

Embargo Placed On 'Kultur' Now Kept In Prussia

Berlin, Oct. 21.—The German government has put an embargo on "Kultur." In 1914 we learned that "Kultur" was one of the most valuable of German exports to the world; today Germany by a prohibitive export duty is keeping her "Kultur" at home.

Immense quantities of German books were exported before the war, and went all over the world. No philosophical, medical or scientific library was complete without the German authorities' deluxe editions of Goethe, Schiller, Lessing and other classics were bought by connoisseurs from the Scandinavian countries, England, Holland and Switzerland, not to mention the thousands of volumes which found their way to North and South America.

Tourists in Germany today are warned that they must pay the government 200 per cent tax for the privilege of taking a volume or two of German "Kultur" home with them as a souvenir. You pay 500 marks in a bookstore and 100 marks to the German customs officials, not to mention possible import duties in the tourist's own country.

"Our literature and our books are our best propaganda," complains one of Berlin's biggest booksellers. "If the Versailles treaty had placed the restriction on exporting our thoughts and ideas that we have had to suffer from our own government's foolishness, the German press would have attacked the allies for retarding the world's scientific and intellectual progress."

Northern Switzerland, where the German language is spoken, has been the keenest sufferer under the prohibitive tax. Paris publishers are now getting this trade, according to the Berlin book shops.

The government demands the measure as necessary to prevent Germany from being bought out at cheap prices because of the low exchange rate of all of her finest and rarest de luxe sets. The publishers reply that they print the books to sell; that as long as the merchants themselves have no complaint to make, the government has no business interfering with the spreading of German "Kultur."

France Rapidly Recovering It's Pre-war Rank

By EARLE C. REEVES,
(International News Service Staff Correspondent)

London, Oct. 21.—France is winning her fight back toward financial security, according to an outline of her present position given by M. Francois Marsal, Minister of Finance, in an interview published in the Manchester Guardian.

"Our present economic outlook creates a feeling of absolute confidence in its soundness," he declares.

"In every part of France, in the city as well as in the country, evidence is seen of the nation's desire to work and its will to produce."

"Compared with the first half of 1919 our exports have gained 72 per cent in value and 99 per cent in volume. At this rate we shall witness a return of our commercial balance inside two years."

The Increase Production

"But we must not only reach our pre-war level of production if we are to compete successfully with countries whose territories were untouched by the devastation of the war; we must greatly exceed it, and that result will undoubtedly be attained as fast as our mines

and factories are restored and are enabled to utilize the waterpower which is available in France and which will furnish many millions of horse-power when equipment is completed.

M. Marsal declares that before water power is developed the nation must have coal to reach its aim, and contends that it is only a matter of elementary justice that Germany must restore the mines of France and meanwhile furnish France with coal in an amount at least equal to her former production of the mines.

He outlines revival of industry, illustrating with figures:

"Out of 4,000 manufacturing plants either wholly or partly destroyed 300 are now in operation in a varying degree. In October, 1919, these plants could give work to only 20 per cent of their hands; at present they employ 42 per cent."

"In the devastated regions, though there are hundreds of families—parents and children—still living in French and German dug-outs, our efforts in the matter of returning the soil to cultivation have been remarkable."

"Farm land to the extent of 4,375,000 acres was laid waste in the fighting zone in France, the upheaval leaving a vast acreage unfit for agricultural uses. Over half that area has now been levelled and 2,350,000 acres are now under cultivation. Such accomplishments give us the right and the duty to be optimistic."

"Coming to the workmen in our cities we see them steadily resuming work, refusing to listen to the evil advice of those who have endeavored to lead them toward idleness and disorder. Very far from being the mad dog of Europe, France loves peace and justice better than anything else."

"As regards finance, the outstanding fact is that the currency circulation which had increased during 1919 by 8,000,000,000 francs has not been increased by a single sou since January 1, 1920; the State has asked for no new loan from the Bank of France; the floating debt was diminished nearly 2,000,000,000 francs between November 19 and June 20, whereas it had increased in the corresponding period of the year previous by 15,000,000,000."

