# Caught in the Wild

By Robert Ames Bennet

WNU Service
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THE STORY

CHAPTER I—As Alan Garth, prospector, is preparing to leave for his mining claim in the Far North, a plane lands at the airways emergency station. In it are Burton Ramill, millionaire mining magnate, his daughter, Lilith, and Vivian Huxby, pilot and mining engineer. Believing him to be only an ignorant prospector, the men offer to make an air trip to Garth's claim, although they refer to the platinum-bearing ore as nearly "worthless." Lilith Ramill, product of the jazz age, plainly shows her contempt for Garth.

CHAPTER II—Through Garth's guidance the plane soon reaches the claim site. Huxby and Ramill, after making several tests, assure Garth his claim is nearly valueless, but to "encourage" young prospectors they are willing to take a chance in investing a small amount. Sensing the treachery that lies ahead Garth secretly visits the plane and removes a small part from the motor.

CHAPTER III—Huxby and Lilith taunt Garth with his "gullibility," but their tone soon changes when they try to start the crippled plane. Returning to shore they try to force Garth to give up the missing part. Garth manages to set the monoplane adrift.

(Continued from last week)

"Another clever trick, Jack—and your last. I'll be generous and give you half a minute for your prayers."

Garth eyed him gravely. "That is indeed generous. Shall I reciprocate by praying that you and Miss Ramill do not suffer too long from the tortures of flies and starvation? Mr. Ramill may possibly be able to get over the pass, though I doubt it. In any event, the first muskeg will stop him. You and Miss Ramill probably will last for two or three weeks longer."

Huxby glared. "You tricky devil! Clever, aren't you? Here is where you last less than a minute."

"Yes?" Garth smiled. "I might suggest to Mr. Ramill that he reflect upon the inadvisability of murder in Canada. The Northwest Police always get their man. If he is unaware of the fact, I might appeal to the womanly gentleness of Miss Ramill."

"Go ahead," Huxby sneered. "You're welcome to try."

"Why bother them needlessly?" Garth came back at him. "My dear man, you are no rash fool. Had you been other than what you are, do you suppose I would have walked up so innocently and let you get the drop on me?"

The coolness of tone and look that went with the question compelled Huxby's consideration. His eyes narrowed. "Out with it."

"You see I have you sized up right," Garth replied. "You're neither a hothead nor a fool. All your moves are based upon cold-blooded calculation. In this case, you'll calculate these factors: If you kill me, you will most certainly starve to death, unless you first sink in the slime of muskeg bog. The only other alternative is for you to stay here and freeze at the first onset of winter. Platinum is of no more use to a dead man than is gold."

The mining engineer stood silent. Garth went on:

"We are speaking of what concerns you most. So I'll not mention the no less certain death of your partner and the lady to whom you are engaged. The other side of my argument is that, if I am not murdered, I can guide you back to the Mackenzie. What if you then had another chance to steal my claim? Wouldn't that be a big inducement?"

"Lower your pistol, Vivian," Ramill ordered. "Garth has us outplayed. He holds the aces. Look at the plane. It's heading straight down the lake towards the falls. There's no chance for it, unless the wind veers."

Garth nodded. "This breeze will keep on blowing down off the glacier until the first autumn blizzard. It's a shame, sir, to crack up so fine a plane. But you would have it."

"I!"

"I!"

"You and Huxby. You may be a financial pirate, Mr. Ramill; that's not saying you're a hypocrite. You'll not lie that I'm responsible for this mess. I gave you a chance to share my claim. In return, you've done your best to bilk me out of it all. This is the result."

The big "pirate" looked him in the eye.

"I offered you cash down. You refused. Said you wanted to play out the game. So far, you've taken most of the tricks. That monoplane cost me forty thousand dollars. You see it heading for a total loss. Let it go. The question now is the next play—Vivian, what do you suggest?"

Huxby regretfully eyed his pistol. "It's a damnable fact we can't kill the slick devil. We'll tie his hands, and start him guiding us out of the hell-hole at once."

Garth smiled. "What! still up in the air? Better come down to earth and face the other facts also. For the same reason you can't kill me, you can't make me guide you. I knew exactly what I was doing when I turned the plane adrift. I knew I was putting you all in a hole out of which none of you can hope to escape without my help. If I die, everyone of you will die. I've faced death many times. I'm not afraid to meet it. None of you dare chance starvation or freezing. I do not need you, but you must have my help, or perish. Though you now have guns, I am master of the situation. All three of you will do whatever I consider necessary to get you out alive."

