

RAILROAD MEN STILL WORK FOR COMPANIES

Advices Received This Week Indicate That Government Management Only Deals With Big Issues.

Railroad employees were advised this week that they are not under government supervision merely because the government has taken over the management of all the roads in the country during the war emergency. According to the bulletins received in Ontario the local men are still in the employ of the Short Line and acting under supervision of the company's officials.

In view of the present emergency and the blockade of traffic it would entail a great hardship on the nation to have the railroad men in government employ for the reason that government employees by law can not work more than 8 hours per day or 56 hours per week. This is but one of the problems which the complete government management would entail and railroad men see many others, as well.

As yet the only change in schedules was that of the Homedale train, announced in last week's Argus. While the engines on the branches are deemed too light to be of great service on the main line, it is believed that there will be radical changes in the branch line service, and that along with other Western roads the Harriman lines will have to furnish their share of locomotives to the Eastern lines by order of the government.

That such a move will certainly curtail the service of the Short Line may be judged by the fact that even now the Short Line is shy of motive power and has called on the Oregon-Washington for power. A large number of the big freight engines running thru Ontario now are from the O-W. R. & N.

WELL SUPPLY LIMITED AND IS CONTAMINATED

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the city and beautify the streets and lawns.

The only disadvantage of having the single system is the additional cost of pumping and the cost of filtering, but this will be very much cheaper than the installation of two systems. Therefore in this case, would recommend the single system.

The duplicate system is very unsatisfactory for the reason that a duplication of pipes in streets would always be a source of annoyance. Also there would be very great danger of cross connections or in some way confusing the filtered supply and the unfiltered supply, thereby causing a big typhoid epidemic. It is better that the one system be put in and that the filtered capacity be ample for its requirements.

Proposed System.

The plans proposed contemplate a pumping and filtering plant on the Snake River near the north end of Oregon street with steel tank and tower located on Washington Avenue and with supply and distributing mains, as shown on the accompanying map, covering practically the entire occupied sections of the city.

Pumping Plant.

The pumping plant will consist of duplicate turbine pumps with a capacity of 500,000 gallons per day each direct connected to electric motors.

Filtering Plant.

The filtration plant will consist of duplicate 8 x 14 foot pressure filterers and chlorinator.

Modern methods of treatment and purification: In the consideration of the processes for the purification of any given water supply there are three general methods available. These are:

1. Storage in large reservoirs for long periods of time.

2. Filtering plants of two types:

(a) Slow sand filters, (or sometimes called the English system, and (b) Rapid sand filters, (or sometimes called the Mechanical or the American system) and

3. Sterilization by means of certain well known chemical processes. Each one of the types above mentioned, has its own well defined advantages and limitations.

Purification by storage is, for obvious reasons, not practicable for the treatment of the Snake river water. Sterilization is a method suitable only for the destruction of pathogenic bacteria in waters that are clear and otherwise aesthetically satisfactory. It is also used for temporarily safeguarding a water supply that is known

to be polluted and is ordinarily used only until such time as the construction of more permanent purification works, such as filters, are completed. It is however, as an adjunct to filtration that sterilization has its chief value.

The waters of the Snake river may be quite turbid at times, and to be rendered potable, safe and attractive, they must be filtered.

Slow sand filters for many reasons are not satisfactory for the treatment of the water in question, while on the other hand, rapid sand filters adapt themselves readily to the widely varying character and conditions of water which they are called upon to handle.

From these very brief considerations it is therefore proper to conclude that rapid sand filtering employing coagulation and subsidence of the waters of the Snake river using sterilization if necessary in order to make assurance doubly sure, represent the methods best known at this time for the treatment of the proposed water supply for Ontario.

The development of rapid sand filtration in the United States: The first municipal rapid sand filtration plant built was in New Jersey, in 1885, and between that date and 1915 upwards of 500 municipal filtering plants of this type have been built, or are now under construction in the United States.

At this time the daily capacity of filtration plants of the rapid sand type is approximately two billion gallons, and nearly 17 million persons, or 41 per cent of the urban population of the United States were residents of cities whose water supplies were being purified by filtration. This means that on the average, one person out of every 2.5 persons living in communities in the United States which are large enough to be supplied through public water works, is provided with filtered water.

In 1914 nearly 12 million people living in perhaps 345 cities were supplied from various sources purified by rapid sand filtrations. This is the general process that is proposed herein for the treatment of the water supply for Ontario.

It is reasonable and safe to estimate that in 1920 fully 60 per cent and by 1930 fully 75 per cent of the urban population of the United States will be supplied with filtered water.

The development of the art of rapid sand filtration was very great in the period from 1900 to 1914, and the results of its operation as shown in the lowering of death rate figures and general improvements in public health where filtered water has been used, proven its full value and efficiency beyond any question of doubt. It is most interesting to note the number of large cities in the United States which have in recent years adopted the methods of purification involving the use of rapid sand filtration. In these cities the purification of the water supply has been highly efficient and successful. Results have been so highly satisfactory that this mode of treatment of turbid waters has become standard and no other type of filtration is today considered.

A study of the water available for filtration at Ontario shows that it will, after treatment come within the rigorous standards of a pure water supply, as laid down by the United States Public Health Service Standards, and that no unusual engineering or constructional problems will be encountered in the building of a plant to obtain such results.

