STATEMENT MADE BY DOCK BODY HAS ENDED INHARMONY

Dock Commssion and Committee of Chamber of Commerce Are Agreed Upon Cooperation.

GENERAL POLICY OUTLINED

Dock Commission and Committee Are to Be Consulted Before Any Expenditures Are Made.

Differences which have held the dock commission and Portland Chamber of Commerce temporarily apart in attitude on the proposed $5,000,000 dock bond issue were said to have been largely harmonized today as the result of a conference between the dock commission and a special committee of the chamber.

The statement of purpose for spending the proceeds of the proposed bonds as issued by the dock commission on Friday won favor. The dock commission and the committee agreed to cooperate. There was said to be left no doubt that the committee would recommend to the chamber the indorsement of the bonding amendment and that the support of the chamber could be confidently anticipated. The dock commission addressed a letter to the chamber, which contains the following three items of general policy:

Letter Explains Attitude

"It will be the policy of the commission to prepare a tentative plan for all port development that may be undertaken by it, involving expenditures of any money, and when this shall have been prepared, to invite the members of the Port of Portland commission and the special committee on port consolidation and development of the Portland Chamber of Commerce to meet with the members of this commission and thoroughly discuss such tentative plan, so that this commission may have the full benefit of the experience and the knowledge of the Port of Portland and of your special committee in arriving at its conclusion.

Cooperation Is Promised

"We beg to assure you of our desire to cooperate fully with you as well as with the Port of Portland and with the United States shipping board in working out a wise and intelligent, comprehensive plan for port development and we shall use every endeavor to satisfy your committee and the taxpaying and business interests which it represents as to the wisdom of any plan which we may adopt."

There were present at the conference this morning, representing the Chamber of Commerce: B. C. Ball, chairman; C. F. Adams, J. B. Kerr, J. A. Cranston and Nathan Strauss. Representing the dock commission, C. B. Moores, chairman; Ben Selling, vice chairman; Commissioners F. C. Knapp, A. H. Averill and John H. Burgard, G. B. Hegardt, secretary-engineer, and F. I. Randall, assistant secretary.

WASTE OF MANPOWER BRINGS CRISIS TO GERMANY

(Concluded From Page One)

Members of labor unions in Berlin assert that women lack the physical strength and endurance to perform really exacting and heavy manual tasks in industrial plants. With this fact in mind, more than a year ago the reichstag passed the so-called civil service law as a means of harnessing all available masculine labor.

The purpose and effect of this law was explained to me by Herr Dobel, a Socialist reichstag member.

It is compulsory for every male person between the ages of 16 and 60 years, who for any reason has been excused from military service to accept employment in a recognized industry.

Workers Must Keep Their Jobs

Once employed, the worker is not permitted to leave his job without the sanction of his employer or the authorities. If he intends to leave, he must give notice to his boss. An investigation is made to determine if circumstances warrant permission to quit.

"This law has been a source of great friction between the two Socialist groups," said Herr Dobel, who himself belongs to the majority faction. "The independents voted against it in the reichstag on the ground that it deprived workers of all freedom of action. Also they advanced the objection that measures of this kind might not be abolished after the war. But we of the majority faction have no such fear.

"If we majority Socialists had not asserted ourselves, the law would have been made far more severe."

Another means of replenishing the German labor supply is the "invalidenschule," or "invalid schools," hundreds of which are said to exist in Germany. There permanent crippled soldiers are restored to fitness for civilian operations.

"As soon as the invalid is out of the military hospital," said Herr Dobel, "he is provided with artificial limbs in a school."

Technical experts at the invalid school teach him to use an artificial "hand" in conjunction with a sound one for special mechanical purposes.

Cripples Get Suitable Employment

At the termination of instruction he is examined by a government board composed of equal numbers of employers and workers. The board places him in suitable occupation. It also determines his compensation based on his capacity for work.

The German government, I learned, is also working on a general plan of solving the invalid problem after the war. It includes grants of small tracts of farm land to each incapacitated soldier.

After the Franco-Prussian war the German government expressed its appreciation of services rendered by equipping the invalid with an iron cross, a wooden leg and a wheezing hand organ, and with nothing else.

Belgian captives and prisoners of war have, of course, largely augmented Germany's industrial manpower. The extent of this aid, however, is carefully concealed by the government.

