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1919

### The 1919 Transcript

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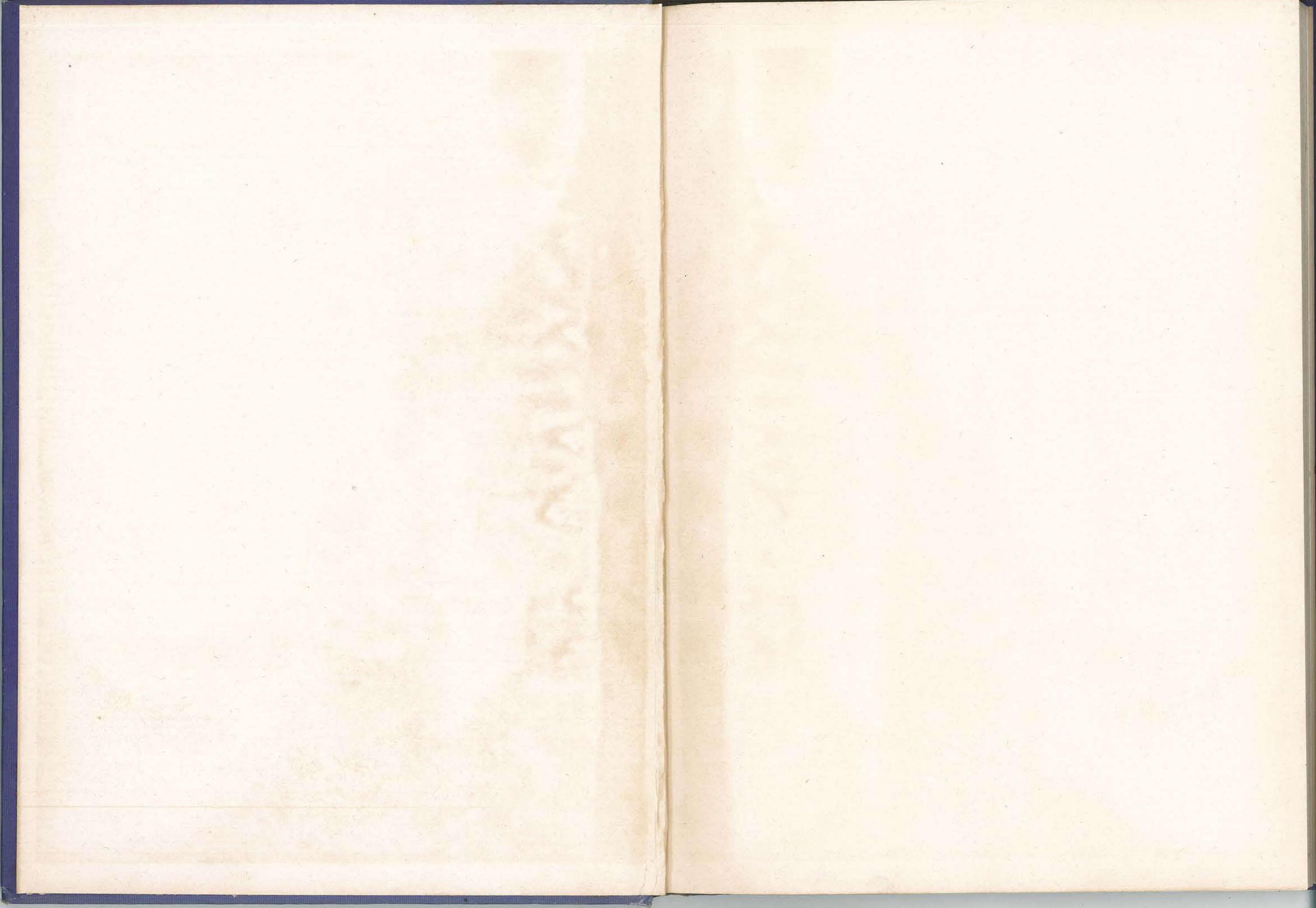
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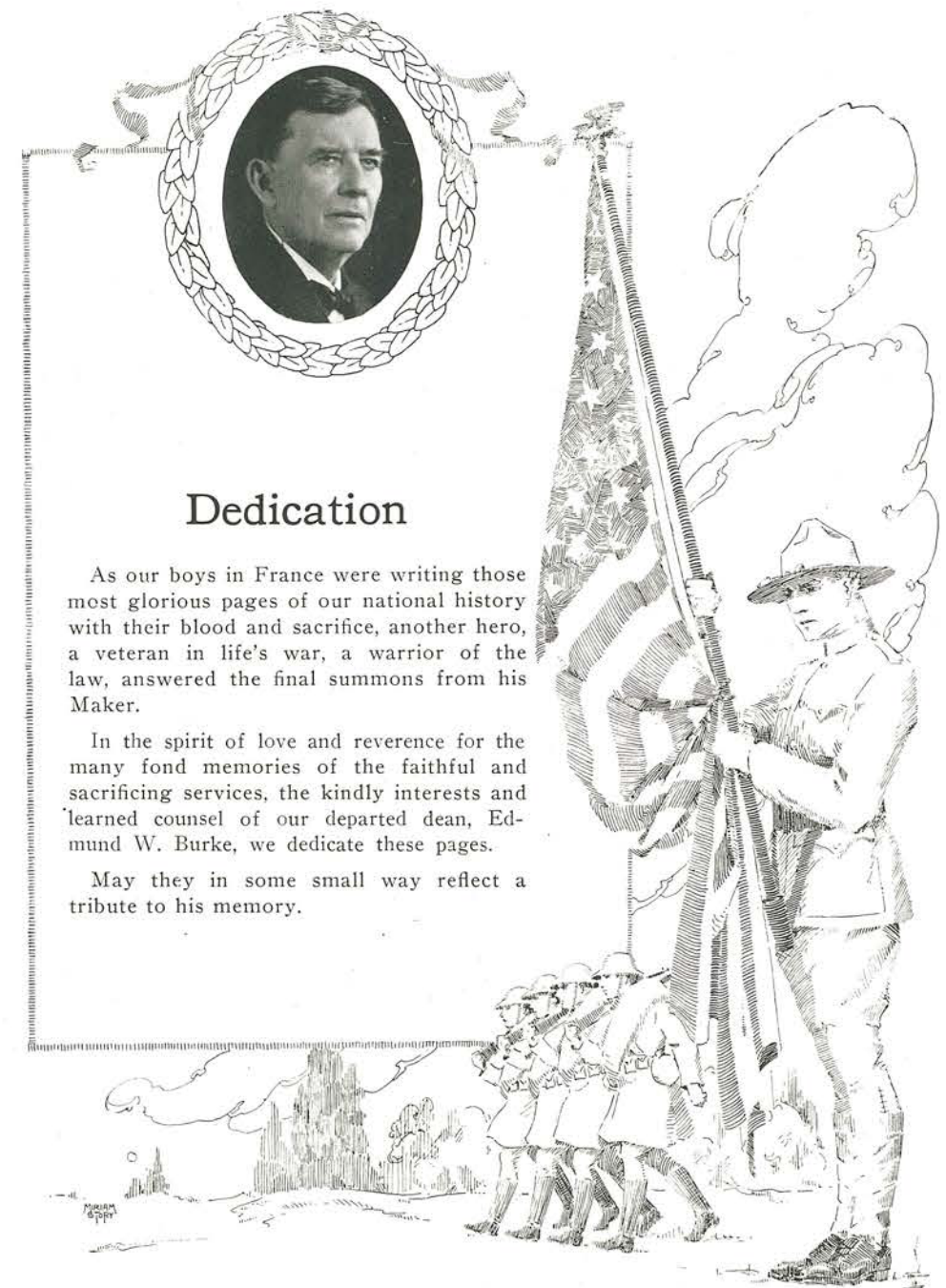
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COLLEGE OF LAW  
THE  
HUTCHINGS  
1919  
CHICAGO  
KENT







