

PARISIAN MILLINERS EMPHASIZING FLAT MODELS IN HAT SILHOUETTES THIS SPRING

Turban From Paulette Typical of New Mode and Is One of Most Striking Millinery Importations of Season. Saucy Little Bows of Grosgrain Ribbon Feature.



THERE is a radical change in hat silhouettes this spring and many of the best Parisian milliners are emphasizing flat models in tricorne effects. This turban from Paulette is typical of the new mode and is one of the striking millinery importations of the season. Paulette has draped a plaque of dark blue hemp over a tricorne brim of deep orange straw and has tied it and crown together with saucy little bows of grosgrain ribbon. The edge of the big hemp plaque projects at one side and is tied together with ribbon in a casual manner.

Last winter's felt hat tried to look like straw; and here is next summer's straw hat doing the best it can to resemble wool! Jeanne Baroz has achieved here a very fetching little turban for a young wearer. The hat itself is made of a new woolly looking straw braid in pale gray; and the tam crown and a part of the brim covered with marguerites made of chenille and velvet. A soft tassel ornament draws down the tam crown at one side.

From Paulette comes this model, made of a queer rope-like straw that is braided to cover crown and brim in an apparently heavy but incredibly light effect. It is the color of the hat that—the shape is a familiar mushroom type becoming to all faces. In deep, deep, burnt orange is the rope straw, and three burnt orange asters are placed in a row up and down one side of the brim. This rope flower effect is balanced at the other side of the hat by a wee bow of dark blue grosgrain ribbon.

Old-Time Hat Pin Doomed by Modern Device.
Pretty Dance Frock of Georgette Is Admired for Women's Wear.

HELIOTROPE is the shade of shades just now, and it is often combined with fresh tint in most charming effect. New negligees of heliotrope chiffon have flesh pink satin foundation slips, and dance frocks in the two dainty colors are enchanting. A pretty dance frock for a debutante is of flesh pink georgette with heliotrope moiré ribbon for trimming. Three bows of the ribbon border the tulle and two rows—filled—edge the rounded décolletage. The sash is made of two lengths of the ribbon tied in a small bow at one side, the four ends fluttering to the knees.

No more hatpins to stab the eyes of inoffensive neighbors in trolley cars. There is a new hat-fastener on the market which is just as easy to use as the dangerous hatpin, and a deal safer for everybody around. The fastener is sewed to the inside of the hat and has a short prong that projects through the crown to the outer side. When the hat is on, another short prong with an inconspicuous knob-



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Deep Yellow Hats Are Smart

head is screwed over the projecting prong and a sort of curving hairpin attached to the fastener inside the hat is pushed through the hair. When the hat is about to be removed, the outside prong is unhooked and the small hairpin inside goes back into place.

The very newest thing in trimming for little girls' dresses is an embroidered device showing the tiny French mascot figures, Ninette and Rintintin in bright colors. Sometimes three of the little groups are embroidered on a single frock; other frocks have Ninette and Rintintin in a border effect, the embroidered figures very tiny, of course. Little flower pots with equally minute flowers are also embroidered in bright hues on juvenile frocks and tinafores.

Auction Bridge

By ANNE BLANCHÉ SHELLEY

PERHAPS no feature of auction bridge is less understood or more abused than the double. Some players have the doubling fever and announce a double as blithely and with as little apparent concern for the consequences as those who were called the "merry no-trumpers" and "right-hearted makers of expensive suits" at bridge, were wont to make wild and unwarranted declarations.

A sound double adds zest to the game, creating a pleasant spirit of rivalry and spurring players to do their best. An unsound double weakens the confidence of the remaining players and enables the adversary to score game, not only this, but it is the most disastrous policy for the doubling side that it can possibly adopt. It is worse than even a poor bid, since at one's bid the adversaries at best can score but penalties. An unsuccessful double often has a demoralizing effect generally. An inveterate doubler is always a weak player. Some one has said that if one never loses a double it shows he doesn't double often enough. But this is utterly illogical. If the bid is sound the opportunity for doubling develops but rarely, and it is far better to be too conservative in regard to doubling than not conservative enough. One of our best-known authorities does not hesitate to say that he would rather lose three chances on possible doubles that might win than make one poor double

and lose it. How many of our average players can make the same statement? Doubles are divided into two classes, the business double and the information double. It is the business double which I will take up today. The business double is the double made with the object to secure doubled penalties when one sees the chance to defeat the contract. Business doubles are subdivided into free doubles and forced doubles.

As explained, when the bid is sound the opportunity to make a good double develops so infrequently that it is perhaps easier to say when one should not double than when one should. Never when it is the only bid which one stands a chance to defeat. Never when one sees the chance to defeat the contract. Business doubles are subdivided into free doubles and forced doubles. As explained, when the bid is sound the opportunity to make a good double develops so infrequently that it is perhaps easier to say when one should not double than when one should. Never when it is the only bid which one stands a chance to defeat. Never when one sees the chance to defeat the contract. Business doubles are subdivided into free doubles and forced doubles.

indeed, the very fact of its being doubled may cause the declarant or his partner to shift and it may be almost anything before the bidding ceases. By your double you would thus have thrown away the gifts the gods had offered you and lost your only chance of a score.

Never double on trump strength alone. The success of a double depends as a rule more upon suit strength, aces and guarded kings, especially if the contract be a comparatively low one, than upon trump strength, though the latter is by no means to be dispensed. The thing is to be able to count as many tricks in your hand as will make you book and one trick over, and to be equally able to double any other two.