It was generally supposed that 2,000,000 Russian prisoners were still in Germany three months ago. Most of them, I was told, were employed in the mines.

French Prisoners in Fields

People from rural districts stated that French prisoners are employed in the fields throughout the empire. In Berlin I saw many Russians driving garbage wagons. They were not even under guard.

A new crosstown subway is under construction in Berlin. The work is being done exclusively by Russian prisoners.

Strangely enough I saw no British prisoners working anywhere in Berlin and nobody seemed to know if British soldiers were employed in German industries anywhere.

Large numbers of Russian prisoners are also employed in ammunition factories. This practice, I was told, was discontinued after a big factory explosion in Spandau, supposedly the result of a Russian plot. But dearth of labor forced the government to reinstate the troublesome "Mojiks."

Occasionally, I was informed, the German government grants whole battalions long leaves of absence to help bolster up the labor situation.

Just before I left Berlin German merchants had petitioned the government to discharge as many soldiers with commercial training as could be spared.

"For," they argued, "we haven't enough trained officers to enable us to utilize our new trade possibilities with Russia."

Mobilizing Russian Trade

Commenting on this situation, a Berlin commercial journal said:

"We are satisfied that the German army will never be able to reach the channel ports. Accordingly the military leaders can easily spare a few thousand soldiers to help us exploit Russian trade. In this occupation they will be of far more use to the fatherland than by participating in local actions at the front."

This frank admission somehow got by the censor. Subsequent events seem to prove that the writer was gifted with no little foresight.

FOREST IS CLEARED OF HUNS BY YANKEES

(Concluded From Page One)

northwestward for about 1¼ miles.

With the American Army on the Western Front, Oct. 26.—(I. N. S.)—American troops have made progress in the region of Dormount wood despite heavy resistance. An order instructing the German troops that the Americans must be thrown back at any cost was found on one of the captured German officers.

Austro-Germans Driven Back

Paris, Oct. 26.—(U. P.)—The allies are driving the Austro-Germans northward on the whole 45-mile front between Parachin and Kralievo, the war office announced today.

Along the Danube an enemy monitor has been damaged by French artillery. French patrols inflicted casualties on the enemy detachments.

"Along the Danube our artillery fire damaged an enemy monitor," the communique said.

"French patrols inflicted casualties on German detachments and took some prisoners.

"On the Serbian front, from Parachin to Kralievo, we pursued the enemy, taking 200 prisoners. The enemy is falling back northward."

British and French Advance

London, Oct. 26.—(U. P.)—British and French troops are attacking between the Lys and the Escaut (Scheldt), east of Courtrai (a front of about 15 miles), Field Marshal Haig announced today, in a special communique on Belgian operations.

The British have captured Ooteghem and Ingoyghem (seven miles west of Audenarde). The French have reached Zulte (nine miles northwest of Audenarde).

"The French have carried Chateau Zulte and have reached the fringe of the village of that name," the statement said. "They have occupied Blauwpoort and are progressing along the Waereghem-Anseghem road.

"The British are advancing toward Escaut."

French Take Villages on 7 Mile Front

Paris, Oct. 26.—(I. N. S.)—The Fifth French army, attacking on a seven mile front Friday, advanced half a mile, capturing Nizy-le-Comte, Herpy Mill and Condes-le-Herpy, according to a dispatch from the front.

The advancing troops also have reached the outskirts of St. Quentin-le-Petites and Banogne.

Enemy Resistance Stiffens

Rome, Oct. 26.—(I. N. S.)—The Austro-Hungarian resistance to the Italian advance along the Piave river is stiffening, the war office announced today.

The Italians have taken 300 prisoners. A heavy artillery duel is in progress between the Piave and Brenta rivers.

More Than 1000 Captured

London, Oct. 26.—(I. N. S.)—More than a thousand prisoners were taken by the French in two attacks launched Friday. French troops gained a mile on a 17 mile front between Chateau Porcier and Sissone. The other attack was along an eight mile front between Notre Dame Liesse and the Serre.

British Advance at Valenciennes

London, Oct. 26.—(I. N. S.)—British troops have pressed forward on a wide front on both sides of Valenciennes, the war office announced today. Mount Carmel and Englefontaine have been captured.

