

JAPANESE VESSEL BURNS OFF COAST

Tokuyo Maru Deserted; Many Rescues Made.

ONE LIFEBOAT IS SUNK

Four Loads of Survivors Reported Picked Up by Transport Buford.

LIFE LOSS IS NOT KNOWN

Cutter Snohomish, Tanker Herrin and Other Craft Rush to Assistance.

NOTHEAD, Wash., May 2.—The transport Buford reports that the Tokuyo Maru is enveloped in flames and exploding fore and aft. The Buford rescued 65 persons. One is dead and eight are missing. Twenty-two men, one woman and four children are in the ship's hospital at Buford as a result of exposure. The vessel will be a total loss.

The Japanese steamer Tokuyo Maru, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line, burned at sea late yesterday, explosions fore and aft several hours later completing the destruction of the vessel.

The crew and passengers abandoned the steamer 60 miles southwest of the mouth of the Columbia river, according to S. O. S. calls and other wireless messages giving only meager and somewhat conflicting details to navy radio stations at North Head and Marshfield.

Whether or not there was any loss of life could not be learned, although one of the lifeboats was reported to have sunk and the survivors in four others to have been picked up by the army transport Buford which rushed to the scene.

Fire Starts in Bunkers.

The flames, which were supposed to have originated in the coal bunkers at about 4:30 in the afternoon, spread so rapidly that the efforts of the crew to check them were of no avail and they, as well as the passengers, were forced to take to the lifeboats at once. The fire was said to have spread so rapidly that several of those on board the steamer were forced to leap into the sea.

The occupants of the boat which sank were cast into the sea, some with life preservers and the others left to rely on swimming. Radio messages did not cover their rescue.

Craft Leaves Columbia River.

The Tokuyo Maru departed from here yesterday and crossed out of the Columbia early today for the Orient. The cause of the fire was not determined.

Within half an hour after the S. O. S. had been sent out, the Buford reached the steamer and the work of rescue was started. The Tokuyo Maru's wireless was disabled after the first call for aid. The Buford stood by the Tokuyo Maru until after the explosions had wrecked the burning craft and then departed for Seattle with the survivors, leaving the Santa Alicia standing by the vessel, which was believed to be about to sink.

Five Japanese babies with their mothers and a few Japanese women, besides a considerable number of Japanese officers and men of the steamer's crew of between 40 and 50 were rescued from the small boats and were among the survivors being taken to Seattle.

The Buford left the Japanese steamer at about 9:30 o'clock.

Scene Off Nehalem River.

The point where the steamer had burned was given approximately as off the Nehalem river, but a correspondent at Manhattan Beach, directly at the mouth of the Nehalem reported over the telephone that no sign of the burning ship could be seen from there. Similar reports were given from the mouth of Tillamook Bay and Netarts, somewhat further south.

The Tokuyo Maru's correct position was given as longitude 124:31 west and latitude 45:10 off Cape Mearns.

The tank steamer William F. Herrin and the coastguard cutter Snohomish went to assist the disabled craft; also the fire then was burning fiercely.

EXPLOSION DAMAGES BUILDINGS AT MOSIER

MACHINERY IS JAMMED AND WINDOWS BROKEN.

Family Living in Tent Nearby Has Miraculous Escape; Blast Laid to Incendiary.

MOSIER, Or., May 2.—(Special.)—Buildings in Mosier were damaged, windows of many homes broken, pictures jarred from the walls, machinery knocked out of plumb and door jams torn off as the result of an explosion of the entire powder supply of the A. D. Kera company, Saturday, incendiary was suspected.

The blast, which went off at 10 in the morning, severely shook Mosier and was felt for many miles away. A family living in a tent near the scene of the explosion escaped injury miraculously. One tent pole was shattered. A rock penetrated the tent and lighted on the stove.

All buildings in the vicinity of the powder supply were damaged, that owned by C. A. Hage suffering most. His elder factory was badly damaged. Part of the machinery was jarred out of plumb, and a large rock went through the roof. The foundation of the building was moved six inches.

