ADMIRAL JELLICOE MISJUDGED FOE

British Critics Call Commander Modern McClellan.

JUTLAND IN CONTROVERSY

Publication of Book by Navy Lord Fires Afresh Flame of Dispute Throughout England.

LONDON—Since the withdrawal of the British naval censorship controversy has raged in England over the conduct of her admirals during the war, particularly in connection with the battle of Jutland.

A school of writers, of whom A. H. Pollen is the chief, have not hesitated to assert that the tactics employed by Admiral Jellicoe in that action were characterized by hesitation and indecision and that this robbed Britain of a naval victory which might have shortened the war by a couple of years. This is no doubt an extreme statement of the case, since it is difficult to see that any victory, even if it had involved the complete destruction of the German high seas fleet, could have rendered the submarine ineffective or have removed the mine fields and fortifications of Helgoland and so rendered the German coast vulnerable to a landing. Nevertheless this opinion is held in certain circles, and it is believed that it influenced Lloyd George when he removed Jellicoe from the admiralty and left him without employment during the last year of the war.

Navy Men for Jellicoe.

In the navy, on the other hand, it is believed that Jellico has been treated badly. Almost without exception every naval officer will tell you that he regards Jellicoe as an ideal sailor. Beatty is considered by sailors generally to be a born fighter and a lucky man, but it is thought that Jellicoe's opinion on any question of naval operations would be worth far more than Beatty's. The general opinion of a whole profession is seldom wrong, but nevertheless it seems strange that if Jellicoe possessed such supreme eminence in his profession he should have failed to achieve a complete naval victory. The sailor says, "You do not realize the difficulties and disadvantages under which he labored," but still the civilian doubts.

Under these circumstances the fact that Lord Jellicoe has produced not indeed an apologia but a statement of his case, has provoked great interest, and his book, "The Grand Fleet," though it costs $7, and is mainly concerned with technical details has had a tremendous sale. It has told the British public many things of which they were ignorant. They have learned from its pages that at the beginning of the war Britain was short of docks and of destroyers, that the harbors used by her fleets were undefended against destroyer or submarine attack, and that her armour piercing shell was vastly inferior to that of the enemy. The most valuable thing in the book is, however, the revelation that it gives of its author's mind.

German Fleet Feared.

It is clearly the work of a painstaking ma nthoroughly conversant with his business and deeply interested in the training of his ship and men. But above all it is evident that the writer was obsessed by the thought of the enemy and what the enemy might do. He says for instance:

"I had formed a very high estimate of the efficiency of the German fleet. . . . In material the Germans were ahead of us and the personnel, though lacking the initiative and resource of the British was highly disciplined and well educated and trained. . . . The branch of the German navy from which I expected very good work was the destroyer service. . . . Finally, I knew how efficient was the gunnery and torpedo work of the high sea fleet."

The same kind of thing, say local students of history, could be found in the writings of McClellan during the American civil war. General McClellan had almost all the qualities of a great soldier: his technical equipment was admirable, he secured the respect and affection of those who served under him and he proved himself to Lincoln's satisfaction the best man to train troops that the American civil war brought forth, but all his great qualities (and in the eyes of European critics they were great) were nullified by the fact that he allowed himself to become obsessed by the strength and power (almost invariably exaggerated) of his enemy. The general who underrates the foe marche traight to diater, but the general who i alway thinking of what the enemy is going to do to him usually fails to achieve complete success.

On his own showing Lord Jellicoe seems to have been subject to this reproach. The man wrote: "I have often wondered why the Germans did not make greater efforts to reduce our strength by destroyer or submarine attacks on our bases in the early days. . . . I can only imagine that the Germans credited us with possessing harbor defenses and obstructions which were, in our case, non-existent. It may have seemed impossible to the German mind that we should place our fleet in a position where it was open to destroyer or submarine attack (p. 31), might have realized, and his habit of mind more adventurous, that as the Germans had failed to realize his troubles, so he might disregard theirs. These undoubtedly existed. One of them was fuel; the coal obtained from German mines proved much inferior to Welsh steam coal, and the German ships found it difficult to make their scheduled speed. It is believed too that the oil burning destroyers had fuel trouble which reduced their steaming powers to a material degree. Nor should the fact have been overlooked that the German destroyers, whose superiority in numbers Lord Jellicoe emphasizes, were for the most part designed for short dashes to sea and had neither the fuel nor the water capacity (though they carried more torpedoes) of British vessels of the same class.