"Another important fact is the increase of revenue from taxation. Revenues for the first seven months of 1920 are 65 per cent in excess of those for a corresponding period the year before."

"Our revenues for the current year will exceed 20,000,000,000 francs, which will cover the expenses of our ordinary budget, including, of course, the interest on our debt and war loans."

"We can assert with positiveness that France has passed the critical period."

Producers for Stanfield Republican Senate Vital

Protective Tariff Absolute Necessity

(Editorial from Polk County Observer, Oct. 14, 1920)

Republicans who do not give Mr. Stanfield their votes are certainly not going to vote their political convictions. A vote for Harding and Coolidge is a vote for a protective tariff and the conservative administration always given by the republicans. A vote for George Chamberlain is a vote for a low tariff and the radical policy of the democratic party. If Chamberlain is elected he may have the deciding vote as to whether the Republicans can or cannot carry out their policies and put the business of the country on a substantial basis.

In fact, all real republicans would much prefer to lose the state for president than for United States Senator for the latter, under existing circumstances is much more important.

Stanfield is the kind of man who will make a good senator. He has made his own business success raising sheep, and has succeeded from every ill of which the farmers complain. He has been compelled to sell his wool early in the season at a low price and later seen it resold for twice the amount he received. He has been compelled to pay a high price for feed for his animals and then sell in the spring at a loss. He started without a cent. He worked night and day for years. At times he has been successful. Just now he does not know how he will come out, with the price of wool so low that to sell means to accept a big loss. He may have to sell, just as you have been compelled to on some of your products.

In other words, Mr. Stanfield is just the kind of a man the farmers would choose to represent them in the senate if they knew him and his ideas. He realizes the state and national governments must protect the producers if the latter are to make a profit. He has as a producer come into contact with every evil of which the farmers justly complain. Even though he has largely confined his efforts to raising sheep and producing wool, he has been trimmed by the speculators just as have all other producers. And he has the knowledge and the ability to put the facts before the national legislators in a manner that will get results.

Senator Chamberlain, the democratic nominee, but who is subject to no party, was in town during the past week. He has the advantage of personal acquaintance. But Chamberlain has spent his entire life in holding office. He is not familiar with the difficulties of the farmers and producers. He must act with the democrats on the tariff question, allowing the wheat growers of the United States to remain in competition with those of the remainder of the world. You have seen how this resulted when Canada dumped a large amount of wheat onto the American market. The price was broken. He must also stand for a low tariff on all other products of this section that come into competition with the remainder of the world.

If you believe in the republican protective tariff, it is folly to vote for Chamberlain, for he will be compelled to vote against your interest if he is elected.

—Stanfield for Senator
STANFIELD FOR SENATOR
REPUBLICAN CLUB.



(Portrait of a man, likely related to the Stanfield article.)

and factories are restored and are enabled to utilize the waterpower which is available in France and which will furnish many millions of horse-power when equipment is completed.

M. Marsal declares that before water power is developed the nation must have coal to reach its aim, and contends that it is only a matter of elementary justice that Germany must restore the mines of France and meanwhile furnish France with coal in an amount at least equal to her former production of the mines.

He outlines revival of industry, illustrating with figures:

"Out of 4,000 manufacturing plants either wholly or partly destroyed 300 are now in operation in a varying degree. In October, 1919, these plants could give work to only 20 per cent of their hands; at present they employ 42 per cent."

"In the devastated regions, though there are hundreds of families—parents and children—still living in French and German dug-outs, our efforts in the matter of returning the soil to cultivation have been remarkable."

"Farm land to the extent of 4,375,000 acres was laid waste in the fighting zone in France, the upheaval leaving a vast acreage unfit for agricultural uses. Over half that area has now been levelled and 2,350,000 acres are now under cultivation. Such accomplishments give us the right and the duty to be optimistic."

"Coming to the workmen in our cities we see them steadily resuming work, refusing to listen to the evil advice of those who have endeavored to lead them toward idleness and disorder. Very far from being the mad dog of Europe, France loves peace and justice better than anything else."

