GRAY CREPE SATIN FROCK GIVES OUTLINE OF SLENDERNESS NOW SO POPULAR WITH FAIR ONES

Dainty Challis Frocks Reigning at Summer Resorts—Linen Again Exalted to High Position, Now That War Department Has No Further Need for It.

Linen Blouses Height of Fashion

PARIS promises a bouffant silhouette for fall; but the smart outline this summer is just as slim and narrow as it can be. Not all women can achieve it. Here is one that has. Her frock for cool evenings by the sea is of gray crepe satin with an overblouse of rose Jersey bordered with gray angora. Tassels of the same trimming dangle from one shoulder. Both blouse and skirt have the attenuated slenderness that fashion approves and the skirt clings close around the feet.

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Linen, returned to fashion by the war department, which requires it no more has been exalted to a high place—so rejoiced is fashion to have it back. With this formal afternoon costume, goes a new blouse of oyster white linen bordered with bands of real cluny. A stunning parasol of white taffeta and ostrich and a fetching hat all in Pekin blue, accompany the linen blouse. You can see the formal, long-wristed gloves; her footwear is formal also; white kid boots with buttoned tops and French heels.

* * *

As autumn approaches, you will see more and more of these dainty challis frocks. They are very smart now at fashionable summer resorts. This frock of navy blue challis is quite a simple little affair, but is made strikingly smart by the organdy collar, cuffs and sash, the sash tied rather low over the hips. A blue hat and white buttoned boots will make this little frock perfect in correctness.

Answers To Correspondents

By Lilian Tingle

PORTLAND, Or., June 29.—Will you please give me directions for making good coffee without a percolator, also for buckwheat cakes with yeast? MRS. M. B.

I AM sorry you have had to wait for part of your answer, but I hope you saw the reply to some of your questions given recently in this column.

In regard to the coffee, be sure to get the kind you really like, and if the coffee you are now using is not satisfactory make a few experiments, buying small quantities of other kinds and using them in exactly the same way (as given below) until you find the one that best suits your taste and that of your husband. Some people prefer the cheaper and some the more expensive varieties. Some time ago a despairing young housekeeper asked me for advice about coffee. She had a good percolator, used the very finest and most expensive grade of coffee, took great care in making it, but was quite unable to produce what her husband considered a "drinkable" cup of coffee. I suggested a little experimenting with different grades of coffee besides giving her general directions on the principles of coffee making. Later she told me that her husband considered "just perfect" a coffee which was really not much more than half the price of her original choice grade!

Now for general principles:

1. Always measure carefully both coffee and water. Then you will not have it "strong one day and weak the next" as you say in your letter. Generally allow one level tablespoon coffee for each cup water plus one tablespoon "for the pot."

2. Have the coffee as freshly roasted and ground as possible. This means buying in small quantities and keeping tightly covered in a tin. If you use much coffee it may be worth while to have a coffee mill. Then you can buy slightly larger quantities of roasted coffee beans, heating a few of them a little in a pan or oven and grinding, just as much as is needed for each meal.

3. Be sure your coffee pot is perfectly clean—emptied and scrubbed after each brew. Do not use a metal coffee pot, and if you use granite ware be sure it is unchipped. An earthen pitcher makes an excellent coffee pot.

4. Do not soak or boil the coffee unless you are anxious to have a bitter taste and as much tannin as possible. The tannin is bad for your digestion and the bitterness overpowers the more delicate aroma and flavor.

5. Good cream is at least "half the battle" in making a good cup of coffee. If good cream is not available, make the coffee stronger and use with it hot (but not boiled) milk. Beat an egg yolk into the milk if you can afford it. Put about one-half cup of hot milk into the cup and fill up with coffee made a little stronger than if you were going to use cream with it. Put a very tiny pinch of salt into the coffee.

6. Have the coffee finely ground. Coarse ground coffee is very wasteful and extravagant. If you have no percolator make a stout muslin bag open at one end and put this over the top of the pitcher or coffee pot to act as a strainer. Scald the bag daily.

7. Use fresh boiling (measured) water and pour it over the measured coffee in the strainer. Set the coffee pot or pitcher in hot water to keep warm but do not boil. This method is more wholesome than the boiling method, uses less coffee and does not extract so much of the tannin and bitterness. No egg is required to clear it. If preferred the liquid coffee may be poured twice through the grounds (the coffee pot being kept hot as described) but usually once will be enough. A little practice will soon enable you to make perfectly clear, fragrant coffee without boiling and without a percolator, and the beverage will be more delicious, more wholesome and less expensive than the boiled coffee made from the coarse ground berries. Heating the coffee before pouring on the boiling water helps to develop the flavor.

