

U. S. SUPREME COURT HEARS ARGUMENTS IN ADAMSON LAW CASE

Railroads Argue Measure Deprives of Property Without Due Process of Law.

NEW MEASURE IS HURRIED

Representative Adamson Starts Effort to Have Bill Containing Eight-Hour Day Clause Considered by Congress.

Washington, Jan. 8.—(I. N. S.)—With a nation once more confronted with the threat of a nation-wide railroad strike, the supreme court today heard arguments as to the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour day law which was rushed through congress to avert a railroad stop last night. A brilliant array of legal talent was on hand for the hearing by the highest court of the test suit, by means of which the railroads, in the lower courts, secured an injunction to prevent the enforcement of the Adamson law.

While the court sought to straighten out the legal tangle administration leaders in the house and senate began vigorous effort to hasten action that would prevent another crisis. The senate interstate commerce committee continued its hearings on the president's railroad program with progressive republican senators blocking all attempts at speed. Administration leaders have abandoned hope of early action in the face of the strong opposition to the president's program which has developed.

New Measure Is Hurried.
In the house of representatives Adamson, waiting for waiting for last action, started an effort to hasten consideration of his new "eight-hour day bill" with its accompanying compulsory investigation of strikes provision.

Today's argument in the supreme court developed the contention of the railroads that the Adamson law is unconstitutional in that it deprives the railroads of their property "without due process of law." The roads contended that by arbitrarily prescribing that the railroads must arrange work on eight-hour day basis, but confine the present 10-hour pay rates, the law confiscates the property of the carriers. They asserted that congress without constitutional authority to enforce such legislation. The government, however, argued that congress was well within its powers in passing the Adamson law and that the enactment of the measure was a legitimate use of the expressed power of congress to regulate interstate commerce.

Reciprocity Case Is Heard.
The case before the court was brought by the receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad against Francis M. Wilson, United States district attorney for the western district of Missouri. The district court granted the railroad an injunction restraining the district attorney from enforcing the law and held that the law was clearly unconstitutional. The department of justice appealed the case and, under a general agreement with all the railroads, it was accepted as a test.

The railroads agreed to suspend all other suits involving the law pending the decision of the supreme court in the Missouri case. The department of justice agreed that no effort would be made to enforce the penal sections of the law until this case has been disposed of.

Extra Pay Held in Reserve.
Meantime the railroads will keep duplicate accounts showing the amount due their employees under the Adamson law.

The difference between their present pay and the amount due under the law will be impounded to be paid over if the law is finally upheld. Walter D. Hines, chairman of the committee of the counsel of all the railroads fighting the law, and John G. Johnson of Philadelphia were in charge of the case for the railroads today. Assistant Attorney General G. Carroll Todd, Assistant Attorney General W. Underwood, Special Assistant Attorney General Frank W. Hagerman and Solicitor General Davis appeared for the government.

Concert Prima Donna Here.
Madame Julia Culp, the prima donna, has returned to Portland after appearing in concert at Tacoma. She is at the Benson.

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MUSTEROLE

Death Once Lurked In the Powder Dab On Milady's Cheek

University of Washington, Seattle, Jan. 8.—Death lurked on the cheek of the Spanish lady of the seventeenth century and it was a blind auditor who created a kiss unaware. It was all because the women had to powder their faces even as they do in the twentieth century. According to Professor M. P. Philbrick of the University of Washington, the women of that day powdered their cheeks with bicarbonate of mercury—corrosive sublimate. Talcum and rice powder were known in the seventeenth century, so the women could obtain nothing but the poison for their faces. The corrosive sublimate was found in the form of solid cakes which were rubbed over the face. White lead was also used, and one novel of the time speaks of a face adorned "now with corrosive sublimate, now with white lead and now with both."

MODERN UNIVERSITY, PART IT MUST PLAY IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Professor Foster of Reed College Discusses Question in Paper in School, Society.

Is it the business of the modern university to stay within its own walls, or has the time come for it to take an impartial, instructing interest in community affairs? This question is discussed by President William T. Foster of Reed college in the December 16 issue of School and Society. "In this day of popular government, where are voters to get reliable information?" he asks. "Must the university keep out of politics in order to be non-partisan? Shall the university attract to its faculty the most learned men in the domain of political science, give them every opportunity for investigation and then warn them to speak only when the information is of no immediate use? On the contrary, the university should be the most dependable source of information."