The concussion shattered windows in the store buildings of Nichol & Co. and the Strauss company, in the Mosier hotel, Christian church, Carroll's garage, the new school house and scores of residences.

Persons residing not far from the powder house said they had seen some gun running from the place shortly before the blast went off.

ACT HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Cases of 16 Others Also Are Thrown Out.

JUSTICES DIFFER LITTLE

McReynolds Declares Lower Court Overruled Duly Interposed Demurrer.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The supreme court, setting aside the conviction of Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan and 16 others for violation of the federal corrupt practices act, held today that the act was unconstitutional.

The court was unanimous in reversing the conviction, but divided, five to four, as to the validity of the law. Chief Justice White and Associate Justices Pinney, Clark and Brandeis dissented from the court's findings that congress was without power to regulate state primaries, but concurred in the reversal which, they thought, should have been based on the error of the trial judge's instructions to the jury.

Justice McKenna, while concurring in the majority opinion "as applied to the statute under consideration," reversed the question of the power of congress under the 17th amendment—which provides for direct election of senators—to supervise primaries.

Opinion was divided in the senate as to the effect of the decision on future activities of the elections committee with regard to the Michigan election in 1918 in which Henry Ford, as the democratic candidate, opposed Mr. Newberry.

Senator Dillingham, chairman of the committee, said that since the corrupt practices law had been held unconstitutional it appeared that the committee would have no further jurisdiction.

On the other hand, Senator Spencer, chairman of the sub-committee, which has been considering the Ford-Newberry case, announced that the inquiry would be continued to determine, he said, who was elected, and as well Mr. Ford's charge of fraud.

Senator Newberry has taken no part in senate affairs and has not been in his seat since he was sentenced to serve two years in federal prison and pay a \$10,000 fine.

The court's decision was that the act was unconstitutional. (Concluded on Page 2, Column 1.)

SOVIET TO COIN SILVER

Bolesheviki Reverse Position on Abolition of Money.

RIGA, May 2.—Coinage of silver has been authorized by the Russian soviet government. It is said in Moscow newspapers, the bolshevik government having reversed its position after having held out for a complete abolition of money.

This was due, it is said, to the desire of the government to satisfy the peasants who were distrustful of paper notes.

CHURCH ENACTS BLUE LAW

Members Liable to Expulsion for "Breaking of Sabbath."

DULUTH, Minn., May 2.—Four hundred members of the Swedish Tabernacle church of Duluth will be liable to expulsion from that church if on Sunday they fish, hunt, pick berries, hold card parties, take pleasure trips, say anything against their pastor or in other way cause a "sacriligious breaking" of the Sabbath.

This is in accordance with the second of a series of resolutions adopted at open business meetings.

600 EVICTION SUITS FILED

Tenants Refuse to Pay Increases in Rent Rates.

CHICAGO, May 2.—More than 600 eviction suits were filed today by landlords as a result of Chicago's "rent rebellion."

In all of the controversies rents had been raised and the tenants had tendered their landlords their former rent.

FORD MUST PAY \$600,000

Supreme Court Refuses to Review Hotel Woodward Case.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A verdict of \$600,000 rendered against the Ford Motor company in New York and in favor of the Hotel Woodward company will stand.

Fire Leaves Many Homeless.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, May 2.—Five hundred families were rendered homeless by a fire which yesterday destroyed buildings covering an area of two blocks in Puerta de Tierra.

NEWBERRY VICTOR IN SUPREME COURT

Corrupt Election Conviction Is Set Aside.

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MAYOR BARS LEPER FROM CARE OF CITY

GREEK ON TRAIN ORDERED BACK TO MARSHFIELD.

Allen Escapes From Secluded Shack; Physician Aboard Car Sends Warning to Portland.

Andros Metro, Greek leper, aged 43, rode from Marshfield to Portland yesterday in a day coach on the Southern Pacific in the midst of a car filled with persons who had no suspicion of his affliction. He was separated from other passengers only when the car reached Portland last night and he was detained until the car was emptied. Then he was put back in the car, which became his prison until arrangements were made to route it back to Marshfield early today with Metro riding in state as the sole occupant.