Buckwheat cakes with yeast.—These are best for cold weather, both from the point of view of regulating the batter and a digesting the cakes. One cake fresh compressed yeast, 2 cups milk scalded and cooled to lukewarm, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon molasses, ½ cup wheat flour, 3½ cups buckwheat flour. Soften the yeast in a little of the milk and combine with the molasses and salt. Add the rest of the milk and then stir in gradually the flour to make a smooth batter. Let rise over night. In the morning, thin a little if necessary and cook on a well-greased griddle. As this gives a larger quantity than I judge you would find convenient to use it might be best for you to use only half the formula at first.

Following is given by Mrs. J. H. S. in reply to a recent request for a recipe for "encheladas."

Encheladas (Mrs. J. H. S.)—Cut up in very small pieces about one pound lean beef. Brown it in 1 tablespoon lard and add 5 pods garlic cut fine. Then add ½ can tomatoes, 5 teaspoons Mexican sage, 5 teaspoons carinminia seed (powdered), salt and cayenne to taste and cook very slowly about two hours. Have ready some tortillas (thin cornmeal hot cakes cooked on a griddle) and dip each one into the gravy. Mix the meat with 1 large onion finely chopped and scalded (by pouring boiling water over it in a strainer), 5 or 6 tablespoons dry grated cheese (or more to taste) and 2 or 3 hard boiled eggs. You may add some chopped olives if you like. Put this filling in the tortilla and roll up. Pile them as they are rolled and pour the rest of the gravy over them. Sprinkle with grated cheese and heat through in the oven, garnish with olives and serve very hot.

PORTLAND, Or., June 6.—Will you please give me a detailed recipe for a crab cocktail for six persons? Thanking you in advance, MRS. F. A. F.

Crab cocktail—For six persons allow one-half pound crab meat, carefully flaked. For the dressing allow three tablespoons tomato catsup, 2 tablespoons fresh grated horseradish (may be omitted), 2 tablespoons very finely chopped celery, the juice of one small lemon (or one-half lemon and one-half orange), 1 or 2 tablespoons tarragon vinegar, salt and cayenne to taste. Two tablespoons finely minced pimiento may be added if liked. Paprica also is an optional ingredient. The dressing, in fact, can be very considerably varied to suit personal taste. Serve very cold in cocktail glasses.

AUCTION BRIDGE

By Annie Blanche Shelby

THE following hand furnished a good example of the subject I treated last week—where the dealer under certain conditions bids a minor suit and later changes to a major, his partner giving him the chance to rebid by raising his original bid, if having the strength to warrant it, though second bidder passes.

The hand was played in duplicate, several tables taking part, and the results were various, according to the particular treatment it received. It is noteworthy, however, that the only table at which the dealer went game was where he and his partner observed the above mentioned system of bidding. This fact alone does not prove that the bid is sound or would work to the best interests at all times, but it forms an interesting example of the system and is worthy of consideration. This is the hand:

	♥ 8 5 4 2 ♣ 9 8 3 ♦ Q 8 2 ♠ A K 3	
♥ A 9 ♣ K J 7 5 4 ♦ 9 7 3 ♠ 9 8 2	Y A B Z	♥ Q 10 ♣ A Q 10 2 ♦ J 10 6 4 ♠ Q J 5
	♥ K J 7 6 3 ♣ 6 ♦ A K 5 ♠ 10 7 6 4	

Hand Is Explained.

It is the first game love score. Strictly speaking, the dealer's hand comes within the requirements of a heart bid. The suit contains five cards to two honors, one being the king, and there are two outside tricks. It is undeniably weak, however, and in itself offers but little promise. Unless it should happen to hit strength in the partner's hand it is doubtful if it would stand even for the one-trick contract. At two tables, however, Z started with the spade. At both of these tables B doubled. At one of them A, in response, called "two clubs"; at the other, "no trumps." At the "two club" bid A lost by one trick, or 50. Having an honor score, however, of 30, his loss was reduced to 20. At the no-trump bid A lost by one trick, or 50, honors easy.

At three tables all players passed, and the hand was thrown up. At one table Z, A and Y passed and B called "no trumps" and made his contract, or 10, honors easy.

At the table at which Z bid a diamond A passed, and Y, sensing the situation and having the strength to warrant his doing so, a trick and a raiser (the ace and king of spades) and three diamonds to an honor, called "two diamonds." This gave Z the chance to rebid, and, B passing, he called "two hearts," at which the hand was played. The play went as follows:

Trick.	A	Y	B	Z
1	5♣	3♣	A♣*	6♣
2	4♣	8♣	Q♣	2♥*
3	2♣	K♣*	5♣	4♣
4	A♥*	2♥	10♥	J♥
5	K♣	9♣	2♣	6♥*
6	8♣	A♠*	J♠	6♠
7	9♥	4♥	Q♥	K♥*
8	3♦	Q♦*	4♦	5♦
9	7♦	8♦	10♦	K♦*
10	9♦	2♦	6♦	A♦*
11	9♠	2♠	Q♠*	7♠
12	7♠	5♥	J♦	7♥*
13	J♠	8♥*	2♠	10♠

*Denotes winner of trick.