"When do we start?" Huxby demanded to know.

"Garth looked at Mr. Ramill. "It's a guess. May be two weeks. More probably three."

Miss Ramill flared, outraged. "What! Hang around this disgusting hole a single day? We'll start this instant."

"Bon voyage!" said Garth. "You may reach the top of the glacier with the soles still on your golf-course boots. Your father, I fancy, will prefer to wait here a while. For one thing, he knows that in his present condition, he never could climb the pass. In the second place, he has no desire to go down the other side on his uppers."

Huxby looked from Mr. Ramill's flimsy oxfords to the girl's fashionable sport boots, and then at Garth's worn moccasins.

"Well, Jack, what's the answer?"

"That it's not well," Garth replied. "In the first place, you'll drop that name and tone in speaking to me. Am I understood?"

Huxby stood silent, his eyes cold and lips tight drawn. But Mr. Ramill spoke for him, with decisiveness: "That is understood, Garth. We are all now in the same boat, and you are the skipper. How about the shoe problem?"

"Moosehide. We'll first shift along shore to the mouth of the placer rill. It's the best place to camp. I'll then go on around to the muskeg and collect some hides."

"Don't be too sure of that," Huxby differed. "Keep hold of the rifle, chief. He'd streak out and leave us to hold the sack."

"Haven't you realized yet that the joke is on you?" Garth inquired. "It's a question of trusting me absolutely, or not at all. Take your choice."

Mr. Ramill handed over the rifle. Huxby's hand tightened on the butt of his lowered pistol. Garth gazed past him down the lake.

"The plane seems to be edging over towards the east shore. There's a ford up here, Huxby. You're welcome to try for the plane. If you save her, I'll call it a break of the game in your favor, and we'll all ride out on the air."

"Lay off, Vivian," Mr. Ramill interposed. "The plane has veered out again. He has us nipped fast."

Without any reply, Huxby thrust his pistol inside his leather jacket and started up the stream bank. Garth came aslant to his pack. He slung it on his back.

"Come on. Let's head for camp."

"Why not follow Vivian?" Mr. Ramill inquired. "It is still possible the plane may drift ashore."

"A hundred to one chance it will not, sir. We'll go out on moosehide, if at all. I've decided not to make it alone. A trip through the muskegs may lead you to realize that even lone woodsy prospectors should be entitled to the fruits of their discoveries."

The girl's smoldering rage flared out at him: "You scoundrel! Decoy us into this beastly hole, and then turn our plane adrift. You cowardly sneak! Everything drifting away in it—and all the food and wine. Oh, d—n! What am I going to do? I'll starve!"

Her father looked at Garth with the first sign of concern that he had shown. "Yes, that's it. You might have thought of her. A girl so delicately reared! I say nothing as to myself; it's all in the game. But a lady—to drag her down into the raw like this! Morooning her to starve in the bogs!"

Garth looked from father to daughter. "A lady, did you say? Oh, yes, to be sure—a dainty, refined lady, who curses and drinks and joins in schemes to bilk a supposedly simple bush vagabond out of his fortune."

"Pah!" she scoffed. "Whining because we would not let you foist yourself on us as a gentleman. As for your twaddle about that claim, mines are treasure trove. They belong to whoever is clever enough to get hold of them."

"Right-o, my lady," Garth approved. "Which leave only the small matter of food and drink to be considered. You'll be able to chew moose meat, I fancy, after you've fasted off some of your fastidiousness."

Indifferent whether or not the girl and her father followed him, Garth started to back-trail through the lower growth of spruce trees.

Where the spring rill came burbling over ledges down to the rocky shore, he halted in a small clearing. Here had been his camp on his previous visit to the valley. Ten feet up the branch-trimmed trunks of four closely grouped birch trees, a tattered moosehide hung over the edge of a pole platform.

Garth glanced up at the platform. "Wolverines have robbed the food cache. But there's plenty more meat on the hoof. While I go for some, you two will start gathering wood."

Miss Ramill's nerves were on edge. She snapped at him hysterically: "You insolent bully! Don't you dare to try to give me orders."

Her father squatted down on the warm rock, tired out by his day's exertions. Garth spoke to him:

"Too much is enough. The condition was that all three of you would do as I thought best. Huxby promptly tried to bluff me. Now your daughter balks."

