

# RUSTLE OF SILKS

**READ THIS FIRST:**  
Mary Barrett, ambitious to become a dress designer, is in Paris where she has just obtained a job with Countess Anetka, owner of a small dress shop. She had been recommended to Anetka by Mark Sutherland, American playboy and mutual friend who admired Mary from the first following their meeting on shipboard. Mary likes Mark but misses Tony Castle, owner of a smart New York shop who gave her her start several months previously. She left after an altercation with Tony's head buyer, Francine Long, and sailed for Paris impulsively. More and more she realizes she is in love with Tony. Mary does so well in the shop that Anetka offers her a partnership. Before long Mary has visions of wide success with the shop. Meanwhile, as Christmas Eve arrives, Tony still searches for Mary in New York. An American friend, visiting Paris, suggests to Mary that her shop should expand. Mary's fame begins to spread as Mari Barat and the firm, in a new shop, becomes firmly established. (NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY)

### CHAPTER 13

FOR THE first time in their association, Anetka put her foot down on a suggestion made by Mary—Mary's suggestion that she adopt a baby.

A baby? What would they do with it? How could Mary take care of it? Why didn't Mary get married and have babies of her own?

In the end, Mary gave up and comforted herself with the substitution of a new department in the shop. They would make infants' wear.

So Mary haunted the parks where the picture book children, who are the *Parisien petites*, and who looked like illustrators' fancies out of story books, played with their nurses in provincial garb attending them. She reveled in the dog carts and the goat carriages. She bought quantities of toys at the many stalls and presented them to the poor. She laughed and applauded the puppet shows, the *petits guignols* that have come down through hundreds of years.

She watched the little ones "yachting" in the big basin of the Tuileries gardens; rode on the camel, the elephant, and in the ostrich-drawn carriage at the Jardin d'Acclimatation with a three-year-old "borrowed" for the occasion. She drank warm milk from the dairy at the same place and bought a puppy for the small Lulu.

That night, when she should have been making sketches of the detail she had seen on the tiny frocks, she stared forlornly out of her window that looked on a courtyard and felt the sadness of a woman in love who is to have no children of her own. No little boy with eyes that crinkle up when he smiles!

The department (a small corner) of infants' wear was a bijou at ANETKA'S. The tiny confections of white and pink and blue went "like hot cakes," Mary explained to Anetka. Mary designed them—a loving task that took little of her time—and the work was sent out to needlewomen who made masterpieces of the miniature garments.

That was as near as Mari Barat came to her second small dream.

Mary's third Christmas in Paris was approaching. Not for her was this to be a lonely holiday. The Wollastons—Ivy and Ted, her American friends of long standing, were going to Brittany where they'd taken an old farmhouse, and there was a charming Englishman to join them. There would be Christmas carols, a tree and stockings before the hearth. Mary bought prodigiously. Gifts for everyone and a short mink coat for herself.

She meant to buy a pair of sapphire earrings for Anetka.

Thinking of it, she smiled. She put down her pen and dropped her chin on her hands. She tried to tell herself how lucky she was. She was 27 years old and she was a successful business woman. She had a small apartment on the Seine, a bank account, a mink coat. She had a group of smart, amusing friends. She went to par-



"Is that all I get after a whole year?"

ties and, in return, she gave modest parties.

She had everything but time. At least, so she tried to tell herself.

Once more she picked up her pen. The bills would have to be mailed out that night. Anetka would be pleased and laugh a little and cry a little when she saw them. Mari counted on her fingers. The debts incurred at their opening were nearly paid off and then there would be plenty of money to save for the next shop she had already planned.

Again she hesitated. Would it be wise to plan another shop so soon?

There, the last of the bills was finished. She wiped the ink from her second finger and picked up the Paris Herald.

She turned the pages hastily, and then the telephone rang. Reaching for the instrument, she brushed the newspaper from the desk.

Something else engaged her attention and the paper was picked up by the porter and destroyed.

She was never to see the item about Liane Weston's marriage to her manager, a marriage that had been possible only after the death of his wife in a sanatorium. The paper said that it had been a romance of "more than 10 years." Had she seen it, she might have brought her more mature point of view to bear on the situation that had changed her life.