Z-Y four by cards, or 32 (game), less simple honors, 16.

Leads Are Discussed.

Trick 1—A correctly leads his fourth best club, B winning with ace, and at

Trick 2 returning the queen. Trumped by Z, who at

Trick 3 puts the dummy in with the king of spades that the trump lead may come from the dummy rather than himself.

Trick 4—Dummy leads the trump, declarer finessing the jack, which falls to A with the ace.

Trick 5—A leads the king of clubs to give declarer another force. Declarer trumps and leads at

Trick 6 a second spade, dummy winning with ace, and leading at

Trick 7 a second round of trumps, which declarer wins with king. The adversaries now being exhausted of trumps, at

Tricks 8, 9 and 10 declarer has three rounds of diamonds. At

Trick 11 he leads the spade, which B wins with queen, and at

Tricks 12 and 13 makes the remaining trumps.

In suggesting that this form of bidding, which, as I explained last week, is being tried out by a number of well-known eastern players, be experimented upon by some of our own players, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am in no sense advocating the bid, or that I feel it will in the long run prove profitable. Indeed, it is yet too new and I have had too little experience with it myself to be able to form any definite opinion concerning it. That it has some advantages, as shown by the hand as given, there can be little doubt, but whether these advantages are sufficiently great as to offset its disadvantages (as, for instance, when one will be left to play the bid) remains to be seen. Time and experience alone will demonstrate.

Experiments Are Dangerous.

It should be needless to say that only the best and soundest players, such as can safely go out of the beaten track without in any way detracting from the soundness of their game, should experiment with the bid. For all but this class of players there is nothing but to stick closely to established forms, taking comfort in the consciousness that they play a conventional and safe, if not a brilliant, game. For such players there can be no better advice than that embodied in the following:

"Safety First" Sound Policy.

In order to "play safe" you must
Know the bids and when to stake them,
Know the leads and when to make them,
Know the tricks and when to take them,
Know the rules and when to break them,
nKow the laws and ne'er forsake them.

Apropos of the laws, I have recently received the following:

"In a game we were recently playing—an important contest, as it was the final setting for the season of a series of games and the question of score was an important one—the adversary to my right led before the bidding was completed. Then came the question of what to do. Two of the players contended that there should be a new deal and this, in fact, was the course we finally resorted to. One of the players confessed entire ignorance in the matter, and I alone insisted that there was undoubtedly a penalty in connection with the offense, but whether this was really so, or what it was, I did not know. Will you kindly set us right in the matter and oblige?

"CONSTANT READER."

Question Is Answered.

I am very glad this subject has come up, as it might not have occurred to me otherwise to speak of it, yet I doubt not there are several who need enlightenment on the point. I find, in fact, a large number, among them professedly good players, who not only are ignorant as to the laws, but apparently look upon them as so many arbitrary and useless restrictions which tend to handicap the game and are productive of no real benefit. Therein they make their mistake. The laws governing auction are, if anything, a more important feature of the game than the rules governing play, and at least should be accorded equal consideration and respect. Without the laws the game could have no stable or definite existence; without them disputes would constantly arise which it would be impossible satisfactorily to settle. As the result ill feeling would often be engendered which would not always be confined to the card table, but would often assert itself in other walks and departments of life, sometimes causing complete estrangement between hitherto good friends. The laws are the final decision in all arguments; they are the highest court of appeal; they are unbreakable, unwavering, of composite authorship and universal acceptance. Rules may be broken, laws may not.

Now, however, as to the special question asked: The writer is correct. There is a penalty attaching to the act and by no means a light one. Law 66, the law governing the case, reads as follows:

Law Is Quoted.

"After the deal and before the declaration has been finally determined, if any player lead or expose a card, his partner may not thereafter bid or double during that declaration, and the card, if it belong to an adversary of the eventual declarer, becomes an exposed card. When the partner of the offending player is the original leader, the declarer may also prohibit the initial lead of the suit of the exposed card." Law 50 has the following to say: "If a player who has been debarred from bidding under laws 49, 50, 52 or 66, during the period of such prohibition, make any declaration (other than passing) either adversary may decide whether such declaration stand, and neither the offending player nor his partner may further participate in the bidding even if the adversaries double or declare."

Offense Is Double.