"As regards finance, the outstanding fact is that the currency circulation which had increased during 1919 by 8,000,000,000 francs has not been increased by a single sou since January 1, 1920; the State has asked for no new loan from the Bank of France; the floating debt was diminished nearly 2,000,000,000 francs between November 19 and June 20, whereas it had increased in the corresponding period of the year previous by 15,000,000,000."

"Another important fact is the increase of revenue from taxation. Revenues for the first seven months of 1920 are 65 per cent in excess of those for a corresponding period the year before."

"Our revenues for the current year will exceed 20,000,000,000 francs, which will cover the expenses of our ordinary budget, including, of course, the interest on our debt and war loans."

"We can assert with positiveness that France has passed the critical period."

and factories are restored and are enabled to utilize the waterpower which is available in France and which will furnish many millions of horse-power when equipment is completed.

M. Marsal declares that before water power is developed the nation must have coal to reach its aim, and contends that it is only a matter of elementary justice that Germany must restore the mines of France and meanwhile furnish France with coal in an amount at least equal to her former production of the mines.

He outlines revival of industry, illustrating with figures:

"Out of 4,000 manufacturing plants either wholly or partly destroyed 300 are now in operation in a varying degree. In October, 1919, these plants could give work to only 20 per cent of their hands; at present they employ 42 per cent."

"In the devastated regions, though there are hundreds of families—parents and children—still living in French and German dug-outs, our efforts in the matter of returning the soil to cultivation have been remarkable."

"Farm land to the extent of 4,375,000 acres was laid waste in the fighting zone in France, the upheaval leaving a vast acreage unfit for agricultural uses. Over half that area has now been levelled and 2,350,000 acres are now under cultivation. Such accomplishments give us the right and the duty to be optimistic."

"Coming to the workmen in our cities we see them steadily resuming work, refusing to listen to the evil advice of those who have endeavored to lead them toward idleness and disorder. Very far from being the mad dog of Europe, France loves peace and justice better than anything else."

"As regards finance, the outstanding fact is that the currency circulation which had increased during 1919 by 8,000,000,000 francs has not been increased by a single sou since January 1, 1920; the State has asked for no new loan from the Bank of France; the floating debt was diminished nearly 2,000,000,000 francs between November 19 and June 20, whereas it had increased in the corresponding period of the year previous by 15,000,000,000."

"Another important fact is the increase of revenue from taxation. Revenues for the first seven months of 1920 are 65 per cent in excess of those for a corresponding period the year before."

"Our revenues for the current year will exceed 20,000,000,000 francs, which will cover the expenses of our ordinary budget, including, of course, the interest on our debt and war loans."

"We can assert with positiveness that France has passed the critical period."

and factories are restored and are enabled to utilize the waterpower which is available in France and which will furnish many millions of horse-power when equipment is completed.

M. Marsal declares that before water power is developed the nation must have coal to reach its aim, and contends that it is only a matter of elementary justice that Germany must restore the mines of France and meanwhile furnish France with coal in an amount at least equal to her former production of the mines.

He outlines revival of industry, illustrating with figures:

"Out of 4,000 manufacturing plants either wholly or partly destroyed 300 are now in operation in a varying degree. In October, 1919, these plants could give work to only 20 per cent of their hands; at present they employ 42 per cent."

"In the devastated regions, though there are hundreds of families—parents and children—still living in French and German dug-outs, our efforts in the matter of returning the soil to cultivation have been remarkable."

"Farm land to the extent of 4,375,000 acres was laid waste in the fighting zone in France, the upheaval leaving a vast acreage unfit for agricultural uses. Over half that area has now been levelled and 2,350,000 acres are now under cultivation. Such accomplishments give us the right and the duty to be optimistic."

"Coming to the workmen in our cities we see them steadily resuming work, refusing to listen to the evil advice of those who have endeavored to lead them toward idleness and disorder. Very far from being the mad dog of Europe, France loves peace and justice better than anything else."

"As regards finance, the outstanding fact is that the currency circulation which had increased during 1919 by 8,000,000,000 francs has not been increased by a single sou since January 1, 1920; the State has asked for no new loan from the Bank of France; the floating debt was diminished nearly 2,000,000,000 francs between November 19 and June 20, whereas it had increased in the corresponding period of the year previous by 15,000,000,000."