## Dedication

As our boys in France were writing those most glorious pages of our national history with their blood and sacrifice, another hero, a veteran in life's war, a warrior of the law, answered the final summons from his Maker.

In the spirit of love and reverence for the many fond memories of the faithful and sacrificing services, the kindly interests and learned counsel of our departed dean, Edmund W. Burke, we dedicate these pages.

May they in some small way reflect a tribute to his memory.

## In Memoriam

Edmund Whitney Burke, Dean of the Chicago Kent College of Law, and Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County from 1893 until 1905, died September 7th, 1918, at his residence, 6163 Kenmore Avenue.

Judge Burke was born on a farm near Byron, Illinois, on September 22, 1849. He very early took upon himself the responsibility of making his own way. After attending the Country schools, he was graduated from Northwestern University in 1867, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and that of Master of Arts in 1868.

He received his legal education at the University of Michigan, came to Chicago in 1871, was admitted to the bar in the same year, and was actively engaged in the practice of law thereafter, except during time he served as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, from 1893 until 1903.

Judge Burke was always a hard worker, and, while on the bench, gave unremitting attention to the cases which came before him. He served long as a Chancellor, and delighted to apply the principals of equity and justice which guided and controlled his every act throughout a busy and successful career at the bar and on the bench. He was a hard student and a profound lawyer, patient, open minded, kindly and sympathetic, and his decisions were ever in accord with his keen sense of justice and right. In 1902 and 1903 he was a member of the Appellate Court for the First District of Illinois.

Judge Burke's connection with Chicago Kent College of Law may be said to date from its foundation. In 1886, a few law clerks gathered in his office, opposite the City Hall, and formed an association for the study of the law. From this beginning came the Chicago College of Law, afterwards joined with the Kent College of Law as the Chicago Kent College of Law. He lectured on equity jurisprudence and procedure from 1893 until the end of his life. In 1904 he succeeded the late Judge Thomas A. Moran as Dean of the College.


There was no activity of his busy life in which he took such a vital interest as his work for Chicago Kent College of Law. His interest in his students did not cease with their graduation and admission to the bar. Many of the alumni will testify that

their success is largely attributable to the advice and assistance which the Dean was always ready to give them in such large measure in the opening and critical years of their professional career. Of the fifteen hundred men and women who graduated during his administration, each will bear witness to his ability as an instructor, his kindly interest in their advancement and success in their chosen profession. He was a worthy successor of those able and distinguished lawyers and jurists who preceded him in the office of Dean, Judge Joseph M. Bailey and Judge Thomas A. Moran.