Pershing Reports Gains

Washington, Oct. 26.—(I. N. S.)—American troops continue to advance west of the Meuse river on the Verdun front, General Pershing says in his communique for Friday.

C. P. LINER SINKS; 268 TRAVELERS ON BOARD

(Concluded From Page One)

ing by to take the passengers off. Captain Locke did not regard the outlook at that time as serious.

There were 268 passengers aboard and 50 of a crew. Almost all the passengers were Klondikers on their way out for the winter.

Resembles Islander Disaster

Seventeen years ago the Steamer Islander, southbound from Skagway to Vancouver, foundered near the place where the Princess Sophia struck. Fifty-seven persons, including Captain Foteo, the master, perished.

The big steamer, bearing a heavy passenger list of Klondikers coming out for the winter, with their earnings made in the first years of the rush, crashed against a partially submerged iceberg. The Islander sank within a few moments, and many of the victims of the disaster died in their staterooms, being unable to get on deck before the boat plunged.

Many Die of Exposure

Others who did escape from the deck of the sinking boat died of cold and exposure. The Islander carried a heavy cargo of gold bullion and dust, and several futile attempts have been made to reach her and recover the contents of the strong room.

Canal Filled With Reefs

Seattle, Oct. 26.—(U. P.)—Lynn canal, in which Vanderbilt reef, on which the Princess Sophia grounded, is located, is about 70 miles long and from a quarter to half a mile wide. Precipitous cliffs wall the treacherous passageway. Skagway is at the northern end of the canal. Innumerable rocks and reefs make the entrance hazardous. From Juneau to Skagway is a mountainous waste on either side, barren of habitation.

The Princess Sophia was built in 1912 and has since been operated in Alaskan waters as a freight and passenger steamship by the Canadian Pacific Railway company. The vessel is 2320 gross tons with a length of 245 feet and a 44 foot beam. Her passenger capacity is 500.

The Princess Sophia was in charge of Captain F. R. Lock of Vancouver, B. C., at the time of her mishap. The vessel was plying between Vancouver, B. C., and Skagway.

Pneumonia Fatal To News Editor of Baker Democrat

Baker, Oct. 26.—T. E. Paxton, news editor of the Morning Democrat, died here Friday afternoon from pneumonia, which developed from Spanish influenza. Mr. Paxton was taken with the disease a week ago and it was at first thought that he was getting better. Thursday he became worse and was removed from his home to the hospital.

Mr. Paxton, who was 31 years old, was born in New York state, where he first entered the newspaper business. Coming west 12 years ago, he was for a time employed on one of the Spokane papers, but came to Baker about 11 years ago, since which time he has been connected with the Morning Democrat. For several years he was the Baker correspondent of The Journal.

He is survived by his widow and an infant daughter and one sister, who lives in the east.

Influenza Fatal To Four on Friday At Oregon City

Oregon City, Oct. 26.—This city and vicinity recorded four deaths Friday from Spanish influenza. Emmett Kyler, the 15-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kyler, residing on Sixth and Jackson streets, was one of the victims, being ill but a few days.

John L. Busch died at his home in West Linn, following a few days' illness, and is survived by his wife and one child, together with his parents, the latter residing in Salem, where Mr. Busch was born March 18, 1892.

Mrs. Era Montgomery, wife of Henry Montgomery, residing in the Elyville district of Oregon City, succumbed last night to the influenza at the family home, being ill only a few days.

Joseph Hrovat, for five years a resident of Oregon City, and most of the time an employe of the local paper mills, died at his home on Fourteenth street, after a four days' illness. He was 44 years of age, was born in Austria, and is survived by a wife and six children.

Ella Flagg Young, Prominent Educator, Dies in Chicago

Washington, Oct. 26.—(U. P.)—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Chicago educator, died here today of pneumonia. She was 73 years old.

Ella Flagg Young, one of the most eminent and widely known women in this country, who passed away in Chicago today, is remembered by hundreds of Oregon people who had the privilege of meeting her and hearing her speak at the annual convention of the National Education association which was held in Portland a year ago last summer. During her stay in the city she was the house guest of Bishop Walter Taylor Sumner, she having been superintendent of the public schools of Chicago when Bishop Sumner served on the board of education and the two being close friends. She impressed everyone as a woman of remarkable vision, of great strength of intellect and thoroughly alive to the big subjects of today. She spoke at a big luncheon given for her at the Hotel Multnomah, also at the public meetings at The Auditorium.

