EMBROIDERY IN WONDERFUL SHADES IS ALL THE RAGE IN EVENING WRAPS NOW WORN

One Taupe Velvet Creation Is Done in Nile Green, Cadiz Blue and Gold Threads—Nobody Seems to Care for Plain Wrap This Winter.

5284-Informal Evening Gown of Gray Chiffon.

NOBODY cares for a plain evening wrap this winter—no matter how magnificent the fabric of the wrap may be. Embroidery is the thing, and wonderful shades are combined in wrap embroideries. Here (5478) is a taupe velvet wrap embroidered in Nile green, Cadiz blue and gold threads. The collar is of taupe fox. The contrast between huge, draped sleeves and a closely wrapped lower portion is very smart.

For the home dinner party or for an evening bridge party at a friend's house this dainty gray chiffon (5284) is just the thing. Its oval decolletage, high at the back, and the elbow sleeves make it appropriate, too, for occasional afternoon affairs. Dove-gray chiffon is draped over silk of the same tint and bands of soft gray flying-squirrel outline neck and sleeves and form odd pocket motifs on the distended hip drapery. The lengths of chiffon are gracefully draped in the skirt to suggest the oriental effect.

The material (5217) is robin-egg blue satin, with panels of darker blue velvet embroidered in silver threads. The collar is of black fox—most effective with the blue shades of the wrap. The drapery is a feature; at the back the panel of embroidery falls in a straight line while at the front of the wrap the satin and velvet fabrics are looped and wrapped in opulent folds. Part of this graceful drapery is an extension of the sleeve which loops down and continues upward in a front panel.

AUCTION BRIDGE

BY ANNIE BLANCHE SHELBY

A NUMBER of inquiries having come to me of late regarding "contract auction," I take this opportunity to reply thereto. "Contract auction," or "contract bridge," as its name indicates, has for its specific object the making of one's contract only. Any tricks taken in excess thereof are scored, not in the trick score, as contributing toward game, but in the honor score at the value of 50 points per trick.

A recent London paper has the following to say on the subject:

"Although 'contract bridge' has not caught on at the chief card-playing London clubs, it is gradually gaining ground. At one London bridge club, to my knowledge, it is played exclusively. At two of the service clubs and at many other clubs it is played by some of the members, but not to the exclusion of auction.

"From my post bag I gather that it has been adopted with enthusiasm at many country and provincial clubs, and it is also extensively played privately. The drawback of the game is that no official code of laws has yet been issued, and there are many variations in the methods of scoring in different localities.

"Older readers may remember the many objections made by whist players to bridge. The game was played for some considerable time before it was introduced to the Portland club in the autumn of 1894, and it was not until late in 1895 that the laws as settled by a joint committee of the Portland clubs were issued.

"Similar opposition occured when auction, in its original form, was first introduced, and a determined effort was made by adherents of old bridge to kill the intruder. But, in spite of all, the game made progress, although it was played for some years before, in 1909, official laws were published.

"If history teaches anything it indicates that there is no finality in card games, and it is unlikely that auction bridge, as now played, should be an exception. Gradually it will be ousted by a new game or a new form of the game. The probabilities are that 'contract' in some form or other, not necessarily as now played, will be the next innovation. I, therefore, strongly advise all who like to be in at the start to study and learn the principles of the game now.

"My own practice is to play it occasionally with friends, and I find it a most interesting and refreshing change from club auction. Several correspondents have asked me to state again the rules of the game as usually played, in so far as they differ from the laws of auction.

"1. Nothing is scored below the line for tricks gained in excess of contract.

"2. Fifty above the line is scored for each contract gained and 50 above the line for each trick in excess of contract.

"3. If the contract is not gained 100 is lost for the first trick down and 50 for each subsequent trick.

"4. A greater number of tricks overbids any previous declaration, with the exception that an equal number of tricks may be called in a suit of greater value (e. g., four diamonds or four clubs overcall three no trumps, but three hearts overcall three diamonds and three spades overcall three hearts).

"5. There is no score of chicane and none for honors unless four or more be held in one hand—i. e., five in one hand, or four in one hand and one in partner's.

"6. One hundred points are scored for each game and 300 points are scored for the rubber. (Thus the rubber game scores 400 points.)

"7. Grand slam counts 200 and little slam 100.

"8. Doubling and redoubling have the same effect as in auction.

"9. Revoke. The laws of auction apply, but when a player and his partner elect to take tricks to complete the contract no bonus is scored in respect of any tricks taken by reason of the revoke other than the contract bonus of 50 points."