Judge Burke was married to Myra Webster of Rockford, Illinois, on December 5th, 1878, and is survived by Mrs. Burke and two sons, Webster H. Burke and Ralph H. Burke.

CHARLES H. JACKSON.


THE TRANSCRIPT 1919




R.C. McALLASTER  
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H.G. DOBLER  
JUNIOR EDITOR




MAX. J. LANDIS  
SENIOR EDITOR




ELKAN BERGER  
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PAUL L. HOLDEN  
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ELSA GENE GEEVE  
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F.C. LEVITON  
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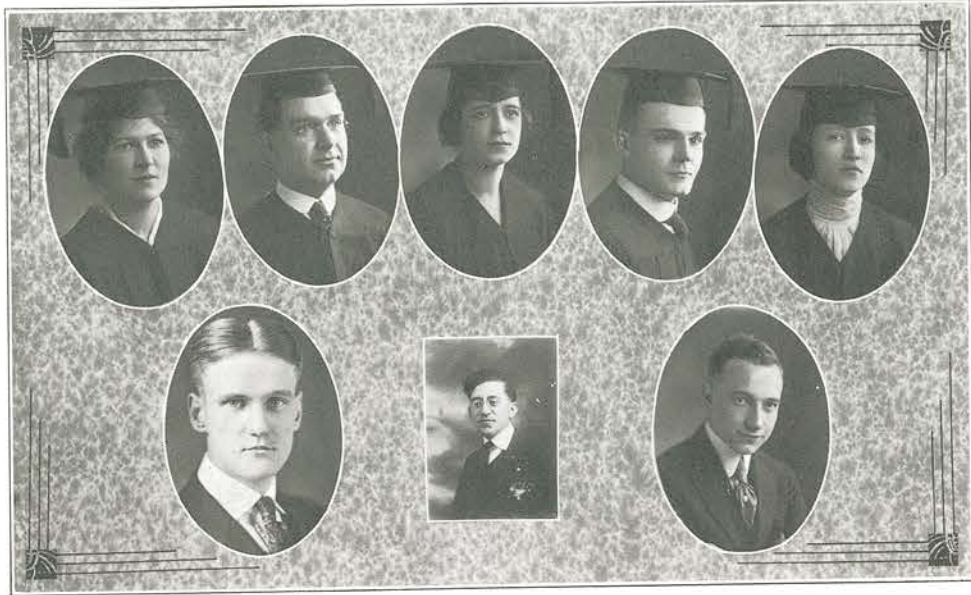


RAYMOND WHITE  
FRESHMAN EDITOR

TRANSCRIPT

1919 STAFF

THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



WELLS                      JOHNSON                      BERG                      GROTEFELD                      KUSELL  
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SADIE KUSELL, '19.....Senior Prophet

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

## Introduction

We present herewith the 1919 edition of the Transcript for the approval of its many readers. The continuation of the Transcript this year has meant a difficult uphill fight as our school enrollment this year was hardly half that of former years and many of our best men had answered the call of their country.

We have tried to produce a book of interest to the students preserving some of the memories of our evenings together, providing a little of the serious and a sprinkling of the humorous, that each reader may find something to his liking therein. If the reader finds nothing of interest in the book itself, perhaps he may yet find his time well spent by a perusal of the ads. without which the production of this book would not have been possible.