Vancouver Marriage Licenses

Vancouver, Wash., Oct. 26.—Marriage licenses were issued Friday as follows: John H. Russell, legal, Kingsley, Or., and Louise M. Nys, 23, Dufur, Or.; George S. Gothro, legal, North Bend, Or., and Emma B. Fitzgerald, legal, Marshfield, Or.; William H. Loftus, 41, and Cecil M. Hass, 25, Los Angeles, Cal.; Harry Henderson, 35, Ontario, Canada, and Lydia Greenfield, 37, Portland, Or.; Arthur W. Kline, 36, and Mrs. Blanche M. Carey, legal, Portland, Or.; James J. Manning, 38, and Ada Vaughan, 26, Vancouver; Edward A. Danford, 26, Moline, Ill., and Helen M. Bond, 23, Muscatine, Iowa.

If applied immediately salt will absorb ink spots from clothing.

AMERICAN SERBS' DESIRE TO FIGHT HUNS IS REALIZED

Stalwart 5000 Sons of Serbia Give Up Good Positions to Return to Fight for Country.

IN TIME FOR THE BIG DRIVE

"Americans" Among Division of 15,000 to Smash Into German-Austrian Army at Prilip.

Washington, Oct. 26.—General Misich and his Serbs have crossed the Vardar. In one of those amazing combinations of tactics, marching and mountain-fighting which, in 1915, overwhelmed Austria in Northern Serbia, a handful of divisions have now been carrying all before them in the south.

America is represented in Macedonia, too. It has its brigade, 5000 fighters from Cleveland and Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Portland and San Diego. Their names may not precisely be "American" names, as we still insist on using the term. And the 5000 may not, to tell the truth, be naturalized Americans. But what is that between friends? They are there and fighting. Just now that is the main thing.

Legally, most of them are citizens of Austria. But they aren't citizens who love their mother, or stepmother, country. They are "Jugoslavs." Croats and Slovenes and Austrian Serbs; in America there are virtually no Serbs from Serbia proper. And they began to sail for Europe long before we entered the war. You may remember that Ambassador Dumba complained constantly that we were permitting recruiting against his unoffending country. There was no recruiting. The first members of Austria-Hungary's subject races were merely returning as individuals to make war on her alone.

How They Got to Macedonia

Few inducements were offered them. If they were captured they knew that they would assuredly be hanged. By her own confession Austria has just made a wholesale execution of captured Jugoslavs on the Italian front. Whether they fought in the armies of France, Italy or Serbia, their pay would be exactly 1 cent a day, with the initial privilege, if they had the money, or paying their own way to Europe. Many of them who sailed from New York direct, did this. For the majority, though, their first step was to journey quietly across the border into Canada.

If the United States wasn't at war with Austria, Canada was. Once he had reached Canada, any Croat or Slovene or Austrian Serb could reasonably trust that there would be someone there to understand and do the rest. And there was. Very soon Serbian and Jugoslav officers were being brought over from Europe. Two training camps were established, at Levis, in Quebec, and at Sussex, New Brunswick. They were adjacent both to the border and the transports. Within a few months 2000 American-Canadian-Jugoslavs were in uniforms. And by the time they had had their preliminary training others were waiting to take their place. More than 1000 are at Levis now. Meanwhile the nucleus of this new army had been taking its second step. It was being moved across to Africa, to the great French assembly camp at Bizerta.

Serbia's Jugoslav Division

At Bizerta 100,000 Serbians, all who were left of Serbia's old army, were resting and training anew. And the volunteers from America trained with them. They were given their course in intensive tactics. An officer's school gave the best of them the chance to win Serbian commissions. And presently a division, or what remained of it, the division of the Vardar, was filled out to full strength and renamed the "Jugoslav." Of its 15,000 men, about 10,000 had formerly been prisoners in Russia, and had worked their way to the English ships at Archangel. The other 5000 were "Americans." In due course they had a chance to take the third step in their journey, to Saloniki. And they have been winning glory ever since.

