Suppressed Examiner's Report For 1917

(Continued from page One)

CLAIM NO. 7173, FAVOR OF P. J. EIE, COUNTY COMMISSIONER, FOR $404.90, IS SUBJECT TO THE SAME CRITICISM.

CLAIM NO. 7174, FAVOR OF F. A. WEINRICH, COUNTY COMMISSIONER, FOR $269.50, IS SUBJECT TO THE SAME CRITICISM AS ABOVE CLAIM, AND FOR FURTHER CRITICISM, I. E., EXPENSE ITEMS ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY ITEMIZED.

The following claims of deputy assessorws, are not legally itemized:

Claim No. 7236, favor of J. W. Ator $50.00
Claim No. 7237, favor of O. A. Aspeland 50.00
Claim No. 7244, favor of Asa Barnes 50.00
Claim No. 7268, favor of R. W. Dickey 50.00
Claim No. 7285, favor of T. R. Forbes 50.00
Claim No. 7289, favor of Fred Glaze 40.00
Claim No. 7298, favor of Jno. O. Hanson 43.33
Claim No. 7300 favor of H. B. Hill 50.00
Claim No. 7350, favor of F. W. Robinson 50.00
Claim No. 7363, favor of T. B. Tasa 50.00
Claim No. 7369, favor of Geo. 1. Vadenberg 50.00

CLAIM NO. 7352, FAVOR OF J. F. REDMOND, AUDITOR, FOR $77.20, EXPENSES NOT SUFFICIENTLY ITEMIZED.

CLAIM NO. 7391, FAVOR OF J. P. BUTTERFIELD, ROAD WORK, $142.78, CONTAINS CHARGES FOR PERSONS OTHER THAN HIMSELF. ALL PERSONS HAVING MONEY DUE THEM FROM THE COUNTY, SHOULD PRESENT THEIR OWN CLAIMS. MANY OTHER CLAIMS AGAINST THIS ROAD FUND ARE SUBJECT TO THE SAME CRITICISM.

CLAIM NO. 7469, FAVOR OF FELIX McGOWAN, ROAD SUPERVISOR, FOR $394.16, PRESENTS CLAIM FOR WORK AS FOLLOWS:

Felix McGowan $81.00
A. Kaisor 15.00
Adolph Tannan 15.00
Felix McGowan, teams 67.52
John Ketchum 18.00
John Anderson 10.00
Robert Menger 3.00
A. Kaisor 16.88
Adolph Tannan 16.88
Adolph Tannan 18.00
John Anderson 16.88
Robert Menger 18.00
A. Kaisor 18.00
F. McGowan, teams 72.00

These labor vouchers are not signed by the various parties claimed to have performed such labor, nor are they assigned to Mr. McGowan. Many other claims on the road fund are in this condition.

THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS ARE ILLEGALLY PAID:

COUNTY COMMISSIONER $209.20

NO. 7558, FRANK R. WEINRICH, COUNTY COMMISSIONER 344.30

NO. 7559, P. J. EIE, COUNTY COMMISSIONER 369.40

THEY ALL CONTAIN CHARGES FOR INSPECTION OF ROAD, TWENTY CENTS PER MILE, AND ADDITIONAL CHARGES FOR EXPENSE. THERE ARE MANY OTHERS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS SUBJECT TO THE SAME CRITICISM, AS OTHERS HEREINBEFORE MENTIONED.

Many claims do not indicate the approval by the Board; reference is made particularly to claims of August, 1916.

Claim No. 8088, favor of Mary Jurovich for $27.50, does not show approval of the chairman.

Claim No. 8168, favor of L. J. Harris, for $35.41, is subject to the same criticism as Claim No. 8088.

WE NOTE THAT THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' CLAIMS ARE PAID FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND. THEY SHOULD BE PAID AS FOLLOWS: PER DIEM, AND MILEAGE FOR ATTENDANCE OF SESSIONS, SHOULD BE PAID FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND. MATTERS PERTAINING TO BRIDGES SHOULD BE CHARGED TO THE BRIDGE FUND. MATTERS PERTAINING TO HIGHWAYS SHOULD BE CHARGED TO THE ROAD FUND.

