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FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.	SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1902, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.	NUMBER 31.
Harrison and the second and the seco		77888866666666666666666666666666666666
THE GREAT	AMERICAN SHOE.	PENTER TELLS HOW IT IS TRAMPING 5 WAY INTO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
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<image/>	<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	<ul> <li>Its shoes are often sold as American American American shoes are sold in Holland slde by side with cleags, and some of the local factories there have imported american machinery. Found American shoes in Switzerthand, and it is incomposite to buy them in Parls.</li> <li>AMERICAN LEATHER IN EUROPE. One of the most interesting, men 1 have met in connection with this shoes business is Mr. W. S. Greeves, and another the solution of the biggest tanneries, and upon the basis of these the business is Mr. W. S. Greeves, and the solution of the biggest tanneries, the factors the solution of the biggest tanneries of the loss of the loss</li></ul>

behind it, and a large collection of niners' houses under its shadow. The roads are thronged with men, women

and our kid, and you now send kid here to France?"

"The chrome process was an American invention, was it not?" "No," said Mr. Greeves. "The process "No." said Mr. Greeves. "The process was invented by a German, but the Americans made it a commercial suc-cess. It was in 1854 that a German named Knapp, found that pelt could be turned into leather by bichromide of potash and an acid. He did nothing with the discovery, but a German-American named Schultz, used it to make covers for corset ribs. Then a American mamed Schultz, used it to make covers for corset ribs. Then a Boston firm put forth a chromed-tanned leather and called it box calf-and willow calf. They made Knapp's discovery a commercial success and

leather you have driven out our calf you have used in England you will have much better results. Your people ought

roads are thronged with men, women ind children. Nearly all walk, and a common sight is a woman and a dog dragging a cart, harnessed up side by aide. Sometimes the dog is in the shafts and the woman pulls outside with a rope, at others the woman is in the shafts and the dog tolls along be-hind under the bed of the cart, hitched to the axle. The fields are full of wo-men working. They spade the ground, they dig and they hoe. Sometimes they arry great loads along the roads or the construction of a tobacconist next door to the they dig and they hoe. Sometimes they arry great loads along the roads or the construction of a tobacconist next door to the they dig and they hoe. Sometimes they arry great loads along the roads or they dig and they hoe. Sometimes they arry great loads along the roads or to the axle. The fields are full of wo-men working. They spade the ground, they dig and they hoe. Sometimes they carry great loads along the roads or across the fields on their backs like very beasts of burden.

AMERICAN GOODS IN A BELGIAN TOWN.

I doubt if many Americans have ever been here. The tourists pass Mons by, although it is one of the oldest towns of porthern Europe and full of lowns of northern Europe and full of historical interest. Julius Cæsar had a fortress here when he was fighting the Bauls, and Mons was bathed in blood in the struggle of the Spaniards and William of Orange. There is a cathe-iral in the city, which was building a hen Columbus started out to discover 

that of a tobacconist next door to the hotel. I dropped in and asked for some

American cigarettes. The maiden in charge promptly handed me three dif-ferent boxes, all made in Virginia, and later on told me that she sold chiefly

the ware of our tobacco trust, A little further on I saw a large sales room filled with American sewing ma-chines, and next door was a store selling photograph cameras from Roches-ter, N. Y. I was wondering as to American foodstuffs when Jack called me across the street to see a grocery where the hens lay eggs for you while you wait. I went over and looked in.

ADMIRAL DEWEY' IN SUPREME COMMAND.

The Countess Boni de Castellane, who was formerly Anna Gould of New York, daughter of the late Jay Gould.

the great financier, is coming to the United States on a visit. As a result of a bill now pending in the French Chamber, titles of nobility may be abolished altogether in France. This will deprive Anna Gould of her title, the pretty appendage which it is stated was the chief attraction she saw in the little Count Boni.

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## Nearby were yellow porcelain butter | and blue,

tolls and in an adjoining window I saw the words "Weisse Oats" and some tags of "self-raising flour" from New I did not expect to find American shoes here. The Netherlands, which, Tork In the hardware stores I found American tools and a lawn mower which was exhibited in a window and to which was nailed the words "Veri-

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AMERICAN SHOES IN THE LAND OF CLOGS.