We English-speaking Americans have not heard much about them. But there are 750,000 Jugoslavs in the United States who have. Where we have had our Lufbery's and Putnam's and Quentin Roosevelt's, they have had their Mance's and Kovac's and Trost's—the bravest of the brave on the Cerna front. Captain Trost was a New York bank clerk. Louis Adamich, another hero, was a clerk in Cleveland. Lieutenant Frank Kovac was making money in Pittsburg—till he saw his opportunity to do something better. All America will know of these men some time.

Went to Fight Austria

The Jugoslav division was assigned the place of honor and difficulty in the last advance, the position before Kosiak mountain. And in a few hours they carried it by storm. "I don't know how they did it," says an English attache, just back from the Saloniki front. "But they did." So there you are.

What is more, the members of that Jugoslav division have apparently had their wish in another way. They didn't go to Europe to fight Bulgaria. They went to fight Austria. And, once they had made the first break through, they found themselves a part of that army which was swung westward against Prilip, which is where the Austrians are, and the Germans. And for our "Americans" under General Misich, they are all the same.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

PORTLAND BRANCH
THIRD AND STARK STREETS

Capital $8,500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits....$8,557,493.52

"FOR CONVENIENCE OF OUR DEPOSITORS, OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT WILL BE OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENINGS, FROM 6 TO 8 O'CLOCK, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Your Eyes A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. 8-1-18
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Girls Arrested on Theft Charge Held For Investgation

Municipal Judge Rossman today ordered Mildred McHenry and Gladys Valles for further investigation, when on arraignment they declared their ages four years less than when arrested Friday for stealing $1070 from the room of Mike Murkich at the Sargent hotel.

The girls said they were members of a minor theatrical troupe stranded here during the influenza embargo. Detective Hellyer and Leonard will look up their birth certificates to see if they are under juvenile court jurisdiction.

One of the girls is said to have figured recently in the "99 per cent water" case wherein the Baker brothers were alleged to have sold guaranteed colored water as whiskey.

Castlerock Honors Memory of Soldier Who Died at Worden

Castlerock, Wash., Oct. 26.—The body of Harland Merrill, soldier, was brought back to Castlerock from Fort Worden, Wash., this morning and the city flag is at half mast in his honor. He died from pneumonia and was only sick 12 hours. He had only been in the service two months and was sent from Pullman to Fort Warden one week ago. He was the son of Mrs. L. Merrill and has a brother who has just passed the examination of the last registrants, lying ill of influenza at the home of his brother-in-law, William McKinley. Funeral arrangements are awaiting word from relatives in the East.

Charles F. Stutz Is Adjudged Insane

Oregon City, Oct. 26.—Charles F. Stutz of Bolton was adjudged insane by Drs. M. C. Strickland and C. H. Meissner and County Judge H. S. Anderson, following his examination Friday. Stutz was arrested a week previous on a charge of violation of the espionage act, upon the complaint of his wife and daughters, who then refused to testify against him in the federal court, giving as a reason that they believed the man insane.

Stutz, who is 53 years of age, was struck on the head a few years ago while at work in the local paper mills and has not been quite right since. He is the father of 12 children, all living, two of the boys being in the United States army. Mr. Stutz was born in Kentucky of German parentage.

Same Bolt Kills Two

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 26. — (I. N. S.)—The same bolt of lightning killed Mrs. Oscar Crockett and Walter Day, near here, although they were half a mile apart. They were relatives. They were seated in their homes when the lightning ran along an electric wire and killed both at the same instant.

NATIVE FLOWERS BEST FOR HIGHWAY SAYS MR. BACHER

Floral Society Official Points Out That Scheme Would Enhance Educational Value of Road.

PLAN DECLARED PRACTICAL

Cooperation of City Park Department and University of Oregon Is Asked.

By J. G. Bacher
Vice President of Portland Floral Society

Sometime ago an article from the pen of a Portland woman interested in flowers and the beautifying of the Columbia highway appeared in the columns of The Oregon Journal. As this article pointed to some very desirable suggestions for future improvements of the great scenic highway, we wish to draw the attention of interested citizens and those in charge of the highway, to a more practical way of adding floral beauty, than our traveler suggested from Switzerland.