The above is from the pen of A. E. Manning Foster, one of the leading card authorities in England at the present time. While, according to the account given, the new game is making headway there, on this side of the Atlantic it so far has made little advance.

Milton C. Work, in his new book, "Auction Methods Up to Date," dismisses it with a word. He says:

"'Contract auction,' which provides that a player be permitted to score in his trick score only the amount of his bid, the excess, if any, to be entered in his honor score was considered at time of the adoption of the 1917 code. This year it was again proposed and was again rejected for the same reasons that influenced the committee three years ago. Auction, as it stands, gives the expert sufficient advantage; 'contract auction' would almost legislate the poor bidder out of the game. Like the nullo, it might make auction more attractive for the few, but must do so at the exense of the many."

Florence Irwin has rather more to say on the subject and puts in a strong appeal to the auction players of the day to have nothing to do with it. She writes as follows:

"From the other side of the Atlantic there comes word of a new variant of auction. Although of English origin, no standing is yet claimed for it in the land of its birth, but it is asserted that it 'has swept auction out of Paris inside a week.' For the credit of Paris and its card taste, one hopes that this may be a mistake.

"The new game is called 'contract auction,' or 'contract bridge'—I'm not quite sure which. It is slow, one rubber being often all that can be accomplished in an evening's sitting. It is heavy, doing away with the subtler points of our game. It is retrogressive, sacrificing the near-equality of the suits which came in with our present count, for under its banner the minor suits retire once more into the shades from which we dragged them in establishing this count; raising luck-percentage and copying some of the ideas of the inferior game of five hundred.

"Only the number of tricks bid may be scored below the line. This means that the minor suits are never mentioned except as an invitation to no trumps (just as we used to do it some seven years ago before we learned better). In the case of more tricks being taken than are bid, the extra tricks are scored at 50 apiece above the line.

"This makes slow rubbers and heavy ones. The overhead column is very long. Half of the subtle overcalls (those cleverest of latter-day discoveries) vanish. Unsafe no-trumpers remain unsafe no-trumpers, and go down in dust and ashes.

"No honors lower than four in one hand are scored. The luck percentage is thus raised, for four honors in one hand is certainly a piece of great luck. When luck percentage is raised skill percentage is necessarily lowered, there being only 100 per cent of anything. And the lower the skill percentage of a game, the less its dignity and mental appeal.

"Again inequality results. If you have the luck to hold four honors in one hand, my best chance of recovering from the blow is of holding simple honors twice or thrice against you. This equalization is denied the man who plays 'contract auction.'

"Enormous bonuses are proposed for slam and little slam. To my mind, the slam bonuses are just about right as they are. A slam may be the result of great skill or great cards. When coming from great skill, our old values were certainly too slight a reward—40 for slam and 20 for little slam would not seem much nowadays, but no one need sneeze at 50 and 100 as payment for his skill. And, on the other hand, when a slam is scored merely by force of a huge hand that couldn't help taking tricks anything over 50 and 100 would certainly be too much in the way of a bonus.

"This is all a mere outline of the proposed new variant; more would, I think, be unnecessary, for I cannot believe that it will win many supporters. If a player likes a slow game, a heavy game, a game with more luck and less skill, a game that lacks subtlety a game that substitutes 'a big stick' for a pair of fencing foils, then he'll love 'contract auction.' But I'm optimistic enough to think that such players are in the minority.

"You players who love auction as it stands, who would be glad to welcome any real improvement, but who would mourn to see it mutilated, can all help in protecting it. I don't believe it will ever become a question of a battle between auction and 'contract auction.' But should it so happen, you know where we stand. Just set your faces against the usurper. Behead him at birth, and award the crown and the scepter to the game we all know and love."

My opinion concerning the game is similar to that of Miss Irwin, this being the result of my own personal experience and that of friends from various localities with whom I have communicated on the subject. When bridge supplanted whist and later auction supplanted bridge, new and pleasing variations were in each case introduced which added life and zest without in the slightest measure detracting from the science and subtler forms of the game. This is not so with "contract auction." It takes much from the game without leaving anything in its place. As Miss Irwin says, it is slow, heavy, retrogressive and cumbersome, calling for infinite patience, a comparatively small amount of skill, raising luck percentage and in almost every case depriving it of the finesse and subtler points which obtain in auction. I do not think there is any fear of its supplanting auction, not at least in its present form. Possibly in the years to come, when it has undergone various changes and improvements—if, indeed, it is susceptible of this—and can justly claim to be the peer if not the superior to auction, the older game may have to look to its laurels. To the ambitious student at the present time I should say: "Dismiss the subject entirely from your thoughts and devote yourself rather to getting all the pleasure and satisfaction and thorough mental enjoyment out of the game of auction as now played, giving not a thought as to the tenure of its life or of what may finally supplant it. The more familiar you are with the subtleties and intricacies of the present game, the more readily you will be able to adopt yourself to the exactions of any future game which may in time appear as the recognized substitute for auction."