The article was written partly in answer to some objections raised and questions asked in an early number of School and Society, and partly to tell of the work of Reed college in the recent election. He says: "During the six weeks preceding the election, six members of the Reed college faculty and 17 students conducted community meetings at 60 centers within a radius of 10 miles of the college for the purpose of carrying to the voters timely, accurate, non-partisan information concerning the measures submitted to the voters by the legislature or by initiative petition. The meetings were held in schools, churches, libraries and clubhouses. The attendance ranged from 900 to 200, the total having been 4040. One of the large aims of these meetings was to stimulate more thinking, more discussing, more investigating and more voting. It is estimated that the college thus reached indirectly one-fifth of the registered voters in the city of Portland. Or, Every effort was made to be absolutely impartial and accurate. That the efforts were in the main successful is shown by the fact that out of the audience wished to know at the close of the meetings which way the speakers intended to vote, their views not having been revealed during the meetings."

PROPOSED CODE WOULD GOVERN BELLIGERENTS

(Continued From Page One.)

reversed and be dealt with from the point of view of the neutral. As a result Secretary Lansing some months ago requested the American Institute of International Law to study the problem of neutral rights and duties seeking to formulate in terms of the principle underlying relations of belligerency to neutrality rather than the express rules governing the conduct of a nation at a war to a nation at peace.

Details of Project Withheld.
Today it was learned "a project will be submitted January 22 at Havana as a basis for approaching discussion of the way in which the American Institute of International Law is to carry out Lansing's suggestions."

Details of the project are withheld pending the meeting of the institute in Havana, which was called there at the invitation of the Cuban government, Lansing recommended, however, that the subjects be divided into two parts, namely, "The Right of Neutrals on the High Seas; and the Duties of Neutrals Dependent Upon Territorial Jurisdiction."

"The institute, being composed of neutral nations, is especially fitted to do this from the property point of view," Lansing said in his communication, "and with the definite purpose of protecting the liberty of neutrals from unjustified restrictions on the high seas and from the imposition of needless burdens in preserving their neutrality on land."

Rules for Future Conflicts.
It is pointed out today that the president's work is not done for the purpose of enforcing any "code" upon the belligerents, should the present war continue, but to be put forth when peace comes as a substitute for the present rules which, according to President Wilson, have made the position of neutrals in this war "well nigh intolerable."

Secretary Lansing, when he suggested a study of the subject by the institute, set forth in a memorandum the following opinions based upon experiences suffered by this government in its diplomatic intercourse with belligerents since 1914:

"These rules (governing relations between belligerents and neutrals) which have grown up during the past 125 years and have been in some cases differently interpreted by courts of different countries have been frequently found inadequate to meet new conditions of warfare, and as a result every war has changed, modified or added to the rules, the general through the process of judicial decisions."

"The prize courts of belligerents have thus become the interpreters of belligerent rights and neutral obligations and their interpretation of evidence and unconscious prejudice arising out of over appreciation of the needs of belligerents."

The Journal was first on deck reporting the transaction. The following is the article that appeared on the front page December 27.

By the German agent occupied the ground of the morning, following the execution of Lieutenant Wilhelm von Brincken, one of the main defendants.

Downtown Stores To Shift Locations

Fourth Street Department Store Goes to Shanahan's Quarters and Later Goes to Dekum Building Corner.
By the terms of a lease just consummated John Levitt, proprietor of the Fourth Street Department store, has obtained for a year with an option for two additional years in case a new building is erected by the Fliegner estate, the store now occupied by the L. Shanahan store at 144-6 Third street, and an additional store having entrance on Morrison street.

The lease provides for occupancy of the premises from February 1, when the Lewis-Stenger Barber Supply company takes the premises on Fourth street between Washington and Stark streets, now occupied by the Fourth Street Department store. The L. Shanahan store will move from the premises just leased to the lower floor of the Dekum building, at the southwest corner of Third and Washington streets, which he leased several months ago.

The deal was negotiated by J. D. O'Donnell, a local real estate dealer.