The most essential possessions of a great general or admiral is a power to focus, and to weigh the relative importance of all the factors of a situation. For lack of this power both Jellicoe and McClellan, though both rendered great and splendid services to their respective countries allowed the forces that they commanded to be robbed of the initiative and thereby lost the laurel crown that is the meed of the complete conqueror.

SILK IMPORTER ENDS LIFE

New York Merchant Wades Into Lake Then Drinks Poison.

SEA CLIFF, L. I.—Frederick W. Heinrich, 45 years old, a silk importer, of 95 Madison avenue, Manhattan, who had been a member of the summer colony here for many years, committed suicide in Littleworth lake. He waded out to waist depth and there drank the contents of a bottle believed to have been poison.

Mrs. Heinrich had been in ill health for several months and recently had undergone an operation for a throat ailment at a Brooklyn hospital. Because of this he and Mrs. Heinrich closed their home at 8 McDonough street, Brooklyn, more than a week ago, and opened their summer cottage here in advance of the usual time.

Seemingly in the best of spirits, Mr. Heinrich told his wife he was going for a short walk. Not more than half an hour later he appeared at the home of Mrs. Charles Nostrand, half a mile from the Heinrich cottage, and made inquiry as to the location of Scudders lake.

Mrs. Nostrand, although herself in a highly-nervous state as the result of the death of her husband a few days previously, noticed that Mr. Heinrich acted peculiarly. She had supposed he was a friend coming to offer his sympathy when the door bell rang, but her curiosity was aroused when the man asked for Scudders pond, which had been renamed Littleworth lake several years ago. She pointed out the road to him and stood watching Mr. Heinrich until he disappeared out of sight.

Mrs. Ethlyn Nelson, who owns part of the lake shore formerly the property of Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder of Brooklyn, saw Mr. Heinrich start to wade into the lake. She ran down to the edge of her lawn and called to him to "get off" her property. He paid no attention to the calls and continued to wade out until he was waist deep. Then Mr. Heinrich placed a bottle to his lips, drained its contents and plunged head forward into the water.

Running down to the edge of the lake, Mrs. Nelson, who is an experienced swimmer, got on to a raft and attempted to wade herself out to where Mr. Heinrich's body was partly submerged. Failing to reach him she hurried back into the house and notified the police by telephone.

Policemen Wittenberg and Burns and Coroner Edward J. Deasy arrived at the lake five minutes later and took Mr. Heinrich's body out of the water. Dr. E. T. Braynard was summoned and pronounced the man dead. The physician said the fluid [illegible]. Heinrich drank undoubtedly was poison, as his lips were discolored.

Mrs. Heinrich became prostrated when informed of he rhusband's death. She told Coroner Deasy of Mr. Heinrich's recent illness and said he had suffered a nervous break-down as a result of overwork several months ago. Besides his wife Mr. Heinrich leaves a son, 5 years old.

MOVING PICTURE NEWS

MAY ALLISON, AS SHE APPEARS IN COMEDY-DRAMA, "THE UPLIFTERS," WHICH WILL OPEN TODAY AT THE STAR THEATER.

TODAY'S FILM FEATURES.

Liberty — Katherine MacDonald, "The Woman Thou Gavest Me."
Majestic—Grace Darmond, "What Every Woman Wants."
Peoples—Alice Joyce, "The Spark Divine"; Joe Martin's "Monkey Stuff."
Star—May Allison, "The Uplifters."
Columbia—Betty Compson, "The Devil's Trail."
Circle—William Faversham, "The Silver King."
Globe—Douglas Fairbanks, "Wild and Woolly."

