

50 Business and Residence Lots in the heart of that good town

Bolton, N. C.

AT

Public Auction

On the Grounds

Saturday, April 24th, Commencing Promptly at 2 P. M. RAIN OR SHINE

We have bought what we consider to be the best piece of property in Bolton for sub-division, being the Farmer or Heyer Property, on Main street, facing the High School, and right in the heart of Bolton; are subdividing and developing the tract and will submit the lots to you at auction next Saturday afternoon.

The terms will be easy, and you will make the size of the lot to suit you; we only make the deeds. Souvenirs will be given to those attending the sale, special prizes for the ladies. Bring your family to this sale, and be assured of courteous and fair treatment from start to finish. Music by fine band.

This is our tenth year in this business, and we never take hold of a proposition without merit, and the fact that we have our money in the property, having passed on it as experts, is your guarantee that you will be placing your money in the highest form of investment known—good property in a good town.

We will also sell several acreage tracts. Do not forget the date and hour, Saturday, April 24, 2 P. M.

O. T. Wallace & Company

103 Chesnut Street

Wilmington, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF FOOTWEAR IS VERY INTRICATE WORK

Humble Shoe Is Epic Of American Ingenuity And Skill

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Shoes for the past few years have been made until their higher prices made them weigh heavily on our minds.

A study of its making transforms the humble shoe into an epic of American ingenuity and skill, according to William Joseph Showalter, who writes to the National Geographic society as follows:

There are four general types of footwear, according to the manner in which the soles are attached to the uppers. The leading type is the welt.

The turned shoe is the third type. In it the sole is joined to the upper with the whole shoe inside out, then turned.

The nailed, pegged, or screwed-on sole represents the fourth type and goes with cheaper grades of shoes.

As uppers leather comes into the factory it has the irregular outlines of a hide or skin, as intended as the coast of Maine, and by hand could be measured only by a master of trigonometry, through a long process of calculations, but a machine has been invented that can calculate more areas in half a minute than a mathematician could in half a day.

Fifty machines, a hundred people, and two hundred processes are employed in the making of a pair of shoes.

In the linings department are big machines that cut uppers cloth; twenty to forty thicknesses at a clip, as easily as a cake-cutter cuts dough.

Uppers Department

Beyond is the uppers leather department. Here a trained man, with stubby-bladed, razor-edge knife, takes the skin, lays it on his cutting board, and, running his knife around his several aluminum patterns, cuts out vamp and quarter and toe piece with the accomplished art in getting the maximum of pieces out of the minimum of skins.

In cheaper grades of shoes the leather also is cut by "dinking" machines—mechanical cake-cutters applied to shoemaking. Only one ply is cut at a time, but there are series of dies for the different parts.

After the quarters, vamps, toe caps, etc., have been cut the leather must be "skived," so as to prevent any raw edges showing in the finished shoe. The edges are fed through a machine that shaves the unfinished side down to a level. This is then covered with cement and the thin edges folded over, much as a seamstress lays a hem.

The linings go from the assembly room to be transferred from individual pieces into the canvas counterpart of the leather upper. The quarters are joined at the back and stayed with a reinforcement. The vamps are cemented into shape ready for inclusion in the finished upper.

Pleasant Touch Given

The tips go to the toe-cap room, where they are perforated at the edge to give them a pleasing appearance on the foot of the wearer. Fourteen different processes are required to transform a piece of tip leather into a finished cap, with its box to hold the shape of the shoe and canvas lining to protect the hose of the wearer.

The joining of the quarters and vamps must be done with great care, so that there is neither unevenness nor roughness. It is the most difficult task in the making of the upper of a shoe. Judgment and care are required and much strength of hand.

Other minor processes follow, and presently the finished upper fares forth to meet its sole-mate in the making department. Before it goes, if it be a ladies' upper, a girl puts it through a machine that laces it up and ties it in the twinkling of an eye—a machine that would be a glorious aid to a fat man.

Preparatory to its alliance with the

sole, the upper is lasted. The insole has been tacked on the last, and the upper is now pulled tightly over the last with a machine that has pinners which act like human fingers. They draw the whole upper in tightly over the last, so that there is not a wrinkle left, and tuck it down on the bottom. The toe and heel require a little extra attention and are held down by a piece of fine wire.

The last shoe next goes through a trimming machine that removes all surplus leather, while a mechanical hammer pounds the leather smooth. Then it goes to another machine, where the toes and heels are beaten smooth, making the shoe ready for welting.

The welt is so prepared that it can be sewed to the insole and the upper in one sewing, and later have the outsole sewed to it. After the joining of insole and upper to the welt, the shoe is passed through the insole trimming-machine. Next it goes to a machine where a small hammer gives the welt a terrific beating. The insole and welt are then covered with rubber cement, as is the waiting sole.

