# BAR BRIEFS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT BISMARCK

—By—

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION
OF NORTH DAKOTA

Entered as Second Class Matter Jan. 15, 1925, at the Postoffice at Bismarck, North Dakota, Under the Act of August 24, 1912

VOL. II. MARCH, 1926 NO. 4

## A BIT OF HISTORY

At the time the American colonies declared their independence, pleading and procedure under the common law, wherever it prevailed, had become artificial and involved and archaic. About that time Bentham and others began the agitation for procedural reform. The ultimate result in this country was a wide adoption of the code system under which change is subject to the will of the legislature, while the system adopted in England leaves the judicial processes under the control of the courts.

A provision in the constitution of New York, adopted in 1846, authorized the appointment of commissioners "to revise, simplify and abridge the rules and practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings of the courts of record of the state." A code of procedure framed by these commissioners, consisting of three hundred ninety-one sections, was adopted in 1848. Within the next twenty-five years five hundred fifty-one changes had been made in it, and at the end of fifty years it had been so revised and supplemented that it consisted of nearly four thousand sections. While it was a marked improvement over the old order it has had a tendency to fossilize as the common law before it had fossilized.

Though the movement for reform in procedure had its beginning in England, and a parliamentary commission to inquire into the need for reform had been appointed as early as 1828, it did not come to fruition there until 1873, when the most important of the Judicature Acts took effect. The English legislators therefore had the benefit of the earlier experience of the American code states under their codes of procedure. The new act swept away common law pleading and put in its place a code of principles and rules of practice proclaimed by rules of court rather than by legislative action. To the system so established is ascribed the effective administration of justice by the English courts. The present advocates of a simplification of our procedure urge as an advantage of the rule-making power over the code system, its adaptability to changing demands, and that they are making progress with their view will appear elsewhere in this issue.

## REVIEW OF NORTH DAKOTA DECISIONS

State ex rel Fried v. McDonald. Habeas Corpus. The relator is the parent of four children of school age and defendant is a sheriff. The relator lives more than two and one-quarter miles from the nearest school. The school board did not offer vehicular transportation to or actual carriage of the children of relator to school, but did offer to pay him fifty cents per day for transporting his children to school. The relator did not, under the circumstances, require his children to attend, and was prosecuted for violating the compulsory school attendance law and a fine was imposed. HELD: That under Section 1342, Compiled Laws 1913, as amended by Chapter 206, Session Laws of 1917, it is the legislative intent to make the parents of children of school age living beyond the two and one-quarter mile limit amenable to the criminal provisions of the statute in cases where the school board actually furnishes or offers to furnish vehicular transportation or actual carriage to the children. The relator therefore is not guilty of violating the penal provisions of the statute and is ordered released. Nuessle J., dissenting. (Opinion filed, February 26, 1926).

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State doing business as Bank of North Dakota v. Stolting et al. The head of a family who held title to premises occupied by himself and his family for some twelve years as a homestead executed a warranty deed to his wife in which the wife joined. On the same day the wife executed a note to a bank, of which the husband was a director, and president, and secured it with a mortgage on the homestead, the husband not joining therein. The husband procured the wife's signature to the note and mortgage, delivered them to the bank, and himself received credit for the face of the note. The mortgage was recorded about a year and a half later, and was of record when a note and mortgage on the property were executed by the wife and her husband to the defendant bank. The first note and mortgage were assigned to the plaintiff, which brought an action to foreclose. The defense is that since the mortgage held by the plaintiff was a mortgage on the homestead in which the husband did not join, it was invalid. HELD: That the mortgagor and the second mortgagee were estopped as against the assignee of the first mortgage to assert the invalidity of the mortgage on the homestead. (Opinion filed March 3rd, 1926).

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Hughes Electric Company v. Burleigh County. An electric utility owned by plaintiff was assessed by the local authorities, and though two other like utilities were located in the county, the board of county commissioners, sitting as a board of equalization, increased the value of the property of the plaintiff in a resolution specifically designating the property. An application was made to the board asserting the invalidity of the transaction and asking that the valuation fixed by the local board be recognized as valid. Plaintiff tendered the amount due under the last valuation. The application was denied and an appeal taken to the district court. HELD: The board of county commissioners, sitting

as a board of equalization, has no power to raise or change an individual assessment; that changes can be effected only by equalizing property of the same class; and that illegal action by the commissioners in this behalf may be corrected by them under Section 2165, Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended by Chapter 227, Laws of 1917. (Opinion filed March 2nd, 1926).