Claim No. 8433, favor of G. W. Vahl, road work, $427.50 reads as follows: "For 22½ days work with two teams, $427.50." Your attention is particularly called to the detail in this claim. No dates are given, the nature of work is not given, where performed. THE PRESENTATION OF THIS CLAIM AND OBTAINING THE APPROVAL OF THE AUDITOR AND YOUR BOARD, FOR PAYMENT IS INEXCUSABLE. There are many other claims of this nature in the same condition.

WE NOTE THAT THE AUDITOR MAKES USE OF A RUBBER SIGNATURE STAMP IN APPROVING CLAIMS. A SIGNATURE STAMP HAS NO PLACE IN AN OFFICE DOING OFFICIAL WORK, EACH OFFICER SHOULD SIGN IN OFFICIAL WORK WITH A PEN AND INK, AND SO SHOULD ALL DEPUTIES PERFORMING THE DUTY FOR HIS SUPERIOR. IT IS A VERY DANGEROUS PRACTICE, FURTHER, THE USE OF AN OFFICIAL WORK IS ILLEGAL, AND WE INSIST THAT THE PRACTICE BE DISCONTINUED.

Claim No. 9384, favor of Margaret Braden, for $21.25, work in Clerk and Recorder's office, was not approved; also claim of Nels A. Levang, No. 9437, for $125.00, was not approved.

We note that the "Warrant Register," does not in all cases indicate the date of payment of warrant as provided for in column.

We note the "Auditor's Petty Cash" is not in all cases used properly. This account was created by this department for certain purposes, as follows: transportation of poor, postage stamps, freight and express bills. WE FIND THE PRIVILEGE HAS BEEN ABUSED. IF THIS ACCOUNT IS IN THE FUTURE USED FOR PAYMENTS NOT INTENDED AS STATED, THIS DEPARTMENT WILL HAVE THE ACCOUNT ABOLISHED. WE WERE UNABLE TO CHECK THIS ACCOUNT AS ALL CHECKS WERE NOT ENTERED.

The "Commissioners' Proceedings" have not been signed by the Clerk for the following meetings: January 3, 4, 8, 12, 13, -'17.

We desire to call your special attention to the matter of time when fees are accounted for by the following officers to the county treasurer.

L. J. Onstad, Former Clerk of Court

Fees	Paid to Treasurer	Amount
June, 1916	July 25, 1916	$318.00

O. R. Girard, Clerk of Court

July	Sept. 11	325.00
August	Oct. 2	201.00
Sept.	Nov. 1	332.50
Oct.	Nov. 16	243.50
Nov.	Dec. 30	464.50
Dec.	Jan. 24	251.50
Jan. 1917	Feb. 26	436.00
Feb.	Mar. 30	310.50
March	Apr. 20	246.50

Jack Bennett, Sheriff

Jan. 1917	April 4, 1917	$ 87.23
Feb.	April 4, 1917	101.64
Mar.	Apr. 4, 1917	137.74
		$326.61

Ben H. Johnson, Clerk & Recorder

June, 1916	Aug. 7, 1916	$1,397.20
July	Sept. 8	1,260.60
Aug.	Sept. 13	1,307.80
Sept.	Nov. 24	1,363.10
Oct.	Nov. 30	2,092.55
Nov.	Jan. 25, 1917	2,727.80
Dec.	Feb. 27	2,198.75
Jan. 1917	Apr. 21	1,772.80
Feb.	Apr. 21	1,311.30
Mar.	Apr. 21	2,300.05

The law provides that all fees must be paid in advance to the foregoing officials. If the official follows the law he has the money to deposit these fees not later than the first Monday of each month with the County Treasurer as required by law. Further, the law provides also that the official shall not be paid his salary until he files his monthly report together with fees collected. The law should be strictly complied with, and it is the duty of the County Attorney and your Honorable Board to see that the law is complied with, particularly as relates to the report of the State Examiner.