As is seen, the one offense, that of leadingbefore the bidding is completed, entails still another, as the card led becomes an exposed card. This in itself is subject to penalty. Moreover, as when the partner of the player who wrongly leads turns out to be the real leader to the hand, he may otherwise lead the suit of the exposed card—to the manifest advantage of the side—still another restriction or penalty is added—that of prohibiting this player from leading the suit. As is seen, therefore, there are three penalties attaching to the act. In many other cases where infringements are made, the aggrieved adversary or his partner often can choose which one of one or more penalties he may exact. Not so in this case, however. All should be claimed. While at first thought this may seem arbitrary and drastic, in reality it is absolutely necessary for the protection of the adversaries and if one would preserve the strict integrity and honesty of the game.

At the card table, as in all walks of life, one will occasionally run up against really dishonest people—players who would not hesitate to resort to unfair methods if they felt they could do so with impunity and without rendering themselves liable to penalties should they be discovered. Were there no punishment attaching to their unfair methods this naturally would at times give them an undue advantage over their adversaries, players perhaps who would scorn to do an unfair or dishonest act, be the temptation ever so great or the act ever so small.

In the case of this particular infringement the player could easily claim that he supposed the bidding was completed. He could easily lead an ace which could influence his partner, if it turned out he was the player to lead to the first trick, to lead the suit did not the law expressly stipulate he could not do so. In this manner he could give his partner an early lead and perhaps admit of his leading up to weakness in the hand of dummy, to the discomfiture of the declarer. On the other hand, were he, the partner of the offending player, allowed further participation in the bidding, he would often be tempted, especially if himself having fair strength in the suit though not enough to justify his calling it for his own hand, to bid the suit of the exposed card, the suit in which he knows his partner to hold that ace. In many ways which space will not admit of my enumerating the side committing this particular offense could easily gain a decided advantage were it not for the restrictions debarring them from doing so and tending to make the game fair and just for all.

Time Refutes Dr. Osler.

Boston Post.

Marion Harland is 88 years of age and is just as active as she was when she was 50. Henry Cabot Lodge, nearing 70, is like a young man of 40. Edison, at 72, never seems to get old. Clemenceau, over 80, is at the zenith of his power. Uncle Joe Cannon is over 83 and is going as hard as ever.

Slight Misunderstanding.

Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Flatbush—Do you like sandals?

Mrs. Bensonhurst—Oh, yes; I love them.

"Then you do wear them sometimes?"

"Wear 'em? Wear what?"

"Why, sandals."

"Oh, excuse me. I thought you asked me if I liked scandals."

OBTRUSIVE COLLAR BONES MAY BE HELPED BY MASSAGE

Cocoa Butter Faithfully Applied Will do Much to Put on Becoming Layer of Flesh.

Lemon Juice Keeps Tan Away

When Collar Bones Are Prominent.

SOME women have dainty little collar bones that never seem to be obtrusive no matter how thin the figure; but usually those ugly little bones just below the throat show up first of all when one loses flesh and are the last bones to become graciously padded when flesh is taken on. If the whole bony structure of the figure is delicately formed collar bones are not likely to obtrude themselves conspicuously, even when a women is very slender, but the possessor of big bones, whether in knuckles, ankles, wrists or clavicles (otherwise collar bones) has to subdue these excrescences all she can in order not to look angular.

Cocoa butter faithfully applied with massage will do much to cover the collar bones with a becoming layer of fat—and this is one place in the figure where a little fat is always attractive. Massage every night with the finger tips, using the cocoa butter generously. Lemon juice will help to keep tan and freckles from the neck and before you go in swimming rub in cold cream and cover lightly with talcum. A neck with a dark ring of sunburn below the throat line is not pretty with an evening frock! Some women even wear high-necked bathing dresses and, though these are not very comfortable, the slight discomfort pays—when one has a lovely throat and shoulders to protect.

Cocoa butter faithfully applied with

Linen Lingerie Coming Back Into Fashion.

Paris Creations in "Undies" Are Exquisitely Beautiful.

INTIMATE linens for milady grew to be no more than a figure of speech in recent years, for linens have been so scarce and hard to get that milady took to wearing cotton batiste if she could not afford silk. In years gone by, garments worn next the skin were always of fine linen—when exclusiveness of style was a point to be considered.

Beautiful were the hand-woven, hand-embroidered linen undergarments of women in the last century—and in centuries before that; it has only been in later years that cotton or muslin undergarments obtained favor with particular people, and then only because such fabrics were of pleasingly fine, soft texture. Now linen garments for intimate wear are coming back into fashion—perhaps because, war restrictions being over, linen is again obtainable in quantity for personal use. At any rate, fashion has taken a notion to fine linen "undies" and some of the Paris-created lingerie of sheer Irish linen is exquisitely beautiful as well as about the coolest, most delightful thing any woman could put on for sultry summer days.