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT SAID TO BE NECESSARY AT TIMES

Whipping Confession of Weakness, but Nevertheless Useful With Some Children—Moral Suasion Not Effective in All Cases.

This article by Mrs. Hargreaves is one of a series appearing in The Sunday Oregonian on the care and rearing of children. Mrs. Hargreaves, who is a Portland mother, has made a long and careful study of this subject. Questions pertaining to children will be answered. They should be addressed to Mrs. Hargreaves in care of The Oregonian.

BY SHEBA CHILDS HARGREAVES.

WHEN it comes to the question of punishments, parents and child-trainers in general form themselves into two well-defined groups—those who believe in and practice moral suasion, and those old-fashioned folks who still adhere to corporal punishment in spite of the accusations of barbarism and cruelty which moral suasionists hurl at them.

I wish to make it perfectly clear at the beginning of this article that I am merely voicing my own personal opinion in the matter, which is to be taken for just what it is worth. I am in complete sympathy with the believers in gentleness in dealing with children, especially young children, but I also am a firm believer in discipline, which must be upheld no matter what the cost—by gentle means if possible, if not, by forcible measures.

I am perfectly willing to grant that in most cases whipping is entirely unnecessary, and it is really a confession of weakness on the part of the parent; but the parent is human and sometimes reaches the limit of endurance. Then, too, there are certain types of children who are almost entirel yundeveloped as to moral nature; they are not reached by gentle measures, but respond only to physical pain. This type of child is by no means uncommon, but the fact that a child shows little or no moral development does not mean that he will end on the gallows—his development has been uneven and in a few years he outgrows his cave man tendencies and becomes a credit to his family.

If there were always time to stop and reason with a willful child there would be no excuse for sterner measures, but the mother cannot always leave other duties and give an hour or two to talking out a problem with an obstinate boy or girl, though time given to explaining the why of obedience to a child is always well spent. There are parents who do not believe that a child is entitled to an explanation as to why he should do as he is told, taking the stand that the mere fact that he is told to obey by his parents is enough. But it seems to me that this is the altitude of the person who is able by reason of superior size to force his demands on a weaker individual.

Of course parents have the right to demand immediate and implicit obedience, and there are times when explanations are unwise, but reasonable parents are able to master such situations. This talking things out with the children of the family has another distinct advantage in the training of the child. It develops his reasoning powers as no other practice will. He learns in a short time from wise counsel that certain lines of conduct bring certain unpleasant results and is thus saved many painful experiences.

One of the most fruitful sources of trouble from corporal punishment is that the child forms the idea that the parent is whipping him merely to get even with him, and he harbors in his small mind for days a resentment which bodes no good to future discipline. And yet by discussing the proposed punishment with the child beforehand in a calm and dispassionate manner it is nearly always possible to make him admit the justice of it.

Delay Is Recommended.

For many reasons it is nearly always best to defer a whipping until both parent and child have had time to think the matter over, but if any form of punishment is promised it must be administered.

The idle threat does more to demoralize discipline in the home than anything else. "If you do that again, I will whip you," is a common phrase in many households. The child has learned by experience that the threat will be forgotten, so he calmly goes on his way and repeats the offense. Of course he knows that once in a while the irate parent will keep his word, but he is willing to take a chance on getting off scot free.

As a general thing punishments should be made to fit the offense. The law of cause and effect has its perfect working here, as in all other avenues of human life. For instance, if a child has a privilege which he abuses the privilege may be withdrawn for a time until he has learned to appreciate it. If he scratches or bites his playmates, he must learn just how his victim feels. If he is quarrelsome and refuses to play fair, it is an easy matter to make him play alone until he comes to his senses, which he will very soon.

Confinement Is Advised.

The obstinate child is very difficult to handle by any but firm, gentle methods. Whipping only makes matters worse. It is much easier to shut him up and leave him alone until he is willing to meet the terms demanded of him, giving him to understand that when he is willing to obey he must say so. Half a day of this sort of solitary confinement has been known to work wonders with an unruly child when whipping only made him the more unreasonable.