The Star.

THE most ultra modern plot is found in the comedy drama, "The Up-Lifters," which, starring May Allison, opened yesterday afternoon at the Star theater. "The Up-Lifters" is the romance of a girl who chooses the so-called shackles of matrimony rather than the so-called freedom of Bohemia.

The celluloid version of "The Up-Lifters" is taken from the story by the same name published serially in recent numbers of the Saturday Evening Post and written by Wallace Irwin. The plot centers about Hortense Troutt, played by May Allison, who is a stenographer, happy until hearing socialist speakers talking about the poor downtrodden slaves of industry. The propaganda enters her veins and before long she is feeling sorry for herself and has agreed to enter the band of radicals led by a rich woman who amuses herself with arousing class distrust. She is saved from the group of bolsheviki and a pretended marriage with a disreputable writer of vers libre, by the son of her former employer, who convinces her of his own love.

Miss Allison made her stage debut in Henry W. Savage's production of "Everywoman," in which she took first the role of "Vanity" and then of "Beauty." Later she was given prominent parts with Ina Claire in "The Quaker Girl" and with De Wolff Hopper in "Caprice." Her first appearance on the screen stage was in "David Harum."

Screen Gossip.

Peggy Wood has been signed up to play opposite Will Rogers. Inasmuch as she has never before played more than a block from the Shubert theater, her jump to Culver City is a mighty broad one for her.

* * *

Bill Harb has turned author, having written a scenario in collaboration with Lambert Hillyer, which he will use as a vehicle for himself.

* * *

Charlie Murray, having finished a special picture with Lila Lee, is back on the Sennett "lot" again working in new comedies.

* * *

Mrs. Sidney Drew has staged the last scenes of "Bunkered," her initial individual starring effort, and is now cutting this subject, which will be released in July. "Bunkered" is a comedy of the out-of-doors, as all but three or four scenes are exteriors. Mrs. Drew secured the privilege of staking the golf scenes on the picturesque links of the exclusive Sleepy Hollow Country club at Scarborough, Westchester county, New York.

* * *

"Topics of the Day" is going over "big" in the leading theaters in New York city, according to the opinions of prominent critics who have reviewed this screen presentation of timely and frivolous paragraphs selected by the Literary Digest from the Press of the World.

* * *

"Oh, Helen!" the comedy stuttering song, has been dedicated to "Fatty" Arbuckle by Joseph W. Stern & Co., who published the popular hit. The run on the song is rapidly approaching the million mark and in vaudeville and musical comedy production folk like Henry Lewis and Wellington Cross are using it with big success. A special cover for the song has been designed, presenting Arbuckle's smiling photograph, duly autographed.

* * *

No matter how strenuous the rush of production, Mack Sennett never allows his physical condition to suffer. Every morning, dressed in riding togs and a gray sweater, he takes a gallop through the hills on a devil of a broncho, who answers to the name of Jasper. Jasper has the disposition of an angry gorilla, but he has surrendered to the extent of allowing Mr. Sennett to ride him; this concession, however, doesn't go for anyone else.

* * *

Gene Rogers, the comedian, who died recently of heart failure, was an old friend of Mack Sennett. When the "Comedy King" was first starting his career, via comic opera, Gene Rogers was one of the principals in the company.

* * *

The publicity committee of the Massachusetts Teachers' federation has just issued a list of 40 more or less recent films which the committee has approved as suitable and desirable pictures for children.

Including the William A. Brady production, "Little Women"; the Benjamin Chapin series, "The Son of Democracy," and the Burton Holmes Travelogues, 29 of the 40 films are Paramount or Artcraft productions. The single exception is Charlie Chaplin in "Shoulder Arms."

* * *

Edwin Stevens and Tina Marshall, vaudeville headliners for years, are appearing with screen stars just now. Mr. Stevens will follow his performance in Rex Beach's "The Crimson Gardenia," with a comedy role in Mabel Normand's production, while Miss Marshall appears with Tom Moore.