"Another important fact is the increase of revenue from taxation. Revenues for the first seven months of 1920 are 65 per cent in excess of those for a corresponding period the year before."

"Our revenues for the current year will exceed 20,000,000,000 francs, which will cover the expenses of our ordinary budget, including, of course, the interest on our debt and war loans."

"We can assert with positiveness that France has passed the critical period."

and factories are restored and are enabled to utilize the waterpower which is available in France and which will furnish many millions of horse-power when equipment is completed.

M. Marsal declares that before water power is developed the nation must have coal to reach its aim, and contends that it is only a matter of elementary justice that Germany must restore the mines of France and meanwhile furnish France with coal in an amount at least equal to her former production of the mines.

He outlines revival of industry, illustrating with figures:

"Out of 4,000 manufacturing plants either wholly or partly destroyed 300 are now in operation in a varying degree. In October, 1919, these plants could give work to only 20 per cent of their hands; at present they employ 42 per cent."

"In the devastated regions, though there are hundreds of families—parents and children—still living in French and German dug-outs, our efforts in the matter of returning the soil to cultivation have been remarkable."

"Farm land to the extent of 4,375,000 acres was laid waste in the fighting zone in France, the upheaval leaving a vast acreage unfit for agricultural uses. Over half that area has now been levelled and 2,350,000 acres are now under cultivation. Such accomplishments give us the right and the duty to be optimistic."

"Coming to the workmen in our cities we see them steadily resuming work, refusing to listen to the evil advice of those who have endeavored to lead them toward idleness and disorder. Very far from being the mad dog of Europe, France loves peace and justice better than anything else."

"As regards finance, the outstanding fact is that the currency circulation which had increased during 1919 by 8,000,000,000 francs has not been increased by a single sou since January 1, 1920; the State has asked for no new loan from the Bank of France; the floating debt was diminished nearly 2,000,000,000 francs between November 19 and June 20, whereas it had increased in the corresponding period of the year previous by 15,000,000,000."

"Another important fact is the increase of revenue from taxation. Revenues for the first seven months of 1920 are 65 per cent in excess of those for a corresponding period the year before."

"Our revenues for the current year will exceed 20,000,000,000 francs, which will cover the expenses of our ordinary budget, including, of course, the interest on our debt and war loans."

"We can assert with positiveness that France has passed the critical period."

and factories are restored and are enabled to utilize the waterpower which is available in France and which will furnish many millions of horse-power when equipment is completed.

M. Marsal declares that before water power is developed the nation must have coal to reach its aim, and contends that it is only a matter of elementary justice that Germany must restore the mines of France and meanwhile furnish France with coal in an amount at least equal to her former production of the mines.

He outlines revival of industry, illustrating with figures:

"Out of 4,000 manufacturing plants either wholly or partly destroyed 300 are now in operation in a varying degree. In October, 1919, these plants could give work to only 20 per cent of their hands; at present they employ 42 per cent."

"In the devastated regions, though there are hundreds of families—parents and children—still living in French and German dug-outs, our efforts in the matter of returning the soil to cultivation have been remarkable."

"Farm land to the extent of 4,375,000 acres was laid waste in the fighting zone in France, the upheaval leaving a vast acreage unfit for agricultural uses. Over half that area has now been levelled and 2,350,000 acres are now under cultivation. Such accomplishments give us the right and the duty to be optimistic."

"Coming to the workmen in our cities we see them steadily resuming work, refusing to listen to the evil advice of those who have endeavored to lead them toward idleness and disorder. Very far from being the mad dog of Europe, France loves peace and justice better than anything else."

"As regards finance, the outstanding fact is that the currency circulation which had increased during 1919 by 8,000,000,000 francs has not been increased by a single sou since January 1, 1920; the State has asked for no new loan from the Bank of France; the floating debt was diminished nearly 2,000,000,000 francs between November 19 and June 20, whereas it had increased in the corresponding period of the year previous by 15,000,000,000."

"Another important fact is the increase of revenue from taxation. Revenues for the first seven months of 1920 are 65 per cent in excess of those for a corresponding period the year before."