Mr. Ramill raised his down-sagged head. "You'll not be able to say that of me, young man. I stand by your terms. I always play to win. But no one can truthfully claim I ever welch or revoke. I will take your orders, and so will Vivian, now that he has had time to realize the situation."

"How about your daughter?"

"I'll leave that to you. If you can control her, you'll be doing more than I have ever been able to do."

"Garth met the disdainful gaze of the girl with a smile. "So your father turns you over to me, my lady. Let me hasten to assure you, I beg to decline the honor."

"Ah, indeed!"

"Yes. I'll let old Mother Nature spank you till you come to your senses."

Her blue eyes flared with scorn. "Oh, you—you! D—n!"

"Better save your energy," he advised. "You'll need it all, unless your pride stoops to the squaw work of camp-fire tending. Smoke drives off insects. For another thing no wolf, wolverine or lynx, or even a grizzly, will venture close to a fire. Think that over. Mr. Ramill, you have your patent lighter."

He swung away between the spruces without waiting for any reply. Left alone with her exhausted father, the girl might come to realize how utterly she had crashed out of her soft and luxurious civilized environment.

A girl whom even her father had been unable to control! That had been evident from the first. She was a badly spoiled product of the jazz-age—willful, arrogant, utterly selfish. Fortunately she had shown herself no less hard physically than mentally. Otherwise he would have played the game in a different way. No weak-muscled woman could make that travois to the Mackenzie.

As for her father, he had only himself to thank. A pirate should expect to take his chances. He might be gotten out to the river, and he might not. That depended upon his heart. Soft muscles could be hardened. Not so a weak heart.

(To be continued)

## Extensions Make for Employment

Completion is expected this month of a 2500-volt highline from Banks to Balm Grove, according to Jack Murton, divisional sales manager of the Portland General Electric company. The highline will feed a transformer substation at Balm Grove.

From Balm Grove, the company is extending lines up Gales creek to the junction of the Consolidated Lumber company road, from which point the lumber company will connect for light and power at the new mill. The line will supply the machine shop and roundhouse of the new enterprise, Murton said.

The portion of the line from Balm Grove up the creek is all new construction while the new line from Banks was strung on the poles already in place.

In addition to this, the company has strung about six miles of new lines, both poles and wire, through other Washington county communities furnishing service to numerous families.

Two and a half miles of new line was constructed in the Kinton community, and two miles up the hill west from Laurel. Approximately a quarter of a mile of line has been installed west from Bethany along the Germantown road and a mile is now under construction south of Gaston.

Among the lines under consideration and for which plans and estimates either have been drawn or are being drawn, is a three-mile extension along the Germantown road from West Union to the Rock Creek school. Estimates are being drawn for a seven-mile line into Cherry Grove and for a mile and a half line from the Jim Sewell farm to the Tom Goodin farm northeast of Hillsboro. Additional work has required an extra crew of men this summer, Murton said.

## *Greenback Issue and Legal Tender of Devalued Paper Here Reviewed*

Editor's Note—One of a series of discussions on constitutional questions prepared by members of the U. of O. faculty for newspaper use through co-operation of the college of social sciences and school of journalism.

(By James H. Gilbert)

The question which the supreme court was called upon to decide in the famous gold clause cases was not new In essence it was the same issue that confronted the court in several cases during the fiat money regime and depreciated paper.

In fact, the precise parallel of the devaluation is found in the federal act of 1834 by which the weight of the gold dollar was reduced by six per cent So far as effects on debtor and creditor are concerned, a forty per cent reduction in the metallic content of the dollar is more important than a six per cent cut, but there is no difference in principle or legal validity.

Finding difficulty in meeting its pressing obligations through tax revenues or the sale of bonds, the federal government in February, 1862, authorized the issue of $150,000,000 of United States notes popularly known as "greenbacks." Although these notes were irredeemable and worth less than face value from the time of their issue they were made legal tender in the payment of all debts with the exception of import duties and interest on the public debt.

Apparently the government expected that the tariff receipts in gold would be enough to pay the interest on the bonded debt and the credit of the government would be improved by the device of gold payment in part.

As the volume of greenbacks increased by successive issues, prices rose and the value of paper money fell in terms of gold. Indeed at one time it took $2.85 in paper to buy one dollar in gold.

In obedience to Gresham's law cheap money drove dear money out of circulation and in all parts of the United States except the Pacific coast gold and silver even in the smallest denominations slipped quietly out of circulation.

