



1925

## Study in Government

North Dakota Law Review

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form of religion, largely if not principally is due to the lack of instruction in the home in religion, morals and fundamental ethics. It questions also whether there is sufficient instruction in our public schools in morals and manners, and holds that there is a philosophical principle underlying the enactment of law which has been too generally disregarded, to-wit: that sumptuary laws of any character are contrary to the genius of a free people and inevitably invite revolt.

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The American Law Institute will hold its annual meeting at Washington at the Mayflower Hotel, on April 29th, 30th and May 1st. The previous meetings have been most successful. This movement to restate the law so as to promote its certainty and simplicity is the first of its kind in our jurisprudence, and is worthy of more general support and enthusiasm than the rank and file of the bar have so far accorded it.

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Judicial Councils have now been authorized in Ohio, Oregon, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Washington. The acts in force in these states do not go so far as the judicature acts in England and other British countries where a representative council of judges holds very broad powers with respect to the making and altering of rules of procedure which under the code system are so largely defined by statute. In these acts no doubt rests much of the efficiency with which the British judicial system is credited. The supreme court of North Dakota has vested in it certain administrative powers by virtue of its supervisory control over district courts, but these are very narrow as compared with the powers of the British councils.

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At the state bar examinations held from January 12th to 15th, inclusive, the following persons were admitted to the bar: W. J. Austin, Ellendale; Frank J. Campbell, Fargo; Geo. J. Dawson, Fargo; Otto Haakenstad, Fargo; S. E. Halpern, Hebron; A. H. Helgeson, Regan; E. O. Kleve, McClusky; Chas. A. Lent, Minnewaukan; Robt. L. McPhail, Oakes; C. E. Peterson, Ray; and Victor L. Thom, Goodrich.

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### STUDY IN GOVERNMENT

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Citizenship committees may well make note of the following comparison between "Capitalistic" America and "Communitic" Russia:

There has been disagreement for some time between the owners and the workers of American coal mines. A strike is in force and effect. The striking wage-earner, however, is beyond the reach of government, in fact, has its protection, so long as he resorts to no violence.

During the same period there was reported a strike among the dock hands of Leningrad, Russia. A group of workers, while loading a ship, struck for higher wages. The Soviet government immediately rushed in a detachment of Red soldiers, who drove the strikers back to their work; and instead of getting an increase in wages they were compelled to work 75 hours without pay.