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Morton County v. Hughes Electric Company. The defendant, a public electric utility, undertook to construct a transmission line between Bismarck and Mandan. The highway commission granted permission to attach the line to the Missouri river bridge, and to use the approaches thereto. Plaintiff brought the action to enjoin the defendant from using the bridge for this purpose, contending that it has control over the west half of the bridge. HELD: A board of county commissioners has no power to control or supervise or grant a right of way to a public service corporation over or upon any state highway within the limits of their county, that all state highways are under the general control and supervision of the state highway commission, but that such commission has no power to grant a right of way for the erection of an electric power transmission line over or upon any of the highways under its control and supervision. Sections 1921 and 5444, Compiled Laws of 1913, Chapter 188, Laws of 1925, and Section 2, Chapter 141, Laws of 1919, construed. (Opinion filed March 4th, 1926).

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Minot Special School District v. Olsness: In a proceeding to prohibit and enjoin the commissioner of insurance from enforcing the state fire and tornado insurance fund law against the plaintiff, IT IS HELD: That the law establishing the state fire and tornado fund for the purpose of furnishing fire and tornado insurance upon the property of the state, counties, cities, and other political sub-divisions thereof, is not unconstitutional on the ground that it abrogates or impairs the right of freedom of contract; that it does not violate any express or implied guaranty of the right of local self-government; that the wisdom, necessity or expediency of legislation are matters for legislative and not judicial determination; that the act in question does not create an indebtedness on the part of the state of North Dakota at all; and that the act is not unconstitutional as delegating taxing power to the commissioner of insurance. (Opinion filed February 17, 1926).

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Talcott v. Bailey: Each of the two life insurance policies involved in this action recognizes the right of assignment, but stipulates that it should become binding only when it or a copy thereof is filed in the home office, and each permits a change of beneficiary. At the time of the death of the insured each policy was payable to the executor, administrator or assigns of the assured. The deceased left a will providing that no part of his property was left to the plaintiff. Plaintiff and defendant are the sole heirs at law, and plaintiff claims one-half the proceeds of the insurance policies. HELD: The county court is without

jurisdiction to adjudicate the question of title to the proceeds of an insurance policy payable to the heirs or the estate of the insured because whoever may be designated in the policy by the insured to receive the proceeds after his death takes by contract and not by descent, and such proceeds do not become a part of the decedent's estate. Section 8719, Compiled Laws 1913, does not attempt to confer jurisdiction on the county court in violation of Section 111 of the State Constitution, and the duty to inventory and distribute such a policy rests upon the executor or administrator, and not on the court. Section 8719 is not an exemption statute within Section 208 of the State Constitution. The right to transfer a policy of insurance by will or assignment remains under Section 6629, Compiled Laws 1913, and the proceeds of these policies are not property of the testator in the sense that they pass as a part of his estate, but go to the beneficiaries by contract and not by descent. (Opinion filed February 17, 1926).

## U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Consignors of goods f. o. b. destination, although the freight is actually paid by the consignee and there is a provision that the buyer shall be liable for and get the benefit of any rise or fall in the freight rate, may nevertheless maintain an action against the carrier to recover overcharges for transportation.—Louisville & Nashville Co. vs. Sloss-Sheffield Co., Sup. Ct. Rep. 46-73.

A shipper is bound by the terms of a freight receipt limiting the carrier's liability for loss on goods for which a lower rate is paid, and the fact that the carrier knew that shipper's agent was ignorant of the true value of the goods is immaterial.—Amer. Ry. Express Co. vs. Daniel, Sup. Ct. Rep. 46-14.

The 1921 Oklahoma statute establishing an eight hour day and providing that all workmen employed by or on behalf of the State be paid "not less than the current rate of per diem wages in the locality where the work is performed" is void for failure to fix any ascertainable standard of guilt.—Connally vs. General Construction Co., Sup. Ct. Rep. 46-126.

Section 3 of the Future Trading Act of 1921, imposing a tax of 20c per bushel upon every privilege or option for a contract whether of purchase or of sale of grain, was not intended to produce revenue but to prohibit all such contracts and hence can not be sustained as a valid exercise of the taxing power.—Trusler vs. Crooks, Sup. Ct. Rep. 46-165.

