

## Weekly Fashion Article

BY LUCILE BUCHANAN  
Fashion Editor of Harper's Bazar

(NOTE: Lucile Buchanan has arrived in Paris for the mid-season openings. For the next few weeks, Miss Buchanan's exclusive articles will be cabled from the world's Fashion Capital. She will supply readers of The News with her first-hand impressions of the developing modes for the summer and fall of 1927.)

New York. (By cable from Paris) May 30.—Printed frocks with plain wraps have appeared as a new mode in Paris, almost overnight.

Earlier in the season the textile designers, both here and in Europe were confronted by the usual spring question, would or would not the smart women wear figured frocks for warm weather. Plain fabrics, particularly those of plain combinations seemed to have taken such a definite hold in the mode that there was no question as to their continuing success. The only figured fabrics seen were those of small geometric all-over designs that gave the fabric a feeling of texture rather than a strikingly figured pattern.

**The Mode Changes**  
The midseason openings, and a few really warm days, extremely warm for so early in the season have changed this. The first warm day, lurching in the Bois, one saw frock after frock, gaily figured and in 'high' colors. Personally, I was slightly shocked at this, because all indications of the mode so far had led me to believe that it was to be a summer of plain fabrics, made with a certain determined simplicity and regard for exquisite workmanship.

However, this is what is apt to happen in Paris. Modes spring up overnight, last a week or two, perhaps all of a month, and then are given up for something else.

Contrary to all that is said concerning the American woman's mad desire for new and ever new things, the life of a mode in Paris is far shorter than it is in America. In America a mode is perpetuated by the manufacturers, who produce it in large quantities so that it reaches the great mass of people. In France only a comparative handful of well-dressed women are smart.

**American Women Dress Well**  
In Paris they say that it takes forty years to make a true elegants, the finished product of perfect taste

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and sophisticated dressing. In America, we produce mere chits of twenty-one, who if they are not true elegants, at least have a noteworthy style of their own, a certain philosophy of dress that one does not see in France. This is a vigorous, well-put-together simplicity peculiar to American women. I shall write more about this later.

All this was brought on by the printed frocks I saw while lurching in the Bois. In order to understand a sudden appearance in the mode, it is necessary to understand its relation to the mode as a whole.

This figured mode is very pretty. Some of the frocks I saw were green, a "off" shades with a decided yellow cast, figured, rather largely, with white. With a frock of this sort was worn a coat of plain crepe or Kasha cloth and a matching green felt hat. Occasional frocks appeared with no wrap at all, but these were in darker shades and were worn with blue fox or silver fox furs.

**This Is Very Smart**  
A dark blue and white figured frock was worn with a Reboux sailor hat of that new shiny "China" straw that Reboux is now using. The hat had a moderately wide mushroom brim and was dark blue, bound and banded with heavy dark blue belting. Silver fox furs and black patent-leather shoes were worn with this costume.

Occasionally one sees dark blue shoes in Paris, with a dark blue costume, but these are generally worn by Americans who seem to adore to take to fancy foot-gear as soon as they leave their native shores.

Another costume, the smartest I saw, was of beige and dark blue. The frock was beige and dark blue figured with a large simple design of "modern" flowers—much nicer than it sounds—and with it was worn a dark blue coat and hat. The coat was of fine rep, stitched with lines of matching silk, and on the lapel was an enormous chiffon flower, the exact shade of beige as the pattern of the frock. Dark blue velour was used for the hat, a round-crowned hat with a tiny turn-down brim. The crown of this hat was a little higher than the crown of the cloche we wore for so long. This is a new shape, and very smart.

The true distinction of this costume was perfected by simple beige kid oxfords and matching stockings, and by a lizard bag and antelope gloves the exact shade of the shoes and stockings. All of this is very simple, but exquisitely thought out and perfect of its kind.

(Next week Miss Buchanan will write from Paris about the mid-season openings.)

## JUSTICE OF PEACE DRAWS 90 DAYS

(Charlotte News, May 12)

S. A. Mangum, Charlotte justice of peace, was sentenced to serve 90 days on the roads and to removal from his office for failing to make reports and payments of fines, fees and forfeitures collected by him while acting as rural police judge.

The sentence was pronounced by Judge Currie in Charlotte police court after numerous efforts to get the magistrate into court for trial were brought to a successful termination only through his arrest and incarceration without bail.

Notice of appeal was given and bond fixed at \$1,000 for his appearance in Mecklenburg Superior court. Mangum was returned to a cell in the city jail while attorneys attempted to arrange the bond.

Mangum originally was only notified to appear in court to answer the charges. He failed to show up and a capias was issued for him. He was put under \$500 bond but trial was delayed when physicians said he was too ill to appear. Tuesday when the case was called he failed to show up and another capias was issued and he was arrested after a short foot race with city detectives. He was held until today without bond.

S. A. Mangum, county magistrate, who awaits trial in Superior court on charge of failure to deliver to the county money secured in his court, late yesterday blamed a meager education for his present dilemma.

"I just didn't have enough schooling to keep my books straight," he told reporters from behind the bars.

## COUNTY GOVERNMENT PLAN GOING O. K. IN CARTERET

"We are making progress in the introduction of the provisions of the new county government legislation in Carteret County," said J. E. Woodland, chairman of the board of commissioners in that county.

Mr. Woodland is also president of the State Association of County Commissioners and a member of the County Government Advisory Committee.