Efficiency of Proposed Plant: The plant proposed herein is one that is intended to fulfill all the requirements of what modern hygienic standards, as regards a water supply demand, and if it can be obtained at any way near a rational cost, it would seem perfection. The question may therefore be properly asked: "Will this plant fulfill these requirements?" The answer is most decidedly "Yes."

Recently constructed filter plants of the type proposed by the writer, have, when properly designed and operated, proven highly efficient in the removal of turbidity, bacterial life and disease bearing germs. In fact, it is the practice of filter contractors to specify and guarantee that plants built by them will show efficiencies in excess of 97 per cent. As a matter of the fact, in actual operation, when proper care is exercised, efficiencies average well over 98 per cent and at most times indicate a practically sterile water.

But in order to make assurance doubly sure and to provide against any carelessness or accident in operation, the plant will be provided with the liquid chlorine sterilizing equipment which is only to be used at such times as they may be absolutely necessary.

The waters of Snake river are of such character that growths of micro organisms will probably never be abundant in them. Such growths as may appear will certainly be removed together with such odors as they

TRACTORS COMING TO REAL STANDING NOW

Saxon Company to Add Farm Tractors to Line of Cars Handled in This Section of State.

With the passing of horsepower even in this section where horses are raised as they are in no other portion of the United States, H. T. Alvord, sales manager of the Saxon Sales company of Idaho, believes that "the day of the tractor is coming."

In order that their organization may be in a position to meet the demands of the county for machines to do the heavy work Mr. Alvord says that a line of tractors will be introduced here in spite of the fact that the combination of pleasure cars and work vehicles is a new one. Just when the new line will be brought to Ontario Mr. Alvord does not know but both he and A. S. Brown manager of the local agency, are expecting the first tractors any day soon.

might produce, by the process of filtration proposed.

Tank and Tower.

The tank will have a capacity of 100,000 gallons, constructed of steel and will be 153 feet to the top, and give a maximum pressure of 69 lbs.

Distributing System.

The plan contemplates a distributing system of pipes varying from 14 to 4 inches in diameter which is of ample capacity. The pipes in the business district shall be of cast iron and all others to be of wooden stave.

Cast Iron Pipe.

When it can be afforded cast iron is the best material for water main service. It is sufficiently strong and when properly laid requires almost no attention, and its life of service is from eighty to one hundred years. Because of its extra weight it costs more per foot, but, if the additional cost can be afforded, it is the best material for use.

Wood Pipe.

Wooden stave pipe properly made and laid is a satisfactory material. The cost is much less than metal, and its life is from thirty to forty years. It should be laid under careful specifications and close supervision, but when so laid it makes an excellent system.

Fire Protection.

It is proposed to install 40 fire hydrants, which is over double the present number. Provisions is made for the future installation of about twice their number.

Quantity Available.

The plan contemplated is for a maximum supply of 1,000,000 gallons per day. This quantity is sufficient for a city of 4,000 inhabitants, in addition to irrigating approximately 100 acres of garden, etc.

I have gone into this matter very thoroughly, and have recommended a system that will be entirely satisfactory and as economical as the service required can be obtained.

Respectfully Submitted

LOUIS C. KELSEY.

Dreamland Attractions

ONTARIO, OREGON

Sunday, Jan. 6th

Miss Robinson Crusoe

Emmy Wehlen
Pathe News

HALIFAX DISASTER

Monday, Jan. 7th

THE CLEAN UP

Franklin Farnum and Brownie Vornon

Comedy Drama

Tuesday, Jan. 8th

CHARLEY CHAPLIN

in

In The Adventurer

Gray Ghost and Current Events

Wednesday, Jan. 9th

COST OF HATRED

Theodore Roberts
Burton Holmes Travels

Thursday, Jan. 10th

RANGE BOSS

Jack Gardener
Pathe News

Friday, Jan. 11th

Screen Magazine, Art in Clay, Comedy, Animated Drawings and Cartoons

Saturday, Jan. 12th

TIDES OF BARNEGAT

Blanche Sweet
Triangle Comedy

Announcement

The Federal Food Administrator has to some extent modified his rulings on the "Cash and Carry" proposition that he first asked us to put into effect and will allow the operation of a once a day free delivery as well as a limited "charge" business, thinking it will be more convenient and agreeable to the trade as a whole.

The collecting for every order as it is delivered would put an extra and unnecessary burden on our delivery system that is already too heavily burdened.

Our intention now, as it has always been, is to follow the desires of the Government, as expressed through the Food Administrator of this District.

In view of the above we will make but one delivery a day at 10 a. m. There will be no charge for delivery.

We earnestly ask the cooperation of our customers in this matter and ask that they consolidate their orders all they conveniently can, and we promise you the best possible service.

RADER BROS. CO.

ONTARIO, OREGON

Mr. Rancher, We Pay Cash For Cream and Produce

Cream today is 52 less one, and you can have your cream tested and *get your money* five minutes after your wagon reaches the platform.

You Can Market Your Produce Here in Ontario Now

We have consolidated the Ontario Ice and Cold Storage company and the Ontario Produce company, and are so equipped that we can handle the poultry and other produce of the ranchers in this section, as they have never handled before. We have a market for all the goods that can be raised here, and are prepared to pay the highest market prices and to PAY CASH. We understand that this is the kind of market that the ranchers of this section wanted, and it is what we are going to make an effort to give them.

BRING US YOUR PRODUCE

Ontario Ice & Cold Storage