SUMMER STREET FROCK, AT ONCE PRACTICAL AND PRETTY, HAS ADJUSTABLE SILK COLLAR

Simple Little Dance Frock Made Into Quite Stunning Affair by Proper Sort of Sash—White Pearl Beads Appropriate for Gown of Black Satin.

Nothing Sets Off Black Frock Like Pearl Beads.

Evening Gown Claims Distinction by it's Sash

A WELL chosen ornament for this richly simple afternoon gown of black satin and embroidered georgette is the long string of white pearl beads, looped twice around the neck. The gown is so handsome in itself that it needs little additional adornment in the way of jewelry, but the double loop of white pearls gives just that touch that makes an arresting costume. A big black hat and high-heeled button boots of formal type correctly accompany the beautiful gown.

* * *

The simplest little dance frock may be made into quite a stunning affair by the proper sort of sash, and in every evening gown the sash, belt or girdle plays an important part. This summer dance frock of apple green satin, with petticoat of apple green tulee, has an interesting girdle, or peplum, which is part of a sort of waistcoat crossing in surplice effect over a tulle under bodice. The draped skirt and the peplum-girdle are trimmed with a tiny knife-pleating of the green satin; the belt itself is of apple green satin ribbon over a wider ribbon of silver tissue.

AUCTION BRIDGE

By Annie Blanche Shelby.

A PLAYER signing herself E. S., writes as follows: "Will you please answer the following questions through the Oregonian:

"1. Dealer bids no trump, second hand bids 'spades,' third and fourth hands pass. Dealer changes to '3 hearts,' second hand bids '3 spades,' and third hand says '3 no trumps.' The remaining three pass. Who plays the dummy hand, the dealer or her partner? This occurred in a card club and some contended that when dealer changed her bid, she gave up her original bid and therefore her partner who bid '3 no trumps' became the player.

"2. If dealer bids '1 no trump' and her partner holds a suit of five with two honors, should she always indicate the fact by a bid of two of the suit?

"3. Holding a sequence, should third hand play the highest or lowest of the sequence? Please state the reasons for the play.

"We all wish to thank you for the help your articles in The Oregonian have given us and we shall appreciate your opinion on the foregoing questions. "Sincerely yours,

"E. S."

A player who had undergone a similar experience to the one embodied in question No. 1 asked me a similar question a short time ago and I answered it in a recent paper. In my answer I explained that if the original no-trump bidder had no protection in the adverse suit, though a good suit, she would be likely to name the suit rather than yield the bid. This would tell her partner absolutely that she was not protected in the adverse suit, so if the partner supplied the necessary protection and had some help besides for a no-trump, her bounden duty in most cases would be to take up the no-trump bid rather than allow the suit bid to stand. This would be more than ever important if the suit named were a minor suit and the score demanded the higher bid. (In the case as stated the dealer's second bid was a major suit bid, a bid of little less value intrinsically than a no-trump bid.) In many cases, however, the player who first named the no-trump is presumably the stronger holder of the two, and save in exceptional cases it is unlikely that her partner, who took up the bid after she had dropped it, would have bid no trumps on her own initiative. The principle, therefore, is precisely the same as that embodied in the shift which I recently explained, and the original no-trump bidder, not her partner, who merely shows her ability to assist, becomes the player and plays the two hands.

The developments in the case as stated by E. S. came up differently, however, from those I assumed in my former explanation—so special analysis becomes necessary. In the former case I assumed that the second bidder passed and that the third bidder, being satisfied with the no-trump bid, also passed, but that the fourth bidder called, we will say, "two hearts." Thereupon the dealer who had no protection in hearts changed to "three diamonds." Second bidder again passed and third bidder who had one or more stoppers in hearts, the adverse bid, and some no trump help besides, went to "two no trumps." In the case as given by E. S., second bidder calls "two spades" over the dealer's no-trump, third and fourth players pass, the dealer changes to "three hearts" (thus showing no protection in spades), second goes to "three spades," and third bidder, who on the first round passed, now calls "three no trumps." This arouses a query as to why, if this player has the needed protection in spades to take up the no-trump bid and some help besides for the bid, she did not indicate the situation on the first round and call "two no trumps" over the adversary's "two spades," rather than pass.