THE STAFF.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

## The Transcript

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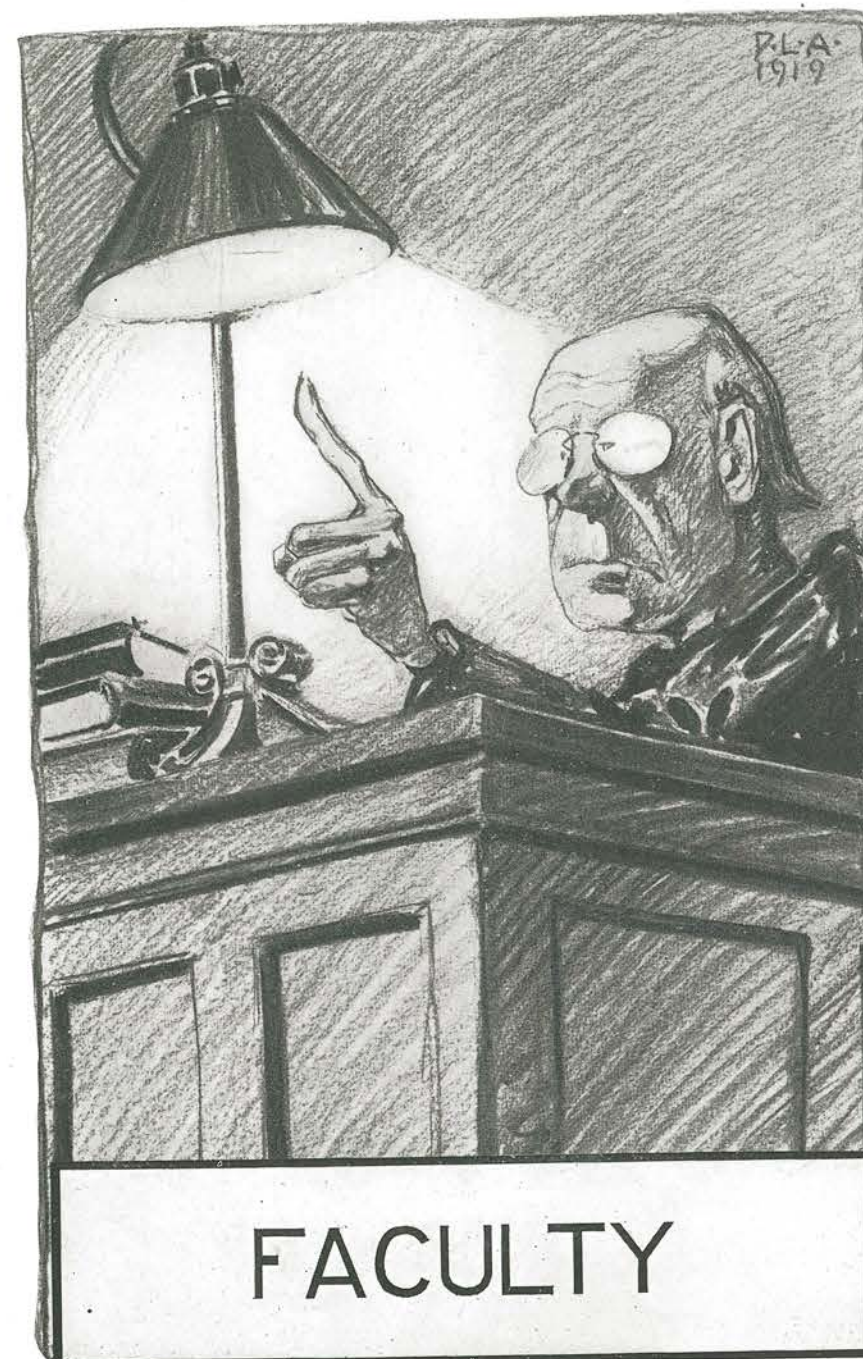
## History of Chicago Kent College of Law

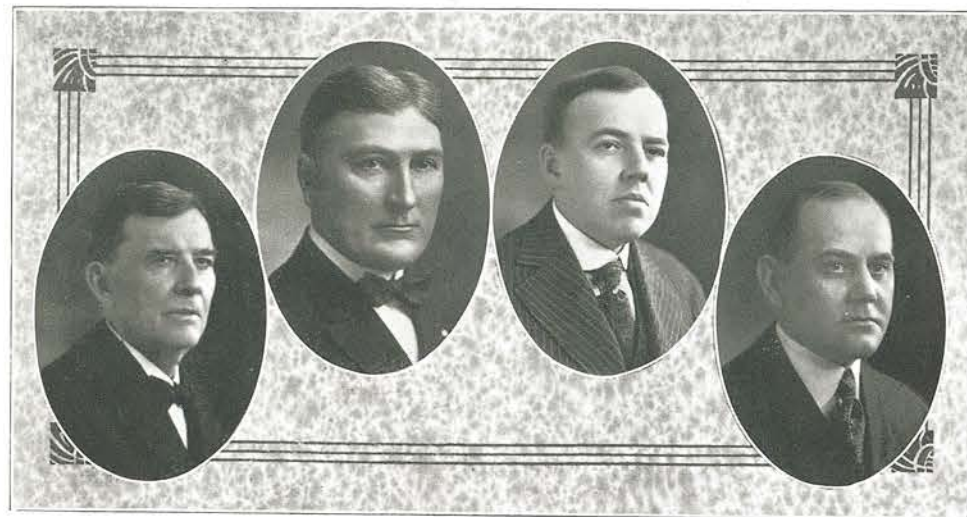
From the 1917 Transcript

We may safely say that the foundation of Chicago Kent College of Law dates from 1886 when about a dozen law clerks gathered in the office of the firm of Burke & Hollett, then located opposite the City Hall. These young men had as their object more extended study of law. Judge Thomas A. Moran was suggested as a director and instructor of the class, but declined because he felt that his duties were too pressing to undertake it at that time. Judge Bailey, Justice of the Appellate Court of the First District of Illinois was finally selected and accepted the position. The success of the class soon became evident and other students came in in rapidly increasing numbers. More instructors were added and in 1888, the original quarters of the Chicago College of Law were established in the old Methodist Church block at Washington and Clark Streets.

In 1889, the College became the law department of Lake Forest University and continued as such until 1904. In that year the University had dissolved and the school resumed its original organization as a separate college for the study of law. It was the first law school in Illinois to require a three-year course for the degree of bachelor of laws. In 1892, the classes became so large that the school moved to the Athenaeum Building on Van Buren Street and remained there until 1912, when it took up the present quarters in the Lake View Building.

In 1900, Kent College of Law, which had been founded in 1892, was joined with the Chicago College of Law and the institution from that time became known as the Chicago Kent College of Law. In the thirty-one years of its existence about six thousand men have graduated from its classes. Twenty-five hundred are practicing in Chicago and vicinity and the rest are spread throughout the entire United States. The quality of the instruction has followed the growth of the school and the distinction which hundreds of its graduates bear is the best evidence of the profound success that the school has had from its very beginning.