"Our revenues for the current year will exceed 20,000,000,000 francs, which will cover the expenses of our ordinary budget, including, of course, the interest on our debt and war loans."

"We can assert with positiveness that France has passed the critical period."

and factories are restored and are enabled to utilize the waterpower which is available in France and which will furnish many millions of horse-power when equipment is completed.

M. Marsal declares that before water power is developed the nation must have coal to reach its aim, and contends that it is only a matter of elementary justice that Germany must restore the mines of France and meanwhile furnish France with coal in an amount at least equal to her former production of the mines.

He outlines revival of industry, illustrating with figures:

"Out of 4,000 manufacturing plants either wholly or partly destroyed 300 are now in operation in a varying degree. In October, 1919, these plants could give work to only 20 per cent of their hands; at present they employ 42 per cent."

"In the devastated regions, though there are hundreds of families—parents and children—still living in French and German dug-outs, our efforts in the matter of returning the soil to cultivation have been remarkable."

"Farm land to the extent of 4,375,000 acres was laid waste in the fighting zone in France, the upheaval leaving a vast acreage unfit for agricultural uses. Over half that area has now been levelled and 2,350,000 acres are now under cultivation. Such accomplishments give us the right and the duty to be optimistic."

"Coming to the workmen in our cities we see them steadily resuming work, refusing to listen to the evil advice of those who have endeavored to lead them toward idleness and disorder. Very far from being the mad dog of Europe, France loves peace and justice better than anything else."

"As regards finance, the outstanding fact is that the currency circulation which had increased during 1919 by 8,000,000,000 francs has not been increased by a single sou since January 1, 1920; the State has asked for no new loan from the Bank of France; the floating debt was diminished nearly 2,000,000,000 francs between November 19 and June 20, whereas it had increased in the corresponding period of the year previous by 15,000,000,000."

"Another important fact is the increase of revenue from taxation. Revenues for the first seven months of 1920 are 65 per cent in excess of those for a corresponding period the year before."

"Our revenues for the current year will exceed 20,000,000,000 francs, which will cover the expenses of our ordinary budget, including, of course, the interest on our debt and war loans."

"We can assert with positiveness that France has passed the critical period."

Zager, Fred, bounty on gophers, etc.	4.75
Kirchner, Arthur, bounty on gophers, etc.	5.60
Wenger, Eldon, bounty on gophers, etc.	1.40
Wolff, June, bounty on gophers, etc.	1.00
Benson, John, bounty on gophers, etc.	3.30
Zuber, Edwin, bounty on gophers, etc.	9.45
Larwen, Ed., bounty on gophers, etc.	2.00
Farr, W. H., bounty on gophers, etc.	1.95
Stolk, Henry, bounty on gophers, etc.	6.65
Boedighimer, Peter, bounty on gophers, etc.	4.55
Larsen, O. C., bounty on gophers, etc.	3.90
De Santos, Mrs. Tony, bounty on gophers, etc.	4.00
Sanka, Susanah, relief	10.00
Smith, F. A., bounty on gophers, etc.	1.00
Begin, Ralph, bounty on gophers, etc.	4.60
Hammond, Rexel, bounty on gophers, etc.	10.95
Kirsch, Felix, bounty on gophers, etc.	3.05
Cade, Hale, bounty on gophers, etc.	1.25
Ewalt, Harold P., bounty on gophers, etc.	1.00
Walne, Kehne, bounty on gophers, etc.	2.35
Webster, Daniel, relief for Sarah A. Ellis	10.00
Webster, Daniel, relief for J. M. Corrine	10.00