All travelers and tourists seeking the beauty spots of the old world, and especially the wonderful scenery of the Alps are as much attracted by the flower effects as anything they see there. Owing to the very favorable climate for plant life more flowers are to be seen there than our highway offers to the sight of travelers here, but much of this slight disadvantage may be overcome by judicious planting.

Opportunities Are Varied

However, instead of calling on our Swiss friends, as the writer suggested, to supply us with foreign flowers, it appears to us more logical to make use of our native resources, which are very varied as our botanists may prove. It will have the great advantage of acquainting our population and visitors from other states with the trees, flowers and shrubs, native of Oregon. It will lend to our highway an educational feature of immense value; for how few among our population do realise what a great variety of plants are to be found in our state.

As the highway runs through such varied altitudes, shady and sunny locations, wet and dry spots, the opportunities are at hand to plant each type of plants in their most adapted locations.

The great feature of it would be that the whole is so easily accessible to the traveling public and can be made so interesting that more knowledge of nature can be acquired on a trip over this highway and our visitors would recognize at once the wealth of plant life to be found in our state.

Beats Book Farming

Schools and colleges could easily acquaint our future generations with our native plant resources if a trip over the highway would prove a natural source of educational information. The educational value of our highway is yet barely realized, so long as we only take notice of scenic features, but when all the native plants, trees and shrubs may be found labeled and grown in collections for information's sake, then it will be like going to a nature college when making a pleasure trip along the Columbia. That beats book learning and instills a greater respect for those things that are worth the while, and which belong to the community and state. We are bound to all benefit from it.

We believe these suggestions practical and within the possibilities of our city park department in cooperation with the University of Oregon without requiring any great outlay or extra expenses.

Will Add to Efficiency

Plans ought to be worked out for a gradual establishment of a complete native flora along the highway for instructive purpose first and ornamental feature second. While the war puts off any undertaking of this sort until peace again is the blessing of our land it is worth the while anyway to prepare plan for future work. Talent is surely available here for such an undertaking without calling on the Swiss expert, H. Correvon of Geneva as suggested by our enthusiastic visitor.

If the feature as suggested is added to our highway then it will truly be 100 per cent efficient to the citizens who have paid for its construction and all those uncountable numbers of people who will visit it in the future.

Many Klamath Folk Bought Loan Bonds

Klamath Falls, Oct. 26.—Final figures on the fourth Liberty loan for Klamath county were $639,550, against the quota of $485,200, or subscriptions of approximately 132 per cent. Thirty-six hundred and eleven citizens participated, 740 more than pledged for the third loan, an increase in number of about 25 per cent.

Mrs. Agnew Dies

Oregon City, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Georgia Agnew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Mason of Portland, died Thursday at her home in Portland from Spanish influenza. She was a former resident of Oregon City, where the family resided up to about six years ago. Mrs. Agnew was married about three years ago and was 25 years of age. Besides the parents, she is survived by her husband. The deceased was a niece of Mrs. A. B. Buckles of this city.

Christmas Cheer to the Boys

THE very limited size of packages permitted to be sent abroad—makes the sending of Money—the practical Christmas remembrance to your boys in the Service.

The Northwestern National Bank is prepared to handle these remittances—no matter where the boys are—swiftly, safely and surely. Ask for full details at our Foreign Exchange Department.

The Northwestern National Bank
Northwestern Bank Building

Sample Ballot for General Municipal Election to Be Held November 5, 1918

STUB TO BE TORN OF BY THE CHAIRMAN	STUB TO BE TORN OFF BY THE FIRST CLERK

General Municipal Election, City of Portland, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1918.

INSTRUCTIONS: **PRECINCT NO. 2**

To vote for any person mark a cross (X) in a square to the right of the name.
VOTE FIRST CHOICE FOR AUDITOR AND ONE COMMISSIONER FOR UNEXPIRED TERM.
VOTE FIRST CHOICE FOR AUDITOR AND TWO (2) COMMISSIONERS FOR FULL TERM.
VOTE SECOND CHOICE FOR TWO (2) COMMISSIONERS FOR FULL TERM.
VOTE YOUR FIRST CHOICES IN THE FIRST COLUMN.
VOTE YOUR SECOND CHOICES IN THE SECOND COLUMN.
DO NOT VOTE MORE THAN ONE CHOICE FOR ANY ONE CANDIDATE.
All distinguishing marks make the ballot void.
If you wrongly mark, tear or deface the ballot, return it and obtain another from the election officers.
OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED: AUDITOR AND ONE COMMISSIONER FOR UNEXPIRED TERM AND AUDITOR AND TWO (2) COMMISSIONERS FOR FULL TERM.
If any voter shall vote more than one choice for any one candidate the vote highest in grade shall be counted and other rejected.