Consulting engineers professionally employed to advise states or sub-divisions of states are not officers and employees, and income received as compensation, whether in daily, monthly, annual, or lump sums, is not exempt from Federal income tax.—Metcalf vs. Mitchell, Sup. Ct. Rep. 46-172.

Where an application for discharge in bankruptcy, made in proper time, is contested and left pending—no interested party having brought it up for final disposition—a subsequent application for discharge may be refused on the Court's own motion as an attempt to overreach the due and orderly administration of justice.—Freshman vs. Atkins, Sup. Ct. Rep. 46-41.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CASES

The finding of the Industrial Commission on conflicting evidence is final.—Globe Indemnity Co. vs. Ind. Com., 241 Pac. 405. (Cal. Oct. 1925).

One engaged to haul coal with own truck at a fixed price per ton, although allowed to haul it himself and to come and go as he pleased, and who could be discharged by the employer, was an employee within the meaning of the Compensation Act. The power of control, not the fact, governs. As to whether claimant was an employee is a question of law, and the Court is not bound by the Commission's conclusions.—Ind. Com. vs. Bonfils, 241 Pac. 735. (Colo. Nov. 1925).

Where the foreman of an employer directs employees under him to meet at a certain place to ride to work (a distance of six miles) on his employer's truck, which was known to employer, employees are in the course of employment while riding to work thereon.—Saba vs. Pioneer Cont. Co., 131 Atl. 394. (Conn. Dec. 1925).

It is necessary before compensation may be allowed for a hernia that the claimant definitely prove, among other things, that there was an injury which resulted in such hernia. The fact of injury can not be said to exist until there is proof of it. It can not be presumed to let in the proof. The proof must come first.—Bolton vs. Columbia Cas. Co., 130 S. E. 535. (Ga. Nov. 1925).

Where death results after exertion in shoeing a mule, from angina pectoris, a prior diseased condition of the heart, such heart failure was not a traumatic accident so as to permit compensation.—Wallins Co. vs. Williams, 277 S. W. 235. (Ky. Nov. 1925).

One who agrees with a contractor to haul garbage as required by latter's contract with city, and who furnishes teams and men needed, and could discharge them, is an independent contractor and not an employee.—Hanisko vs. Fitzpatrick, 206 N. E. 322. (Mich. Dec. 1925).

Where a town superintendent, with approval of town board, hired team from owner, and one of the owner's men to drive the team, pay of the man being made direct, and man being subject to direction of super-

intendent, the laborer became the employee of the town.—Kittle vs. Kinderhook, 212 N. Y. Supp. 410. (N. Y. Nov. 1925).

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Rule that "loss" of 80 per cent of vision shall constitute total loss of eye does not apply where claimant only had 50 per cent vision and had this reduced to 20 per cent by an accident. The loss must be 80 per cent to make the rule apply.—Przekop vs. Ramapo Corp., 212 N. Y. Supp. 426. (N. Y. Nov. 1925).

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Where an injury results from a fall caused by an attack of epilepsy such injury is not compensable under Workmen's Compensation Law—Marion Foundry Co. vs. Redd, 241 Pac. 175. (Okla. Nov. 1925) .

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Claimant must prove that disability results from accident and not from natural causes, and testimony of physician that heat strokes might have superinduced an apoplectic stroke does not meet the requirement to entitle claimant to compensation.—Gausman vs. Pearson Co., 131 Atl. 247. (Penn. Nov. 1925).

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Workman employed by two parties who is injured while on way from one place of employment to the other is not entitled to compensation as for injury in course of employment.—Boatright vs. Georgia Cas. Co., 277 S. W. 802. (Tex. Nov. 1925).

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## THE RULE-MAKING POWER

Three distinct propositions appear to underlie the English judicature acts passed in 1873 and later: First, making rules of judicial procedure is a task for judges rather than a hurried legislative committee. Second: Use will reveal in new pleadings or forms of procedure defects which should have a readier cure than direct legislation will afford. Third: However fully the rules of statutory procedure may be in touch with the current needs of the day, the system will fossilize unless the courts themselves are authorized or empowered to adapt their procedure readily to new conditions. That is to say, no code can be perfect and therefore there should be perpetual provision for its amendment on suggestions from the judges who are applying it, and who are in the best of all situations to observe its defects.

