTEN ASKED BY WOMEN IN ARRANGING MODERN HOME

Use Glass Is Reply of Experts in Home Building—That Is to Say, Substitute French Doors for Portieres—Hygienic Value of Light Widely Recognized by Modern Housewives.



FRENCH DOORS BETWEEN BREAKFAST ROOM AND DINING ROOM

A QUESTION that arises more often than almost any other in home fitting is, "What shall I use for portieres?" The answer must in a large measure depend upon the purpose of the portieres. It may be to prevent draft, it may be for the sake of privacy, or it may be purely and solely by way of decoration.

is of the rugged old English oak, intermingled with some simple walnut pieces. The mirrors are in carved frames. The floors are walnut stained, nearly covered with taupe chenille rugs and the walls are of old ivory with deeper toned woodwork, with a little line of old blue traced at all edges of the wood. The draperies are old blue brocade over ivory-tinted gauze.

If the matter of economy does not enter in, the best possible answer is, "Use glass." That is to say, substitute French doors for portieres. These made in narrow panels that fold compactly back are the best.

Where the need of ornament is felt, an expedient that is sometimes resorted to is the Italian manner of painting a delicate design, either freely or in stencil, on the under side and uprights of the open arch or door frame. An arabesque or vine pattern is used. The idea is simply to give a touch of color, noticeable really only as one passes through the doorway. This is in lieu of decorative draperies. The pattern is repeated on the beams, if beams there be.

Many of the new French doors have the glass panes colorless, but opaque, and these do not require the additional expense of inside draperies. They are really the most practical—Florentine or ground glass lets in the light, and yet retains the privacy. These doors are being generally installed instead of the old, solid wood folding doors.

A beamed ceiling in "weathered oak" in a brown-papered room I have seen brilliantly rescued from desolation by having walls recovered with the palest fawn, and beams and woodwork ivory-enamelled and decorated with a simple vine and leaf pattern in light green with a threading of eggplant purple at the edge; the floor covering of eggplant purple, and davenport and two large chairs covered with hane block-printed linen in rambling floral pattern on an ivory ground. The casement curtains, on rods and ivory rings, were of Shaantung hemmer with long hanging rows of light green and of eggplant purple thick silk thread.

We have within the last year or two arrived at an appreciation of a sense of space in our surroundings. This has been accentuated by the use of French doors or doorless doorways, arches, etc., between adjoining rooms, halls, and so on. Wide areas are delightful. Anything, consequently, that tends to diminish the apparent size of a room is discouraged.

However much portieres in general may be inveighed against, it sometimes happens that they are quite indispensable, even in Summer time. Generally speaking, draperies in a room should accord with the dominant color of the walls, though it is permissible for them to be stronger in tone.

It is in accordance with this aim to broaden apparent space to the extent that center lights are eliminated, as they seem to contract the size of the room and also that wall coverings are made alike in adjoining rooms. When papered in different colors two medium sized adjoining rooms look smaller than their actual size. The same two, with wall coverings to match, take on the dignity of one really spacious room, if the doors between are left open.

There is but little use to recommend French doors, however, to the average home maker, because she has no choice in the matter excepting at rental time, when she may make their installation a provision of her lease.

The next best thing to having French doors is to do without portieres and use a few good screens. These are portable objects, that are worth buying for home making. Decorative possibilities for screens are practically unlimited. Plain, wooden frames, first covered with muslin and then being papered to match the side walls, are good. The same sort of muslin-stretched screen, covered with brilliantly flowered wall paper in intense colors, may be antiqued into a picture of wondrous beauty by a coat of yellowish shellac.

A decorative feature in an up-to-date duplex apartment is the use of oriental rugs as portieres. They are so arranged as to seem like wall coverings; and, in rooms where pictures are not used and unfurnished floor coverings are employed they are remarkably effective. They are never used in pairs, but are selected the size of the doors they are to cover or somewhat larger, and are hung without the least fullness upon stout rods, well concealed by ball-bearing rings—splendid, well rolling rings that allow the rug curtain to be thrown back readily with one sweep of the hand. Nothing is more annoying than curtain rings that catch on the poles and refuse to slide. The linings are made of figured horsehair in small geometrical pattern neutrally two tones.

The furniture in the room described in this programme, which is carried out entirely through the intercession of their eyes.

MODERN MILITARY BIRDMEN MUST BE VERSATILE YOUTHS

THE vast responsibilities which devolve upon the youthful airman before a successful infantry attack can be made on the western front are thus set forth by an experienced French aviator:
"The time has passed when one could make an improvised attack upon the enemy, relying simply upon superior numbers and the morale of the attacking troops to gain the victory.
"To search out in all their details the defensive works of the enemy (barbed-wire entanglements, trenches, block-houses), to locate the trails, railways, munition and supply depots, and headquarters of the commanders—such is the work to be performed by the scout plane before every offensive operation.
"To direct the firing of all the artillery, whose task is to destroy the barbed-wire entanglements and the trenches; to bombard the batteries and destroy the larger part of them; to set on fire the munition depots within its range; to prevent or render perilous any passing along the roads and railways; to delay traffic in the supporting railway stations to control the destruction of objectives and the efficacy of long-range firing—such are the principal tasks of the scout planes during the preparatory period of an attack.
"Moreover, they assume the enormous responsibility of the faithful ex-

ecution of this programme, which is carried out entirely through the intercession of their eyes.
"Finally, on the day of attack, it is they who, flying at a low altitude over the assaulting waves of the infantry, signal its progress to the superior command; it is they who discover the active batteries and reduce them to silence by causing them to come under active fire; it is they who cause the dispersion of wagon trains and troop columns venturing along the roads and trains near the battlefield; it is they who counterattack, always to be feared, the energies of the combatants at the right moment to the infantry and to the commander in charge.
"Thanks to the promptness of their reports, sent by radio, the commander is enabled to make his authority felt during the progress of the operation. When in the midst of the hazards of battle the energies of the combatants become scattered, causing confusion and disorder, the scout planes, by the accuracy of their reports, permit the harmonizing and co-ordinating of effort necessary to the final victory.
"Evidently it is the observer who must have charge of the mission of reconnaissance, of photography, of artillery adjustment or of infantry communications; but he is greatly assisted by the pilot, whose skill and decision contribute in no small measure to the successful accomplishment of the aerial task."



How pure these flakes must be Things you never dreamed could be laundered

A few years ago, how you dreaded to trust your delicate things to soap and water! Today, who thinks of sending Georgettes to the cleaner's? or precious laces? or the most expensive sweaters? or delicate hangings? There's a better way, quicker, much less expensive.

You cleanse these things yourself—keep them like new with Lux, the modern form of soap. Things you never dreamed could be laundered, you now trust unhesitatingly to the pure, delicate flakes which whisk up into the richest lather and cleanse without rubbing.

