

REFUSE BURNED IN MASS

Newest Way to Dispose of New York's Big Dirt Pile.

IDEA MAY SAVE SOME MONEY

A Plant in Richmond Borough Which Would be the Latest Achievement of the Sanitary Engineers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Imagine a refuse pile 100 feet high, or nearly twice the height of the Empire building, and covering a space as big as Bryant park, and you will have an idea of how big a job it is each year to keep New York cleaned up.

Just about two-thirds of this big refuse heap would be made up of the ashes from the city's fires, a little more than one-sixth would be made up of street sweepings, and the rest would consist of tin cans, old clothes, beds, rags, furniture, crockery, and that heterogeneous mass of rubbish thrown on New York's dirt pile every day.

New York's dirt pile grows at the rate of about 300,000 tons a year. Every year so much refuse is piled up that it is carried away, to be burned or used for filling in purposes. About one-third of the dirt pile goes to Riker's island, which has already been increased in area 6 1/2 acres and in less than six years will be 10 acres bigger than it is today.

Just now attention is again being called to the question of the best way to get rid of the city's refuse because of the new methods which have come into vogue since sanitary engineering became a distinct branch of science. Sanitary engineers all over the world have been studying the problem. One of the best schemes they have devised is to burn it without sorting it at all, thus saving about 20 per cent of the present cost of removal.

Eventually, it is predicted by some engineers, every city will adopt this method of burning the refuse as fast as it accumulates and burning it right in the city itself. The refuse of Cairo has been employed for centuries to heat the Turkish baths in that city, so that the idea isn't at all new, but by the latest achievements of the engineers it has been made possible to throw all the varied forms of waste into a furnace and get no resultant smell.

Just now New York is trying this plan down in Richmond borough. A plant modeled on the English system has been completed there at a cost of \$1,000,000. It is daily burning up many tons of refuse, including everything from dead horses to tin cans, without offense to people living not 200 feet away. Instead of sorting the refuse it is poured into the same hopper, the mass is touched off and it then burns itself.

The gases from the burning refuse pass over successive gratings and are cooled in such a way as to secure complete combustion. When the process is complete there remain simply big clinkers like those which clog up the grate of a furnace. These are pulverized and can be made into cement blocks.

The Richmond plant is only a small one, but it is said to represent a very latest achievement of the engineers. It has been looking the problem of how to get rid of the city's big dirt pile in the quickest, cheapest and least offensive method. Before it was erected Street Cleaning Commissioner Featherstone of that borough made a trip to England to observe how the English engineers had developed similar plants and now the smallest borough of the city is boasting of being away ahead not only of its sister boroughs but of other cities of the country as well.

By a special commission appointed by Mayor Chauncey M. Depew, consisting of H. de B. Parsons, Rudolph Herring and Samuel Whitney investigated the big problem of getting rid of New York's big refuse heap, and in their report they recommended that this method be tried in the boroughs of Richmond and Queens, Richmond's refuse destructor, as it is called, is the result of that report.

Until the engineers devised this scheme of burning up refuse in mass one source of trouble in getting rid of the city's dirt pile lay in the necessity of sorting it. All the garbage from Manhattan, the Bronx and Westchester, is taken to the Harlem island, where it is treated by the reduction process, which was devised a good many years ago. That means simply that it is steamed, and from that steam arises a fine smell. A small percentage of the steam is useful. This is done by private contract.

Some day, according to the experts, this city as well as every other city will have refuse destructors like the one in Richmond scattered around in convenient neighborhoods, and cars will simply go around and pick up the refuse, and the destructor will want and had it to the nearest destructor, where it will be turned into clinkers and ashes. This is the way that Dublin has been treating its dirt pile for some years now, and they consider it much better than the way New York has been doing it, as it is not only much cheaper but also less of a menace to health in that it does away with long hauls and the offensive dumps and scums which are necessary here.

Furthermore, every 2,000 pounds of refuse burned in this way is equivalent to 25 pounds of coal, as experiments have shown. That would save New York the refuse heap a fuel value of about \$600,000 worth of coal, which might help toward paying some of the city's bills.

GOOD NEWS FOR BRYAN—NOT

Twenty-five Out of Hundred and Seven Grain Men Are for Peersless Leader.

Twenty-five out of 107 of the grain commission men of Omaha say they will vote for Bryan. The others want W. C. Sumner, grain man, look a poll of the grain commission men who occupy offices on the top floor of the Brandeis building Saturday. There are 107 of them. He found that eighty-one were going to vote for Taft, twenty-five for Bryan and one for prohibition.

An Auto Collision means many bad bruises which Buckler's Arnica Salve heals quickly, as it does scres and burns. See For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

Our Own Minstrels. "Mistah Walkin, kin you tell me de name o' dem boys' party?" "Yes, de name o' de party is 'de party'."

Advertisements in The Bee, the paper that goes into the house of the best people.

Our Letter Box

Contributions on timely topics invited. Write legibly on one side of the paper only, with name and address appended. Unsent contributions will not be returned. Letters exceeding 300 words will be subject to being cut down at the discretion of the editor. Publication of views of correspondents does not commit The Bee to their endorsement.