Illustrious Potentate Cyprian C. Hunt of the Mecca Temple of the Masonic order has written the following letter of Drew comedy, "Once a Mason":

"Mecca Temple unanimously accorded producers of the picture a sincere vote of thanks, to which I beg to add my own very sincere appreciation. I shall take pleasure in recommending it to our daughter temples for the nobles and their ladies."

* * *

Frank Lloyd, who has just begun directing the new Geraldine Farrar picture, is enthusiastic over the work of Lou-Tellegen, Miss Farrar's new leading man and, incidentally, husband.

"Tellegen," said Mr. Lloyd, "is one of the most capable actors I've ever directed. He seems to know everything about the game, from listening through a long scene to the strongest kind of stuff. More Telegens would be a fine thing for the screen."

* * *

Charles Kenmore Ulrich has written a 50,000-word novelization of the Salvation Army film produced by his company, "Fires of Faith." This is perhaps the first time that a book version of a story has been published from the

CHINA BEGS FOR PROVINCE

Direct Descendant of Confucius Urges Restoration of Shantung.

PARIS.—Kong Siang-Koo, direct descendant in the 75th generation from Confucius, and president of the provincial council of Shantung province, is among the well-known Chinese who have recently arrived in Paris to urge a reconsideration of the conference decision to turn Shantung province over to the Japanese.

Mr. Kong speaks English and, like all the other members and attaches of the Chinese delegation, wears modern clothes.

He is most eloquent in his plea for a restoration to China immediately of the historic province which Germany wrested away from it by force. China's sacred mountain, Tai-shan, and the home of Confucius make this province more sacred to China than any other portion of the republic.

"We thought German imperialism had been driven out of China," Mr. Kong said in a recent talk to newspaper men; but it has only been supplanted by the imperialism of Japan, which is even a greater menace to China."

TENNIS GIRLS LOSE BEAUTY

One or Two Seasons of Tournaments Take Any Youthful Charm.

LONDON.—Tennis tournaments rob a pretty girl of her good looks, in the opinion of close observers of the game here.

"I havt known pretty girls who after a season or two of tournaments have become so completely changed in appearance and manners that old friends have failed to recognize them," said a well-known player. "Their faces become hard and lined, their youthful bloom entirely disappears and they lose much of their feminine charm. I have told my own daughter that she can play in no more than two tournaments a season. That means she cannot hope to become first class, but I would prefer her to remain an attractive woman."

A woman at Pontiac, Ill., was recently found guilty of attempting to extort $2500 from an aged lady by writing a letter threatening to kill her if the money was not paid.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Of Receipts and Disbursements, Multnomah County, Oregon, for Six Months Ending June 30, 1919

Compiled by Sam B. Martin, County Auditor.

General and Consolidated Summary, Showing the Condition of the Several Classes of Funds of Multnomah County, From December 31, 1918, to June 30, 1919.

COUNTY GENERAL FUND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 8,715.77	$ 8,715.77
Receipts from Taxes:		
Sheriff, 1918 taxes	$624,142.47	
Sheriff, delinquent taxes	34,032.18	
Sheriff, Pen. and Int.	10,701.87	
Assessor, 1919 taxes	3,167.43	
		672,104.89
Receipts from County Clerk's office:		
Recording fees	$ 29,216.87	
Circuit court fees	16,705.91	
Naturalization fees	704.00	
Interest on deposits	1,390.06	
Circuit court fines	50.00	
		48,066.84
District court fees		6,383.70
District court fines		3,383.50
Sheriff's fees		5,443.29
Steel bridge tolls		6,128.28
Treasurer, interest on deposits		5,878.01
Courthouse—rent and telephones		2,264.55
Coroner's fees		1,736.46
Sheriff, board of prisoners		4,711.55
Transferred from state taxes		19,106.47
State of Oregon, transfer of prisoners		58.72
City of Portland, one-half election expense		11,079.85
Damage to Broadway bridge		168.85
Burlington ferry, sale of hull		75.00
Multnomah hospital, care of patients		203.00
Multnomah farm, care of patients		1,487.62
Multnomah farm, sale of products		36.10
State scalp bounty		11.50
Assessor, sale of blue prints		70.15
Sale of junk		104.26
Multnomah guards, sale of blankets		131.00
Interstate bridge, account electrician		102.99
Work on private roads		2,377.56
		$ 799,829.89
Disbursements—		
Paid general fund warrants	$578,922.93	
Paid interest on warrants	614.37	
Paid interest on road bonds	31,265.89	
Transferred to state taxes	11,396.23	
		622,199.42
Balance on hand June 30, 1919		$ 177,630.47