The officials are beginning to understand the workings of the new system, and they are being encouraged in the work of introducing the changes by the taxpayers of Carteret county, who are beginning to see advantages in the new system.

Albert E. Grover of Berea, O., has a clarinet played by his grandfather in the band that greeted General Lafayette on his visit to the United States in 1824.

"Rose," a Holstein cow belonging to G. C. Seber of Hubbard, O., gave birth to four healthy calves weighing about 50 pounds each.

Improved Uniform International

## Sunday School 'Lesson'

(By REV. F. R. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean,  
Moody Bible Institute of Chicago)  
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### Lesson for June 5

#### PETER PREACHING TO GENTILES

LESSON TEXT—Acts 10:1-11:18.  
GOLDEN TEXT—For there is no difference between the Jew and the Greek; for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon Him.—Rom. 10:12.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Peter Tells a Foreigner About Jesus.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—Peter Takes the Gospel to Gentiles.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Taking the Gospel to All Races.  
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—How the Gospel Overcomes Race Prejudice.

The missionary program of the church having broadened to include the Samaritans, we see in this lesson it still widening and embracing the Gentiles. Through the conversion of Cornelius, the "middle wall of partition" was broken down (Eph. 2:4).

I. Cornelius (10:1, 2).  
1. His official position (v. 1).  
He was a Roman officer over a company of 100 soldiers.

2. His character (v. 2).  
(1) A devout, pious man. (2) He was a praying man. (3) He was charitable. He gave much alms. (4) He was respected by his family.

II. The Supernatural Preparation for the Transition of the Gospel to the Gentiles (10:3-33).

This was of divine arrangement. No barrier is too great to prevent the coming together of persons whom the Lord desires to meet. In order to bring this about:

1. Two visions were given.  
(1) The vision of Cornelius (vv. 3-8).

While engaged in prayer, an angel of God announced that his prayer and alms had come before God as a memorial, and instructed him to send to Joppa for Peter who would tell him what to do.

(2) The vision of Peter (vv. 9-16).  
This took place while Peter was praying (v. 9). He saw a certain vessel containing clean and unclean animals let down from heaven, and heard the command, "Rise, Peter, kill and eat." Peter protested that he had never eaten any unclean thing. God replied, "What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common."

2. A messenger sent from Cornelius (vv. 17-22).

Peter was greatly perplexed over what he had seen, but not for long, for messengers from Cornelius made inquiry at the gate for him. The spirit informed Peter of the matter and bade him go, nothing doubting.

3. The meeting of Cornelius and Peter (vv. 23-33).

(1) Peter took six witnesses along (v. 23).

(2) Cornelius waiting for Peter (v. 24).

He called together his kinsmen and near friends.

(3) Cornelius about to worship Peter (vv. 25, 26).

Peter repudiated his act and protested that he was but a man.

(4) The reciprocal explanation (vv. 27-33).

III. Peter's Sermon (vv. 34-43).

1. The introduction (vv. 34, 35).  
He showed that God is no respecter of persons. This does not mean that Cornelius was already in a state of grace, thereby saved, but that he was eligible to hear the gospel and accept the terms of salvation.

2. His discourse (vv. 36-43).  
In the discourse he touches briefly upon the mission of Jesus, showing that by means of His baptism and anointing with the Holy Spirit, He was qualified for His work as mediator. He then exhibited the work of Christ:

(1) In His life (vv. 38-39).  
It was one of beneficence. He went about doing good, even casting out demons as a proof that God was with Him (v. 39).

(2) In His death (v. 39).  
The just suffered for the unjust that He might bring us to God (1 Pet. 3:18).

(3) In His resurrection (vv. 40, 41).  
In this discourse is set forth:

(a) The basis of salvation—the crucifixion of Christ.

(b) The scope of salvation—who-soever believeth in Him.

(c) The method of appropriating salvation—believing on Him.

IV. The Holy Spirit Poured Out (vv. 44-48).

This was a new Pentecost.

V. Peter Vindicates His Ministry to the Gentiles (11:1-18).

Being called to account for visiting and eating with Gentiles, Peter rehearsed the whole story in such a way that his narrative took the form of logical argument, and showed how God had set His seal upon the work by the miraculous gift of the Spirit.

Closing the Day

Says Dr. R. A. Torrey: "No bank ever closes its business day until its balance is found to be absolutely correct. And no Christian should close a single day until his accounts with God for that day have been perfectly adjusted alone with Him."

The Best Side

The habit of looking on the best side of every event is worth more than a thousand a year.—Doctor Johnson.

# FACTS about used car allowances

Most new car sales now involve the trading-in of a buyer's used car. More and more people are asking: "Why should my used car seem to have several values? . . . Why should dealers in different makes of cars offer me allowances differing materially? . . . Does the largest allowance offered mean the best deal for me?"

### Here are basic facts:

1 Your used car has seemingly different values because competitive dealers are bidding to sell you a new car.

2 Your used car has only one fundamental basis of value: what the dealer who accepts it in trade can get for it in the used car market.

3 The largest trade-in allowance which is offered on your used car is not necessarily the best deal for you. Sometimes it is; but sometimes it is not.

4 An excessive allowance may mean that you are paying an excessive price for the new car in comparison with its real value.

5 Judge the merits of the new car in comparison with its price, including all delivery and finance charges. Then weigh any difference in allowance offered on your used car.

WHEN YOU are ready to trade-in your present car, remember that after all you are making a purchase and not a sale. You are buying a new car and simply applying your present car as a credit toward the purchase price of a new car.

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