Webster, Daniel, relief for O. C. Carter	10.00
Fetsch, August, bounty on gophers, etc.	5.90
Enaley, B. F., bounty on gophers, etc.	2.45
Deerler, Leonard, bounty on gophers, etc.	3.95
McNeal, G. H., bounty on gophers, etc.	.95
Kampf, Alfred, bounty on gophers, etc.	4.10
Minard, S. L., bounty on gophers, etc.	1.10
Ped, G., bounty on gophers, etc.	1.60
Litchfield, George P. bailiff	12.00
Schroeder, Fred, bounty on gophers, etc.	2.20
George, C. A., bounty on gophers, etc.	1.80
Brown, Bessie, bounty on gophers, etc.	6.45
Stevens, Ronald, bounty on gophers, etc.	1.65
Simpson, Ada, bounty on gophers, etc.	3.420
Fandrich, August, bounty on gophers, etc.	1.85
Coates, M. R., bounty on gophers, etc.	3.70
Pickens, Pearl, bounty on gophers, etc.	2.50
Wilson, W. H., bounty on gophers, etc.	1.80
Schmid, Alphonse, bounty on gophers, etc.	2.35
Hanes, Donald, bounty on gophers, etc.	43.00
Mentzer, Milton & Mentzner, bounty on gophers, etc.	2.40
Eastburn, Anna W., bounty	

on gophers, etc.	7.70
Byrd, R. D., examination	5.00
Byrd, W. H., examination	5.00
Griffith, L. F., examination	5.00
Byrd, W. H., examination	5.00
Smith, W. Carlton, examinations	10.00
McAllister, C. L., bounty on gophers, etc.	1.25
Cole, Berchen, bounty on gophers, etc.	1.20
Dierman, Paul, bounty on gophers, etc.	1.90
Brenner, George, bounty on gophers, etc.	23.70
Hansen, Henry, bounty on gophers, etc.	4.25
Vaughn, Harold, bounty on gophers, etc.	1.60

Poor Account.	
Armstrong, George W., relief	15.00
Baker, W. A., relief	12.00
Bagker, J. F., relief	10.00
Barrier, Mr. and Mrs., relief	30.00
Boegershausen, Charles, relief	5.00
Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, relief	25.00
Buffon, W. B., relief	10.00
Bullis, Mrs. Florence L., relief	10.00
Burrows, W. F., relief	30.00
Carlson, C. Carl, relief	10.00
Chalfaux, Mrs., relief	10.00
Clevinger, Mrs. S. E., relief	10.00
Irwin, W. L., relief for Lela Cook and Melford Cook	10.00
Dickinson, S. A., relief	10.00
Dodge, Ulyssa Ellen, relief	10.00
Drommond, Mrs. Adelia, relief	15.00
Engelhart, Mrs. Anna, relief	10.00
Fetsch, Emily, relief	20.00
Poster, Mrs., relief	12.00
Glidden, J. H., relief	15.00
Gobin, Lizette, relief	12.00
Groshong, Mrs. J. N., relief	10.00
Haggard, Della, relief	40.00
Hardwick, Charles, relief	10.00
Haynes, Mrs. Caroline, relief	10.00
Henry, Mrs. Olive E., relief	10.00
Miller, Minnie, Mrs., relief for George A. Hodgman	15.00
Old Peoples' Home, relief for Mrs. Julia D. Hurlst	25.00
Knott, Mrs. Melvina, relief	12.00
Lantz, Catherine, relief	8.00
La Rose, George, relief	10.00
Leatherwood, Mrs. Winnie, relief	10.00
Lucler, Steve Jr., relief for self and mother	20.00
Lunn, Mrs. O. C., relief	10.00
Mack, E. A., relief	15.00
Wait, Mrs. Gertrude, relief for Clarence P. Miller	15.00
Miller, Mrs. Vina H., relief	10.00
Miracle, Mrs. A., relief	10.00
Newton, O. D., relief	10.00
Pedersen, Olea, relief	15.00
Penton, Louise, relief for Harry Penton	10.00
Quall, John J., relief	10.00
Reinhart, Rosalia, relief	8.00
Renick, Mrs. W. M., relief	15.00
Sanka, Susanah, relief	10.00
Schmidt, Peter, relief	13.00
Schwinger, Mary, relief	25.00
Simmons, Anna May, relief	22.50
Skoog, Mrs. Albert, relief	10.00
Amth, A. H., relief	10.00
Snodderly, Flora, relief	30.90
Stripling, Hulda, relief	8.00
Thompson, Mrs. S., relief	10.00
Wanless, Gilmer, relief	10.00
Wells, H. A., relief	7.50
Wharton, Etta, relief	10.00
Williams, Alice, relief	10.00
Wollery, Nellie E., relief	20.00
Salaries, sheriff's office	165.85
Bower, O. D., deputy sheriff	125.00
Lewis, C. A., deputy sheriff	115.00
Bulter, S. J., deputy sheriff	100.00
Lebold, Ed., deputy sheriff	100.00