E. W. BURKE      GUERNSEY      W. H. BURKE      GROVER

## Officers of Administration

HON. EDMUND W. BURKE, A.M., LL.B., Late Dean.  
 Professor of Chicago Kent College of Law, 1893 to 1918.  
 Dean of Chicago Kent College of Law, 1904 to Sept. 7, 1918. (Date of Death).  
 Northwestern University, A.M., 1869.  
 University of Michigan, LL.B., 1871.  
 Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, for nine years. Justice of the Appellate Court of Illinois, First District, one year.

HON. GUY GUERNSEY, A.B., Secretary.  
 Grinnell College, A.B., 1892.  
 Chicago Kent College of Law, LL.B., 1904.  
 Probate Clerk of Cook County, Illinois, 1906-10. Has been president of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, Alumni Association of Chicago Kent College of Law, and member of the Fiftieth General Assembly of Illinois. Is now an alderman of the Seventh Ward of Chicago.

WEBSTER H. BURKE, A.B., LL.B., Acting Dean.  
 Northwestern University, A.B., 1902.  
 Chicago Kent College of Law, LL.B., 1903.  
 Treasurer of Chicago Kent College of Law from 1904 to 1917. Member of City Club of Chicago, Hamilton Club, Chicago Association of Commerce, American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association and Chicago Bar Association.

WILLIAM A. GROVER, Treasurer.  
 Treasurer of Chicago Kent College of Law beginning 1917.

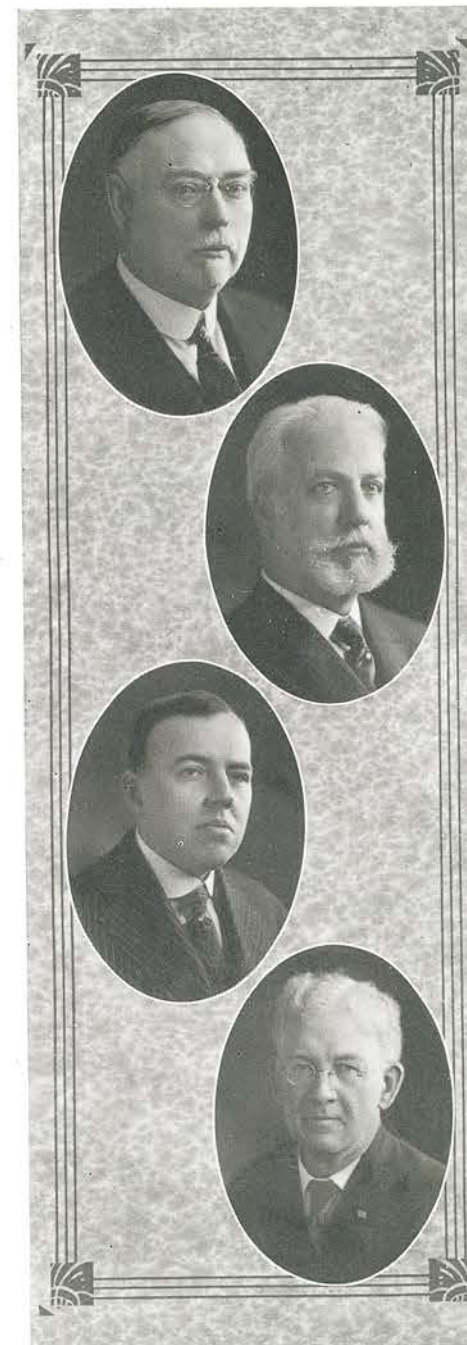
*In this world a man must be either an anvil or a hammer.*—ERNEST E. TUPES.

RUFUS BODDINGHOUSE, LL.B.  
 Professor of Law of Real Estate, Conveyancing and Abstracting.  
 Chicago College of Law, LL.B., 1896.  
 Winner of Callaghan Prize of \$100, 1896.  
 Now secretary of Chicago Title & Trust Co.

CHARLES A. BROWN, A.B., A.M., LL.M.  
 Professor of Patent Law.  
 University of Rochester, A.M., 1889.  
 Lake Forest University, LL.B., 1890.  
 LL.M., 1891.  
 Recognized authority on Patent Law in Chicago and the Central West.