The only plausible solution is that she saw a good prospect of defeating the adverse bid and securing an overtop score, and so was willing the spade bid should stand. If this were her object, however, it becomes difficult to determine why, when the adversary had increased her contract, thus rendering it easier to overthrow it, she did not adhere to her original plan and again pass, or perhaps double. I regret that the hands were not sent me, as I could then have seen just what the factors were that influenced her policy and whether or not her policy was right.

However, there is but one answer to the question submitted: The original no-trump bidder, not her partner, becomes the player.

* * *

In regard to the second question, E. C. is evidently under a misapprehension: Third bidder overcalls her partner's no-trump bid with two of a suit under two conditions only: First, when she holds five or more spades or hearts to at least one honor, or six even without an honor; secondly, when she holds five or more diamonds or clubs to at least one honor, or six with or without an honor, and is absolutely without help for the no trump, save perhaps in the one suit, for this suit may be exceptionally strong. On the other hand, it may contain the minimum strength only.

The overcall in the first instance is based on the theory that a major suit is generally a better and safer declaration that no trumps, and that it is important the no-trump bidder should know that her partner holds at least a minimum strength in one of these suits that she may be able to judge whether to persist with the no-trump bid or work for the suit. Third bidder overcalls in spades or hearts when holding the strength stipulated, whether or not she holds a helping no-trump hand.

The overcall in the second case says absolutely no help for a no trump, save perhaps in the suit named. Such bid is distinctly a warning bid, and if the original bidder chooses to disregard it and goes back to no trumps,—while to be sure the losses, if losses there are, must be shared equally by both players—third player has at least done her duty and has no further share in the responsibility of the bid. Having once sounded the warning she should not again do so.

Let it be distinctly understood that if with a minor suit of five or more to at least one honor, third player has re-entries in other suits, she does not overcall but is usually only too glad to have the no trump bid stand. Suppose, for instance, she holds hearts, king, jack, 2; clubs, 7, 6; diamonds ace, queen, 9, 7, 3; spades ace, 9, 4. This is a helping no trump hand, so if the adversary passes, she also passes; if the adversary bids, say, hearts or spades, in both of which suits she is protected, she goes to "2 no trumps." Suppose, however, she holds the following: hearts, none; clubs, jack, 9, 8, 6, 2; diamonds, 9, 8, 5, 2; spades 10, 9, 4, 2. Being entirely without help for no trumps, though holding five clubs to an honor, she overcalls with "2 clubs."

* * *

As to the third question, whether one should play the highest or lowest of a sequence, there is but one answer; always and absolutely the lowest. The play of the lowest of a sequence is in fact one of the best ways of informing one's partner as to one's possible holding and is a play which should be studiously observed. The play—not the lead, be it noted—denies the holding of the card immediately below it; and if this card be not otherwise located, the player leading the suit infers that it may be with his partner. The play of ace, for instance, denies the holding of king; the play of king denies the holding of queen, or, taking cards of less value, the play of 10 denies the holding of 9, the play 7, the 6, etc., etc. etc.

On the other hand, the play of the lowest of a sequence, shows, as explained, the possibility of the card next higher in value being held, such card not being otherwise located. Such inference in whist would be infallible, as in whist the rule for the play of the lowest of a sequence applies equally to all players. In auction because of the fact that the dealer has no partner whom he wishes to inform, but two adversaries whom it is to his interest to deceive, the inferences cannot be so exact. The leader has always a certain license, and if he wishes to play the highest or the intermediate rather than the lowest card of a sequence, make unconventional leads, and play his hand throughout in a topsy turvy fashion, he has a perfect right to do so providing always that in doing so he does not militate against the best interests of the two hands. Therefore, in the example as given, if third player plays queen to his partner's lead of a low card and the trick goes to the dealer with the ace, the player leading the suit cannot say absolutely that his partner holds the king, as this card may be with the dealer. Take, however, the following: Third player holds king, jack, 10 of a suit to which his partner leads low. Queen of the suit shows in dummy. Third player plays, therefore, not the king, but the 10, the lower of the jack-ten sequence, and the trick is won by dealer with the ace. This shows absolutely that jack of the suit is with third player—the leader himself not holding it—as if the dealer had held this card, he would have taken the trick with it rather than with the ace.