In Oregon and California, where gold and silver came in abundance from the mines and where custom favored the issue of hard money, specie remained the standard and the chief medium of exchange throughout the Civil war. Greenbacks were used to some extent, but at their market value in coin.

When greenbacks were worth 50 cents in gold a man with a ten dollar debt to pay had the option of paying a ten-dollar gold piece or twenty dollars in United States notes. If he insisted on the acceptance of greenbacks at full face value he would be boycotted by the business community.

Long-standing laws in Oregon had required the payment of taxes in gold and silver coin but tax collectors were continually under pressure to accept the depreciated notes in payment of tax bills.

The sheriff of Lane county, finding plenty of greenbacks among his tax receipts, tried to pay the county's share of state taxes in the same medium. Refusal of state authorities to accept anything but hard money carried the case to the United States supreme court in the famous case of Lane county vs. Oregon.

The higher court held that the state had a right to determine the medium in which taxes should be paid. The federal law making greenbacks a lawful tender for debts, public and private, did not apply to state taxes. A tax is not a debt. The latter is an obligation voluntarily entered into while a tax is a coerced payment for public services.

Naturally the question of the legality of greenbacks as a tender for debts contracted prior to the date of issue was bound to arise.

At a time when gold and silver were the only lawful tender, both parties to a contract expected settlement in specie. Creditors were reluctant to accept United States notes, at one time worth only thirty-four cents, in terms of gold, in the payment of debts originating before fiat money displaced the specie standard.

This issue came squarely before the courts in the famous case of Hepburn vs. Griswold which arose in the state of Kentucky. Mrs. Hepburn had given a note to Griswold two years before the first issue of greenbacks, when "there was no lawful money which could be lawfully tendered in payment of private debts but gold and silver." Following the issue of greenbacks, Mrs. Hepburn offered in March, 1864, the requisite amount of United States notes. The state court held the debt was satisfied in full.

The case came up to the supreme court which held that the legal tender quality of the notes applied only to debts contracted subsequent to the issue and did not apply to pre-existing debts.

The clear intent of parties in the case of pre-existing debts was that payment should be made in gold or silver which had "intrinsic value" and not in United States notes that "had no intrinsic value" but "purchasing power determined by the quantity in circulation," the court held.

The forced acceptance of the United States notes at face value would infringe the obligation of contract which is contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the constitution and would be contrary to justice and equity, it added.

Chief Justice Chase, who wrote the opinion, drew a sharp distinction between the power to issue legal tender notes and the power to coin money.

"It (the power to issue notes) is certainly not the same power as the power to coin money," he said.

The practical import of this decision, if allowed to stand, would be to increase the long-standing debts of corporations by about twenty per cent.

At the time the decision was handed down (1870) gold commanded a premium of twenty per cent. It was certain that influence would be brought to bear to secure a reversal.

What followed reflects in some degree on the honor of the court.

The court was in process of being reduced to seven members under the opration of a law of 1866 providing that no vacancy should be filled until the body was reduced to seven. This act was repealed and the number of judges increased to nine. Justices Strong and Bradley, whose stand on the greenback issue could have been inferred from previous decisions and opinions, were appointed to fill vacancies.

In the legal tender cases that came before the court the decisions in the Griswold case was violently reversed. The greenbacks were held lawful tender for pre-existing debts as well as those entered into after the issue was authorized.

A contract to pay money is a contract to pay not that which was lawful tender at the time the contract was drawn, but only that which is designated as money at the time of maturity and payment, the court held. The forced acceptance of paper, depreciated as it may be, does not infringe the obligation of contract, it said.

Even if it did the federal government is not bound by the constitution from infringing the obligation of contract. This prohibition is clearly against the state and not the national government.

Another case decided in 1868 seemed more or less inconsistent with the stand taken in the legal tender cases. This was Bronson v. Rodes and involved the legality of a tender of greenbacks for a debt contracted in 1851 and specifically payable in gold and silver coin.

Rodes, the debtor in the transaction, tendered the requisite amount in depreciated paper. At the time of the tender a dollar in gold was worth $2.25 in terms of greenbacks. State courts had upheld the legality of the tender and ordered the cancellation of the mortgage involved.

On appeal to the supreme court the higher tribunal held that it was the "purpose of courts to enforce contracts according to the lawful interest and understanding of the parties" and that the clear intent of both creditor and debtor in 1851 was that the debt be discharged in gold and silver.

