

PORTLAND METHOD OF DISPOSING OF GARBAGE IS BEST

Superintendent of Incinerator, After Making Investigation, Reports Waste Can Best Be Destroyed by Fire.

Statements made by Harry Napier, superintendent of the city's garbage incinerator, that municipal collection of refuse is not only essential but can economically be performed, have been challenged. In support of his assertions Mr. Napier has spent the last month in making investigations. The results of his work he has put into an extended statement, which reads as follows:

"Prior to 1885 the collection and disposal of garbage was carried on in a crude, unsatisfactory and unsanitary manner. A great many of the local health officers of our eastern cities, at that time, recognized the importance of their responsibility for public sanitation, and were the first to advocate better methods of removal and disposal of civic waste, which was most offensive and dangerous to the public health.

"At this time, the health officers had no system of concentrated action, but were influenced by the respective city councils, which as a rule would only appropriate money to suppress epidemics, but could never be brought to see the wisdom of preventive measures.

"Reports of hog feeding on dumping land, up to 1885, was resorted to in nearly all cities, and up to the present time is advocated by some health officials as being economical, and remunerative in some instances as in the case of Worcester, Mass., which has the most extensive and up to date hog farm in the United States.

"In 1887 the American Public Health association made a careful study of conditions in the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Cuban republics. For nearly 20 years a special committee from that body, with the assistance of sanitary engineers, have continued this research, and municipalities are beginning to reap the benefit of their exhaustive investigations.

"Municipal engineers with this knowledge and the statistics published by the United States bureau of commerce and labor, have a hard battle with some people of mercenary motives or political aspirations, who suggest all manner of schemes for the collection or disposal of municipal waste. Such schemes should be carefully watched by city officials and the taxpayers' money not allowed to enrich the coffers of some greedy corporation.

"Fifth Breeds Disease. "Admitting that hog feeding reduces the collection and disposal about 50 per cent, from the best reports yet, there are a great many drawbacks to this economical system. Milk from cows fed on swill is poor in quality, often offensive to taste and smell and is universally admitted so by health authorities in the United States, and the fact is commonly known by people who have used milk from a garbage fed cow.

"If bad for the cow, it certainly is no better for the pig, and no one who has visited a hog farm and witnessed the feeding ground in hot weather and seen the process, can say it is sanitary. The clouds of flies and insects, creeping maggots and nauseating odors indicate that epidemics of hog cholera have swept away the whole herd, entailing great expense for their disposal and renewal.

"Outside the city limits of Portland there are about 17 hog farms and in several instances herds have been swept away by cholera or many of their hogs lost by eating Portland garbage containing a great deal of fine glass which sticks in the throats of the hogs and causes death.

"Liable to Trichinosis. "Garbage fed pork is liable to trichinosis and as shown by the Massachusetts state board of health (1889) 13 per cent of hogs fed on the public garbage of Boston died of this disease.

"The towns on the seaboard and bordering on the Great Lakes find it convenient to dump garbage into scows or swill boats, either under their own steam or by towing to sea, then dumping large quantities of civic waste a few miles off shore. This was continued for some time in New York city and Chicago until the beaches and shores became a source of pestilence and gave rise to inland complaints. I personally remember when the Chicago beaches became so littered that as one of a crowd of small boys I was compelled to go miles up the north beach of Chicago to find a suitable place for swimming.

"A great many of the inland cities on the great rivers used this system up to a few years ago, and, according to statistics, eight cities dumped into the Mississippi river in one year's time 15,267 tons of garbage, 198,250 tons of night soil and 3765 animals; five cities on the Ohio river dumped 46,700 tons of garbage, 21,150 tons of night soil and 6100 dead animals.

"Garbage Causes Epidemics. "No wonder that Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans suffered from epidemics. Since this practice has been dis-

continued we hear no more of these plagues from that region. At the present time, some small cities continue to dump in the rivers mentioned above, but sanitary boards and health officers are making a strenuous fight to abolish the system. In many bordering states laws have been enacted making it a criminal offense to pollute such waters.

"No better proof of this criminal act could be demonstrated than the Guilds lake dump in our own beautiful Rose city, and no doubt epidemics, from this system, have been averted by our extremely pure air and the strenuous efforts of our health officers. The present administration has made a hard fight to prevent putrefactive matter from being deposited on the city dump, so that in a measure that condition does not at present exist, and the near completion of the new Guilds lake destructor will relieve the situation for a year or two. However, its burning capacity was figured to take care of the west side of the river only. The present administration contemplates an east side destructor to minimize the cost of collection.