Where One Democrat Stands.

SIDNEY, Neb., Oct. 23.—Mr. C. M. Grunthier, Secretary Bryan Volunteers, Lincoln, Neb. My dear sir, I am in receipt of your favor of the 13th inst. advising me of the fact that you were sending me, under separate cover, several pictures of the democratic candidate for the office of governor of this state and requesting that I see that these were posted in windows and other conspicuous places. In the same mail the pictures were received and upon opening same I found a very good likeness of our distinguished friend, together with a synopsis of one of his issues, beginning with "I am in favor of a guarantee of deposits law."

I have been a democrat all my life and would gladly comply with your request were it not for the fact that doing so would be advocating an issue which I, as well as any other person who has given the subject any study, know to be wrong and unsound in principle, unconstitutional in law and more productive of "wild-cat banking" than any law that has ever been or ever can be enacted in any state or in our nation.

I very much regret that Mr. Shallenberger has been compelled to present this as a campaign issue, for I have held him in high regard ever since I first saw and heard him eight years ago, and do so at this time. Except for the so-called panic of last year we might never have heard of his name in connection with the present and Mr. Shallenberger would have had no more loyal supporter than myself. It seems that a new issue was needed, so this was put in the platform of the democratic party, even after a bill proposing a guarantee of representation, where three democrats and fourteen republicans voted for it.

It is unnecessary for me to call your attention to the law which was passed by the legislature of New York in 1828, which guaranteed "bank notes and other debts" which were not payable in gold or silver, but in 1860 to 1862, when eleven out of the ninety banks in the state failed, the first three failures using up all the funds that had been collected up to that time, compelling the state to issue \$1,000,000 of its 6 per cent bonds to pay the losses occasioned by the other failures. The remaining banks (those which had had no losses) were twenty years in repaying to the state the amount advanced by it to pay losses which they, in fact, had nothing to do with.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the Oklahoma law, which everyone who has looked it up has found to be a failure. The bill, when introduced into the legislature, should have been entitled: "An act to suppress legitimate banking and to encourage a more extended propagation of 'wild-cat' banks." This law was passed in two days after it was introduced, many of the members never even reading same or giving it any study. Men who are no more fitted for the handling of any business, offering inducements for deposits, which conservative bankers from upon and being patronized by people who would not let them have any of their money were it not for the "guarantee law."

Those who advocate the proposition all say that it is working "very satisfactory" in Oklahoma, and then go on to explain how much the banks of that state have increased their deposits since the law went into effect. It is a matter of figures that the state banks of our own state have increased more in per cent in deposits since the law went into effect in Oklahoma than the state banks in that state, even though all the school money which was owed to the state by the national government (about \$5,000,000) was transferred to the banks operating in Oklahoma.

Most anyone who has thought anything about the panic of 1907 will tell you that a guaranty of deposit law would not have prevented that. We needed more money, and had we had more or had a currency system that would have banked more, we would never have had the panic. A law guaranteeing bank deposits will not prevent panics.

We are told that a guaranty of deposits law would have prevented the panic of 1907. At that time, and for seven years after, the paramount issue was how to get anything to deposit. A guaranty of deposits law will not promote prosperity.

We all know that a tax upon a strong bank is not a guaranty of deposits law, and I consider this fact alone sufficient to cause me to be against the issue. I am a banker and believe I know about what is best for the business better than any politician who has never been a banker. The position of a guaranty of deposits law is a matter of business with me, and I trust that you will not consider this letter a political argument or an argument for or against any particular political party.

When you have a guaranty of deposits law for business reasons, more or less, and since the democratic candidates are pledged for an issue which I know will be a detriment to my business and to the country as a whole, it is my duty as a citizen to vote against them which I intend to do when election day comes around.

I will hold the roll of pictures subject to your order and am sending a copy of this letter to the chairman of the committee of the Bryan club of this city with my resignation as secretary of that committee, and also one to the president of the Bryan club of this city with my resignation as secretary and treasurer of that organization. Very truly yours, ROBERT A. BARLOW.

Bank Deposit Guaranty Dangerous. OMAHA, Oct. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: There are \$18,000,000.00 of deposits and only \$2,500,000.00 of money. How are you going to guarantee to pay all deposits when you have only 14 of actual for every \$5 of deposits and make people believe that you can do it? How are you going to make a No. 1 show fit a No. 5 foot? Mr. Bryan says this can be done, but how? Even he has not undertaken to say.

Any sane man would say at once that the government has undertaken to do something it cannot possibly do and in case of a scare instead of a weak bank being able to liquidate there would be a demand or run on all banks and the whole banking system of the country would go down, carrying with it business establishments and leaving wreck and ruin in its wake.



Women's Hand-Embroidered French Lingerie—For Monday only, we offer the choice of any piece of French hand-made undermuslins at 25 per cent off the marked price.

The New Arrivals Women's Waists

By far the most elegant assemblage of new waists ever shown in Omaha. The new styles are delightful.