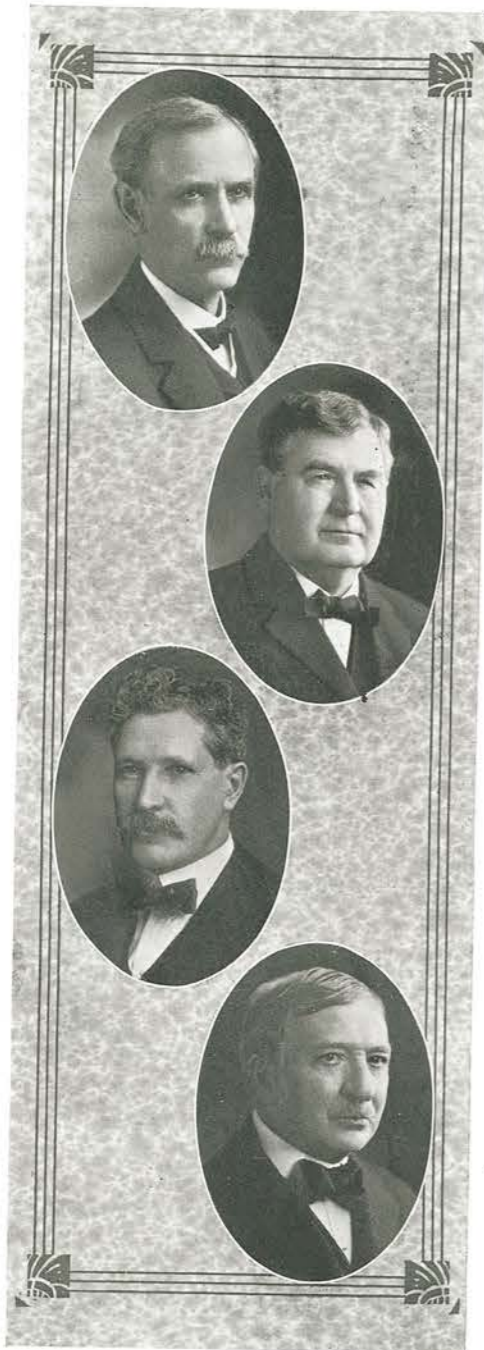
WEBSTER H. BURKE, A.B., LL.B., Acting Dean  
 Professor of Equity Jurisprudence and Equity Pleading.  
 Northwestern University, A.B., 1902.  
 Chicago Kent College of Law, LL.B., 1903.  
 Treasurer of Chicago Kent College of Law from 1904 to 1917. Member of City Club of Chicago, Hamilton Club, Chicago Association of Commerce, American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association and Chicago Bar Association.

WM. ELMORE FOSTER, LL. B.  
 Professor and Judge of Trial Court.  
 Union College of Law, 1868, LL.B.  
 Has been trial attorney for Northwestern El. R. R. Co., Union Elevated R. R. Co., and Suburban R. R. Co.



*"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."*  
 —FREDERICK J. BERTRAM.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



HON. ORRIN N. CARTER, LL.D.  
Professor of Elementary Law.  
Studied law in Chicago under Judge M.  
F. Tuley and Hon. W. I. Stiles. Now  
Justice of the Supreme Court of the  
State of Illinois.

HON. WM. N. GEMMELL, LL.B.  
Lecturer Municipal Court Practice.  
Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa,  
1886.  
Admitted to Chicago Bar 1892.  
Judge Municipal Court since 1906.  
Republican Committeeman 7th Ward,  
1902-1906.

HON. M. HENRY GUERIN, B.A., LL.B.  
Professor of the Law of Public and Pri-  
vate Corporations.  
University of Berlin.  
Harvard College B.A., 1893.  
Chicago College of Law, LL.B., 1895.  
Master in Chancery, Circuit Court of  
Cook County for five years. Member of  
Chicago Kent Faculty for twenty years.  
Now a Judge of the Superior Court of  
Cook County.

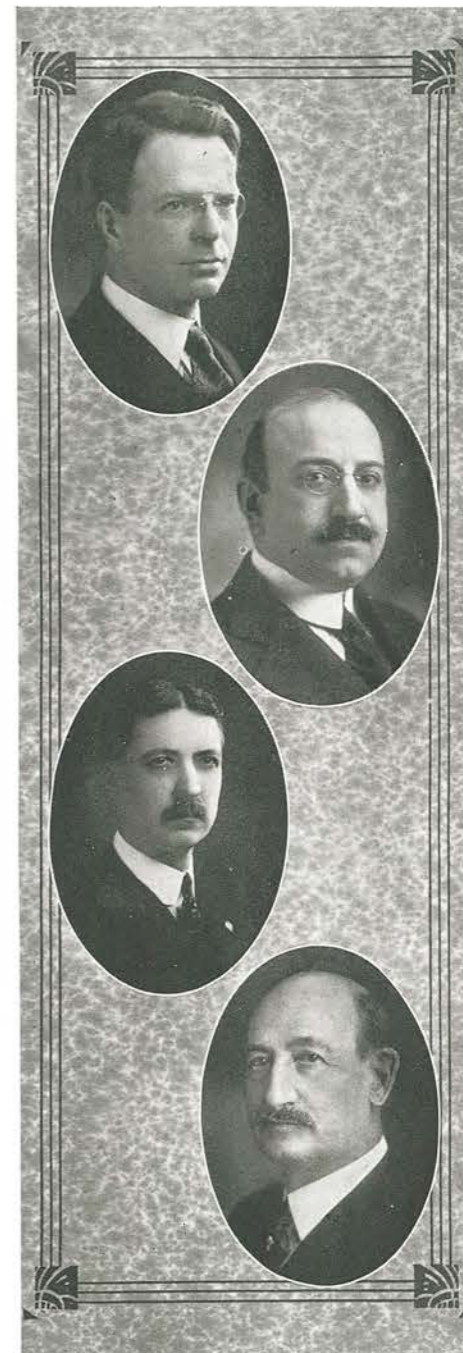
ROBERT S. ILES, LL.B.  
Professor of Constitutional Law.  
Missouri State Normal School, A.M.  
Admitted to South Dakota Bar, 1882.  
County Attorney, Cook County, Ill., 1894-  
1900.

