TOWNLEY'S PROJECTS TO BEGIN AT ONCE

Ambitious Schemes Scheduled in North Dakota.

STATE BANK NOW ASSURED

Commonwealth Also Will Handle Grain, Manufacture Flour and Finance Farm Credits.

FARGO, N. D., June 29.—The industrial programme of the Non-partisan league approved through Thursday's referendum on seven laws, North Dakota will enter immediately into the business of handling grain and manufacturing flour; it will put into operation a state bank and finance farm credits to the extent of $10,000,000.

With the laws approved the necessary administrative machinery for operation of the industrial system will be completely established at once.

Two million dollars of state bonds are now on the market for the purpose of creating capital for the Bank of North Dakota, which was approved at the election. Additional bonds for the financing of terminal elevators and farm credits will be placed on the market soon.

An analysis of the vote of Thursday's election shows that the league carried 38 counties, while the opposition carried 18. At the last gubernatorial election only seven counties were carried against league candidates. The league gained about 2000 votes over the total polled last November, while the opposition gained approximately 16,000. The most important shift was in the Red River valley, where six counties showed a net loss in league majorities of approximately 3300.

With less than 100 rural precincts still to report, the majority for the seven league industrial laws and related measures is a little over 7000. Last November the league's majority was 18,000. A much heavier vote was polled Thursday than last November.

ALL PORTUGAL DISTURBED

Republic in Throes of Incipient Social Revolution.

LISBON.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Portugal, especially Lisbon, is in the throes of an incipient "social revolution." Since the first of May, when the working classes made a strong and peaceful demonstration of their force by an immense procession through the streets and in front of the ministries, various threatening events have occurred.

Unsatisfied with the eight-hour day granted by the government, workers "downed tools" and two big fires have destroyed two of the finest old edifices in Lisbon. The first fire occurred in the postal money order department, which is attached to the Bourse, the government offices and the customhouse, part of the magnificent arcaded buildings of the principal square of Lisbon, on the northern bank of the Tagus river.

The strike of the waterworks company's employes coincided with the fire, which broke out in three places simultaneously. The water supply was cut off, so that the firemen were helpless, and when the ytried to pump water from the Tagus their hose was cut.

Many arrests were made of persons suspected of being the authors of this act of sabotage. The incendiaries have not yet been discovered, and the government is continuing its investigations and making many arrests. The damage is enormous; a great number of money orders were burned.

On the following day the prisoners of the ancient and historical Limoeiro prison revolted. They smashed furniture and doors with parts of their iron bedsteads and after setting the prison afire rushed out shouting "vivas" for the social revolution. The old building, which had been a royal palace, built in the 13th century, was soon in flames and part of it was burned. Some of its 730 inmates escaped, but troops were immediately detailed to cordon the neighboring streets and hundreds were caught and removed to the Monsanto fort and other prisons.

There have been various other small fires in public buildings—one at the naval arsenal—and certain persons have been arrested with firing material in their possession. This has made the government very alert. Bolshevik propaganda has been widely spread in the working classes and some of the arrested men turned out to be Russian bolsheviki.

The minister of labor has resigned owing to divergences of opinion with his colleagues as to the measures which have been taken to quell the agitation among the workers.

The strikes have paralyzed business. No electric cars have been running since May 1 and all the municipal workmen are on strike, so that street cleaning, burying the dead, and all other municipal work is being done by soldiers and volunteers. It is said that a general strike is being planned, but public opinion is so incensed at the fires that a reaction appears to be setting in, and several societies and associations have made public protests against such extremist acts.

ITALIANS WOULD RETURN

Former Doughboys Visit Homes Then Ask Transportation to America.

ROME.—Discharged members of the American expeditionary force of Italian extraction have been besieging Consul Francis Keene's office here recently requesting passage back to the United States on the grounds of being United States citizens and of having served in the United States army. Employes of the office attending to the lot of these discharged soldiers immediately demand to see their discharge papers. After examining it they indicate to the men that they have waived the responsibility of the government in providing transportation when they received their discharges, for there is one clause on the back of the paper which clearly explains that procedure.

"Oh," reply the men, "but my commanding officer did not explain that to me when I asked for a discharge."

"That will do, old-timer," retort the consul-general's assistants. "Your commanding officer certainly told you that and now we can do nothing about it."

The men in every case secured their discharges to visit their parents or other relatives here for an indefinite period and thereby waive right to return transportation.

WAR GARDEN MEDAL GIVEN

Mrs. Francis King of Michigan Awarded National Honor.