After a year's effort city officials had just gotten rid of Louis Poy, Chinese leper, and Mayor Baker would not tolerate the new arrival's presence.

The leper was kept secluded in a shack on the outskirts of Marshfield by health officers pending his removal by federal authorities, since he is an alien and it was expected he would be deported in due time. Yesterday he slipped away from the shack and took the train for Portland.

It was only after Eugene was passed that Metro was discovered. Dr. Russell Keizer of Marshfield, who had diagnosed his ailment as leprosy, was on board the train and hastened to tell the conductor of his strange passenger.

"He paid his fare and he is behaving himself. I guess he's all right. I have to let him ride," the conductor is reported to have said.

The news was telegraphed to Portland and Mayor Baker decided no lepers would be welcomed to the city, as Louis Poy, Chinese leper, had been enjoying an enforced hospitality here for a year and it was only yesterday that word was received that the government had decided finally to relieve the city of its "guest."

State Health Officer Strickler, advised by City Health Officer Parrish, urged that Portland care for the afflicted man until his disposition by the government could be arranged, but it was argued the city had no place to lodge him without endangering the public health.

The two physicians met the train and Metro, in chair car No. 1090, which brought him to the city, was shunted upon a siding in the railroad yards, where two policemen were put on guard to prevent the unfortunate Greek from escaping. Meals were carried to him and he was made as comfortable as possible. It was expected to send him, car and all, back to Marshfield, leaving Portland at 1 o'clock this morning.

Upon his arrival there, Metro again will be placed in the keeping of Coos county officials and he must stay there until ordered deported; at least it is the determination of Portland officials he will not be allowed to return here. The car will be fumigated upon arrival at Marshfield.

Metro is declared to have been a pitiable object. He seemed to realize his condition and that he was shunned by the community.

Following is the telegram sent to Attorney-General Daugherty: "The executive committee of the Oregon State Bar association has this day requested Senator McNary to appear before the supreme court and move for order staying proceedings and granting leave to this committee to appear as amicus curiae at hearing on merits of United States vs. Henry McNary." (Concluded on Page 3, Column 2.)

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SET ALBERS DECISION ASIDE, BAR REQUEST

McNARY ASKED TO APPEAR BEFORE SUPREME COURT.

Privilege of Attending Rehearing as Amicus Curiae Also Sought by State Body.

United States Senator Charles L. McNary was requested by telegram last night to appear before the United States supreme court as a representative of the Oregon State Bar association and move for an order staying proceedings, setting aside the previous order and recalling the mandate in the case of the United States against Henry Albers.

He also was asked to request that the executive committee of the bar association be granted the privilege of appearing as amicus curiae at a rehearing of the case.

The requests were contained in a telegram sent to the senator by the executive committee of the association. The telegram was signed by Harrison G. Platt, president; Albert B. Ridgway, secretary; Hugh Montgomery, E. O. Immel, Judge Fred W. Wilson and Robert F. Maguire as members of the committee.

Besides this telegram, another one was dispatched to H. M. Daugherty, attorney-general, explaining the request to the senator and asking him to join with the bar association in making the motion.

The telegrams were sent after an executive session lasting throughout the afternoon. The association carefully explained that it took no stand in the matter, but that the action was taken because of the intense criticism which the decision of Solicitor-General Frierson in confessing error had aroused in Oregon and elsewhere.

The telegram to Senator McNary read as follows: "The executive committee of the Oregon State Bar association requests you, as a member of the association, to appear before the United States supreme court and move for an order staying proceedings, setting aside the previous order and recalling the mandate in the case of the United States against Henry Albers, and to request to this committee the privilege of appearing as amicus curiae at the hearing of the case upon merits upon the ground that no departmental officer should overthrow by indirection the decision of a circuit court of appeals, a district court and a federal jury, and that such action is in contravention of article 7 amendatory of the constitution of the United States as interpreted by the supreme court in the case of Slocum versus New York Life Insurance company, and that such action is contrary to public policy."

The case is of such importance, that a hearing on its merits should be had. Read the opinion of the court of appeals, 263 Federal."

