



1924

## Oratorical Contests on Constitution

North Dakota Law Review

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"The duty of the lawyer to the judges is to uphold the judges and the court as far as he can consistently do so, for the sake of the effect upon public conduct and the maintenance of public respect for law and the institutions of law and order."—Henry Upson Sims, of the Birmingham, Ala. Bar.

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Increases in Judicial salaries have been adopted in the following States: California, \$8,000 to \$10,000; Florida, \$5,500 to \$8,000; Iowa, \$6,000 to \$7,500; Tennessee, \$5,500 to \$7,500; Oregon, \$5,250 to \$7,500; Arkansas, \$4,000 to \$7,500. Tennessee granted an expense allowance of \$1,500 in addition.

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It appears now as if the boundary dispute between the States of Oklahoma and Texas is about to be brought to a close. Of the work of the Receiver, operating under the direct supervision of the U. S. Supreme Court, the American Bar Association Journal says: "It is a story of American judicial as well as business efficiency where it is allowed to proceed by the most efficient methods."

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Alfred Bettman, of the Cincinnati Bar, speaking recently on "Criminal Justice in America, issued this warning: "If they (prosecuting officials) would establish respect for law, it is highly important that they, themselves, remain within the law in their methods and practices. The lawlessness of the government breeds lawlessness in the governed. Illegal raids upon meetings or places of assemblage, illegal searches and seizures, third-degree methods of obtaining confessions or testimony may occasionally aid in obtaining convictions; but they breed lawlessness. Law enforcing officials should, of all officials, be the most law-abiding."

### ORATORICAL CONTESTS ON CONSTITUTION

During the year 1925 the efforts of the American Bar "to establish and maintain the Constitution in the hearts and minds of the people," was carried forward through two very fruitful contests. The High School contest, in which more than 16,000 High Schools and over one million five hundred thousand contestants participated, and which was concluded with the final contest at Washington in May, President Coolidge and five members of the U. S. Supreme Court presiding, will do more towards removing the menace of radicalism than anything else undertaken by the organized effort of this or any other group of American citizens.

Though including fewer communities and a lesser number of contestants, the Intercollegiate Contest was probably just as effective. Three hundred and eighteen colleges were entered, and the winners of first place in each of the seven regional contests gathered at Los Angeles for the final contest, the judges awarding places and prizes as follows:

1st—Wight E. Bakke, Northwestern University, (Ill.).....	\$2,000
2nd—George A. Creitz, Franklin & Marshall College (Pa.)	1,000
3rd—Wm. M. Ryan, St. Edwards College (Texas).....	500
4th—Edward T. Barret, Canisius College (N. Y.).....	450
5th—J. P. McGuire, University of Oregon (Ore.).....	400
6th—J. Duane Squires, University of N. Dak. (N. Dak.)....	350
7th—Clarence M. Gifford, Wesleyan University (Conn.)....	300

## U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

(From American Bar Ass'n. Journal.)

A Japanese is not eligible for naturalization, although he served during the war in the U. S. military forces.—*Toyota vs. U. S.*, Sup. Ct. Rep. 45-563.

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Section of the 1924 Revenue Act opening for public inspection amounts of income tax paid by taxpayers authorizes publication of such lists.—*U. S. vs. Dickey*, Sup. Ct. Rep. 45-558.

\* \* \* \*

The Oregon Compulsory Education Act unreasonably interferes with the liberty of parents to direct the education of their children, and is therefore unconstitutional.—*Pierce vs. Society of the Sisters*, Sup. Ct. Rep. 45-571.

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The use of a subsidiary corporation in a foreign state does not subject the principal corporation to suit in such state where the subsidiary is not an agent, but buys the product from the parent corporation and re-sells to customers.—*Cannon Mfg. Co. vs. Cudahy Packing Co.*, Sup. Ct. Rep 45.

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The question of the title to shares of corporate stock is determined by the law of the place where the certificates are located, and a transfer validly effected by such law will be recognized by the courts of the State of the corporation.—*Disconto-Gesellschaft vs. U. S. Steel Corp.*, Sup. Ct. Rep. 45-207.

\* \* \* \*

The New York Criminal Anarchy Act, which advocates the overthrow of organized government by force or other unlawful means, although construed so as to render it unnecessary to show the likelihood of any specific results following such utterances, is nevertheless constitutional.—*Gitlow vs. People*, Sup. Ct. Rep. 45-625.

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Trade associations which openly and fairly gather and disseminate information as to the cost of their product, the volume of production, and other trade statistics, without attempting to reach an agreement as to prices or restraining competition, do not thereby engage in unlawful restraint of commerce.—*Maple Flooring Man. Assn. vs. U. S.*, Sup. Ct. Rep. 45-586.