By shutting a child up I do not mean putting him in a dark closet; fear should never figure in punishment; in fact, no child should ever under any circumstances be frightened. The danger to the nervous system is too great.

Sometimes a good child will suddenly develop the most fiendish tendencies; in such cases look for some obscure physical ailment. He may have some digestive disturbances or be cutting a molar tooth. Much of the irritability in the growing child is due to physical causes such as adnoids, enlarged tonsils, or malnutrition. A well child who has half a chance is a good child.

Nervous Dread Increased.

There are some things for which, in my opinion, no child should be punished—soiling his clothes is one of them; he should be provided with suitable garments and allowed to play unrestricted. The child who is refused the privilege of making mud pies is an abused child. Breaking things is not a punishable offense, unless wilfully done; the hand and eye are not sufficiently trained to guage distances. A whipping only makes things worse, by increasing nervous dread.

A safe rule to follow in administering any form of punishment is to correct only where there is principle involved. The habit that tends to destroy instead of build up character is the one to be stamped out, no matter what the cost to parent and child. It is best to be a little blind to trifling offenses, in order that large ones may receive the more attention.

The first step in child training is really parent training; it is by no means as easy as it seems. It is the lack of an object in training which is often entirely lacking in the thoughtless, indulgent parent, that is the cause of the delinquency in children which is so alarming at the present time. In reality we have the delinquent parent; the child is merely the victim.

Dear Mrs. Hargreaves:—I would like to know what to do for my baby boy, a year old, who is very bad with kidney trouble. He has been bothered since August, when I first noticed it. He was then on artificial food. I put him on plain cow's milk and then changed to other cows. I have now weaned him. He is eating everything now in the way of soft foods and puddings.

Of course this may be more of a case for a doctor, but I thought perhaps I could feed him some particular article of food and it would not be necessary to give him medicine. He has 8 teeth, but has cut none since September, although they seem to bother him all the time. He weighed 28 pounds the 1st of November. I have not weighed him since. In every way he seems a healthy, normal baby except for the kidney trouble.

Here is his schedule:

7 A. M.—Wakes.
8 A. M.—Breakfast; mush of some kind, slightly sweetened, glass of milk.
9:30 or 10 A. M.—Nap.
12 Noon—Luncheon; zwelback and meat broth or zwelback softened with hot water and a soft-boiled egg, glass of milk and pudding.
2:30 or 3 P. M.—Nap.
4 P. M.—Orange or apple.
5:30 or 6 P. M.—Supper, depending largely on what he ate at luncheon, usually bread and milk or zwelback and broth.
7 P. M.—Bed.

During the day if he is hungry I give him a graham cracker or a bread crust to suck and chew. He has had carrots, turnips and squash, well cooked and mashed. He is a normally bright and good-natured child.

I am inclosing a stamped envelope for reply. Thank you.

MRS. J. A. B., Dallas, Or.

I can answer correspondents only through the columns of The Oregonian.

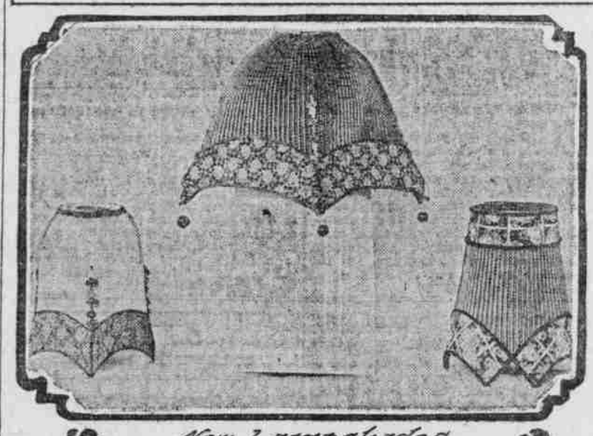
Do you realize that you are overfeeding your baby? It is not likely that he has as yet developed any serious kidney trouble, but he certainly will unless there is a radical change in his diet. He is eating food suitable for a child of 3 years.

I gave a diet schedule for a child a year old last Sunday, but this was for a well child. It would be best to put your baby on a diet suitable for a child of from 6 to 9 months and gradually come up to a stronger diet. By exercising great care you might do this without medical advice, but by far the safer plan would be to consult a competent physician and follow his instructions to the letter, as the child has had his digestive organs severely overtaxed and may or may not have developed symptoms which would necessitate a complete change in the food. It is not likely that medicine will be needed in his case.

Detailed articles dealing with infant feeding will appear in the near future which may prove helpful to you.