"Keep busy and get the money."

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—ELKAN BERGER.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



JAMES S. HANDY, A.B., LL.B.  
Professor of Law of Eminent Domain.  
University of Michigan, A.B., 1895,  
LL.B., 1897.  
Admitted to Illinois Bar in 1897. Mem-  
ber of Cook County Civil Service Com-  
mission 1906-7. Assistant attorney for  
the Sanitary District of Chicago, 1907.

HON. HENRY HORNER, LL.B.  
Professor of Administration and Probate  
Practice.  
University of Michigan.  
University of Chicago.  
Chicago Kent College of Law, LL.B.,  
1898.  
Is now Judge of the Probate Court of  
Cook County and an author on Admin-  
istration subjects in Illinois.

CHARLES H. JACKSON, LL.B.  
Professor of the Law of Domestic Rela-  
tions and Persons.  
Lake Forest University, LL.B., 1893.  
Was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1892.  
Has practiced continuously in Chicago  
since that time. A member of the firm  
of Burke, Jackson and Burke since 1903.

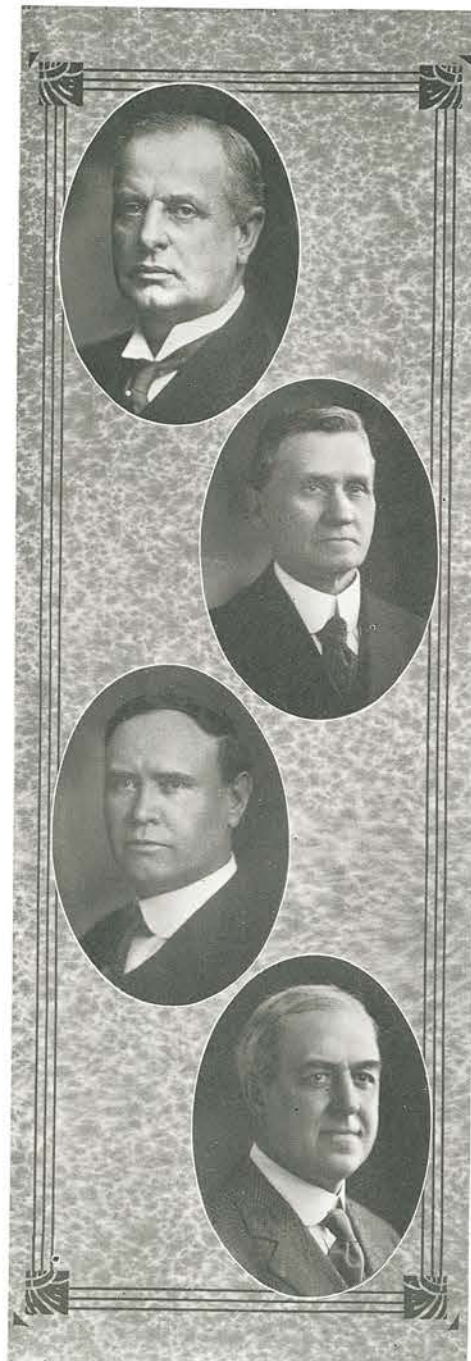
CHARLES E. KREMER, LL.B.  
Instructor in Admiralty Law.  
Admitted to the bar in Wisconsin in 1874,  
and to the Illinois Bar in 1875. Lec-  
turer on Admiralty Law at the Univer-  
sity of Chicago. One of the founders of  
the Chicago Law Club and Bureau of  
Justice.

"Say unto wisdom thou art my sister; and call understanding thy kinswoman."

—WILLIAM HENRY BACON.

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# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



DR. JOHN LEEMING, M.D.  
Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.  
University of Toronto.  
Royal College of London.  
Has been with the Lakeside, Provident,  
and Babst Hospitals for twenty years.  
Is Vice-President of the American Med-  
ical Association.

A. A. McCLANAHAN, LL.B.  
Professor of the Law of Negotiable In-  
struments Guaranty and Suretyship.  
Monmouth College.  
Was admitted to the bar in 1855, and  
practiced in Omaha, Nebraska, until 1895.