Never double a small contract, as a two or even three-trick bid, unless you are so strong generally that you may double any declaration to which the declarant or his partner may shift. If the contract is small it is generally an easy matter for them to change if they wish to do so.

Never double when the bid, undoubtedly, would not give declarant game but the doubled valuation would. This is of the greatest importance, yet I wonder how many players give it a thought. Take the pains to familiarize themselves with the state of the score before announcing a double. In the modern game of auction, game is the goal which all players hope to attain in making their bid. It is for this reason that some players at love score bids "two clubs," "two spades," "two hearts," the first of which goes game at three tricks, the two remaining at four. If they announce a minor suit at all, they do so more in the hope that their partner, encouraged by the fact that they have a certain strength in the suit, will advance the declaration, preferably to no trump; if not, to one of the two major suits. Game, then, being the goal, whenever the contract is a small one, the declarant is striving to attain, why should the adversary by a rash double make it impossible for him to complete when had it not been for the double he could not have done so?

As an illustration: Declarant bids "two hearts," the score being love. "Two hearts," undoubted—assuming him to make good—will be but 16 points, game. Again, declarant, being already six points to the good, bids "two clubs." "Two clubs," undoubted, is 12 points; added to six, 18. "Two clubs," doubled, equals 24 points, which, added to the six already scored, makes 30, game. A consideration not to be ignored is that the side first making game gains a decided advantage over the other side, it needing but one more game to win rubber, while the opponents still must win two.

Some players double "on principle," as they say, whenever the contract is a small one. This is a very dangerous policy, for it is the only bid which one stands a chance to defeat. Never when one sees the chance to defeat the contract. Business doubles are subdivided into free doubles and forced doubles. As explained, when the bid is sound the opportunity to make a good double develops so infrequently that it is perhaps easier to say when one should not double than when one should. Never when it is the only bid which one stands a chance to defeat. Never when one sees the chance to defeat the contract. Business doubles are subdivided into free doubles and forced doubles.

ter, it is safest to be able to count at least your book in your own hand. The adversary's book varies in the different hands according to the number of tricks the declarant contrarily to take. To ascertain the number of tricks in a given case which comprise your book, subtract the number the declarant agrees to take from 13, the total number of tricks. The difference represents your book. If, for instance, declarant bids "4 hearts," or "contract," to win in all 10 tricks, as 10 from 13 is 3, your book is 3 tricks. If declarant's contract is for "3 no trumps," in all 11 tricks, as 11 from 13 is 2, your book is 2 tricks. If you take simply the number comprising your book, in the case two tricks, declarant makes good. It is the number—ours or more—you take in excess of your book that means defeat for the declarant and penalties to you.

A double, when one sits on the right of the declarant, calls for exceptional strength, as the strong adversary, the declarant, plays after rather than before you, and he, rather than you, has the advantage of position. A player in the best position to double when the declarant sits to his right. In such case he plays after rather than before the declarant. Position has more to do in determining the right or wrong of certain policies than many players begin to comprehend.

When the is doubt between a double which apparently would be successful and a bid which would likely go game one should calculate as closely as possible whether penalties or game will be of the greater value in the long run. While it is impossible to say definitely in this regard, as a rule it is better to choose the rubber game unless one can see a 300 or greater point penalty, or the ordinary game of 200-point penalty. At the beginning of play it is well generally to pile up penalties; then buckle down and work for game.

A double frequently results in a redouble, and if successful gives the declaring side a score far out of proportion to what it would have had had you observed the policy of silence. For this you have no one to blame but yourself.

Many players are under the impression that it is their bounden duty, no matter what the cost, to take their partner out of a double. This is entirely fallacious. If a player under such conditions have a bid which he would have been justified in announcing under normal conditions, he generally should announce it. Lacking the strength necessary to the bid and being unable to redouble, his policy is a pass. If at such a time you make a poor bid you often place your partner in a dilemma from which he finds it difficult to extricate himself. He may have nothing at your bid and can see nothing but the chance of complete rout. He cannot back to his own bid, for if the adversary was justified in doubling it at the lower figure, it would be infinitely simpler and entail less risk for him to accept to do so at the higher figure. Your partner may have been well pleased at the double; he may even have contemplated a redouble. How disconcerting, then, to find his plans frustrated and a poor bid—one which also stands a chance of being doubled—substituted for his good one. Bear in mind, then, that unless you have a genuine bid to offer, your partner being doubled, you had best pass and leave the question to him. Have confidence in him and in his judgment; credit him with the acumen necessary to handle the situation in the best manner possible to your mutual interests. Announce no policy and do nothing which your holding does not fully justify.

One exception which I will endeavor

to point out exists to the above. Your partner starts, we will say, with a club. Second player passes. You have a good heart bid, but do not announce it for the reason that you can help him at clubs and that you will go game as readily at clubs as hearts. Fourth player bids diamonds; your partner goes to "2 clubs," and the process is continued until your partner has been forced to a high figure and his left partner, right? opponent doubles. Now announce hearts. You do not increase the contract in so doing, and if it should happen you also are doubled by the player who originally doubled you at least sit on the right side of him and have the advantage of position, which was not so in the case of your partner.

Mr. Skinner thinks conditions could have been bettered. He says the unexpected early signing of the armistice, coupled with official delinquencies, are to blame for the regrettable conditions. He says these in charge at Brest, when high officials appeared on tours of inspection, became very busy just previous to the visits in shoveling mud and laying rows of duckboards for the visiting officials.

Mr. Skinner has some praise and severe criticism for the Y. M. C. A.

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