When this has dried slightly, the sole is laid on and the shoe is put into a pressing-machine, where the cement dries.

Next it goes to the rough pounding-machine, which rounds sole and welt, allowing them to extend out from upper at all points. Looking at the shoe on your foot, you will see that this extension is less at the shank than at the heel and less on the outer side than on the inner side of the foot.

The rough rounding-machine also cuts a little groove around the bottom of the sole for the purpose of receiving and covering the stitching to follow.

The welt extends back only to the heel. The latter has no welt, but is attached directly and has its own special treatment.

One shoe factory in Massachusetts has a daily output of 14,000 pairs, each pair marching through the factory in fourteen days in ordinary times.

THE FORMER SPLENDOR OF THE RUSSIAN CZARS.

The court balls were wonderful—six or more given in the season, with the most magnificent palace in all Europe for their background. It was only Russian czars who could place a party of three thousand people in a ballroom without crowding their guests, and who could seat this many at supper in another single hall.

The imperial hot-houses supplied flowers and huge palms, while the food, the music and the uniforms were all so perfect they were impossible to outdo. The women managed to shine, however, in all the light and splendor of the scene. I discovered no one marked type of looks among them. Blondes with Scandinavian blood, whose ancestors had come into the country with Rurik and his Viking brothers; brunettes with oriental blood, handed down by Tartar ancestors; tall and short, fat and thin; they were. Well made, as a rule, they looked healthy but not athletic. Rarely noisy, but generally most cheerful company, I found my new compatriots especially interesting and attractive in facial expression. It was as if with a top layer of simplicity there burned beneath the surface vast possibilities of temperament and emotion, of strength and energy, and of serious brain power as well. They never had had to do anything yet, as they came down developing through the ages; but were it necessary, one felt these souls could and would make good.—From "Russian People," by Princess Cantacuzene Countess Speransky, a granddaughter of General U. S. Grant, just published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

HOW THE BOLSHEVIKI KEPT THEIR MEN Loyal

At Omsk an airplane fell, disabled, containing a bolshevik "commissioner" and a young aviator; both were living. They were at once surrounded and the "commissioner" was shot. The aviator was questioned as to what was happening in the red country. He said that all officers who, like himself, had been left in bolshevik country had been forcibly mobilized at the point of the bayonet. Those with families saw their wives and children taken as hostages and shot on the first sign of the husbands' or fathers' abandoning the bolsheviks' firing line. Those who, like himself, had no relations left, saw fifteen of their comrades locked up every time they flew, and in case of an accident which, like the present one, meant he would not return, all those fifteen prisoners would be shot or tortured.

From "Russian People," by Princess Cantacuzene Countess Speransky, a granddaughter of General U. S. Grant, just published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

TRYING TO PUT IT OVER. Yes, when we are young we are full of fatuous stupidities; we resemble those poor young men who play with a tooth-pick to make believe they have dined well.—Balzac.

See Jacob's ad in today's paper.—ADV.

WASTE MATERIAL MAY BE VALUABLE; SAVE YOUR PAPER

Any And Every Sort Of Scrap Paper May Be Utilized Commercially.

Washington, April, 17.—In referring to his recent appeal for the conservation of waste, Secretary of Commerce Alexander made the following statement, urging the saving of all waste paper:

"Following my appeal of last week to save waste and turn it back into the channels of trade, I wish to call attention to the importance of saving all waste paper.

"Attention has been called quite a number of times lately to the vital shortage in paper and if the general public could realize how a shortage of paper affects its daily life I feel sure that a saving and utilization of all waste paper would be made.

Pure Substitutes

Many of the better grades of waste paper are used as pure substitutes for ground wood pulp and are used in making all kinds of book, bond, ledger and writing papers. If this kind of waste was not used to some extent there would exist an even greater shortage of wood pulp from which most of our printing papers and news print paper is made. The waste paper used in the above list consists of old magazines, periodicals, books and all kinds of printed matter in general. Every pound of this waste that is saved and marketed prevents the use

of original wood pulp made direct from our trees.

"The largest tonnage of waste paper is called 'common mixed,' and consists of any and every sort and scrap of paper, such as newspapers, waste from the offices, stores, public buildings and the homes. The chief use of this kind of waste is for paper boxes, roofing and building boards, paper shipping containers (which carry up to one hundred pounds of freight or express) and wrapping paper. More than two million tons of ordinary waste paper are used for boxes and shipping containers alone. The public is so accustomed to having its goods in paper boxes that it would be dumfounded to find their use seriously curtailed and this is what will happen if we do not look more toward the utilization of waste.

