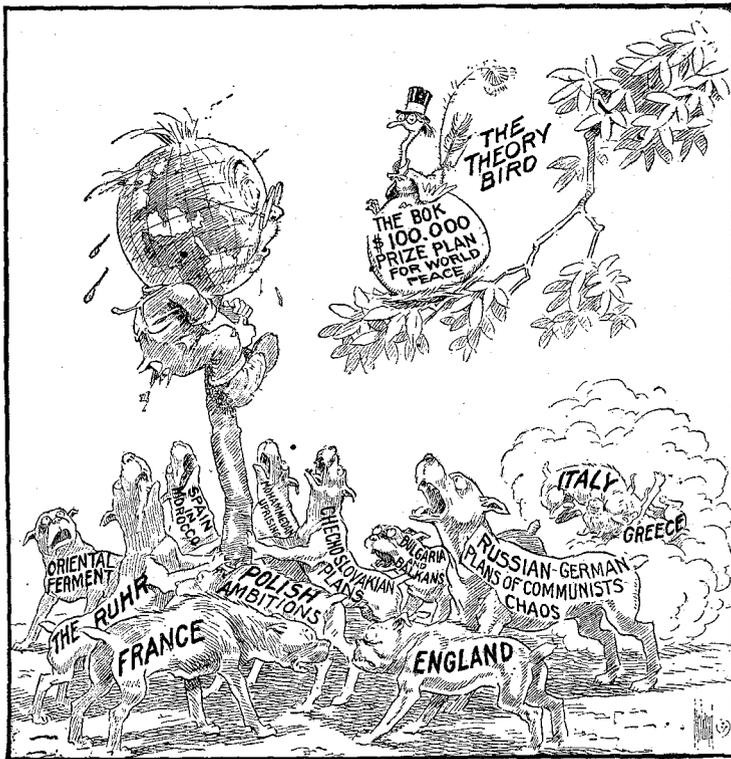


THEY ARE SUCH A GENTLE NATION

(Comedy of Errors, Act IV, Scene 4)

Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch



FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, CAN'T YOU HURRY?

From Midshipman P. H. Ramsey, U. S. N. A., Annapolis, Md.

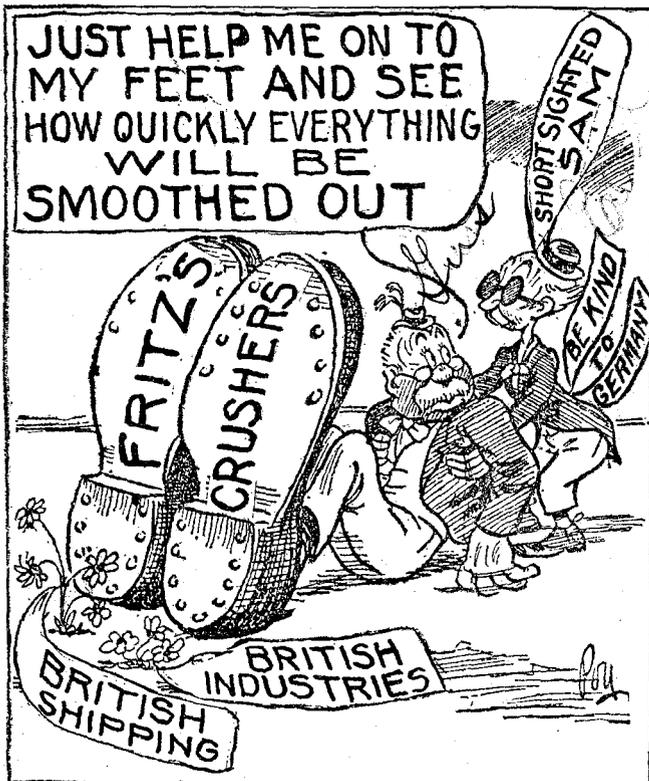
Darling in the New Haven Evening Register



IF LYNCH LAW IS RIGHT, THEN ITALY IS JUSTIFIED

From Oliver D. Sewall, Dedham, Mass.

From the London Evening News



HIS "SOLE" IDEA

From G. Q. Tyson, Berlin, N. J.

Gale in the Los Angeles Times



"—AND THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH!"