The growing interest in the system in this country quite naturally suggests an inquiry whether it would be suited to American conditions. In this connection must be noted particularly the greater stability of the judicial office in England. We have reached the stage, however, where it will scarcely be necessary to theorize upon the adaptability of the system to this country. It appears quite certain now that the present Congress will grant to the supreme court of the United States the power to make rules governing the practice in cases at law in the federal courts. And this affords the only ready means of assuring uniform practice in such cases throughout the nation. Success of the system in these courts, therefore, seems reasonably certain.

But five of the states—Colorado, Virginia, Connecticut, Delaware and Washington—also have adopted the system, the two last named taking the step within the year. While the acts making the change are not uniform that enacted in the state of Washington will sufficiently indicate the general nature of the legislation. It provides in substance that the supreme court shall have the power to prescribe from time to time the forms of writs and all other process, the mode and manner of framing and filing pleadings and proceedings, of giving notice and serving writs or process of all kinds, of taking and obtaining evidence, of entering orders and judgments, and generally to regulate and prescribe by rule the forms for and the kind and character of the pleading, practice and procedure to be used in all suits, actions, appeals and proceedings of whatever nature by the supreme court, superior courts and justices of the peace of the state, the court having regard in prescribing such rules to the simplification of the system of pleading, practice and procedure in such courts to promote the speedy determination of litigation on the merits. It is provided that when and as the rules authorized shall be promulgated, all laws in conflict therewith shall be and become of no force and effect.

A movement which has gathered so much momentum elsewhere cannot be disregarded by our Bar. It is our duty to inquire into its merits. In arriving at a final judgment the results of the operation of the system in the states in which it has been adopted should serve as a material aid.

## A QUESTION ANSWERED

In a recent issue of one of our North Dakota daily papers appeared an editorial under the heading "What Is It?" which read as follows:

"A Bar Association committee in a certain western state recently reported to the parent body that steps should be taken to prevent automobile associations from maintaining lawyers who would give free legal advice to club members. Such practice was 'unethical,' it was reported. Bar Associations love to pose as bodies gathered together to improve the standards of that Bar and to protect the public from unscrupulous and dishonest attorneys. But this sounds as though a Bar Association were nothing but a glorified and slightly grasping group, out for the ultimate penny. Just what is a Bar Association, anyhow?"

One of the members of the Committee on Correct Public Information of the North Dakota Association replied to the editorial. As the reply met with the approval of the Committee, a portion of it is here re-printed, to-wit:

"The particular Bar Association referred to in the editorial may or may not have acted wisely in recommending steps to prevent automobile associations from maintaining lawyers to give free legal advice to members. That is a debatable question, just as the question of the extent to which a trust company may go in giving legal advice, drafting wills and similar documents is debatable. Free or cheap legal advice, like the 'cure-all' and the 'yellow journal', is not very good as a rule. The American Bar Association and the North Dakota State Bar Association

are earnestly striving to eliminate the unfair, unqualified and dishonest practitioners of whom there are undoubtedly too many. Nevertheless, it does not behoove the press to slander the Bar Associations or the legal profession generally because of unfortunate experiences of individuals with particular members of the profession who do not conform to the desired standard. Lawyers are human just as journalists, doctors, scientists, artists and others are human. They are not any more given to posing than the members of any other profession or class. The press has a peculiar privilege in its control of the principal medium of present-day publicity. The abuse of this privilege is not conducive to enlightenment or good feeling. It is hoped that you will co-operate with the N. D. State Bar Association's Committee on Correct Information in seeking to improve the relations between the press and the Bar and to obtain a fair presentation of those matters pertaining to the legal profession."

## NOTES

A law school for women was recently organized in Kansas City.

The Supreme Court of Indiana, in Gafill vs. Bracken, 145 N. E. 312, sustained the constitutionality of a law imposing a two-cent tax on gasoline.

The Burleigh County Bar Association has decided to hold monthly meetings at which subjects of general interest to the bar will be discussed.

The firm of Divet, Shure, Holt, Frame, Murphy and Thorp, recently organized in Fargo, is the largest law firm organized in the history of the state.

The Woman's Bar Association of Washington, D. C., which was organized in 1917 by a small group of woman lawyers, now has a membership of one hundred twenty.

The supreme court of the United States has refused to take jurisdiction of an action instituted to enjoin entry of the United States into the World Court on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate has refused to recommend the confirmation of the appointment of Judge Wallace McCamant to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit.

The bill now before Congress which provides for the increase of the salaries of Federal Judges has created considerable interest. Both senators and all representatives from this state have pledged their support to the bill.