ALMA, Mich.—In recognition of work in encouraging food production during the war, the National War Garden commission has awarded a medal to Mrs. Francis King of this city, the president of the Women's National Farm and Garden association. The presentation was made by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the commission. A similar medal has been presented to the heads of the governments of the United States, England, France, Belgium and Italy, and to the world leaders in food control.

The medal was designed with the object of representing the country's military service and the support given to it by those who worked in their war gardens. On the obverse is the figure of a young woman working over garden plants. In low relief are soldiers marching. The decorative motive for the reverse is a basket hamper filled with the varied product of a war garden. Under the basket appear the words: "The seeds of victory insure the fruits of peace," a hoe and a rifle crossed and the dates 1914-1919.

WORK FOUND FOR BLIND

Employment in Shipyards and Rigging Lofts Offered.

SAN FRANCISCO.That both the blind as well as the maimed of the great war are fully capable of doing certain necessary work in shipyards, rigging lofts and hangars is the opinion of F. J. Luebbert, head of a tent manufacturing concern, who made the discovery while endeavoring to find sufficient help in order to fill his war contracts with the United States government.

Short of help for preparing foot stops and guy ropes for his tents, which consists in knotting and splicing, it occurred to Mr. Luebbert that if the blind were capable of becoming adept at basket weaving, the same principles would apply to making complicated knots and splices. His offer of work to the students of several institutions for the blind was accepted and the result proved a complete success.

For the foot rope, or loop that holds to the tent peg, the Matthew Walker knot is used, among the most complicated known to mariners. By patient work, and with the aid of heavy rope over which Mr. Luebbert could guide the hands of his pupils the workers were able, at the end of the week, to make the knot as well as their teacher.

"Not only could they do as well as myself, but they could do it a whole lot faster. I paid them three-fourths of a cent each for every foot stop delivered and they averaged between $4 and $5 a day. Out of several millions of these foot stops delivered there was not a single rejection. I also taught them how guy ropes were spliced and whipped and they became equally expert in this.

"Under the circumstances, I am convinced that these people could be exportly used by the United States shipping board in making the rigging for the new merchant marine fleet which we are constructing. There is much work in rigging lofts that they can do as expertly as a second worker.

"With the tremendous growth in aviation, which I believe is bound to come, they also could be employed in the hangars where wire cable has to be wrapped by rope."

LIBERIA LOOKS TO U. S.

President-Elect Asks Government to Administer Finances.

LONDON.—Proposal that the United States alone should undertake the whole responsibility of the finances of Liberia is made by C. D. B. King, secretary of state and president-elect of Liberia, who is visiting here.

Mr. King said the negotiations for a loan of $5,000,000 from the United States government to Liberia had not been completed. At present there was an international receivership to which Great Britain, France and the United States were parties. "As this loan is to be used in paying off the existing international obligations," said Mr. King, "it will necessarily follow that the United States government will undertake the whole responsibility to administer our finances. Negotiations on these points are now proceeding between the American, British and French governments and there may be a withdrawal of Great Britain and France from the international receivership in its present form, as the receivership has not worked altogether satisfactorily.

"It would simply mean that instead of our having financial representatives of three powers assisting us in applying our finances to the needs of the country we would have one set of officers and those nominated by the United States government."

Mr. King expressed pleasure over the fact that the British and French colonies in West Africa proposed to bar out the use of alcohol as a beverage. "We in Liberia are in cordial agreement with this policy," he said, "and the adjoining countries may depend upon it that if they decide to apply prohibition Liberia will work with them loyally and thoroughly."

Concerning the conditions of the people of the negro race in America, Mr. King said: "If there are in the United States tsill any people of negro descent who are dissatisfied with their position there, Liberia stands open to them as a home and as an opportunity for the development of their national desires."

MEXICAN BUSINESS SOUGHT

Trade Competition Among Nations Promises to Be Keen.

LONDON.—"The London docks were literally running with port," says a reporter of a London paper. "Thousands upon thousands of hogsheads lay all around. They blocked the roads and filled the sheds. There is more port in London today than there is beer in the whole of England. Some of the casks were wrapped and leaking. The quayside and streets around the sheds ran red with port. Birds, dogs and cats were having the time of their lives." The reporter saw at least a dozen drunk, lying on their sides or their backs beside rivulets of wine.

Skippers with ships in the outer docks loaded with wine complained that the quays were so crowded with port that they had no place to unload their cargoes. And other wine ships from Spain and Portugal were on the way.