This contract was in reality "an agreement to deliver a certain weight of standard gold." It was in fact "not distinguishable from a contract to deliver a certain weight of bullion."

There were two standards in use at the time recognized by state and federal laws. Parties to the contract had chosen the specie standard in preference to the other.

As the supreme court faced the momentous gold clause decision the precedents were not very clear.

If the tribunal followed the decisions in Hepburn v. Griswold or Bronson v. Rodes it appeared that congress could not be sustained in abrogating the gold clause in billions of pre-existing contracts.

If, however, the court accepted the principle of the legal tender cases that a contract to pay money is a contract to pay whatever is money at maturity, whether it be depreciated paper or a devaluated dollar, the way was open to sustain congressional action.

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### SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of School District No. 7 of Washington County, State of Oregon, that a Special School Meeting of said District will be held at David Hill School, on the 28th day of October, 1935, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects: To pass upon the 1935-36 Budget.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1935.

Attest: H. R. MORGAN, District Clerk. M. P. CADY, Chairman Board of Directors.

### NOTICE OF SCHOOL MEETING

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of School District No. 7, of Washington County, State of Oregon, that a School Meeting of said district will be held at David Hill School, on the 28th day of October, 1935, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of discussing the budget hereinafter set out with the levying board, and to vote on the proposition of levying a special district tax.

The total amount of money needed by the said school district during the fiscal year beginning on June 19, 1935, and ending June 20, 1936, is estimated in the following budget and includes the amounts to be received from the county school fund, state school fund, elementary school fund, special district tax, and all other moneys of the district.

**BUDGET**

**Estimated Receipts**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on hand at beginning of school year (third Monday in June) for which this budget is made | $ 7.74 | |
| From county school fund | 10,694.54 | |
| From state school fund | 1,357.62 | |
| From elementary school fund | 5,311.36 | |
| Total estimated receipts | | $17,371.26 |

**Estimated Expenditures**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GENERAL CONTROL— | | |
| Superintendent | $ 1,980.00 | |
| Clerk | 250.00 | |
| Compulsory education and census | 50.00 | |
| Elections and publicity | 50.00 | |
| Legal service (clerk's bond, audit, etc.) | 40.00 | |
| Postage | 10.00 | |
| Total expense of general control | | $ 2,380.00 |
| INSTRUCTION—Supervision. | | |
| Principals | $ 2,340.00 | |
| Total expense supervision | | $ 2,340.00 |
| INSTRUCTION—Teaching. | | |
| Teachers | $16,695.00 | |
| Substitute teachers | 300.00 | |
| Supplies (chalk, paper, etc.) | 350.00 | |
| Textbooks (desk copies and indigents) | 500.00 | |
| Total expense of teaching | | $17,845.00 |
| OPERATION OF PLANT— | | |
| Janitors and other employes | $ 2,400.00 | |
| Extra janitors | 350.00 | |
| Janitors' supplies | 250.00 | |
| Fuel | 800.00 | |
| Light and power, water | 1,000.00 | |
| Total expense of operation | | $ 4,800.00 |
| MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS— | | |
| Repair and replacement of furniture and equipment | 600.00 | |
| Repair and maintenance of buildings and grounds | 1,000.00 | |
| Total expense of maintenance and repairs | | $ 1,600.00 |
| AUXILIARY AGENCIES— | | |
| Library books | $ 200.00 | |
| Supplies, repairs, etc. | 100.00 | |
| Health supplies and other expenses | 150.00 | |
| Transportation of pupils | 2,823.00 | |
| Cafeteria | 500.00 | |
| Boys' and Girls' Clubs | 150.00 | |
| Total expense of auxiliary agencies | | $ 3,923.00 |
| FIXED CHARGES— | | |
| Insurance | $ 500.00 | |
| Total fixed charges | | $ 500.00 |
| DEBT SERVICE— | | |
| Principal on warrants | $ 2,300.00 | |
| Interest on warrants | 400.00 | |
| Total debt service | | $ 2,700.00 |
| RECAPITULATION— | | |
| Total estimated expenses for the year | $36,088.00 | |
| Total estimated receipts, not including proposed tax | 17,371.26 | |
| Balance, amount to be raised by district tax | | $18,716.74 |

Dated this 30th day of September, 1935.
Signed: H. R. MORGAN, District Clerk.
M. P. CADY, Chairman Board of Directors.
Approved by Budget Committee on September 30, 1935.
Signed: Mrs. H. R. Morgan, secretary Budget Committee; V. W. Gardner, chairman Budget Committee. 33-5

### NOTICE OF SCHOOL MEETING

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of Union High School District No. 3, of Washington County, State of Oregon, that a School Meeting of said district will be held at Union High School, on the 31st day of October, 1935, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of discussing the budget hereinafter set out with the levying board, and to vote on the proposition of levying a district tax.