"Method Favored by Promoters. The method advocated by reduction plant promoters or sales agents is very alluring, and by the figures they give shows a profit to the city. Therefore, it is very difficult for municipal consulting engineers to demonstrate this method as impracticable and not suited to a particular city's needs. The first cost of a reduction plant is large, expensive machinery is required, cost of operation and maintenance, labor and fuel bills, wear, tear and repair on machinery is large, and the corrosive action of the acids soon reduce a reduction plant to a scrap heap.

"This system does not eliminate the necessity of an incinerator for burning all the other city wastes. This method is fast becoming obsolete and the only two plants referred to by the promoters are located in Cleveland, O., and St. Louis, Mo.

"The St. Louis reduction plant was paid 27 cents a ton by the city to allow the city dump carts dump garbage there, thus adding to the revenue of the plant itself. It was commonly known that this concern was rapidly losing money and after some years of service was destroyed by fire.

"Reports Show Profit. "The reduction plant at Cleveland, up to the present time, is in operation, and the reports show profit, but the same reports do not show break-downs, extra labor, nor the friendly spirit accorded it by the city officials.

"It must be remembered that these two plants have a ready sale for their by-products in home towns, where fuel and labor is cheap. One has only to look up the records of reduction plants to learn their impracticability.

"This practice is carried on principally in European countries, and, though very unsanitary, is somewhat profitable to municipalities. In this case all discarded wastes are hauled to the refuse plant and there 'hand picked' for rags, bones, iron, glass, boots, cardboard, tin, bottles, paper, etc., all of which have a marketable value in those particular localities, and though covered with filth, after being picked are shipped throughout the country.

"In France some of the garbage is extracted for the making of perfumes, soaps, etc. However, this system requires the use of an incinerator or destructor for burning the balance, from which ashes or ground clinker are made into bricks or building materials.

"Paper Marketable. "At the present time the only marketable value in Portland garbage is the vast quantity of paper that goes to the city dump; some of it of very fine quality. However, all of it digested at a paper mill would make a very good quality of wrapping paper. The Salvation Army at present collects a certain amount of the best scrap paper, but does not always find a ready market for it when baled, and quite frequently when overstocked makes its collections and hauls them to the city dump.

"I presume this is due to the cheap and large supply of wood that is used at Oregon City pulp mills for the making of paper. No doubt at some future time such mills will install paper machinery for digesting scrap paper.

"Within the last year a German chemist has discovered a process by which he claims that paper scraps can be made into clear white paper. However, the process may be too costly to be of any practical use.

"The question has quite frequently been asked me by visitors at the plant, why we did not utilize some of the refuse which they saw going into the fire.

"Figuring the expense of sorting and taking the following table that is based upon the present New York market price of 'commons' one can easily realize it would not be profitable to the city of Portland:

Grades.	Per 100 lbs.	Per ton.
Paper	.7	\$25 to \$30 \$ 5.00 to \$16.00
Rags	.5	30 to .85 6.00 to 17.00
Ragging	.4	.65 to 1.00 13.00 to 20.00
Carpets	.3	.60 to .75 12.00 to 15.00
Twines	.2	.36 to .50 7.20 to 10.00
Rubber	.1	.30 to .50 6.00 to 10.00

"The above figures are wholesale prices for carload lots delivered to dealers. The retail prices for smaller quantities are 15 per cent to 25 per cent lower.

"There are numerous other methods used for the disposal of refuse and as previously noted, after twenty years of research, the committee of the American Public Health association decided that the best and most sanitary method was destroying the entire city waste by fire in a high-class, high temperature destructor, such as is now being erected in this city. This type of plant has proven inexpensive, sanitary, free from odors and has been so demonstrated in Germany, England, Australia and the United States."

VAUDEVILLE BILL WORTH SEEING

Five Good Acts at Orpheum Make Up for Any Bad Spots.

By V. H. P. Those who give their evening—or their afternoon, which is cheaper—and their money to the Orpheum this week will not be disappointed in a vaudeville menu that makes up in originality what it lacks in mirth and music. Which is to say that, among other things, "Nemesis" is not much else but original—which alone is full complement of praise for the vaudevillian.

Glancing at the program as a whole, one finds five good acts palliating four that are not good enough to be good, not yet bad enough to be bad. And any vaudeville manager will tell you that percentage of good is high—that if you "hit the public in a new place" five out of eight times it is a batting average that will insure gate receipts. So, vaudeville, not being a philanthropic institution established to raise the standard of dramaturgy and stage art, we must take the word of the man who figures success with both eyes on the box office.

Despite the fact that "Rameses," "wonder worker," stirred the effete east, his success last night was not eminently great. Yet the novelty of his act is sufficient to add interest to rather mediocre magic. "High Life in Jail"—imagine such an oddity—is participated in by six stripes, each of the criminal kidney. From the gallery god down to the patron of the padded chair it was received last night with convulsions of laughter and added applause for its wealth of novelty. It is a sketch brought about by the advent into society of the banker, jail-bird and pictures: the glories of a detached existence under rather comfortable conditions.