PUBLISHER FOUND GUILTY

Butte Journalist to Be Penalized for Sedition.

HELENA, Mont., June 28.—The jury in the case of R. B. Smith, general manager of the Butte Bulletin, a daily newspaper at Butte, late Saturday afternoon found him guilty of sedition and left the penalty to the court.

Judge R. Lee Word set next Tuesday morning for pronouncing sentence.

Smith, with W. F. Dunn and Leo Daly, all connected with the Bulletin, was charged with circulation in this county of a copy of the paper attacking the state council of defense and fined, in August, 1917. Dunn was tried some months ago, convicted and fined $5000. His appeal is pending in the supreme court.

The defense was that Dunn, not

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., Main 353, A 3353. Block wood, short slabwood; Rock Springs and Utah coal; sawdust.—Adv.

Drink Nuraya Ceylon-India-Java tea. Closset & Devers, Portland.—Adv.

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FAILURE TO REMOVE DRY BARRIER STIRS

Storm of Comment Follows Wilson's Announcement.

MORE DRASTIC LAW URGED

Main Fight in Congress Expected to Center Upon Definition of Intoxicating Liquor.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—President Wilson's announcement last night that he would not lift the ban on wartime prohibition until the army was demobilized provoked a storm of varying comment in congressional circles. There were no indications tonight of any concerted move to obtain immediate consideration by the house of enforcement legislation.

The general view was there was law enough for the present and that the house would adhere to the plan outlined by leaders to let the whole prohibition question go over until after the holiday recess, which may begin tomorrow night or Tuesday. Members opposed to the drastic provisions of the measure reported out by the judiciary committee gave notice today they would endeavor to have these stricken out on the floor.

More Drastic Law Urged.

From the other side came intimations that in some respects the bill was not strict enough, and it was said an amendment would be offered to eliminate the section which would permit a citizen to store liquor in his home, and the other clause which would make its "use" lawful.

The president made it clear in his statement that with the failure of congress to act on his suggestion for repeal of the war-time law so far as it relates to wines and beer, the effect of his proclamation to be issued upon completion of demobilization would be to permit the sale of whisky until the country becomes "dry" by constitutional amendment January 16, 1920.

Emergency Measure Looms.

This means, according to Representative Randall, prohibitionist, California, that the country will be thrown into "a whisky drinking orgy" which, he says, the president surely does not desire. In order, therefore, to bridge the gap between the date of the proclamation and the effective date of constitutional prohibition, Mr. Randall announced tonight that he would introduce tomorrow an emergency peace measure to prohibit removal from bond, or transportation in interstate commerce, of any distilled spirits for beverage purposes.

Mr. Randall estimated that at the earliest the army would not be demobilized before October 1, at which time there would be no beer in stock and that breweries would not open for a three-months' run.

Fight Looms in Congress.

Some of the outspoken opponents of prohibition, as soon as the house takes up the bill will endeavor to have it separated and immediate consideration given the part dealing with enforcement of the wartime act.

The main fight will be on the definition of intoxicating liquors, with a view to the elimination of the words "more than one-half of one per cent alcohol."

U. S. DEMOBILIZATION PUZZLE

Attorney-General, Not War Department, to Advise Wilson.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The attorney-general and not the war department will have to advise President Wilson when demobilization of the emergency forces has been completed, military experts said today, when their opinions were sought as to the approximate date of rescinding of wartime prohibition.

The present composition of the military establishment is so complicated, it was said, that a decision by the highest legal authority would be necessary.

The army is estimated today to number more than one million men.

The period required for demobilization depends, it was said today, within definite limits upon the size of the American force left with the army of occupation. The 450,000 men now comprising the A. E. F. in France and Germany could be returned by August 10.

The Siberian expedition does not affect demobilization plans since the intention is to replace this force entirely with voluntary recruits.

PRUNES BRING HIGH PRICE

Vancouver Business Men Organize to Advertise Product.

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—The Oregon Packing company in this city, which recently enlarged its local plant, has started operations and is paying 10 cents a pound for Royal Anne cherries. This is the highest price that the local growers have ever received for their product. The company will employ 500 people when operating at full capacity and will continue until long after Christmas.

The price of prunes this year in Clarke county is said to have reached 20 cents, though many of the growers sold around 14 cents a pound.

So important has the prune-growing industry in Clarke county become that an association composed of the leading business and professional men of the city and county has been organized and will be known as the Prunarians. The object of this organization will be to make known to the world the luscious Clarke county prune.