The total amount of money needed by the said school district during the fiscal year beginning on June, 1935, and ending June, 1936, is estimated in the following budget and includes the amounts to be received from the county school fund, state school fund, elementary school fund, district tax, and all other moneys of the district.

**BUDGET**

**Estimated Receipts**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on hand at beginning of school year (Third Monday in June) for which this budget is made | $ 6.62 | |
| From non-high school district for | | |
| Tuition | 9,493.38 | |
| Transportation | 6,000.00 | |
| Total estimated receipts | | $15,500.00 |

**Estimated Expenditures**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GENERAL CONTROL— | | |
| Superintendent | $ 2,060.00 | |
| Clerk | 300.00 | |
| Stenographers and other office assistants | 75.00 | |
| Elections and publicity | 85.00 | |
| Legal service (clerk's bond, audit, etc.) | 150.00 | |
| Directors' expense | 75.00 | |
| Total expense of general control | | $ 2,745.00 |
| INSTRUCTION—Supervision. | | |
| Supervisors | $ 1,860.00 | |
| Total expense, supervision | | $ 1,860.00 |
| INSTRUCTION—Teaching. | | |
| Teachers | $20,790.00 | |
| Supplies (chalk, paper, etc.) | 500.00 | |
| Textbooks (desk copies and indigents) | 50.00 | |
| Total expense of teaching | | $21,340.00 |
| OPERATION OF PLANT— | | |
| Janitors and other employes | $ 1,800.00 | |
| Janitors' supplies | 250.00 | |
| Fuel and telephone | 1,100.00 | |
| Light and power | 700.00 | |
| Water | 260.00 | |
| Total expense of operation | | $ 4,110.00 |
| MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS— | | |
| Repair and replacement of furniture and equipment | $ 500.00 | |
| Repair and maintenance of buildings and grounds | 500.00 | |
| Total expense of maintenance and repairs | | $ 1,000.00 |
| AUXILIARY AGENCIES— | | |
| Library books | $ 250.00 | |
| Transportation of pupils | 14,250.00 | |
| Domestic science | 100.00 | |
| Manual training | 200.00 | |
| Total expense of auxiliary agencies | | $14,800.00 |
| FIXED CHARGES— | | |
| Insurance | $ 800.00 | |
| Total fixed charges | | $ 800.00 |
| CAPITAL OUTLAYS— | | |
| New furniture and equipment | $ 1,500.00 | |
| Total capital outlays | | $ 1,500.00 |
| DEBT SERVICE— | | |
| Principal on bonds | $15,000.00 | |
| Principal on warrants | 3,255.00 | |
| Interest on bonds | 5,490.00 | |
| Interest on warrants | 1,000.00 | |
| Total debt service | | $24,745.00 |
| RECAPITULATION— | | |
| Total estimated expenses for the year | $72,900.00 | |
| Total estimated receipts, not including proposed tax | 15,500.00 | |
| Balance, amount to be raised by district tax | | $57,400.00 |
| INDEBTEDNESS— | | |
| Amount of bonded indebtedness (include all warrants issued by vote of electors) | $118,500.00 | |
| Amount of warrant indebtedness on warrants issued and endorsed "not paid for want of funds" | 27,300.00 | |
| Total indebtedness | | $145,800.00 |

**Summary of Estimated Expenditures**

For school year from June, 1935, to June, 1936

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Personal service | $41,135.00 | |
| Supplies | 750.00 | |
| Maintenance and repairs | 1,000.00 | |
| Debt service | 24,745.00 | |
| Miscellaneous sum | 5,270.00 | |
| Total | | $72,900.00 |

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1935.
Approved by Budget Committee on October 2, 1935.
Signed: L. C. LOMAX, District Clerk; F. L. BROWN, Chairman, Board of Directors.
Signed: Chester C. Wohler, Secretary, Budget Committee; E. L. Johnson, Chairman, Budget Committee; R. C. Busch, Edgar Rehse, Mrs. Adolf Schmidt. 34-5

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