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HUGHES REJECTS GERMANY'S OFFER

Reparations Proposals Held Unacceptable.

EARLY SETTLEMENT ASKED

Berlin Invited to Submit Further Overtures.

AMERICA BACKS ALLIES

London Developments Counted on to Reveal U. S. Attitude on Payments to France.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The German reparations counter-proposals are unacceptable as a basis for discussion, Secretary Hughes informed Dr. Simons, German foreign minister, in a note tonight.

The secretary also urged the German government to make further proposals directly to the allied governments. He expressed again the earnest desire of the American government for a prompt settlement of "this vital question."

Secretary Hughes' communication dispatched tonight to Lansing, Drexel, the American high commissioner in Berlin, said: "The government of the United States has received the memorandum left by Dr. Simons with the commissioner of the United States under the date of April 24 relating to reparations. In reply to this government states it finds itself unable to reach the conclusion that the proposals afford a basis for discussion acceptable to the allied governments and that these proposals cannot be entertained. This government, therefore, again expresses its earnest desire for a prompt settlement of this vital question, and strongly urges the German government at once to make directly to the allied governments clear, definite and adequate proposals which would in all respects meet its just obligations."

The communication was made public without comment and officials generally refused to discuss the situation.

Officially the opinion was expressed that developments at London would soon give the explanation of the American government's action. Whether these would demonstrate the stand of the United States for payment by Germany to her full ability, but not to a degree to retard unduly her economic recuperation, had been met with a question which no light was shed tonight.

The American position is understood to have been since Germany forwarded her counter proposals that a settlement would have been advised, if possible by discussion, and even in the face of an allied advance into German territory, the United States would not cease to work for such a settlement. At the same time it was emphasized that the American government stands with the allies in demanding proper reparations.

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DETAILS ARE WORKED OUT

Preparations for Occupying Ruhr Valley Under Way.

PARIS, May 2.—The ministry of war said tonight, with reference to advice telling of the dispatch of infantry and cavalry from Mayence to the Ruhr, that the government had not yet issued any order for such movement into the Ruhr region. The military authorities in Mayence, however, it was added, may have deemed it advisable to start the troops.

The French government is proceeding with the preliminaries necessary to the occupation of the Ruhr valley, should that step be ordered.

A brigade of cavalry was entraining today at Meaux to join a large detachment of infantry already on the way from Lyons. In addition to artillery from Vincennes and other garrisons, now on the move.

Newspapers, as a whole, expressed themselves today as being in favor of the mobilization, the only discordant note being struck by Humanite, which in large headlines attacked the order calling the men to the colors. It also carried on its first page an advertisement by the communist committee of action, beginning with the words: "Down with war! Down with mobilization!"

GERMANY GETS UNTIL MAY 12

Occupation to Follow if Terms Are Not Accepted.

LONDON, May 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—Germany will have until May 12 to accept the ultimatum of the allies on payment of reparations and guarantees binding her to fulfill her obligations; otherwise the Ruhr district will be occupied.

The supreme council today decided upon the action to be taken should Germany fail to accept, but a decision was not reached on guarantees.

The preamble of the agreement will recall that Germany, having failed to fulfill the treaty of Versailles with respect to reparations, disarmament and punishment of the war criminals.

Sharp advances in industrial stocks at New York. Page 23.

State bar seeks to have Albers order set aside. Page 1.

Maror Baker bars Marshfield leper from city. Page 1.

Keizer case expected to reach jury tonight. Page 13.

Alaska resources but little exploited. Page 12.

For-hire cars and taxicabs block efficient traffic control in Seattle. Page 12.

Japanese steamer Tokuyo Maru burns off coast. Page 1.

FISHERMEN ON STRIKE ON LOWER COLUMBIA

PACKERS OFFER 9 CENTS; ANGLERS HOLD OUT FOR 10.

Salmon Walkout First Since 1896; Union Patrol Boats to Solicit at Up-River Points.

ASTORIA, Or., May 2.—(Special.)—All fishing operations on the lower Columbia river are at a standstill as the result of a strike, the first since the big walkout in 1896. The spring fishing season opened at 9 o'clock last evening.