CLAY PLANT WORK RUSHED

RAPID PROGRESS IS MADE ON ROAD TO SITE.

New Industry, Encouraged by Vancouver Citizens, Expected to Have Large Payroll.

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—Rapid progress is being made in building a road to the site of the Dailey Clay Products company, just east of Vancouver barracks cutup plant, and piling has already been driven to retain the fill to be made as soon as a dredge can be obtained. Many men, living east of the garrison, have given their time to assist in building this road and the business men of Vancouver have subscribed $11,000 to be turned over to the company to pay for moving its equipment from Molalla, Or., to this city. This money will not be given to the company, however, until it has expended in actual building, $25,000.

The first unit of the plant will be built now and in this brick for the additional kilns will be made and built as needed. It is said that more than 2000 people will ultimately be employed by this new industry.

A large quantity of high grade clay will be shipped to the east where it will be made into pottery. This clay is of a superior grade to that now shipped to Ohio from England.

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TEUTONS INVADE SERBIA

PEACEFUL INFILTRATION OF ENEMY NATION UNDER WAY.

Belgrade Still Bitter Against Austrians, But Bulgarians Are People Venomously Hated.

BELGRADE, May 10.—(By mail.)—The German and Austrial peaceful infiltration of Serbia has begun. The hotels of this city harbor guests whose identity is revealed by their heavy Teutonic cast of features. They talk in German and laugh loudly over their beer. Indeed if one does not speak German in Belgrade one sometimes finds himself misunderstood. The waiters do not know English or French in the majority of cases.

"My friends in Basle told me I would be mobbed in Belgrade if I spoke German there," declared a self-styled Swiss salesman. "However, I found that when I spoke Italian I was treated with disrespect, that when I spoke French I was ignored and that when I spoke English I was smilingly but politely told, in German, that I could be best served by speaking the tongue I know best."

Serbia from one end of the country to the other has been flooded with cheap Austrian and German goods. How they got in one cannot learn but every shop window in the villages from Uskub to Semendria contains cheap mirrors, toilet articles, knives and gimracks of every description "Made in Austria." Many of the articles are backed with colored pictures under celluloid of the former Austrian and German emperors in all their regalia. There seems to be little prejudice against German and Austrian goods among the peasants and village dwellers of Serbia.

The Serbian hates the Bulgarian as venomously a sever but he does not sing a morning hymn of hate against Germany or Austria. The country is flooded with pictures of atrocities committed by Bulgarians upon Serbians. The former Emperor Charles' picture still adorns the local police headquarters.

In Belgrade there is bitterness against the Austrians, especially among the better class of people whose homes were systematically respoiled by Austrian officers who shipped 60 trains of household goods from Belgrade across the Danube into Austria. Each train was composed of approximately 30 cars. Three hundred pianos were included in the loot. Belgrade and northern Serbia are flooded with the depreciated Austrian currency, in fact there apparently is more Austrian money in circulation than Serbian.

The American Red Cross employs a number of German prisoners in transporting its supplies. They are better clothed than many Serb soldiers and go about the streets laughing and joking and in general quite at home.

The American Red Cross has for its warehouse the Palace hotel which just finished before the war, was intended to be the best hotel in Belgrade. When the Austrians entered the town, however ,they deliberately smashed the plateglass mirrors, marble wainscoting adn stabled their horses in the drawing room and dining saloon. The woodwork was torn out for firewood and the mahogany furniture wantonly hacked with axes.

Major G. H. Edwards of Orlando, Fla., who has been in charge of the American Red Cross work in northern Serbia distributed help to local orphanages and hospitals, started workrooms for needy women, gave out supplies to hospitals and has equipped medical staffs which travel through northern Serbia.

Clever Swindlers Reap Harvest.

BERLIN.—Two clever swindlers took advantage of the procedure prevalent nowadays by making a coup which resulted in netting them 500,000 marks through advertisements. They interested wealthy men in platinum which they produced in some underhand way and offered to sell it for cash, which was to be delivered at a point not far from Berlin in a lonely road. The purchasers appeared in autos, delivered the currency and received the platinum, but on returning to the city they were challenged by alleged soldiers. The car was searched as if for weapons and the platinum taken by accomplices of the swindlers.

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RECRUITING NEAR CLOSE

ONLY WEEK REMAINS TO ENLIST FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE.

Major-General Martin Reminds Men They Must Act Quickly or Miss Big Opportunity.

