

PRINEVILLE CITY RAILWAY
Time Table No. 3
Effective 12:01 A. M. Sunday, February 29, 1920

Stations	West Bound		
	Motor No. 5	Motor No. 3	Mixed No. 1
Lv. Prineville	7:40	4:45	5:15
Lv. Wilton	7:55	5:00	5:30
Lv. McCallister	8:10	5:15	5:45
Lv. O'Neil	8:20	5:25	6:00
Ar. Prineville Jct	8:35	5:45	6:20

Stations	East Bound		
	Mixed No. 2	Motor No. 4	Motor No. 6
Ar. Prineville	8:35	6:55	9:45
Ar. Wilton	8:20	6:40	9:30
Ar. McCallister	7:05	6:25	9:25
Ar. O'Neil	7:55	6:15	8:45
Lv. Prineville Jct	7:40	6:00	8:45

LUCKY STRIKE

cigarette



OCHOCO DAM PERFECT, SAYS ENGINEER WILEY

(Continued from page 1)
will be largely decreased, if not entirely taken up by evaporation. It will naturally become less with time and probably will not be noticeable in next year's filling.

With the above exception there is no seepage at all through any part of the dam. As usually happens, however, in earth dams the material upon which the dam is built is much less tight than the dam itself. The foundation at the south end, across the bottom and about one-third way up the north end of the dam, is tight and the seepage thru it is very slight.

The material under the upper part of the north end of the dam is a mixture of rock of all sizes, more or less compactly filled with finer material. This material is not water placed and is not water tight. Water from the reservoir enters it above the dam and escapes in the form of large springs below the dam.

This section was quite apparent during the partial filling of last season and is more pronounced with the present higher reservoir level. It will no doubt continue to increase until the reservoir reaches its maximum level, and will decrease with the falling reservoir. There does not seem to be any feasible method of preventing the passage of water into this formation which extends quite a distance up the valley above the dam, though it could be reduced by blanketing the pervious slopes with material washed down from the slopes above the high water line. At certain points the water can be seen passing into the side hill. As the water recedes with the falling reservoir all such places should be opened up and puddled full of the adjacent gravelly soil. Some hydraulic blanketing would have a very beneficial effect if undertaken at an early date so that it could follow the falling water as the reservoir is drawn down.

The puddling action of the waves upon the slopes will also have a good effect in silting up and tightening the surface and there will be also a gradual compacting of the

whole mass of material through which the water is passing so that there will also be a gradual tightening effect from natural causes.

The material of the side hill against which the north end of the dam is built, and through which the heavy seepage is taking place, is such a mixture of angular rock fragments of all sizes from the very finest dust up to blocks several cubic yards in volume that, though it permits the passage of water quite freely, it also resists erosion and allows the water to escape in springs issuing from the side hill below the dam without damage. Some protection should, however, be given the toe of the dam by rip-rapping at points to prevent the stream flowing from the springs from cutting into the base of the dam.

A comparison of the computed capacity of the reservoir and the quantity flowing in the streams by which it is fed shows that the reservoir is unusually tight and that practically the only losses aside from evaporation are the visible springs in the country formations at the north end of the dam.

Conclusions

I consider from my examination that the reservoir is unusually tight and will satisfactorily hold back the surplus spring and winter floods with a minimum of loss for use in the summer irrigation.

I find that the reservoir dam is in safe and stable condition and can be depended upon to safely serve its purpose.

I am satisfied that the springs, indicating the porous nature of the canyon slopes near the top of the dam at the south end, are in no sense a menace to the dam and that they will naturally become smaller with each successive filling of the reservoir.

Respectfully submitted,
A. J. WILEY,
Consulting Engineer

ALFALFA NEWS NOTES.

(March 31.)

The funeral services for Mrs. Frank Post who died from bronchial pneumonia, was held at the residence at 10:30 Wednesday morning, and interment was made in the Prineville cemetery. A shower of lilies rested on the casket, a token of love from the Alfalfa community, also a like token from the Jolly Neighbors' Club, and the K. of P. lodge of Prineville. In the gray case of wood, unmindful of sighs and tears, was sleeping one who had known the storms and snows of life; but the peace of the ages had come to Martha Post.

Mrs. Rae Leonard was taken to Bend Monday, where she could obtain medical attention for a severe cold, which threatened bronchial pneumonia. She is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Judge Eastes of Bend, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roff, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rae Brassfield made a business trip to the High Desert Thursday. The Jolly Neighbors met with Mrs. George Beebe Thursday, and made a dress form for the hostess, this being the fifth form made since the visit of the demonstrator, Mrs. Jessie McComb.