By H. H. BOWEN

The Fourth Street Department Store will move to Third and Morrison. We have leased the premises now occupied by "Shanahan" on Third Street and also one store on Morrison Street, giving us frontage and entrances on both streets and making our store L-shaped. The building will be entirely remodeled to suit our needs.

REMOVAL SALE

4TH ST DEPT STORE



Here Is the Most Sensational and Startling Event Since the Announcement of Removal of One of Portland's Great Department Stores
MERCHANDISE WILL BE SOLD AS IT NEVER SOLUTELY THE GREATEST SACRIFICE IN WAS SOLD BEFORE—POSITIVELY AND AB—AMERICA TODAY.

FOLLOWING THE PROGRESSEIVE AND STRENUOUS POLICY OF PORTLAND'S THREE GREAT DEPARTMENT STORES THAT MOVED TO LARGER QUARTERS WE WILL DO AS THEY DID, SACRIFICE OUR STOCK AND GIVE MARVELOUS BARGAINS in order that we may open in our new quarters with a new stock and above all save us the herculean task of moving our stock.

24 COMPLETE DEPARTMENTS

offer you the choice of the market's best merchandise at unparalleled reductions. The shrewd buyer will not only lay in present needs but will also buy for the future.

THOUSANDS ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THIS GIANT REMOVAL SALE **DOORS OPEN AT 9 SHARP**

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Pair 29c

To \$1.00 Value Camisoles

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\$10.00-\$20.00 Ladies' Coats

Only \$1.00

\$2.00 Ladies' Dress Skirts

Only 59c

To \$10 Ladies' Trimmed Hats

Only 48c

Regular 8 Cents LL Unbleached Muslin at 4c

10c CANTON FLANNEL At 4c Yard

75c QUALITY BUNGALOW Aprons 39c

95c QUALITY Table LINENS Only 40c

Muslinwear

\$1.00 Fine Muslin Gowns 58c

\$1.00 Muslin Envelope Chemise 46c

\$1.50 Combination Suits 77c

75c Corset Covers at 38c

\$1.25 Ladies' House Dresses 60c

\$2.00 Fine Kimonos go at \$1.09

\$1.25 Best Flannel Gowns 63c

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

50c Fancy Worsted Dress Goods, yard 29c

65c English Mohair Suitings 39c

75c Serges and Diagonals, yd. 49c

60c All-Wool Challies, yard 48c

\$1 All-Wool Dress Goods 59c

\$1.50 All-Wool French Serges, yard 98c

\$2 Poplins, Epingles, Broadcloths 1.49

\$2.00 Plaids and Novelty Suitings 1.48

85c Silk Failles, yard 49c

75c Fancy Silk Poplins, yard 45c

\$1.15 All-Silk Messalines, yd. 79c

\$1.75 36-in. Taffetas and Messalines, yard 1.19

DOMESTICS AND LINENS

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\$2.00 Gray Blankets, 66x78, pair 1.39

\$3 Woolnap Blankets, the pair 2.19

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Made of Heavy Wool Coatings and Best Winter Styles

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\$1.50 Black Sateen Petticoats 77c

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Men's Suits and Overcoats

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\$7.50 Men's Mackinaws 3.69

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

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\$2.50 Eagle Brand Wool Union Suits 1.39

\$2.50 and \$3.00 Wool Union Suits 1.44

\$4.00 Wool Union Suits 2.89

\$5.00 Wool Union Suits 3.88

\$2 and \$1.50 Cotton Union Suits .96c

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10c Black or Rockford Socks .3c

25c Fine Socks 12.6c

50c Heavy Wool Socks 2.6c

35c Heavy Wool Socks 17c

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\$5.00 Men's Sweater Coats 2.79

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\$3.50 and \$4.00 Boys' Heavy Shoes 1.49

Boys' Shoes 1.49

1 1/2 to 5 1/2 \$1.00 Children's Felt Slippers 48c

We will place on sale a limited number of Ladies' Spats, \$1.00 values, at 5c

65c Boys' Heavy Weight Overalls at 15c

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25c MEN'S SUSPENDERS

Pair 5c

12 1/2c Heavy Canvas Gloves .4c