Formal acceptance of the peace terms by the Germans, and the signing of the pact on Saturday means an end to recruiting in this country for service in Europe with the American army of occupation. Recruits for the American expeditionary forces in Germany and France will not be accepted after midnight of next Saturday. Orders of this purport came yesterday to the Portland recruiting office, Third and Oak streets.

Local recruiting officials expressed the belief there will be quite a rush of applicants who have been wanting to get overseas and who now must make up their minds without further delay. Major-General C. H. Martin, in charge of the Portland army recruiting forces, issued this appeal:

"Young men of Oregon and Washington—Celebrate the greatest Fourth of July in the history of the world by enlisting in the United States army for service in France and Germany It is the last opportunity you will have to do so. It should not be passed up. Every member of the American legion should act as a recruiter, and should urge young men who have not had the opportunity to get to these countries, to enlist."

Two more recruiting parties left Portland yesterday for eastern Oregon. Each is under the command of a commissioned officer, and enlistment rallies will be held in the principal eastern Oregon towns.

One party is under the command of Captain Walter B. Swackhammer, and consists of Sergeants Bill McKennie, George Chick and Private Henry Kretchman.

It will visit Pendleton first, and remain there until July 1. From there it goes to Athena, July 1-2; Westen, July 3-4; Milton, July 5-8; La Grande, July 9-12; Elgin, July 13-15; Wallowa, July 16-17; Enterprise, July 18-20; Joseph, July 21-22; Union, July 24-26; Haines, July 27-28; Baker, July 29-August 1; Huntington, August 2-3.

The other party, under Captain Harkens, will visit the central Oregon country. It is composed of Sergeants Allan Yarbrough, Louis Mann and Clarence Hawes. Its itinerary is as follows:

Hood River, June 23-July 1; The Dalles, July 2-8; Madras, July 7-9; Redmond, July 10-12; Bend, July 13-18; Condon, July 19-22; Heppner, July 23-26.

COLUMBIA RIVER FALLING

Concrete Ship Built at Vancouver Still Stuck on Ways.

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—The Columbia river high water for this year has passed, apparently. The river is falling at the rate of .4 of a foot daily and is now down to less than 12 feet, and the lower docks are no longer under water. The farmers on the low land along the Columbia river are moving back their stock.

The W-5, the last of the five concrete ships built here, and which stuck on the ways on account of the high water, is yet on the ways. It was hoped that the water would get high enough to float the ship, but instead it began receding. Preparations are being made to push the vessel into the river and take it to the government dock for completion.

Kelso Mill Lease Extended.

KELSO, Wash., June 29.—(Special.)—The Thompson-Ford Lumber company, which has been operating the McLane sawmill on the west side for the past four months, has been granted an extension of six months and will continue operating the mill to capacity, as many orders are in prospect. Recently the mill has been cutting on a big order of ties. The mill has a capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber daily. The lumber is hauled by a tractor from the mill across the bridge to the loading dock. All lumber is shipped as rapidly as it is cut, none being stored in the yard.

Teachers Sign for Another Year.

HALSEY, Or., June 29.—(Special.)—Miss Esther M. Frisbee, principal of the Halsey public school the past year, has been tendered the place for next year and has accepted. Miss Frisbee is an eastern young woman, a graduate of Northwestern university at Evanston, Ill. Miss Audrey Showalter of McMinnville, who was assistant principal the past year, has also contracted to return here for another year.

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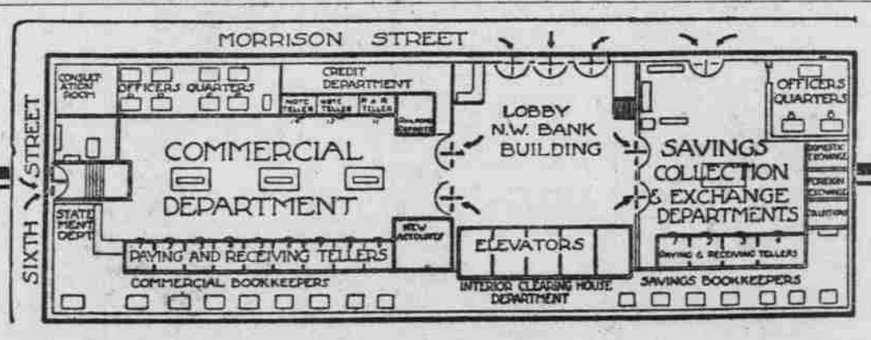

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