"The Parsonage," in which Covington and Wilbur shine, is one of the best quick change things, sprinkled with excellent acting, that the Portland Orpheum has served up. With lightning rapidity the two change not only costume, but pose, manner and voice to suit the characteristics of seven widely different parts. And the sketch, apparently constructed for the purpose of permitting such feats of quick change, races along melodramatically without pause or confusion.

Vaudeville contends for itself that "The Four Rianos," novelty acrobats, "in Africa," are the best of their kind and no one has cause to challenge their assertion. Their act is past description and must be seen to be appreciated. It is a delightful combination of excellence, originality and fun.

Johnny Small and his Small sisters do not permit inability to warble to interfere with their refreshing personalities, nimbleness of foot and general attractiveness. The audience awarded them their full quota of applause and more.

Unfortunately for the rest of the bill, the Mullini trio, which is the first in-ling act, threatens to empty the house.

Barnes and Barron are neither good nor bad.

The motion pictures and orchestra fill out an evening of entertainment.

At the Lyric.

For the first time in many moons, the two Armstrongs, Will and Edward, get together on the stage. They are to be seen at the Lyric this week with the Armstrong Musical Comedy company in a convulsion of mirth dubbed "A Scotch Highball." Edward Armstrong proved yesterday that he remembers what should go over the footlights.

If one were to attempt to describe the plot of "A Scotch Highball," he would get into serious trouble with the copy-reader, for, as a matter of fact, there is not plot sufficiently coherent to bear description. Yet that fact does not detract from the general excellence of the entertainment offered by several amusing principals and a chorus of pretty girls with rather good voices for the popular songs of the day.

Miss Clara Howard made an excellent impression on last night's audience, as did Edward and Will Armstrong. The chorus achieved a hit in a new song, "Portland for Mine," written by Manager Armstrong. "A Scotch Highball" will be seen at the Lyric all week.

Bill Makes Another Arrest.

Forest Grove, Or., Aug. 30.—The city council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the riding of bicycles on certain sidewalks in town, and K. N. Staher, a prominent business man of this city, was the first to be brought before Recorder Wirtz for violating the ordinance. Chief of Police Bill Dooves detected Mr. Staher riding on the prohibited sidewalk and arrested him on the spot.

Don't Be Bald

Almost Any One May Secure a Splendid Growth of Hair.

You can easily find out for yourself if your hair needs nourishment, if it is thinning, getting dry, harsh and brittle, or splitting at the ends. You simply have to pull a hair from the top of your head and closely examine its roots. If the bulb is plump and rosy it is all right; if it is white and shrunken your hair is diseased and needs nourishment. We have a remedy for hair troubles that cannot be surpassed. It has a record of growing hair and curing baldness in 93 out of 100 cases where used according to directions for a reasonable length of time. It will even grow hair on bald heads if the scalp is not glazed and shiny. That may seem like a strong statement—it is, and we mean it to be, and no one should doubt it until they have put our claims to an actual test.

We are so sure that Rexall "93" Hair Tonic will completely eradicate dandruff, prevent baldness, stimulate the scalp and hair roots, stop falling hair and grow new hair, that we personally give our positive guarantee to refund every penny paid us for Rexall "93" Hair Tonic in every instance where it does not do as we claim or fails to give entire satisfaction to the user.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is as pleasant to use as clear spring water. It is perfumed with a pleasant odor, and does not grease or gum the hair. We have it in two sizes, prices 50 cents and \$1.00. We urge you to try Rexall "93" Hair Tonic on our recommendation and with our guarantee back of it. You certainly take no risk. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies only at the Owl Drug Co., Inc., Cor. 7th and Washington Sts.