High class fall waists for dress and evening as well as for wear with tailored suits—every new and extreme feature—well tailored necks and silks, etc., at—

\$6.98 - \$8.98 - \$10 and \$15

NEW TAILORED WAISTS

The correct styles for fall—made of high class waist materials, long sleeves, etc., new arrivals, at—

\$5 Down to \$1.98 and \$1.50

BRANDEIS—Boston Store

Hallow'en

Nature is assuming winter garb and Hallow'en—the name popularly given to the eve or night of All Hallow's, or festival of All Saints—is with us again, as it falls on the 31st of October, and like most festivals allied to superstition is celebrated at night. In former years, before education and enlightenment had dispelled an ignorant and irrational belief in supernatural agency, the rustics of Scotland and Ireland were firmly persuaded that on this particular night the fiends of hell were let loose, and that witches, devils and other mischief-making beings are abroad on hateful midnight errands, and that the aerial people called fairies held high carnival in secluded glades. These beliefs, although wholly exploded, are interesting, and reference to some superstitions associated with them in times past may not be out of place.

About the close of the first half of last century, when I was a boy, Hallow'en was held in the old and ancient form throughout the rural district of the west of Scotland, and is well described by the poet Burns in a poem so named. I have many pleasant memories of social gatherings on that festive eve, of bonny suppers of buttered scones and mashed potatoes. Scones is now an obsolete dish, but mashed potatoes triumphantly survive and grace Hallow'en suppers throughout Scotland. When the potatoes were mashed, a ring and a button were thrown into the pot, and the whole mess was stirred up and dumped into a large dish in the center of the table, around which lads and lasses, bristling with glee, sat, spoon in hand, ready for the attack. Whoever got the ring was the first to be married, but the unfortunate who got the button was never to experience the bliss of matrimony.

Then, there was "ducking," which consisted of plunging the head into a tub of water and catching one of the many floating apples in one's teeth—a no easy task. But a game productive of merriment was giving one's best to take a bite out of an oscillating apple suspended by a cord from the ceiling. The hands were held behind the back, and many a sharp rap received in his or her endeavor to catch the swinging trophy.

Burning nuts was a famous charm to determine who was to be your life partner. Two nuts were chosen. One was given your own name and the other that of your sweetheart or the one you wished to be. The nuts were thrown into the fire and anxiously watched, and if they burned evenly and quietly together, all was well; the course of true love was to run smooth, but if one or both exploded or broke away, then there was to be no marriage and one's affinity was still to be sought for. Another charm was to take a lighted candle and go alone into a dark room and eat an apple before a looking glass, and the face of your future husband would be seen looking over your left shoulder. Again, three dishes were ranged on the hearth, one containing clean water, one dirty water and the other empty. The one anxious to know what fate had in store for him or her was blindfolded and led to the dishes and told to dip his left hand into one of them. If by chance he dipped his hand in the clean water, he would marry a maid; if into the dirty water, a widow; if into the

Advertisement for J. Brandeis & Sons, Boston Store, featuring silk petticoats for \$4.98-6.98 and voile skirts. The ad includes a list of various costume items and their prices.

Notable Sale of Women's High Class Suits

Monday will be an event of unusual interest to women who seek elegance and distinction in dress. These special sales are all on apparel of the most exclusive character.

We were extremely fortunate in securing an eastern manufacturer's entire sample line of fall suits

About 60 stunning sample suits—no duplicates. We bought them at reductions of 1/3 to 1/2 and every suit will go at a rare bargain.

The \$100 Sample Suits \$65 The \$75 Sample Suits \$49 The \$89 Sample Suits \$59 The \$65 Sample Suits \$45 The \$50 Sample Suits \$35

"Suits for Women and the Fall Style Aristocrats. They are not to be compared with other suits at a similar price—Fashionable, are vastly superior in every way, at \$25

Elegant New Long Black and Covert Coats Here is an entirely new showing of these very desirable coats—exceptionally attractive \$19-\$25-\$29-\$35

Advertisement for Millinery, featuring "Ultra Smart New 'Tub' Hats" and "EXQUISITE NEW FALL MILLINERY". It includes a list of hat styles and prices, such as \$15, \$25, and \$50.

MAIER CORN SHOW HOUSES

Contractor Will Erect Three Buildings for the National Corn Exposition.

Wilson Maier, contractor on the Lathrop school, Jonas and McBane residences, has been awarded the contract for erecting at once three buildings for the National Corn exposition.

These buildings are to cover Fifteenth street from Howard to Jackson streets; the quarter block south of the Auditorium and the three vacant lots east of the Hotel Rome and when completed with the Auditorium will give the exposition over 200,000 feet of floor space.

Mr. Maier was the lowest of five bidders for the work and there was a difference of over \$10,000 between the highest and lowest bid.

Lee McGreever has the contract for making the necessary changes on the interior of the Auditorium and the work will begin Monday morning on the building.

Advertisement for THE ILLER GRAND HOTEL, located at 16th and Howard Sts. The ad describes the hotel as a large commodious newly equipped room, the only first class hotel in Omaha on the American Plan, and lists amenities like Turkish Bath and Proprietor J. W. Hill, Jr.