The leather was undoubtedly a poor imitation of ours, but the fact that it was advertised as such shows what is thought of American leather. Indeed, I got one of the merchants to give me a label. It reads:

"Recomande Veau Americaine Solid te Garantie Scuple Impermeable.'

Which evidently means that these shoes are especially recommended as of genuine American calf, guaranteed for its durability, softness and impermeability to water.

Another shoe store advertises Boston rubbers, and in a barber shop next door I saw a razor strop for sale marked. "made in America."

SHOES FOR TEN CENTS A PAIR.

There is no doubt but that a good cheap American shoe will sell here. The better classes will buy it, and if cheap better classes will buy it, and if cheap enough it might command some trade-among the miners. Still, no leathe shoe can compare in price with the weoden clog which the most of the poorer people wear. During my walk in the country I bought a pair of shocs-for 10 cents. They were clogs large enough to fit a 10-year-old boy, and I have seen hundreds of boys wearl g similar shoes. I priced a pair of man's plogs which had cadded leather in-steps. They were offered for 32 cents, and I tried them on. They were nol uncomfortable, and I bought them. In-deed, clogs are not had to wear, after all. They are much lighter than hoball. They are much lighter than hob-nail boots or even than heavy leath r shoes. They are impervious to water and more durable than leather. Bo'h men and women wear them, and save for the clatter they make they do very well. The children have no trouble la weil. The children have no couble in getting about in them. I see them run-ning and jumping and climbing trees with clogs on, and as far as I can see they succeed quite as well as our Amer-ican children shod with leather. It must make a difference with the fam-ue concernes of the miles who makes ily expenses of the miner who makes perhaps from 40 to 50 cents a day, and who, therefore, cannot afford to 123 . m 50 cents to a dollar to have his ern or his children's shoes half soled ony few weeks ery few weeks.

MERICAN SHOES IN ENGLAND.

I have been much interested in the European invasion of the American shoe. It is an article that has walk d into the hearts of the people, notwith standing the anger of the shoemakers and shoe dealers of France, Germany, Switzerland and England.

I found large American shoe stores in all the big English cities. There are scores of them in London, and their business is enormous. The English shoe manufacturers have been import-ing American leather and American machinery, but nevertheless they are not able to make shoes equal to ours. There are towns in England, like Lei-cester, which are almost given up to the making of boots and shoes. Lei-cester having 11,000 members in its Boot and Shoe Trade association. Such towns seriously feel the effect of Amer-lean competition, for it was only a few wears one that Leicester was shipping shoe manufacturers have been importyears ago that Leicester was shipping shoes to America. Now that town has American shoc-sewing machines and other machinery from Beston and elsewhere. It is using American leather copying American styles and it has, I am told, a number of American hands to teach the English hands how to make the genuine American article,

their work has been used in all parts of Europe. The Germans have taken it up and they bid fair to monopolize the European trade in such leather. the European trade in such leather. EUROPEANS FATTENING ON AMERICAN BRAINS. "Just here," said Mr. Greeves, "I want to say that you Americans make a great mistake in giving away your ideas and experience. You sell your leather-making machines to us, and we

HIGH HONOR FOR AN AMERICAN.

Melville E. Stone

Upon Meiville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, has been conferred a high honor never before shared by an American. The kaiser has presented Mr. Stone with a crown order decoration of the second class. No other citizen of the United States has been lucky enough to earn this decora-tion which is equal to knighthood in England and to being a chevalier in France. Mr. Stone bears his blushing honors very moderily.



of the different islands. The whole world watches this remarkable display

much better results. Your people ought to send out drummers who can speak French, German and English. As it is, the English and Germans sell more shoes here than you do, although the better classes of the French would surely prefer the American shoe. At present they have most of their shoes made by hand by the cid-fashioned shoemakers. The shoes cost more than yours, and they are not so good." HOW TO MAKE SHOES WEAR. In talking about leather the question of durability came up, and Mr. Greeves gave me a recipe which will probably decrease my shoe expenses, Says he:

decrease my shoe expenses, Says he: "The first thing one should do on buying a pair of shoes is to give the soles a good greasing. You can do this with neatsfort oil, greasing them at night and rubbing them off well in the morning. This greasing, if repeated ev-ery month or so, will keep out the water, and make the shoes wear twice as long. They will be softer to your feet, and if you are an average walker they will last you at least a year with-out mending."

out mending." FRANK G. CARPENTER.

