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Price Fixing/ The New Deal Fails

North Dakota Law Review Associate Editors

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tions than the men, who constituted the Constitutional Convention and made all this possible, dreamed of or visualized. Wake up, America!

PRICE FIXING

The price fixing idea is neither new nor novel. Virginia fixed prices back in 1735 (History of Orange County). The County Court, that year, set the following: rum, the gallon, eight shillings; brandy, eight shillings; punch the quart, with brown sugar one shilling, with white sugar one and three pence; French brandy, sixteen shillings; and the order concluded: "that several keepers in this county sell and retail liquors at the above rates and that they presume not to sell at any other rates, and that if any person do not pay immediately, that he pay for the same at the fall in tobacco at ten shillings the hundred weight."

The recent conviction of the small shopkeeper who pressed trousers for twenty-five cents instead of the NRA thirty-five brings the foregoing to mind, and reminds us that prices went up until the period of the Revolution, when the people paid "fixed" prices of \$3.50 for a "small drink," and men were convicted for "not raising corn according to law."

THE NEW DEAL FAILS

Col. Theodore Roosevelt says the New Deal fails in the following particulars: 1. It is not liberal and it is not new; 2. It is reactionary and un-American; 3. It predicates for the future an autocrat instead of a President; 4. It prevents criticism of the government; 5. It controls public opinion; 6. It denies freedom of the press; 7. It refuses a hearing and a day in court; 8. It is usurping legislative functions; 9. It has increased bureaucracy; 10. It is penalizing instead of rewarding individual initiative and industry; 11. It makes the individual exist for the State; 12. It jeopardizes the very future of the Nation.

TAKEN EARLY

"Death has prematurely taken Jalmar O. Muus (Phi Beta Kappa, Order of Coif) from our midst, and terminated a short, energetic career characterized by brilliance and ambition. . . His sole ambition was to be an excellent teacher in law and government. Mr. Muus threw all his enthusiasm and scholarship into his chosen work. He was loved and respected by his colleagues and students. The University of North Dakota has lost an esteemed teacher and a loyal alumnus."—*N. D. Student.*

ACCENT ON FEARLESSNESS

A country may be greater than its rulers, greater than its law makers, but it is not greater than its courts of law, for "by these shall all men know" what a nation is, because only by the wisdom, the honor, the integrity and the FEARLESSNESS of its courts, including the bench, the bar, and all others who serve the courts in any way, can the character of a nation be preserved and social justice be made a reality.—*William L. Burdick.*

WE SAW IT IN THE FUNNY COLUMN

A lawyer is a man who knows very little about a great deal and keeps on knowing less and less about more until, finally, he knows practically nothing about everything. A judge is a man who knows a great deal about a very little and goes on knowing more and more about less until, finally, he knows practically everything about nothing.