The player who sits to dummy's left includes as cards in sequence not simply such cards in his own hand as are in sequence, but also such cards in dummy's hand as are in sequence with his own. If, therefore, third player holds ace, queen of a suit, and dummy the king, as ace, king, queen are in sequence to the lead of a low card, third player plays not ace, but queen, this assuming of course that the dummy plays low.

There are two rules regarding sequences which a player should know and studiously observe, if he would endeavor to inform his partner and at the same time work to the best interests. First: when leading from cards in sequence, generally lead the highest; secondly; when playing cards in sequence, always play the lowest. Note that in the one case the word generally is employed; in the other, the word always. Get in mind also the distinction between a lead and a play. There is but one lead to each round; there are three plays to each round.

Now as to the exceptions to the first ruling, for, from the way it reads, it can be seen it has exceptions. When leading from the ace, king and one or more others, the king, the lower of the sequence, not the ace, is the correct lead. So, also when leading from the combination king, jack, 10, the lower of the sequence, and not the jack is the card to lead. If leading, however, from king, queen, with or without others, the higher of the sequence king, should be led, if leading from queen, jack and one small—if the suit contains more than three, fourth best generally should be led—queen should be led; from jack, 10, etc., jack; from 9, 8, etc., 9 and so on.

Answers To Correspondents

By Lilian Tingle.

PORTLAND, Or., April 29.—Will you please give directions for making "sunshine strawberries"; also a sweet, rather rich salad dressing in which pineapple juice is used. Thanking you in advance.

MRS. A. P. T.

SUNSHINE Strawberry Preserves.—For two pounds choice, sound berries, weighed after hulling, allow two pounds (four cups) sugar and one-fourth cup juice, made by crushing the less choice berries. Make a syrup with the juice and sugar. Pour over the prepared berries in shallow platters and let stand in the sun for three or four days, keeping the platters well protected from insects and bringing in at night. When the fruit is plump and the syrup nearly jellied, pack into jars and seal, if a preserve is desired, or drain from the syrup and roll in sugar if candied berries are wanted. If the sun does not shine the berries may be placed in a cool oven to "plump." I hope the following recipe is what you want, but many variations are possible. Equal parts of pineapple, orange and lemon juice might be used to make the necessary half cup of fruit juice.:

Sweet Salad Dressing for Fruit Salads.—One-fourth cup pineapple juice, one-fourth cup lemon juice, two beaten eggs, one-half cup sugar, one-fourth teaspoon salt. Add liquid and sugar to the beaten eggs and cook in double boiler till thick. Stir while cooling. When cold, just before serving combine with equal parts whipped cream. Use this only for fruit salads. If a sharper dressing is needed, slightly increase the lemon juice.

If no cream is available, use one extra egg yolk and tablespoon butter in making the cooked mixture and reserve the two whites and one-fourth cup of the sugar. When the cooked mixture is cold whip the whites stiff with one-fourth teaspoon salt and one-fourth teaspoon cream of tartar, add the sugar, beat until glossy and fold the two mixtures together. This must be done just before serving.

If the dressing you had in mind contained gelatine, please write again.

PORTLAND, Or., April 25.—Dear Miss Tingle: Will you please send me a good recipe for making raised biscuits of the bread sponge, making them at the same time I make my bread? I have never been very successful with them. Also please give me a recipe for smoking smelt. Thanking you very much for the favor,

MRS. T. A. M.

I am sorry to disappoint you, but it is never possible for me to "send" recipes (even when a stamped envelope is enclosed), but I am always glad to answer questions in this column.

In making plain light biscuits from bread sponge, reserve perhaps one pint well-risen sponge in a separate bowl, and beat in two to four extra tablespoons melted shortening with one to three tablespoons sugar. Then beat and sift in flour to knead, using rather a softer dough than for bread. Knead 20 minutes, or until smooth and satiny and no longer sticky. Let rise to double bulk, then shape into balls of half the size you wish your final rolls to be. These may be set side by side, slightly crowded, in a well-greased baking pan, brushed generously with melted shortening, and set to rise to double bulk. Bake in a rather quick oven hotter than for bread.

You may also make the rolls in Parker House shape by flattening out the balls, or cutting biscuits from a rolled-out sheet of dough with a biscuit cutter. Then press each out oval with the handle of a wooden spoon or small rolling pin, brush with butter, fold and slightly press the "lips" together. Place on greased baking pans so that the rolls will not touch, brush with melted shortening, let rise to double bulk and bake as above.

