

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

of the County Clerk of Coos County, State of Oregon, showing the amount and number of claims allowed by the County Court of said County, for what allowed, amount of warrants drawn, and amount of warrants outstanding and unpaid, from the first day of January, 1918, to the 30th day of June, 1918, both inclusive.

Table with columns for fund names and amounts. Includes sections for ROAD FUNDS, GENERAL FUND, WAR EMERGENCY FUND, and INDIGENT SOLDIERS' FUND.

Total Warrants Issued by the County Clerk, Plus State Tax Paid by the Treasurer, for Six Months Ending June 30th, 1918.. \$235,994.38

Semi-Annual Summary Statement

of the financial condition of the County of Coos, State of Oregon, on the 30th day of June, 1918.

Table showing Liabilities and Resources. Liabilities include warrants drawn and unpaid. Resources include funds in hands of County Treasurer and estimated unpaid taxes.

I, L. W. Oddy, County Clerk of the County of Coos, State of Oregon, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the number and amount of the claims allowed by the County Court of said County for the six months ending on the 30th day of June, 1918, on what account the same were allowed, and the amount of warrants drawn, and the amount of warrants outstanding and unpaid as the same appear upon the records of my office and in my official custody.

Witness my hand and the seal of the County Court of said County this 16th day of July, A. D. 1918.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

of the County Treasurer of Coos County for the Six Months ending June 30th, 1918, of money received and paid out, from whom received and from what source, and on what account paid out.

Table with columns for Receipts and Disbursements. Receipts include tax collections and various fees. Disbursements include salaries, expenses, and transfers.

Table showing Disbursements for County Warrants, State Tax, Office Supplies, and various transfers.

Table showing Receipts for Cash on Hand, S. P. R. R. Co. account, and various sales and donations.

Table showing Disbursements for County Road Warrants, Interest on Road Bonds, and various transfers.

Table showing Receipts for Cash on Hand and Transfer from General Fund.

Table showing Disbursements for County Superintendent of Schools' Orders and Cash on Hand.

State of Oregon County of Coos I, T. M. Dimmick, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the amounts received, and paid out and remaining on hand, in the County Treasury of said County, for the six months ending on the 30th day of June, 1918.

Semi-Annual Statement, 1918

Of the amount of money received for taxes and paid to the County Treasurer by the Sheriff of Coos County, Oregon, for the six months ending on the 30th day of June, 1918, for the State, County, School, Special School, Road, Special Road, Cities, etc.

Table showing monthly receipts for January through June, with a total of \$425,444.47.

I, W. W. Gage, Sheriff and Tax Collector of Coos County, Oregon, do hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct. Witness my hand this 10th day of July, 1918.

Valuable Thermometer. A new quick-acting thermometer, claimed to take ten measurements a second, depends on the varying electrical resistance of a very fine wire of 65 parts of platinum and 35 of iridium.

Camphor Plantation. The first and only bearing camphor plantation of any size in this country is located at Satsuma, Fla., says Popular Science Monthly.

Painting a Pine Floor. Deck paint is the technical name of the paint that was used on a white pine kitchen floor.

Chinese Women Soldiers. China had women soldiers long before they were known in Russia. During the Tae Ping rebellion, 1850, women as well as men served in the ranks.

LOSES ALL HER RELATIVES



Seeing her castle destroyed and her old servants murdered by the Huns was the trying ordeal experienced by Dr. Antoinette d'Artagnan, a French woman doctor, now in the United States.

"WOPS," "BOHUNKS," ETC., BANNED

Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.—"Wops," "dagoes," "bohunks" and similar names may not hereafter be applied to non-English-speaking soldiers at Camp Gordon.

SPY IS NEUTRAL; SELLS TO BOTH

Nimble Swiss Gets French and German Money, but Lands in Prison.

IS CONVICTED WITH OTHERS

Republic Anxious to Keep Out of Trouble, but is Nest of Plotters—Espionage Trials Daily Occurrence.

Berne.—A remarkable spying feat was executed by a Swiss citizen named Lugnbuhl. He succeeded in getting paid from both sides, the French as well as the Germans, receiving profitable favors from both, and finally landed in the meshes of Swiss law.

Told Germans of Deal.

To sell the wool in Germany Lugnbuhl made his trip into the kaiser's domain, as promised, but he did more than he had promised. He told German officials all about the deal he had made with the French spies.

It took eight days to try the case. Mourgeot, a French officer, was the principal defendant in absentia. He had escaped before he could be arrested.

Had Many Activities.

His principal crime was treason committed against the Swiss republic. He observed the movement of Swiss troops near the French border and kept the French army command posted about them.

Three of his tools were Frenchmen, who also succeeded in eluding the Swiss law. It was discovered at the trial that these men made it their business to buy factories that were selling to Germany.

The most prominent of the Swiss defendants was Dr. Brunstein, a lawyer. Revelations disclosing his activities created a sensation in all Switzerland.

The whole of Switzerland seems to be a hotbed of spies. Espionage trials are going on almost continuously in many of the cities. Germans, Austrians and Italians are implicated as well as the Swiss themselves.

GOOD SAMARITAN IS REPAID

Woman Who Befriended Soldier Receives \$10,000 Insurance When Man is Killed.

Nevada, Mo.—Mrs. S. H. Mellet, owner of a small home bakery here, has received word from the war department she will receive \$10,000 insurance on the life of Thomas H. Price.

Price came here several years ago, ill and penniless. Mrs. Mellet took him to her home, nursed and cared for him until he was well, and then helped him secure a job.

DAIRY

COOLING TANKS FOR CREAM

Water is a Much Better Agent Than Air Because it is a Better Conductor of Heat.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

After separation, the cream should be placed immediately in cold water and stirred occasionally from the bottom with a stirring rod until the temperature is below 60 degrees Fahrenheit at least, and preferably below 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Cooling tanks of various types may be obtained from dairy-supply houses or may be made on the farm. A satisfactory wooden tank may be made of two-inch planed cypress boards properly bolted together, painted on the outside and oiled on the inside.

In order to afford protection from the heat, a cooling tank should have a tight cover and be placed in the dairy house or under a shed, where it will be protected from the hot winds and direct rays of the sun.



Taking Temperature of Wash Water.

not flow continuously through the tank it may be advisable to insulate the tank, as an insulated tank uses less ice and requires less frequent changing of water than an ordinary one.

On many farms it is customary to churn only two or three times a week. Where this is the case the cream from each separation should be kept in the cooling tank until about 12 hours before the churning.