ROAD FUND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 19,786.72	
Sheriff, 1918 taxes	252,462.14	
Sheriff, delinquent taxes	9,957.66	
Assessor, 1919 taxes	1,322.99	
District court, fines	1,695.00	
Linnton quarry, sale of boiler	750.00	
Sale of rock and gravel	1,064.92	
Transferred county fair fund	8,751.00	
Work on private roads	2,402.14	
		298,202.57
Disbursements—		
Paid road fund warrants		239,198.29
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 59,004.28

PORT OF PORTLAND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 4,589.08	
Sheriff, 1918 taxes	358,686.26	
Sheriff, delinquent taxes	9,016.16	
Assessor, 1919 taxes	1,841.86	
		374,133.46
Disbursements—		
Paid treasurer of Port of Portland		355,055.12
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 19,078.34

CITY OF PORTLAND.

Receipts—		
Sheriff, 1918 taxes	$1,951,934.96	
Sheriff, delinquent taxes	61,041.94	
Assessor, 1919 taxes	10,304.66	
		2,023,281.56
Disbursements—		
Paid city treasurer		$2,023,281.56

STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$163,987.98	
Sheriff, 1918 taxes	298,045.52	
Sheriff, delinquent taxes	10,006.44	
Assessor, 1919 taxes	1,534.00	
Circuit court fines	1,707.00	
District court fines	418.00	
		475,698.94
Disbursements—		
Paid state school warrants		320,039.77
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 155,658.97

SCHOOL DISTRICT FUND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 4,533.76	
Sheriff, 1918 taxes	1,087,877.04	
Sheriff, delinquent taxes	40,953.41	
Assessor, 1919 taxes	5,709.90	
Interest on bonds, school district No. 2	200.20	
Interest on bonds, school district No. 52	57.84	
Redemption of bonds, school district No. 1	25,000.00	
District court fines	30.00	
Sale of bonds, school district No. 3	20,000.00	
Refund special taxes, school district No. 40	131.47	
Interest on bonds, school district No. 38	75.00	
		1,184,868.72
Disbursements—		
Paid school clerks	$1,105,269.33	
Paid semi-annual interest, school district No. 38	75.00	
Paid semi-annual interest, school district No. 45	375.58	
Paid semi-annual interest, school district No. 2	200.20	
Paid semi-annual interest, school district No. 2	1,624.45	
Paid semi-annual interest, school district No. 1	16,942.29	
Paid redemption of bonds, school district No. 1	25,020.04	
Paid semi-annual interest, school district No. 52	225.00	
		1,149,841.99
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 34,826.73

STATE TAX FUND.

Receipts—		
Sheriff, 1918 taxes	$562,310.16	
Sheriff, delinquent taxes	19,106.47	
Assessor, 1919 taxes	4,445.00	
Transferred from general fund	11,396.23	
		597,257.86
Disbursements—		
Paid state treasurer	$516,209.00	
Transferred to general fund	19,106.47	
		535,315.47
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 61,942.39

LIBRARY FUND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand July 1, 1919	$ 4,304.38	
Sheriff, 1918 taxes	87,660.42	
Sheriff, delinquent taxes	3,228.32	
Assessor, 1919 taxes	454.31	
		95,648.93
Disbursements—		
Paid treasurer of Library association		91,191.93
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 4,456.10