Or, make a slightly stiffer dough, roll out thin (after rising to double bulk), cut seven-inch strips then into triangles. Roll up the triangles from the base and bend to make a crescent or horseshoe roll. Brush with shortening, set some distance apart. Let rise, then brush very gently with warm water. When almost baked, brush with egg yolk beaten with two tablespoons milk. Poppy seed or sugar may be sprinkled on them at this point. Then return to the oven to brown.

Cinnamon rolls, or coffee cake or snails may be made from this same dough or from the light bread dough ready to mold into loaves.

For very light richer rolls, a well-beaten egg or one or two stiff beaten egg whites may be combined with the sponge. In this case use a very soft dough. Use four to six tablespoons shortening, and another tablespoon of sugar if liked.

A very popular plain biscuit is made direct from bread dough just ready for shaping. Have ready a pie plate nearly full of melted shortening. Cut or pull pieces of dough about one-half the size you wish your biscuit to be and, with hands well greased in the shortening, roll the bits of dough into round balls. The ball should be held over the pie pate, as it and the hands will probably drip grease. Place each ball on a baking tin, arranging the balls nearly three inches apart, as they must not touch when risen. Let rise to double bulk, then bake. This gives a flattish round "bun" with a tender brown crust all over. If desired a few raisins and a "suspicion" of spice might be kneaded into the buns, and the tops may be brushed with milk or milk and egg when the buns are nearly cooked, and sprinkle with poppy seeds or sugar. Let me know if you are interested in snails, coffee cakes, cinnamon rolls, cheese rolls, nut or meat rolls or steamed dumplings and puddings made of bread dough.

I am not quite sure whether you want a recipe for smoking smelt or for serving smoked smelt. If the latter, please write again.

Smoked smelt.—Clean as for cooking, but leave the heads on. Sprinkle lightly with salt and let drain 12 hours, string on a wire and hang in the smokehouse three days. Store in a cool, dry place.

Smoked smelt or other fish with liquid smoke.—Small fish may be cleaned as for cooking. Fish 12 to 18 inches long may be cleaned, split and flattened out. Large fish may be sliced. Rub with salt or leave in brine 3 to 24 hours, according to thickness. Let drain until the surface is partly dried out, then paint all over with liquid smoke and finish drying. Thick fish may need two coatings. Store in a dry, cold place protected from insects. When needed for use, soak in cold water to freshen and use for fish balls, creamed fish, patties, soufflees, salads or sandwich pastes. Smelt, herring, black cod, haddock and salmon are particularly good preserved in this way.

PORTLAND, May 13.—Dear Miss Tingle: Will you kindly explain how to prepare spiced currants or in any way to overcome the objection to seeds, also how best to prepare nectarines for canning, and greatly oblige? M. E. S.

The "objection to seeds" can be overcome by rubbing the currants through a sieve after heating them in a double boiler to "draw the juice." A good plan is to pour off part of the juice for jelly (or for canning for winter jelly, fruit punch or desserts) and rub the remaining pulp and juice through the sieve. The pulp may then be combined with sugar, usually in the proportion of ¾ cup sugar to 1 cup pulp. It is usually best to cook the pulp a little before adding the sugar. Boil until it is firm when tested on a cold plate. Pour into heated jelly glasses and seal like jelly. This gives plain "currant marmalade."

For spiced currants add a "spice bag," as for sweet pickles. To the measured pulp add the sugar and finish as above, calling the result "spiced currants." For this the sugar may be slightly reduced if a rather tart relish is liked.

For "currant conserve" add 1 cup (or more or less to taste) well washed and dried seedless raisins to 1 quart pulp and 2½ cups sugar. Let the raisins cook in the pulp until well swellon before the sugar is added. One-fourth to ½ cup very finely cut chips of orange peel (previously cooked until tender) is an optional ingredient. Just before the mixture is taken from the fire add ½ cup broken walnut meats. Store like jelly.

This red currant pulp may also be combined with strawberries or with strawberries and stoned cherries for another type of preserve, or the old-fashioned "four-fruit conserve" may be made with equal parts currants, red raspberries, strawberries and stoned cherries with ¾ quart sugar to 1 quart of fruit. This is best made by the method for Danish strawberry preserves so frequently given in this column. Blanched almonds may be added if desired.