Every Lot a Lawn

Beautiful Beaumont Will Have Everything Your Heart Desires

Every Lot a Lawn

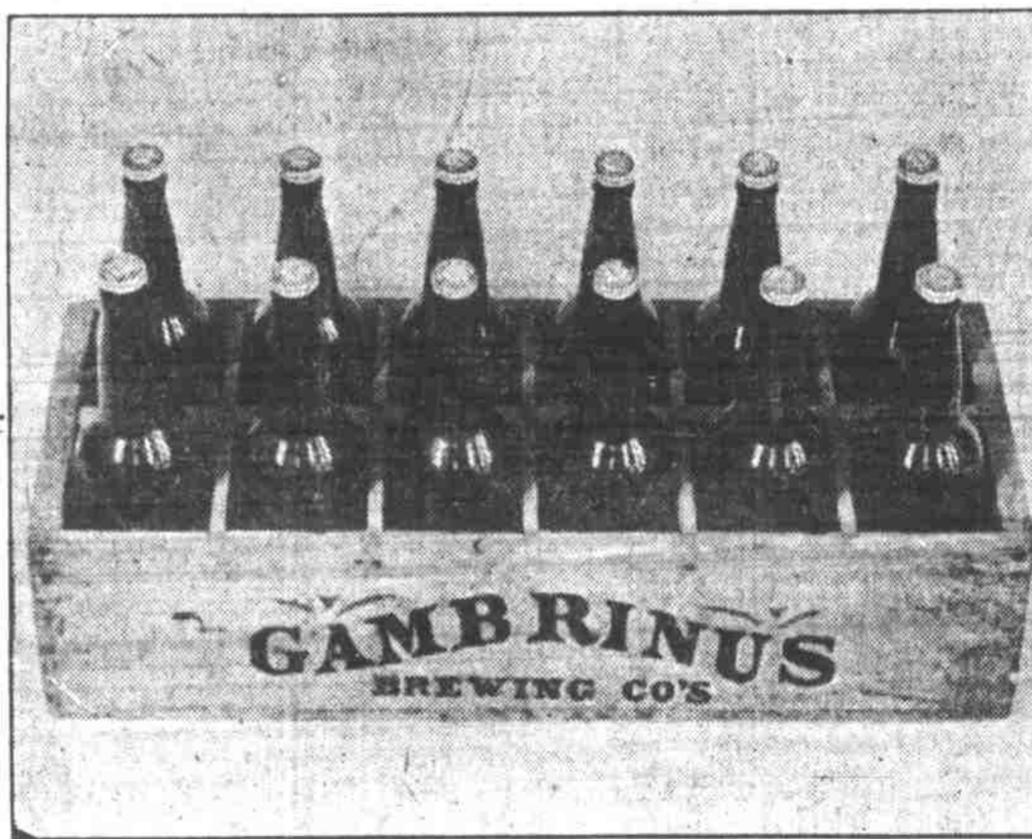
You may set the standard of what you want your "homesite" to be as high as you please—you'll find it ALL, and then some, carried out in Beautiful Beaumont. Nature has been lavish with location and view; man is not going to stand behind in lavishness in carrying out the general scheme of making "Beautiful Beaumont" Portland's best. "What will it cost?" is the question that enters, of course. Well, Beaumont lots, with all their trimmings, are not going to be expensive—prices beginning at \$800, which, by the way, are subject to a 10 per cent discount at present. The terms are easy, as well—10 per cent cash and 2 per cent per month, with 6 per cent interest on deferred payments. Beautiful Beaumont will have:

- ROSE BUSHES
- SHADE TREES
- HARD-SURFACE PAVEMENT
- SEWERS
- CEMENT WALKS AND CURBS
- NINE-FOOT PARKING STRIPS
- CLUSTER LIGHTS
- EIGHT-INCH WATER MAINS
- STRINGENT BUILDING RESTRICTIONS
- LEVELED AND GRASS-SOWN LOTS
- PHONE AND LIGHT POLES IN REAR
- CONTOUR DRIVES
- FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM CITY'S CENTER

Every Lot a Lawn

Columbia Trust Company

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING



ONE DOZEN QUART BOTTLES OF GAMBRINUS BEER

Delivered at Your Home for \$1.75

The Family Beer for 30 Years--Brewed and Bottled Under the Very Best Conditions--A Tonic for Women, Men and Children--Phone Your Orders

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SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY; DISPELS COLDS, AND HEADACHES DUE TO CONSTIPATION. BEST FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—YOUNG AND OLD. TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS—ALWAYS BUY THE GENUINE. MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. ONE SIZE ONLY. REGULAR PRICE 50¢ A BOTTLE.

REV. LARDEN'S WOES ARE PILING HIGHER

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.) Salem, Or., Aug. 30.—Rev. P. I. Larden, who was arrested by the authorities last week for setting out a fire without a permit from the fire warden and from whose slashing the fire started that burned the home of August Kufner, has been made defendant in a damage action brought by Kufner in the circuit court for this county for \$4716. Kufner alleges gross negligence on the part of Larden in setting out the fire which caused the loss of his home. The fire was carried Wednesday by a high wind to a nearby stand of timber and burned three miles before being checked, threatening the loss of much private property.

KANSAS JURISTS GUESTS OF BAR ASSOCIATION

Chief Justice W. A. Johnson, of the supreme court of Kansas, and Henry F. Mason, associate justice, are in Portland for a few days on a tour of the country. Yesterday the distinguished visitors were guests of honor at a luncheon at the Portland Commercial club given by the Multnomah Bar association. About 50 Portland attorneys were present and a number of short talks were made. Charles J. Schnabel, president of the Bar association, was toastmaster.