TRUST FUND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 26,681.95	
Received from various estates	2,364.67	
		29,046.62
Disbursements—		
Paid trust fund warrants		24,224.44
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 4,822.18

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL TUITION FUND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand July 1, 1919	$ 5,996.56	
Sheriff, 1918 taxes	6,091.36	
Sheriff, delinquent taxes	189.08	
Assessor, 1919 taxes	30.02	
Transferred by superintendent of schools	12,687.05	
Transferred county high school fund	425.64	
		25,403.71
Disbursements—		
Paid county high school tuition warrants		19,025.36
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 6,384.35

INTERSTATE BRIDGE FUND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 18,460.61	
		$ 18,460.61

INTERSTATE BRIDGE TOLL FUND.

Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$188,622.02	
Interstate bridge tolls	85,798.02	
		274,420.04
Disbursements—		
Redemption of bonds	$ 50,000.00	
Paid interest on bonds	30,000.00	
Paid exchange on bonds	40.00	
		80,040.00
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 194,380.04

REGISTRY INDEMNITY FUND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 2,499.20	
Torrens fees	116.20	
		2,615.40
Balance on hond July 1, 1919		$ 2,615.40

CITY OF GRESHAM FUND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 136.07	
Sheriff, 1918 taxes	1,964.86	
Sheriff, delinquent taxes	61.92	
		2,162.85
Disbursements—		
Paid treasurer of Gresham	$ 2,162.85	
		2,162.85

CITY OF FAIRVIEW.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 3.18	
Sheriff, 1918 taxes	598.27	
Sheriff, delinquent taxes	21.14	
		621.59
Disbursements—		
Paid treasurer of Fairview		620.93
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ .66

TOWN OF TROUTDALE FUND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 336.84	
Sheriff, 1918 taxes	512.64	
Sheriff, delinquent taxes	13.30	
		862.78
Disbursements—		
Paid treasurer of Troutdale		831.38
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 31.40

CITY OF ST. JOHNS.

Receipts—		
Sheriff, 1918 taxes		
Sheriff, delinquent taxes	$ 134.66	
Disbursements—		
Paid treasurer of city St. Johns	134.66	
		134.66

LINNTON FUND.

Receipts—		
Sheriff, delinquent taxes	$ 28.27	
Disbursements—		
Paid treasurer of city	$ 28.27	
		28.27

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING FUND.

Receipts		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 769.52	
		769.52
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 769.52

RIVERSIDE DRIVE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 28.23	
Redemption of certificates	39.98	
Interest accrued	16.12	
		84.33
Disbursements—		
Paid Riverside Drive certificates	$ 59.86	
Paid interest on same	24.47	
		84.33

PENINSULA DRAINAGE NO. 1.

Receipts—		
Sheriff, taxes	$ 3,234.08	
		3,234.08
Disbursements—		
Paid treasurer of Peninsula drainage, No. 1	$ 3,234.08	
		3,234.08

PENINSULA DRAINAGE NO. 2.

Receipts—		
Sheriff, taxes	$ 2,944.01	
		2,944.01
Disbursements—		
Paid treasurer of Peninsula drainage, No. 2	$ 2,943.52	
		2,943.52
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ .49

SANDY DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

Receipts—		
Sheriff, taxes	$ 5,290.44	
		5,290.44
Disbursements—		
Paid treasurer of Sandy drainage district	$ 5,290.44	
		5,290.44

MULTNOMAH DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 1.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 67.08	
Sheriff, taxes	1,520.90	
		1,587.98
Disbursements—		
Paid treasurer of Multnomah drainage district No. 1	$ 1,587.98	
		1,587.98

SPECIAL ROAD FUND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 450.49	
		450.49
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 450.49

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 38.00	
		38.00
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 38.00

FISH AND GAME FUND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 27.50	
		27.50
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 27.50

COUNTY FAIR FUND.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	$ 7,251.00	
Oregon Poultry and Pet Stock association	1,500.00	
State of Oregon	15,079.24	
		23,830.24
Disbursements—		
Transferred to road fund	$ 8,751.00	
		8,751.00
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 15,079.24

CONDITION OF THE COUNTY TREASURY JULY 1, 1919.