The use of waste papers for this purpose prevents the consumption of over one billion feet of lumber annually and is increasing daily. The utilization of waste must keep pace with this to prevent a direct use of our trees for the wood pulp. At the present time there is very little original wood pulp used for paper-board boxes.

Important Saving

"In addition to the saving of trees in the making of paperboard, there is another very great saving of lumber through the use of paper 'shipping cases' which are used instead of wood boxes. Reports show that it would require more than half a billion feet of lumber annually to replace the 'paper' shipping cases, now used by almost every manufacturer in the United States.

In most towns and cities there are dealers in waste paper and other salvageable material such as rags, rubber, metals, etc., who will pay a fair price for what otherwise would be thrown away or burned.

The department of commerce still has on hand a limited number of two publications on waste reclamation which it will be glad to send to interested persons. These publications will show what one large city has done to develop a city-wide system of waste reclamation for the home, stores and factory, and the other will give some pointers on how to organize and operate the service."

IDAHO IRRIGATION PROJECT.

A combination of the energies, knowledge, capital and experience of three men of the Idaho Falls district has resulted in one of the most complete and successful reclamation by irrigation projects in the northwest. This new project includes 2,000 acres on the west side of the Snake river between the city of Idaho Falls and the town of Roberts, in Jefferson county.

Some of the best land in Idaho, over 2,000 acres of it, has been brought under irrigation by this project, and the land is ready today for the seed and success. The pipe line and the pumping plant are installed and the water is ready and waiting for its in-motion awaits but the closing of a switch. The soil is said to be the best of the lands in the upper Snake river valley. With the closing of a switch or two, big motors drive a combined capacity of the pumps of 16,000 gallons of water per minute onto the now arid soil.

During the last year the Idaho Falls district has progressed wonderfully. No small amount of credit for this progress is due the promoters and originators of irrigation projects similar to this one on the west side of Snake river.

The character of Charles Strickland in Somerset Maugham's famous novel, "The Moon and Sixpence," is said to be based on the French artist, Paul Gauguin.

See Jacob's ad in today's paper.—ADV.

PLANS FORECAST BIG AVIATION YEAR

Colleges And Universities To Share In Program Of Aerial Sport

New York, April 17.—Air events planned for 1920 promise to make it a big aviation sport year, according to the American Flying club. The first event of importance will be the flying field day of the Intercollegiate Flying association at Mineola field, (N. Y.) May 7. Eleven colleges and universities will be represented in a varied program of flying stunts, which will be concluded with a cross country flight. In this race each will be permitted to enter two airplanes and a cup will be awarded to the winner. The start will be made at Mineola field, where the race also will end after a circuit that probably will include Philadelphia and Princeton.

Arrangements also are being made by the club for a seaplane race around Long Island. This probably will be held early in the summer. The club is co-operating with the training and operations group of the United States army air service in planning for a trans-continental air race between New York and Alaska, a distance of 4,870 miles. In the tentative plans the course is mapped out from Mineola across United States territory to Montreal, N. D., crossing to Saskatchewan, Can., and across the Dominion to Fort Egbert on the Alaska border. In Alaska the route runs to Circle, Fort Yukon, Fairbank by way of Fort Gibbon, thence to Nulato and Nome. Compulsory stops at an average of each 150

miles will be arranged. Flying events of a sporting nature will not be confined, however, to the United States in 1920. In France a flying meet is scheduled to be held July, near Paris, May 22 and 23. The British aircraft exhibition will be held at London in July. In addition, the British government has offered seven millions in pounds as prizes for various airplane sporting events to be held during the year. The Cape to Cairo route is being blazed. Between two points the distance by rail, steamship or ground transport is approximately 6,223 miles. The aerial line about 5,200 miles.



FOR PROMPT RELIEF FROM PERIODICAL PAINS 2 TABLETS WITH WATER ACCO GENUINE ASPIRIN TRADE MARK REGISTERED PACKED AIRTIGHT TO INSURE FULL MEDICINAL VALUE ALWAYS



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

The better we satisfy our customers the better our business grows; satisfaction is what we sell; we refund money cheerfully

Exclusive Designs

Special things that young men want; they're here

THE smart styles we have here are designed for us; when you see them you'll like them; but if you want just that style, you'll have to get it here; Hart Schaffner & Marx new ideas.

The models for young men have many very attractive features; generally speaking, the effect produced is of a slender, well-set-up figure; soft roll fronts; deep-chested; square notch lapels. The new colors and patterns are very snappy; checks, plaids and stripes, iridescent weaves; fine values.

THE A. DAVID CO.

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes, and Manhattan Shirts.

Good Values In Straw Hats in the newest and best models; all Braids

New Spring Shirts The colorings are rich; the fabrics are new and stylish; strong values.

See Jacob's ad in today's paper.—ADV.