Vayle and Mark Taylor, Gerald Ludwig, Gustave Berry went to work Tuesday on the highway, near Redmond.

Miss Eugenia Gideon dismissed school Wednesday, and all attended the funeral of Mrs. Frank Post.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shultz and daughter Verna, visited Friday with Mrs. Jack Shipley of Bend, who has been in ill health for a long time and is now very low. She formerly taught in the Alfalfa district.

Lora Crow is spending the week with relatives and friends in Bend.

Frank Tatti has rented the Curt Muller ranch for the coming season.

Ralph Dunn and F. Smith of the Ten Bar ranch were transacting business in Alfalfa Monday.

OREGON RELIEF WORKERS HOME

Mr. and Mrs. Rambo Return on Furlough From the Near East.

Oregon's pioneer missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rambo, formerly of Baker, and for many years engaged in missionary work in India and the Near East countries, have returned to the United States on furlough. News of their return has been received by State Manager J. J. Handsaker, in charge of the combined China-Near East relief campaigns for the state, in a telegram from New York, where the Rambos landed a few days ago.

Throughout the Near East, the message states, everything is "generally amuck," with little prospect of improvement until definite action is taken by the Allies in regard to the Turk-ridden nations. Conditions in Greece and the Caucasus are touched upon, with details of the appalling situation at Batoum, where the veteran missionaries have spent several months among the 16,000 Greek refugees surviving from the thriving Caucasus colony located there before the war. The Rambos were on their way home last fall and had reached Constantinople, when the call came for them to go to Batoum and aid the refugees there until the latter could be brought back to Salonika, where the Greek government is endeavoring to make some sort of provision for returning Grecian refugees.

In letters written from Batoum, recently received by Mr. Handsaker, the Rambos tell of thousands of families being huddled together in rain-soaked tents and abandoned barracks, beset with typhus and other diseases, half-naked and starving. "And 10,000 more refugees are on their way here from Kara," the letter concludes. "These are now in the snow-covered mountains, and as many as can pull through will soon be here. What we shall do then we do not know. Everything here is unsettled and disturbing. It is considered certain that the Nationalists or the Bolsheviks, or both, will soon take the city and no one knows what will result." In a later letter they speak of the arrival of a ship to take back a load of refugees for repatriation and the joy it brought to the camp, although the Salonika camp to which they were bound could offer little additional in the way of food, clothing or other relief.

Previous letters, written from the Near East, tell of the enforced flight "at the whim of a Turkish official," of the Rambos and 200 little orphans in their charge. They had to leave at a moment's notice and in the dark, traveling all night on foot and carrying their own blankets, clothing and everything else they possessed. They were allowed no lights and were told not to speak above a whisper, as murderous Turks were running riot all along the way. After stumbling along through water and over rocks for hours, they reached the railroad station at day-break, exhausted but without the loss of one of the 200 children, but none too soon, for with the coming of light the Turks discovered what was afoot and began firing upon them from the hill-sides, the little caravan of exhausted children and missionaries making the last hundred yards through a hail of bullets.

The Rambos conducted their 200 charges, with many adventures and hardships, to safety within the walls of a British Relief station, and turned homeward, stopping over for a day for rest at Adana. While they slept, exhausted, the Turks tore up the railroads leading to and from Adana, and left them marooned in the hot, dusty, besieged city. They awoke to find bullets breaking through their walls and whistling all around them. With Miss Grane, a young American relief worker, they finally started from Adana in a Near East Ford, joining a refugee caravan and fleeing southward. They were shot at repeatedly and at a dangerous pass waited three hours before daring to attempt the run across an open space. At last with Mrs. Rambo and Miss Grane lashed to the running board of the Ford, behind a barricade of baggage on the opposite side from the heaviest firing, and Rambo himself at the wheel, with baggage piled high all around him to ward off the bullets, they made the rash, "driving like Jehu for two miles," until beyond the aim of the bandits." After many other strenuous experiences they made their way to Constantinople, going from there to Batoum for several months, thence home to the United States.

This is COUGHING TIME

NICOLAI SAYS

Cherry Bark
WILL STOP IT

45 Cents
85 Cents
\$1.50

PRINEVILLE DRUG CO.
The Rexall Store

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All of these shoes are branded with the trade-mark shown below and this trade-mark guarantees that you will buy shoes with leather in the hidden parts as well as in the parts exposed to view.

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Regardless of special prices on Golden West Coffee the free package of NU-RAY-A TEA will be given you.

WEEK OF FEBRUARY 28 TO MARCH 5

Word to Be Avoided.
It is not a lucky word, this "impossible." No good comes of those that have it so often in their mouths.—Curbly