From Mrs. Eleanor Armour, South Pasadena, Cal.

here and there as they strike the eye of a layman may be quoted. Justice Sutherland, of the United States Supreme Court, says: "Long delay has become the almost universal rule, and criminal cases are finally disposed of after such a lapse of time that people forget what it is all about. . . . The principal reform needed is in the direction of getting rid of procedural red tape and speeding up the process of law administration, and this, I am sure, can be done without any sacrifice of accuracy." In the opinion of Judge Charles M. Hough, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, "the most important courts are those of first instance, and they are frequently courts not of record. Unless the personnel of these courts in our country be improved, and greatly improved, all else will fail. It may be possible to get along fairly well with courts of appeal officered by scholars, perhaps even when composed of legal hermits; but courts which are face to face with the public daily are worse than useless unless their authority is by law great, and unless that authority is enforced by men who are at once good lawyers, good citizens, acquainted with the world, and possessed of native vigor." The view of Herbert Parsons, of the New York bar, will be applauded by every citizen who has tried his hand at law enforcement: "The leniency shown to criminals places too great a burden upon the individual citizen if he tries to secure law enforcement. He must get a policeman to make the arrest, accompany the criminal to the magistrate, attend the hearing the next day, possibly attend adjournments secured so as to tire him out, attend before the Grand Jury and the trial before General Sessions, attend probably a number of times, as District Attorneys' offices are not overcareful in saving the time of witnesses, and on the man's conviction see him receive a suspended sentence. Life is too short for that much trouble for the little result." Chief Justice Teller, of the Colorado Supreme Court, remarks: "I think we have gone too far in sustaining technicalities in criminal trials. . . . Punishment for crimes will act as a deterrent only in proportion as it is prompt and certain. In these respects we are far behind other English-speaking peoples." William Draper Lewis, Dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, observes: "We are prone as a people to put entirely too much emotion and too little scientific observation into the enforcement of law. . . . ; When a man is con-

victed of a crime, a lot of well-meaning and emotional people clamor to get him out. Compare, for instance, the treatment given to a titled Englishman when sentenced to jail, and a corresponding class of man in this country. In England he is treated as an ordinary criminal; in most of our American jails he is treated as a preferred boarder." Judge MacFarlane, of the Pittsburgh Court of Common Pleas, is of the opinion that "until the Home becomes an Institute of Morals . . . crime will continue unabated; the urgent need of our day is home-grown reverence for law."

Those who have tried to do their duty intelligently as jurymen will sympathize with Mr. G. B. Rose, a lawyer of Little Rock, Kansas: "I think the principal reason of the failure to enforce the law is the provision in most of our American constitutions that the judges shall not comment upon the evidence, nor give the jurors the benefit of their views upon the merits of the case. In England and in Canada and in the Federal Courts, where the judges have not been reduced to mere figureheads, the law is very well enforced and much respected. Another cause is the foolish rule that nobody who knows anything about the case shall be allowed to sit upon the jury. If the case is of any notoriety, every one is disqualified except extremely ignorant and unsuitable jurors, or else men who go into the jury box perjuring themselves, with the intention to acquit the criminal."

POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND SPIRITUAL HELP

PROFESSOR WILLISTON, of the Harvard University Law School, believes that some of the evils of law enforcement are due to an inadequately paid and elective, and therefore political, judiciary; and Professor Dunmore, of the Western Reserve University, also believes in an appointive judiciary: "One of the greatest of the feasible reforms is more care in the selection of the men who practice before the courts. We cannot expect the right kind of judges with an inferior bar. The judges, too, should be appointed for such length of time as to remove them from constant participation in politics." This is also the view of Mr. Charles Carey, of the bar of Portland, Oregon, who believes that the inefficiency of law enforcement in this country as compared with other English-speaking countries "is due, in great measure, to the fact that most of the States of the

Union have an elective judiciary. Attorney-General Barrett, of Missouri, believes that "the most important factor of all is the unnecessary technicalities in criminal procedure for the spectacle of helplessness which the State so often presents contribute largely not only to the indifference and apathy of the public, but also to the encouragement of crime."

And, finally, two distinguished authorities regard education as the fundamental remedy. Dean Bates, of the University of Michigan Law School, ascribes the failure of law enforcement partly to "the absurd obsession of the American people that all evils can be cured by the enactment of law. We have, as you know, carelessly and unscientifically framed masses of legislation pouring from forty-nine jurisdictions in almost uninterrupted streams. . . . I see no promising remedy in sight except that which comes through the various processes of education; and [here the Dean indulges in a very pertinent *obiter dictum*] education itself, especially in the schools and colleges of liberal arts, needs overhauling."

The last quotation which we shall make from the quasi-legal document which we have been reviewing, and which we have found of deep interest, is not a pronouncement of a bishop or minister of the Church, but is the opinion of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina and seems to us, therefore, to have more than ordinary significance. In reply to the Committee's request for his view of the remedy for the prevailing laxity in the observance and enforcement of the law in this country Chief Justice Gary replies: "Neither this country nor any other nation can hope to solve its problems until there is a change of heart, and the spiritual quality becomes the dominating influence through the adoption of the Golden Rule."

ART AT STATE FAIRS

THE typical fine arts department at State fairs in this country was long such as to repel any one with serious art interests, but a change for the better is now apparent. About ten years ago Charles A. Cumming, head of the art department of the State University of Iowa, began to organize the art exhibits of the Iowa State Fair and to make them matters of genuine art value and significance. Modest prizes were given for paintings, drawings, designs, and various sorts of handcraft, and standards of real merit were set up. For the last three years