The Ward County Bar Association has a monthly luncheon. At that held on February 2nd, thirty members of the bar attended. The subjects considered were judicial salaries and other questions relating to the judicial office.

At a recent meeting the Cass County Bar Association considered the subject of judicial salaries and changes in the terms of judges of the supreme court. The association has appropriated $25.00 for use of its Americanization Committee to purchase prizes for an essay contest

to be conducted in the Cass County schools. The Association is holding monthly meetings.

James A. Dwyer of Hankinson, who was engaged in practice in the state for more than twenty-five years, died on January 28th. Mr. Dwyer was born at Akron, Ohio, on May 1st, 1860. He was educated in the public schools at Pewaukee, Wisconsin. His legal education was obtained by reading in a law office, and in the University of Wisconsin law school. He was admitted to practice in 1898. Mr. Dwyer was a rugged character, and had a host of friends in his section of the state.

The conference of bar association delegates, of which Chas. E. Hughes is chairman, will hold a special meeting in Washington on April 28th, to consider the topic of State Bar organization. The bar is now officially organized in North Dakota, Idaho, Alabama, and New Mexico. The idea has been approved by the bar associations of California, Oklahoma, Arizona, Missouri, Florida, Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan. It was formerly approved by the state association of New York, but at a meeting held during the current month the action was reconsidered, it being the judgment of the association that the state organization will involve local associations particularly in great difficulties on account of property now owned by them, so that the problem of organizing the entire bar of the state is very materially complicated by virtue of the peculiar conditions there existing.

An unusual service to the public in the field of law has been that of Charles F. Ruggles, a layman, of Manistee, Michigan, who, since the organization of the American Judicature Society in 1912, has paid the entire cost of maintaining it. This society has rendered notable service in dealing with the problem of facilitating the dispatch of business in our courts and ridding them of the burden of complex procedure and delays. Upon the announcement of the retirement of Mr. Ruggles, notable letters of appreciation were written him by Chief Justice Taft and Mr. Elihu Root. The latter, in discussing the work of the society, says: "It has done directly many admirable things and it has served as a guide and model for a great amount of thorough research and effective effort in the field of administration of justice and in the kindred fields of substantive law and jurisprudence now undertaken by newly created organizations." For the time being the work of the society is to be supported by Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago.

## LAWYERS, ATTENTION!

The lack of interest shown by the members of the bar of this state in the work of the American Law Institute is not altogether creditable. This Institute is engaged in making a restatement of the law which undoubtedly is the most important work of its kind since the days of Justinian. It is commanding the interest and co-operation of the conceded leaders of the American Bar. Each of the three meetings of the Institute heretofore held has been attended by judges and practitioners of national and international reputation. The Bar generally is invited to examine the proposed re-statements, and to submit suggestions with ref-

erence to them. The annual meeting will be held at Washington on the 29th of April, 1926. Suggestions should be submitted to the Institute before that time. The re-statements ready are two in contracts, two in torts, two in conflict of laws, and one in agency. Any or all of these may be had for fifty cents a copy by sending requests with remittances to Secretary R. E. Wenzel at Bismarck. At least twenty-five of each of these re-statements should be read and critically considered by the Bar of this state. It is important that orders be placed at once.

## VICTOR WARDROPE

**(Contributed)**

The Bar of North Dakota joins with a multitude of friends in mourning the death of Victor Wardrope, of Leeds, North Dakota, who died on the morning of February 28th, at his home at Leeds, after an illness of several months from the somewhat unknown and presumably incurable malady, designated by physicians as Addison's Disease. About the 1st of October, 1925, finding himself in failing health, he went to the Mayo Clinic for treatment. After being under observation and treatment there until Thanksgiving time, he returned to his home and continued at home the treatment prescribed for him by the physicians at Rochester. For a time he seemed to recover strength and while not attending to business, was able to go about the town, and, in a slight sense, direct the course of his business affairs. About three weeks before his death, however, he was taken with a relapse and from that time until the time of his death was confined to his bed.

