



1924

Suggested Service

North Dakota Law Review

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Recommended Citation

North Dakota Law Review (1924) "Suggested Service," *North Dakota Law Review*. Vol. 1 : No. 4 , Article 5.
Available at: <https://commons.und.edu/ndlr/vol1/iss4/5>

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Scribner; "Principles of Railway Transportation" by Eliot Jones, published by MacMillan Co.; "The Law Governing Sales" by Samuel Williston, 2nd edition, published by Baker, Voorhis & Co.; "The American Revolution, a Constitutional Interpretation" by Chas. Howard McIlwain, published by MacMillan Co.

OUR NEED

Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, President of the American Bar Association, just shortly before his retirement as Secretary of State, gave voice to the following:

"As I look throughout the world the one great need appears to me to be, not some formula or rule, but the stimulation and growth of law-abiding sentiment—the disposition to be reasonable, to be fair, to settle things according to the available standards of justice, to enforce the conceptions of justice against the demands of brute force. This is what it will come to at the end. All our plans for law and order and peace rest on that sentiment. It is useless to be an apostle of peace throughout the world unless you are an apostle of peace at home. It is useless to talk of great institutions of justice throughout the world, unless you have them at home."

This brings to mind, and causes the Secretary to make bold and repeat, something he said in January, after listening to a very inspirational talk on "World Peace" at one of the Bismarck service clubs, to-wit: Every one who heard the wonderful inspirational talk last week can readily understand the need and the opportunity for building upon the basis of these material values the moral and spiritual values that will really make for better relations here at home. He also understands and appreciates it is hoped, that there can be no "world peace" until men and women learn to live in peace, as friends, as neighbors, as citizens—in the same country, in the same state, in the same community, in the same neighborhood.

SUGGESTED SERVICE

The following was one of the thoughts that appeared as part of an editorial in the February number of the American Bar Association Journal:

"Members of the profession in every state can render a genuine public service by answering temperately, concisely and effectively, erroneous statements in the public press which reflect seriously upon the courts or the profession. This, of course, does not mean that every erroneous statement is significant enough to call for a reply, and still less that every statement is erroneous. There may be a good many unpalatable but perfectly true statements in the press on the subjects mentioned that deserve to be read and digested and, at times, to become the subject of letters of approval instead of criticism. But no matter what the purpose of the letter may be, brevity, genuine argument based on facts,

and good temper are essential to give it effectiveness, for the object is to reach the public quite as much as the newspaper.

"It would be a good idea for State Bar Associations to consider means of getting their qualified members to undertake in their several communities the task of thus promoting a better understanding and better thinking on the subject of the administration of justice and those who are intimately concerned with it."

CHILD LABOR

Up to and including the 27th of February, the following States had rejected the child-labor amendment to the Federal Constitution: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana (ratified by House), Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming, 26 in all. The total legislative votes for, were 868, against, 2,665.

Some interesting incidental facts are disclosed by the U. S. Census, at least, they would have been interesting in the event the amendment had been ratified and enforced to the extent of the exact language of the amendment.

For instance, there were 7,877 soldiers, sailors and marines, who had passed the physical and mental examinations of the U. S. Army and Navy; there were 6,427, who has successfully passed teachers' examinations and were teaching school, but were not eighteen years of age; there were 201 making a success as writers, reporters and editors; there were 2,689 musicians and teachers of music; there were 721 employed in the arts, 22 engaged as aviators, 1,000 graduated nurses, and 1,300 photographers; all of whom might have been compelled to go to school or remain idle.

NOTICE RE FEE SCHEDULE

The following, from Hon. F. T. Cuthbert, of Devils Lake, Chairman of the Committee on Compensation and Fees, is in reply to several inquiries that have come to the Committee since the adoption of the Schedule:

"It seems there has been some doubt with certain attorneys concerning the schedule with reference to foreclosures, which we regret. The Committee did not intend any ambiguity when it wrote this schedule regarding foreclosure by advertisement. It was the intention of the Committee, and understood by all, that the foreclosure fee by advertisement would be \$25.00 plus one-half of the statutory fee by action, or one-half the statutory fee before the amendment. As Chairman I have taken this matter up with the entire Committee, and the Committee has