officer	50.00
Sealer of Weights and Measures	5.00
Jones, J. F., salary and expenses	66.25
County Court & Commissioners	
Bushy, W. M., traveling expenses	4.11
Goulet, W. H., county commissioner's salary and expenses	53.40
Hunt, J. T., county commissioner's salary and expenses	122.77
Registration and Elections	
Boyer, U. G., cash Adv. for stamps	10.00
Conger Printing Company, printing notices	3.50
Humphreys, George W., bringing ballot boxes	2.50
Roth Grocery company, 1 gallon oil	.20
Sims, Paul M., typewriter ribbons, etc.	4.50
Expenses, sheriff's office	7rd
Expenses—Sheriff's Office	
Auderson, Sol., auto hire	8.00
Burkhardt, S. O., special deputy sheriff	22.50
Commercial Book Store, pencils and erasers	.35
Needham, W. E., auto expenses	21.00
Oregon Statesman, publishing semi-annual report	5.70
Portland Railway Light & power company, light	2.47
The Western Union Tel. company, telegram	1.13

State vs. Leiba	
McCord, Blaine, justice	
State vs. Lookwood	
McCord, Blaine, justice	
State vs. McLoughlin	
Unruh, G. E., justice	
Delong, W. E., constable	
Morelock, A. L., witness	
Rowe, Harry, witness	
Livock, Wm., witness	
Lauterman, J. H., witness	
Fleming, Wm., witness	
Cummings, W. L., witness	
Phillips, Sim, witness	
Hofma, S. J., witness	
Johnson, Paul V., witness	
State vs. Nielson	
McCord, Blaine, justice	
State vs. Olivanti	
McCord, Blaine, justice	
State vs. Scarborough	
McCord, Blaine, justice	
State vs. Schwab	
McCord, Blaine, justice	
State vs. Spranger	
Unruh, G. E., justice	
Delong, W. E., constable	
State vs. Taylor	
McCord, Blaine, justice	
State vs. Robertson & Flemer	
Earl, H. L., justice	
State vs. Weston	
McCord, Blaine, justice	
State vs. Wilson	
Unruh, G. E., justice	
Delong, W. E., constable	
Croner	
Clough, A. M., investigating death of Calvin Crocker	
Clough, A. M., investigating death of Elvin DeBord	
Clough, A. M., investigating death of Dan A. Osborne	
Clough, A. M., investigating death of Phillip Ott	
Clough, A. M., investigating death of Thomas Rourke	
Clough, A. M., investigating death of R. E. Schlock	
Moores, Ross E. & Company, coroner's cost bills	
Insane Account	
Larson, T. O., witness for examination of F. O. Harold	
McCormick, Lee, witness for examination of F. O. Harold	
School Superintendent	
Aurora Observer, The, pub notice of examinations	
Fulkerson, Mary L., storage on car, etc.	
Gardner, A. B., school medals	
Patton Brothers, pen holders, etc.	
Reid, Cora E., salary as trustee officer	
Smith, W. M., traveling expenses, stamps, etc.	
Fruit Inspector	
Van Trump, S. H., salary & expenses	
Poor Account	
Brougher, A. L., groceries for Mrs. Berkner	
Chase, H. P., drilling well at poor farm	
Club Stables, The, ambulance service for Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Cloud	
Donaldson, R. O., rent on house for Abner Smith	
Drager, D. G., cash adv. for bringing Sophia McKay to Salem	
Drager, D. G., cash adv. for railway fare	
Fry, Daniel J., prescription for Mr. Rogers	
Moore's Drug Store, prescription for Anna Englehart	
Nathans', groceries for Martin Beach	
Purvine Pump & Implement Company, repairing pump, etc., at Poor farm	
Purvine & Nathman, pump, pipe, etc., at Poor farm	
Rig	