The cause of the strike is the demand made by the fishermen for 10 cents a pound for chinooks, while the packers are offering 9 cents. A few gillnetters started out last evening and had placed their gear in the water, but a fleet of union patrol boats which cruised all sections of the harbor notified the fishermen that a strike was on and everyone took to his net and came ashore. No traps are being used and none of the seines are in operation, although several were prepared for beginning operations much earlier than customary.

Word received today said the gillnetters on the upper river in the vicinity of Rainier, Clatskanie, Kalama and Clifton fished last night and many of them obtained as high as 600 pounds to the boat, which they sold to the packing companies at 9 cents each, while in the brickyard drift near Vancouver, Wash., catches of between 1100 and 1200 pounds were reported.

Reports were current this evening that in the neighborhood of 20 fishermen in the local markets today came from points up the river. Several boats have been dispatched to these up-river points for the purpose of inducing the fishermen to join the strike.

Everything along the waterfront and at the packing plants is quiet. In this respect this strike differs from the one of 1896, when the fishermen were demanding 5 cents a pound, just one-half the price wanted now. At that time the walkout continued until close to the end of the season and the state militia was here to assist in maintaining order.

The fishermen met late this afternoon and appointed a committee of two men from each cannery to meet with the packers and present a formal request for 10 cents a pound for chinooks and also ask that the packers assume the poundage tax of \$3 a ton, which is imposed by the state law on the fishermen's catches.

Into Sandier's ear were whispered, he testified, a series of charges with which to embarrass and discredit Mrs. Stokes on the stand. A photograph of the young wife fondling a baby was given him. This, he was told by Mrs. Sandier (who Sandier testified today was a photograph of Mrs. Stokes before her marriage), and the baby her mulatto child.

Complaints charges bristling out of these questions are numerous, but the most glaring are summarized here: "Mr. Sandier was to ask Mrs. Stokes if she had not been married previously, and had not her husband died under 'suspicious circumstances'; if she did not associate with women of the street and longshoremen and a theater owner; if she had not been accused of theft in Chicago; if she was ever on the stage.

Disguise Worn on Husband, Hint. Interspersed were queries designed to elicit from her an admission or denial that she was in the habit of disguising herself as a "little old woman" collecting money for a church; this to elude her husband, who did not know you were going out with other men day and night."

The final bolt in this questioning was this: "Didn't you collect money from your husband while in this disguise?" "Didn't you collect money from your husband while in this disguise?" "Didn't you collect money from your husband while in this disguise?"

The questionnaire plunged on: "Didn't she 'wind up each night by getting drunk? Didn't she pose in a nude portrait? Didn't she tell risqué stories?"

Name of Edgar T. Wallace, Hal Billing and Sam Roosevelt were wedged in, in addition to a host of others that have not cropped up during the trial. One of the questions testified to was: "Didn't you go to a hair-dressing parlor to get your red hair tinted?"

"For Mr. Sandier's guidance, the agent asked these instructions: 'If she says 'No,' get her to take off her hat, and she'll get mad.'"

Affairs With Wallace Charged.

And the questionnaire continued: "Did she not visit the scenes of 'Oom the Omnipotent' when his gathering place was raided? Didn't she have in her possession certain letters to be used against a man in a lawsuit she contemplated? Didn't she discharge two maids because they saw her in scenes of intimacy with Hal Billing? Wasn't Wallace your lover before your marriage to Mr. Stokes and since?"

And the final reporter was informed his condition was slightly improved. During his testimony Mr. Sandier frequently claimed a lawyer's privilege in his refusal to answer. He described Mr. Stokes' status as "one interested in the outcome of the case."

He admitted that general conferences with Mrs. Stokes and frequent visits from his agents. "He didn't," he said, take his victim (Concluded on Page 2, Column 2.)

MILATTO BABE IN STOKES CASE

Mrs. Stokes Denies She Is Child's Mother.

MORE CAROUSELS CHARGED

Woman Said to Have Worn Disguise to Trick Husband.

POSING IN NUDE DENIED