By comparing the time when fees were collected and time when fees were accounted for to the Treasurer, you will note there is considerable space of time intervening from ten days to three months.

The claims and warrants were checked against the "Warrant Register," and the outstanding warrants were reconciled as follows:

General Lund, per ledger	$12,921.38
General fund, per register	12,921.23
	.05 difference
Road Fund	5,562.47
Poor Fund	116.45
Bridge Fund	11,171.47
Contingent Fund	7,119.04

Your attention is called to Section 209, Paragraph 6 of the Revised Political Code, 1907, which reads as follows:

"The State Examiner, or his Assistant, after the examination of the affairs of any county officer, must make report of such examination to the County Commissioners, and to the County Attorney of such county, within thirty days after such examination, and if any violation of law or non-performance of duty is found on the part of any county officer, or Board, such officer or Board must be proceeded against by the County Attorney of the County as provided by law."

BY CAREFULLY READING THIS REPORT IT WILL BECOME VERY APPARENT TO YOU THAT THERE ARE MANY IRREGULARITIES AND INFRACTIONS OF THE LAW. WE TRUST THAT YOU AS THE PROPER OFFICIALS WILL SEE TO IT THAT ALL COUNTY OFFICIALS CONFORM TO THE LAW IN ALL OF THEIR OFFICIAL DUTIES. WE TRUST THAT WE MAY HAVE AS WE SHOULD, YOUR CO-OPERATION TO THE END THAT MORE EFFICIENCY AND A BETTER COUNTY GOVERNMENT MAY EXIST.

Respectfully submitted,
R. N. HAWKINS,
First Assistant State Examiner.

COMPLETE TEXT OF ARMISTICE

One—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

Two — Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signing of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuating areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

Three—Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within 14 days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Four—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five Thousand guns, 2,500 heavy, 2,500 field guns, 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 minnewerfer, 2,000 aeroplanes (fighters, bombers, 73's and night bombing machines). The above to be delived in situ to the allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

Five—Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied fleet and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and the United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, at Mayenence, Coblenz, and Cologne, these points in 30 kilometers radius together with bridgeheads at us on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it 40 kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Ghernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of 30 kilometers from the east of stream from this parallel on the Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11 days, in all 19 days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS TO BE KEPT INTACT

Six—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions and equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railway, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall in no manner be impaired.

Seven—All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and ten thousand motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare and fittings shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period affixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

GERMAN COMMAND MUST REVEAL ALL MINES

Eight — The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

Nine—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the U. S. armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

Ten—An immediate repairiation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

11—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

SECTION TWO

12.—All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on Aug. 1, 1914.

13.—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilian as well as military agents now in the territory of Russia, (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

14.—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined on Aug. 1, 1914.)

15.—Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

16.—The allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier, either through Danzig or via Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the population of those territories or for any other purpose.

EAST AFRICA

17—Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

Section Four—

18—Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph nineteen, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

19—The following financial conditions are required: Restitution for damage done. While such armistice last no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the allies for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the national bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stock, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that poper. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

Section Five—

20.—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine cruisers and mine laying sub lied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

21—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allies and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

22—Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of one hundred and sixty German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

GERMAN WARSHIPS TO BE PUT IN DISCARD

23—The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports or for the want or room in allied ports, to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and placed under the surveillance of the allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, (including two mine layers), fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated at German naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed.

24—The allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep all the mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the position of these are to be indicated.

25—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers. To secure this, the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Categat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised and obstructions are to be indicated.

26—The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

27—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the allies and the United States of America.

28—In evacuating the Belgian coast and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor material, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

MUST EVACUATE PORTS OF THE BLACK SEA

29—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany and all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned, and German materials are specified in clause twenty-eight are to be abandoned.

30—All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

31—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

32—The German government will notify the neutral governments of the world and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions, such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately cancelled.

33—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

Section 6—Duration of armistice:

34—The duration of the armistice to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours previous notice.

Section 7—Time limit for reply:

35—This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

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