Mr. Wardrope was born in Ontario, Canada, in May, 1876, and came with his parents to North Dakota when he was a very little lad. His parents settled upon and homesteaded land in Benson County, near Churchs Ferry, and later "Vic", himself, homesteaded a quarter section in that neighborhood. He was raised on the farm, and, in those early days, had very little opportunity for education,—so little that it was not until he was twenty-one years of age that he graduated from the eighth grade, completing the grades, as a matter of fact, in the preparatory department of the University of North Dakota. He was graduated from the College of Law of the University of North Dakota in 1905. While at the University he was for three successive years, 1902-3-4, captain of the football team. He was a member of A. D. T. Literary Society and was among the University's most prominent debaters during his time, taking part in local, intercollegiate and international debates. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Probably no man that the University has graduated has drawn to him so many friends as Victor Wardrope.

Following his graduation he went to Minnewaukan, North Dakota, and in partnership with Henry Devaney, another University of North Dakota law graduate, started the practice of law. Later he moved to Leeds, North Dakota, and for the last eighteen years or more has con-

ducted a successful law business at that point. He was States Attorney of Benson County for two terms, retiring voluntarily from that position. He was a member of the State Legislature, House of Representatives, in the session of 1913, and following that was appointed as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of North Dakota for a term of four years. He was also Juvenile Commissioner for the Counties of Ramsey, Benson, Towner and Rolette. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Kem Temple of the Shrine, Devils Lake Lodge of Elks, Yeomen and the Woodmen, and for a number of years last past had been superintendent of the Sunday School of the Congregational Church at Leeds.

In 1907 he was married to Miss Della Ritzman, of Wolford, North Dakota, also a graduate of the University of North Dakota, and he is survived by his widow and four children ranging from the ages of seventeen to nine,—Blair, Barbara, Lucile and Shirley,—by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wardrope,—his brothers, Elmer and Ralph—and his sisters, Mrs. G. A. Voight, of Leeds; Mrs. N. C. Abbott, of Carnation, Washington, and Mrs. J. W. Warren, of Los Angeles, California. Four of his old time chums of the University of North Dakota, John E. Williams, of Washburn, North Dakota; L. L. Butterwick, of Minnewaukan, North Dakota; G. Grimson, of Langdon, North Dakota, and Fred J. Traynor, of Devils Lake, North Dakota, were among his pallbearers, and the University was further represented by the presence of President Thomas F. Kane, Dean Joseph M. Kennedy, Dean Cockerill, of the Law School, and John Powell, of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

The funeral was conducted according to the Masonic rites, assisted by Rev. S. M. Irwin, pastor of the Congregational Church, and Rev. A. J. Garry, pastor of the Methodist Church, and brief addresses were made by F. T. Cuthbert, of Devils Lake and Judge A. G. Burr, of Rugby.

Rarely does any man in the ordinary walks of life have such a tribute paid to his worth as was paid to Victor Wardrope on the day of his funeral; places of business closed, flags on the streets stood at half mast, the Masonic temple was filled to overflowing, and men and women from all walks of life and from every corner of the State of North Dakota were there to pay their tribute of respect. The home, the Masonic Temple and the grave were each a veritable sea of flowers that had come from friends from near and far.

Few men in the state have so impressed a personality upon their community and been such a power for good as Victor Wardrope. His devoted friends are legion. The friends that he made in University days he held as closest friends until the day of his death, and in his practice as a lawyer and in his business, gathered new friends daily. He was always ready with a helping hand for anyone in need, always without thought of himself or personal gain. His activities among the boys and girls of his community, in the organization and conducting of his Bible class, of his baseball, basketball and debating teams, endeared him to and made him a power for good among the young people of his com-

munity. Young and old alike looked upon him as their friend and counselor. The ways of Providence are best, but poor human minds find it hard to understand why one who was such a power for good in life should have to pass on at such a comparatively early age.

## DO YOU KNOW THE MISSING WORDS?

I,_____, a Voter, live at No._____ on_____ Street, in the City of_____, in the County of_____, in the_____ Senatorial District and the_____ Congressional District of North Dakota. North Dakota has_____ Counties.

I live in the_____ precinct, and the Republican Precinct Committeeman is_____, and the Democratic Precinct Committeeman is_____

Members of the Legislature from my District are:

Representatives: _____

_____

and Senators: _____

_____

There are_____ Representatives and_____ Senators in our Legislature.

This State has_____ Congressional Districts, and the members of Congress from each District are:

_____ District, _____

_____ District, _____

_____ District, _____

_____ District, _____

The State has_____ Senatorial Districts, and the U. S. Senators are: _____

_____

I should vote at the City Election on_____, at the State Primaries on _____, and at the General Election on_____. There will be (a) (no) school election this year.