Imitation Bar-le-duc preserves are also seedless but troublesome to prepare, as each large selected red currant must have its seeds removed individually through a small slit in the side, a large darning needle or a tiny pair of embroidery scissors being the surgical instruments used in this operation. If you care for a detailed recipe for these preserves please write again, but, though they are delicious, they are not a very practical kind of preserves for the busy housewife.

Tender-skinned nectarines may be canned like plums, with or without the stones. Some nectarines, however, are best prepared like peaches.

PORTLAND, May 18.—Dear Miss Tingle: Through your columns allow me to send forward to those who so kindly furnished me with recipes in your column several weeks ago, the following, which I have recently, in a very inadvertently way, obtained:

MRS. E. H. H.

Many thanks for your recipe. It should be remembered, however, that cookies of this type are not good for any growing children and should never be given to children under 8 years old. Plain, old-fashioned molasses cookies or very plain sugar cookies are better for school children.

Corn flake macaroons (Mrs. E. H. H.)—Three eggs beaten well, add 1 cup sugar, 1 cup peanuts, chopped coarse, ½ cup cocoanut, 4 cups corn flakes, a pinch of salt; bake in a very moderate, slow oven.

MONMOUTH, Or., May 13.—Dear Miss Tingle: Kindly let me know through your columns what to do to rid my pantry shelves of ants, as they are a veritable nuisance. Have done everything I can think of to no effect. Thanking you in advance.

MRS. A. K.

You don't say what you have tried, so I can only give you a few suggestions at random. Possibly some reader may have other suggestions to offer. About the only sure cure, however, is to trace the ants to their nests and destroy the colonies with hot water, kerosene, carbolic acid, or boiling hot, very strong, alum water.

Very great care is necessary not to leave any grains of sugar or crumbs of food in the pantry or on shelves, and to keep all foods carefully covered and protected, especially fats and sugars.

"Traps" may be made with chips of wood, smeared with lard, bits of long-haired fur, or bits of sponge soaked in syrup or a solution of borax and sugar. When these "traps" are filled with ants they are to be plunged into boiling water. This, however, is only temporarily helpful. Of course, all visible cracks in the pantry must be filled. Powdered lime, borax or tartar emetic sprinkled on the shelves sometimes helps. Washing the shelves with 5 per cent carbolic solution or hot strong alum water, or a decoction of quassia chips is sometimes effective. Fresh wormwood, or cucumber peelings, or bits of cotton saturated with oil of pennyroyal or eucalyptus, occasionally are effective, especially with red ants. Persian insect powder, Keating's powder or powdered pyrethrum or camomile puffed around on shelves and floor boards may be useful. But the finding and destruction of the nests is the only "sure cure" that I know of; and the best prevention is the keeping of all supplies in clean, tight, dry receptacles.

PORTLAND, May 17.—Please give directions for mocha cream cakes.

MRS. M. W. D.

I am not sure whether you have in mind the eclair or the cake mixture foundation. Both are called mocha cream cakes.

Mocha cake. Use any good sponge cake or velvet cake baked in layers or in a sheet. Put together with mocha butter frosting for filling. Cut in squares or fancy shapes. Cover with the frosting. Cover the sides with blanched and chopped almonds slightly colored in the oven and pipe mocha frosting (with a fancy tube) on top. Keep in a very cool place until ready to serve.

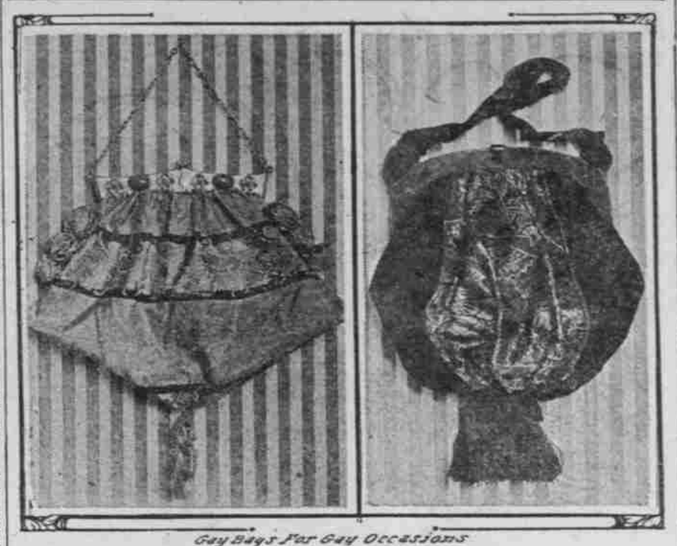
Mocha frosting. ½ to 1 cup washed butter, according to how rich a mixture is preferred, 1 egg yolk, coffee or caramel extract to taste, sifted confectioner's sugar to make a smooth frosting (usually about 2½ cups), a few drops vanilla. A little cocoa is sometimes added. Cream the washed butter very thoroughly, then beat in the egg yolk and flavoring, and beat in gradually enough sifted confectioner's sugar to give the necessary consistency for piping. The washed butter should be creamed in a warm bowl, but when well creamed the mixture must be kept cool. It is best not to attempt it in hot weather.