RAG BABIES ARE RETURNING TO THEIR OLD POPULARITY

Interesting and Life-like Dollies May Be Made at Home From Fabrics Already Stamped and Cleverly Adorned.



New Lampshades For Boudoir

Have You Seen These Adorable Rag Babies?

SOMEHOW they have the look of real babies, for all they are made of fabric and stuffed with cotton and have beads for eyes. There is a round, chubby, cuddly softness about them and their little faces have a babyish stare that is irrestible. No wonder small girls adore these rag babies more than rigid, hard surfaced dolls which may look like real babies but do not feel like them.

It is good fun to make rag dollies at home and you can buy the material all ready to set to work—the doll cut out of fabric and stamped for facial decoration. You do the stuffing yourself and sew in the buttons or beads that make the eyes, adding lips of red worsted and touching up the complexion with water color paints. The more artistic you are, the more life-like the rag baby that evolves under your hands. Some people have a gift for modeling and can make the little face very human, with dimples just where dimples should be. Some of the dolls have hair made of worsted; or the baby head may be covered with a cap.

* * *

Lampshades are forever changing in style. This season everything in house decoration is full of color. Unless a boudoir is gay it is dreary and lampshades and candleshades must keep up the pace. Pictured are three shades, the large one for a bedside reading lamp and the smaller ones for sconce lights, or for ordinary electric bulbs in the side walls. Pleated silk, gold lace, brocaded ribbon and small hand-made roses trim these lampshades and the large one has dangling ornaments made of beads.

APPLY SULPHUR TO HEAL UP YOUR SKIN

Broken Out Skin and Itching Eczema Helped Over Night.

For unsightly skin eruptions, rash or blotches on face, neck, arms or body, you do not have to wait for relief from torture or embarrassment, declares a noted skin specialist. Apply a little Mentho-Sulphur and improvement shows next day.

Because of its germ; destroying properties nothing has ever been found to take the place of this sulphur preparation. The moment you apply it healing begins. Only those who have had unsightly skin troubles can know the delight this Mentho-Sulphur brings. Even fiery, itching eczema is dried right up.

Get a small jar from any good druggist and use it like cold cream.—Adv.

PRICE 5.00 THE GREATEST VALUE EVER OFFERED PRICE 5.00

Nemo SELF-REDUCING CORSETS For Stout Women

Self-Reducing Corsets are too well known to need any description. The three models illustrated are made in all sizes and will fit any type of the stout woman.

PRICE 5.00 THE GREATEST VALUE EVER OFFERED PRICE 5.00

Danderine is "Beauty-Tonic"

Immediately after a "Danderine" massage your hair takes on new life, luster and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to fluff and thicken.

Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly. You, too, want lots of long, strong hair, glistening with beauty.

A 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" freshens your scalp, checks dandruff and falling hair. This stimulating "beauty-tonic" gives to thin, dull, fading hair that youthful brightness and abundant thickness. All drug counters sell "Danderine."—Adv.

"California Syrup of Figs"

Delicious Laxative for Child's Liver and Bowels

Hurry mother! A teaspoonful of "California" Syrup of Figs today may prevent a sick child tomorrow. If your child is constipated, bilious, feverish, fretful, has cold, colic, or if stomach is sour, tongue coated, breath bad, remember a good "physic-laxative" is often all that is necessary.

Children love the "fruity" taste of genuine "California" Syrup of Figs which has directions for babies and children printed on the bottle. Say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup. Beware!

Best Treatment for Catarrh, Croup, Coughs and Colds

Guaranteed by—A—No Stomach Dosing

Breathe HYOMEI for all diseases of the breathing organs. It is guaranteed.

In case of croup, which is very common in children, send for a doctor at once. In the meantime pour 30 drops of HYOMEI into a bowl of boiling water and hold the child's head over it; covered with a towel or cloth so that only the air filled with HYOMEI vapor is breathed.

This treatment has saved many a child's life and mothers of croupy children should always have HYOMEI on hand.

For coughs, colds and catarrh, breathing HYOMEI through the inhaler is usually sufficient.

Many people, however, use the HYOMEI vapor treatment in conjunction with the inhaler.

The vapor treatment is best taken just before going to bed; it only takes about five minutes' time. Pour a teaspoonful of HYOMEI into a bowl three quarters full of boiling water, cover head and bowl with towel, and breathe the vapor that arises deep into the lungs. By this method many a hard cold has been broken up over night. A HYOMEI outfit consists of a bottle of HYOMEI and a hard rubber pocket inhaler.—Adv.