Mari Barat did have a more mature point of view. She had changed in many ways.

Mark Sutherland found her very changed when he came back to Paris that year. Changed in many ways save in the one that he, perhaps, hoped for.

He had come once to see her when they were in the little shop. And then he had dropped out of her life. Sometimes there were brief, scrawled notes from some corner of the earth. Once there was a magnificent mandarin coat from China in which, he said, he hoped one day to see her. Mary had philosophically overlooked the message and enjoyed the coat. Then there had been a long cable of congratulations when the new shop was opened.

And occasionally there was a new customer who said that she

## Capital Gossip

BY HENRY AVERILL

**Daily Dispatch Bureau, In The Six Walter Hotel, Raleigh, Aug. 10.**—The State of North Carolina is going to spend a quarter million dollars advertising itself all over the country, but there are plenty of folks willing to bet that the entire program will not produce the same aggregate of favorable publicity as would a couple of winning football teams or three—at the University, Duke and State. These willing wagers will lay you to two to one, even and out, that Tar Heelia will tank in the sunshine of real national recognition if the Heels can stop Fordham's Rams and the Devils can pitchfork Pitt's powerful Panthers, come this fall.

North Carolina's industries and the Utilities Commission are more often than not on opposite sides of economic questions such as rate reductions or wage increases; but the big business bosses and the regulatory agency are on the same side of the fence in the South's fight to remove rail rate differentials. Chairman Stanley Winborne said recently that all the State's industries are cooperating splendidly. The Duke Power Company and the Cannon Mills, for example, have offered the commission the services of their very best rate experts and legal representatives—all expenses to be borne by the companies.

The WPA's already announced plan to abolish its district offices in North Carolina is still very much on the nebulous side, with practically all concrete details up in the air. It does seem certain, however, that when the matter jells there will be fewer administrative office workers and a substantial reduction in the cost of WPA in the State.

Cutlar Moore, liquor board chairman, was down in Chowan Monday helping the local board get ready to stock the stores soon to open under the recent favorable plebiscite.

To many it seems something of a paradox to find Mrs. Bessie Phoenix, herself a beneficiary of the State Young Democratic Club custom of alternating its presidency between the sexes, one of the leading figures in the fight to smash the precedent. Yet the lady from Raleigh is said to be taking an extremely active part in the campaign looking to the defeat of Mae Oliver, Sanford candidate for head of the Y. D.'s.

Meeting of the State's Association of County Commissioners at Wrightsville Beach tomorrow will give John L. Skinner, secretary of the group, a chance to sing his favorite theme song again—opposition to all and sundry tax exemptions. Mr. Skinner has never been known to miss an opportunity to speak right out in meeting against letting anybody off of anything in the matter of taxables.

## Tobacco Prices On Border Are Eyed

(Continued from Page One.)

as the vitally-interested growers themselves, will have a keen interest in finding out whether prices will hold up in the face of the big crop.

During the 1937 legislative session there was great hubbub about the imperative necessity for some form of tobacco acreage control, and "control" measures held the centre of the stage for quite a while. After weeks of controversy, conversation, contention and compromise, North Carolina finally put a control measure on its statute books, only to have the whole thing nullified by refusal of Georgia and South Carolina to come into the fold and cooperate.

At the time there were dire predictions of disaster. Many who have been in the tobacco business all their lives forecast that the markets would be closed soon after opening while the growers rushed frantically to Washington for aid.

Since then improving business conditions have allayed many, if not most, of these fears. The consensus at present seems to be that weed prices will be about as good as last year, when North Carolina's border belt crop averaged slightly better than 22 cents per pound. But just the same there is great interest in what an uncontrolled crop will bring.

## MANY WORKERS LOSE UNEMPLOYMENT TAX

Out-of-State Concerns Pay No Tax Here Unless Their Staff Is As Much as Eight

**Daily Dispatch Bureau, In The Six Walter Hotel, Raleigh, Aug. 10.**—Hundreds of dollars are being paid out each year on workers in North Carolina from which these workers will receive no credit and no benefit, because employers, with home offices in other states, have less than eight employees in this State, but do not have more than eight in their home offices and in eight other states, said Charles G. Powell, chairman of the N. C. Unemployment Compensation Commission, today.