AUDITOR, for Unexpired Term—One to Be Elected.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES	First Choice
12—GEO. R. FUNK—"For reelection. Efficiency, economy, courtesy; office door open to all."	

COMMISSIONER, for Unexpired Term—One to Be Elected

NAMES OF CANDIDATES	First Choice
13—T. L. PERKINS—"A clean government and a Greater Portland"	
14—A. G. RUSHLIGHT	

AUDITOR, for Full Term—One to Be Elected

NAMES OF CANDIDATES	First Choice
15—GEO. R. FUNK—"For reelection. Efficiency, economy, courtesy; office door open to all."	

COMMISSIONERS, for Full Term—Two to Be Elected

NAMES OF CANDIDATES	First Choice	Second Choice
16—S. C. PIER—"Twenty-seven years' residence and taxpayer. Business experience. Efficient administration. Strict economy."		
17—OSCAR W. HORNE—"Labor should be represented in our city government."		
18—DAN KELLAHER—"Payrolls, population and prosperity, the triple alliance for Oregon."		
19—C. A. BIGELOW—"Reelect. Stands for honest, efficient, economical public service."		
20—ARTHUR B. BAINES—"I will do my full duty to all."		

MARK CROSS (X) BETWEEN THE NUMBER AND ANSWER VOTED FOR

Ordinance Submitted to the Voters by the Council

AN ORDINANCE extending the contract now existing between the City and the Oregon Humane Society for a period of five years, providing for the operation of the city pound by said Society, and authorizing the payment by the City of 30% of certain fees to said Society.

Shall said Ordinance pass?

500 YES.
501 NO.

Charter Amendment Submitted to the Voters by the Council

CHARTER AMENDMENT eliminating from the cost of local improvements the charge of 5 per cent for engineering, superintendence or advertising, providing that such cost shall be borne by the City and paid for out of the general fund.

Shall the Charter be so amended?

502 YES.
503 NO.

Charter Amendment Submitted to the Voters by the Council

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the City of Portland by adding a new section to be designated as Section 132a, reorganizing the Bureau of Fire into two substantially equal platoons, providing for not more than fourteen hours' night service nor more than ten hours' day service, subjecting members of said bureau to call at all hours in case of great or unusual danger of conflagration.

Shall the Charter be so amended?

504 YES.
505 NO.

Charter Amendment Submitted to the Voters by the Council

AMENDMENT to the Charter authorizing the Dock Commission to issue not exceeding five million dollars of bonds for the purpose of providing additional facilities for vessels of the United States Shipping Board and other vessels, including drydocking, wharfing, warehousing, cold storage and such other harbor and dock facilities and equipment, service and accommodation as the needs of maritime commerce may from time to time require, and granting certain powers to the Commission of Public Docks relative thereto.

Shall the Charter be so amended?

506 YES.
507 NO.

Charter Amendment Submitted to the Voters by the Council

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the City of Portland, authorizing a tax levy, on or before November 30, 1918, not exceeding one-half of one mill, to provide funds for the erection by the City of Portland, upon property now owned or to be acquired, of a building or buildings to be used by the Federal Government as a reconstruction and rehabilitation hospital for war injured.

Shall the Charter be so amended?

508 YES.
509 NO.

Charter Amendment Submitted to the Voters by the Council

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the City of Portland authorizing a deduction to be made from the salaries of members of the Bureau of Police, and a tax levy not exceeding one-tenth of one mill for the creation of a relief and pension fund for disabled, infirm and retired members of the Bureau of Police and dependent children and resident widows until remarriage, of deceased members of said bureau.

Shall the Charter be so amended?

510 YES.
511 NO.

Published by authority of Section 131 of the City Charter.

GEO. R. FUNK,
Auditor of the City of Portland.