Cash Balance in Various Funds—		
General fund	$177,630.47	
Road districts fund	59,004.28	
State tax fund	61,942.39	
Interstate bridge tolls	194,380.04	
School fund	155,658.97	
Port of Portland	19,078.34	
School districts	34,826.73	
County fair fund	15,079.24	
Interstate bridge fund	18,460.61	
County high school tuition fund	6,384.35	
Trust fund	4,822.18	
Library fund	4,456.10	
Indemnity fund	2,615.40	
Public library building fund	769.52	
Special road fund	450.49	
Judgment fund	38.00	
Town of Troutdale	31.40	
Fish and game	27.50	
Fairview fund	.66	
Peninsula drainage district No. 2	.49	
		755,657.16

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct, that the deposits with the various banks, with the cash on hand held by the County Treasurer at the close of business June 30, 1919, amounts to $755,657.16.

SAM. B. MARTIN,
County Auditor.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Summary of Receipts and Disbursements—		
County treasurer, cash balance January 1, 1919		$ 460,617.77
Receipts—		
From 1918 taxes	$5,245,275.63	
From delinquent taxes	198,553.76	
From 1919 taxes	31,574.18	
From other than taxes	219,358.92	
From Interstate bridge tolls	85,798.02	
		5,780,560.53
		$6,241,178.30
Disbursements—		
Paid state 1918 taxes	$ 516,209.00	
Paid city and towns	2,027,059.65	
Paid school districts	1,168,867.35	
Paid Port of Portland	355,055.12	
Paid public library	91,191.93	
Paid Interstate bridge interest	30,040.00	
Paid road bond interest	31,265.89	
Paid Fair association	8,751.00	
Paid interest on warrants	614.37	
Paid drainage districts	13,056.02	
Paid Riverside Drive certificates	84.33	
Paid Interstate bridge bonds	50,000.00	
Paid state school fund	320,039.97	
Transferred	19,544.81	
Paid by warrants:		
Paid general fund warrants	578,922.93	
Paid road fund warrants	239,198.29	
Paid trust fund warrants	24,224.44	
Transferred to state	11,396.23	
		5,485,521.13
Balance on hand July 1, 1919		$ 755,657.16

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS SHOWING FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE GENERAL AND ROAD FUNDS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets—			
Cash available for redemption of general fund warrants:			
In county treasury			$177,630.47
In hands of sheriff and tax collector			73,048.20
In hands of county clerk			8,753.93
In hands of district court			1,959.60
Cash available for redemption of road fund warrants:			
In county treasury		59,004.28	
In hands of sheriff and tax collector		10,337.72	
			$ 330,734.20
Liabilities—	General Fund.	Road Fund.	
Warrants outstanding January 1, 1919	$ 39,762.58	$ 14,609.41	
Warrants issued since January 1, 1919	574,304.57	235,210.11	
	$614,067.15	$249,819.52	
Warrants redeemed since January 1, 1919	578,922.93	239,198.29	
Outstanding warrants July 1, 1919	$ 35,144.22	$ 10,621.23	
			45,765.45
Excess of current assets			$ 284,968.75
BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.			
Interstate bridge bonds		$1,250,000.00	
Annual redemption of $50,000.00 for 25 years, redemption to date		100,000.00	
			1,150,000.00
Special road bonds, annual redemption $125,000.00 for ten years beginning May 1, 1920		$1,250,000	
			1,250,000.00
Total bonded indebtedness			$2,400,000.00

GENERAL FUND WARRANTS DRAWN.

ARMORY.		
Salaries	$ 100.00	
Lights	166.52	
Heating	135.94	
Supplies	836.61	
Telephone	34.70	
		1,273.77
BRIDGES.		
Broadway—		
Salaries	$ 6,748.33	
Extra labor	1,648.97	
Telephone	451.20	
Lights and power	12.00	
Supplies and repairs	754.97	
Water	3.90	
		9,649.37