Unless an employer has as many as eight employees in North Carolina he does not come under the provision of the North Carolina act. Mr. Powell said. However, if he has as many as eight employees in the United States, he comes under the Federal act and is required to pay the full two per cent to the U. S. collector of internal revenue. This payment goes into the Federal treasury and the individual employee gets no benefit from it, the law provides.

If an employing firm has its home office in New York, for example, and has enough employees there to come under the state act, it pays on the employees in that State, or if it has as many as eight employees scattered over several states, it is required to pay to the Federal government the two per cent for this year on the payroll of its employees. In the latter case, the employees get no credit or benefit from these payments.

However, if the New York firm, with as many as eight employees scattered in one or more states, with, for example, one, two or seven employees in North Carolina, it can apply for voluntary coverage, and normally the North Carolina Commission will permit the firm to come under the act. It then pays on its payroll for workers in this State, and they are credited with these payments, Mr. Powell points out.

Mr. Powell suggests that resident North Carolina workers for out-of-state firms, make more than their firms seek voluntary coverage for when under the state law, so they will get the benefits of the payments their employer have to make anyway.

## Wages, Hours Bill Could Play Havoc

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Fletcher pointed out.

"There are some very sound reasons why there should be a wage differential between the South and the highly industrialized North," Major Fletcher said, "and the board should keep these reasons in mind when it comes time for it to fix wages."

In the South, Major Fletcher pointed out as an example, practically all the industrial plants provide their labor with houses at unusually low rental charges. This practice is virtually unknown in the North where the companies which furnish housing facilities for their employees base their rentals on those ordinarily charged.

"Most North Carolina industries rent houses to their employees for less than \$1 per room per month, on the average," said Major Fletcher. "So far as I know there is nothing comparable to this cheap rate in the North."

If the Labor Standard Board takes all these factors into consideration before setting its wage rates for the

South, the bill will not have the effect of disorganizing and destroying South ern industry, the labor commissioner feels, but on the other hand if its decision on the question is arbitrary and does not consider these factors, then the South will be faced with an extremely difficult problem in adjusting itself to the rulings.

There is real danger in the wage-hour bill, too, in its provisions which will give the Federal boards set up under it almost absolute power over any labor problems which affect interstate commerce, Major Fletcher feels.

"The proposed law declares that these Federal boards may act in cooperation with State labor boards, but there is nothing in it which compels them to do so and it is nothing but all the power granted it," he said.

"In other words the law will give Federal authorities the power to destroy completely, to all intents and purposes, state labor laws and state labor supervisory authorities."

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## Hoey Won't Halt Friday Execution

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was committed before July 1, he should be electrocuted.

LeRoy McNeill, sentenced in Robeson county for murder, also faces death Friday. Parole Commissioner Edwin Gill said he had further conferences set with McNeill's counsel, and a decision in his case would be announced later.

## CHILLS AND FEVER

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All drug stores sell Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, 50c and \$1. The latter size is the more economical.

## Chinese Defenders Of Great Wall Are Blocking Japanese

(Continued from Page One.)

Tientsin's civilian administration, with the announcement that military censors would be installed in the British and French concession post offices to watch all but foreign consular mail. The two nations affected were understood to have made vigorous protests.

## Roosevelt Directs Legislative Close As End Draws Near

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Keep up prices to farmers, despite conditions in the cotton market. The committee instructed its chairman to have a resolution drawn for Senate action.

Last Act on Court Bill.

Meanwhile, action of a House-Senate conference committee cleared the way for final disposal at this session of the court reorganization issue. The committee made the bill ready for final congressional action. It provides only for procedural changes in the lower courts.

"Harmony" Party.

This almost conclusive action on the bill came significantly for Democratic leaders a few hours before Democratic senators held a dinner in honor of Majority Leader Barkley. The affair is generally recognized as a "harmony" party.

The President, the White House said would be unable to attend but will send an expression of regret and a greeting to Barkley.

## The hostess speaks in words concise

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