Chinese Camhpor Industry.

In the extraction of camphor the Chinese use a most primitive, but very effective, still. The leaves are placed in a wicker basket, which is fixed over an iron cauldron containing water. On the top of the basket a basin of cold water is placed. The steam from the cauldron passes through the leaves of the basket and carries over the camphor vapor, which is deposited in the form of camphor on the cool under surface of the basin.

SMART HANDBAGS REQUIRED WITH DRESS-UP COSTUMES

Fashion Demands Gala Reticules to Fit Gala Occasions — Gorgeous Chinese Brocade Much Favored.



Gay Bags For Gay Occasions

A NEW vanity bag is shaped exactly like a Christmas tree cornucopia. It is eight-sided and tapers to a sharp point at the bottom where dangles a big silk tassel. The bag is covered with moire silk in black, navy or brown and of course the tassel matches. Inside the octagon-shaped cover is a circular mirror and against each of the eight sides of the bag within, is a pocket with a vanity belonging. The assortment includes tiny comb, eye brow brush, lipstick case, rouge stick, powder box and puff and a small bottle of perfume.

* * *

Pockets in "undies" are now the fashion. A new combination camisole and pantalon of pink batiste and Val lace has a cunning pocket on the pantalon—just below the right hip; very handy for carrying an extra supply of bank notes or anything else too valuable to be entrusted to the handbag.

* * *

Apple green silk underwear strikes the note of springtime. A whole window full of this pale green underwear was an attractive spring picture last week. Some of the garments were of crepe de chine; others of chiffon and trimmings of white lace and hand embroidery in white brought out the delicate green of the garments to perfection.

* * *

An unusual tailleur, noted on the Atlantic City boardwalk on a recent Sunday, was of dark blue tricotine with a straight, narrow skirt and straight-lined box coat. A panel of the blue tricotine lined with victory red silk extended from the bottom of the coat at the back, up over the shoulders and down the fronts, where the ends crossed in surplice fashion and tied in a loose sash around the waist and over the back part of the panel.

A Single Application Will Banish Objectionable Hairs

(Aids to Beauty)

Here is a home treatment for removing hairs that is quick, painless and inexpensive: With some powdered delatone and water make enough paste to thickly cover the objectionable hairs, apply and after 2 or 3 minutes rub off, wash the skin and it will be left soft, clear and hairless. This treatment will not mar the skin, but to avoid disappointment, be careful to get real delatone.—Adv.

FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remove Them With Othine. Double Strength.

This preparation for the removal of freckles is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold under guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of Othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength Othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee. —Adv.

BonTon CORSETS

TRADE MARK

"What does the above BON TON Trade Mark signify?" "That the corsets on which it appears are made of **QUALITY** materials in the world's cleanest corset factory."

"Why should that interest me?" "Because you **prefer** to buy and wear corsets that you **KNOW** are reliable and that the manufacturer **guarantees** and stands back of with the **BON TON Trade Mark."**

"Are BON TON corsets expensive?" "No, not when you consider their value, style and service. The prices are $3.50, $4, $5, $6.50, $7, $8, $10 and up to $25 and you can have either Back Lace or Front Lace."

"Do you wear BON TON corsets?" "Certainly—and they have a **patented clasp!"** *"Oh I See (O-I-C)."* "Yes, that is the catchy trade mark name of this practical corset clasp which cannot **PINCH** or **BREAK."**

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