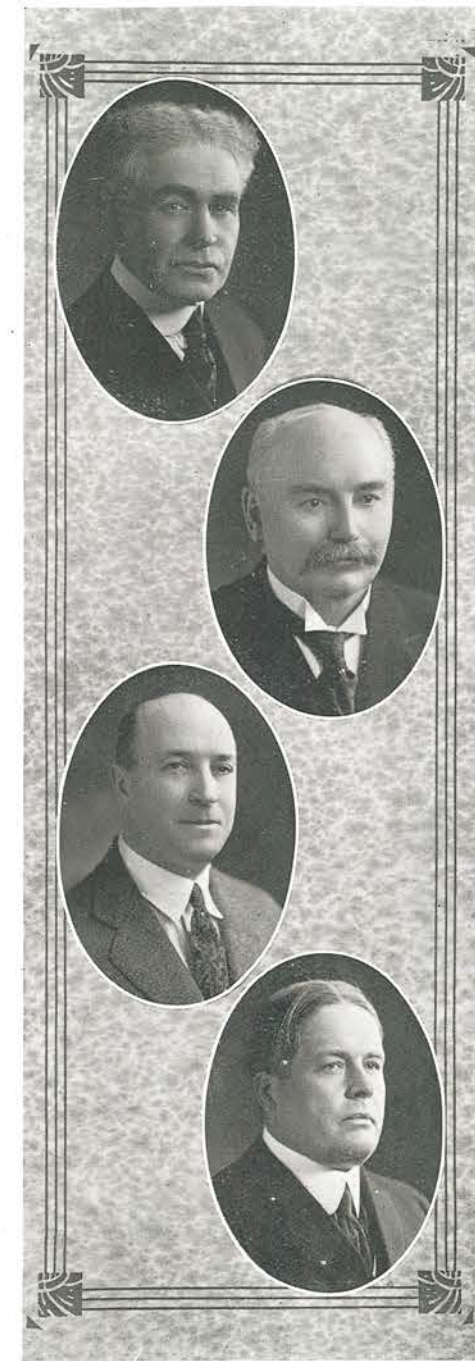
JOHN E. NORTHRUP, A.B., LL.B.  
Professor of Criminal Law and Proce-  
dure.  
Drake University, A.B.  
Illinois College of Law, LL.B.  
University of Chicago.  
Was Assistant States Attorney of Cook  
County from 1906-1912. Has served as  
special prosecutor in several of Cook  
County's famous trials. Eminent in  
criminal law practice.

CHARLES C. PICKETT, A.B., LL.B.  
Professor of Law of Evidence, and Wills.  
University of Rochester, 1883, A.B.  
University of Illinois, 1900, LL.B.  
Assistant Librarian of Chicago Law In-  
stitute, 1887 to 1893. Assistant attor-  
ney for First National Bank, 1893-4.  
Law Department of Sanitary District of  
Chicago, 1894 to 1896. Professor of Law  
at University of Illinois, 1897 to 1907.  
Professor at Chicago Kent College of  
Law, 1914-1919.

"Be not only good; be good for something."

—HENRY BARTON.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



WILLIAM J. PRINGLE, M.A., LL.B.  
Professor of the Law of Torts and of  
Agency.  
Grinnell College, 1895.  
Cornell University.  
Chicago College of Law.  
An eminent lawyer. Has a record of  
many years as a victorious personal in-  
jury lawyer. Prominent in Chicago polit-  
ical circles.

JOHN T. RICHARDS  
Lecturer on Legal Ethics.  
Wheaton College.  
Admitted to Bar in 1875. Former Pres-  
ident of Illinois State Bar Association.

JULIUS MOSES  
Lecturer on Bankruptcy.  
University of Michigan, PH.D., 1893.  
Kent College of Law, LL.B., 1895.  
Member of firm, Moses, Rosenthal and  
Kennedy.

HON. N. H. WELCH, B.S., M.A., LL.B.  
Professor of Law of Personal Property  
and of Sales.  
Wheaton College, B.S.  
Beloit College.  
Lake Forest University, M.A.  
Chicago Kent College of Law, LL.B.  
Has been an instructor at Chicago Kent  
for eight years. Formerly a Judge of  
the Probate Court. Author of Welch's  
Cases on Criminal Law.

"If you have patience you will succeed."

—FRANK ARLT.

## Our Faculty

EDNA ELIZABETH BERG, '19

Perhaps the keenest regret that we Seniors feel at leaving Chicago Kent after three busy years arises from the fact that we will be denied the nightly association with the broad-minded, practical men who compose our faculty.

We are justly proud of the roster of our faculty and may be excused if we are given to bragging a bit about them to our less favored friends who must take their instruction in law from professors, who although highly learned in the subject have never had the advantage of actually putting their theories into practice.

We all feel that we gain mightily from the men who come down to instruct us every night in the principles of Law because they are at the present time engaged in the practice of the profession. Every day they are meeting and overcoming the difficulties and solving the problems with which we, as young lawyers, will soon be confronted. The experience they gain from day to day is handed on to us, it surely is of great help to us.

The spirit of good fellowship and helpfulness is so evident that none of us has ever hesitated to ask further information on points that have evaded us, and we have always met with unfailing courtesy and patience.

We sometimes wonder what Mr. Pringle is thinking about us, when after explaining the rule of Proximate Cause night after night, some student when called upon to explain, presents a perfectly blank mind for his inspection, or what Mr. Boddington says to himself, after carefully impressing on us that "Once a remainder always a remainder," with the accompanying illustration of sausages and then we fail to recognize a remainder when we meet it face to face.

I do not feel that I can close this little article about our faculty without saying just a word concerning the great loss which we experienced just as school was about to take up this Fall. After having been closely associated with Dean Burke in our study of Equity and Bailments for the entire Junior year, we had come to know him well and to appreciate not only his ability but also his high character and the interest which he had in the welfare of all of the students of this school. It came as a complete surprise to most of us just as we were to begin our last year under his supervision. We have all felt his absence and all that we can do is to hope that we may in some small way prove a credit to the principles which he so patiently expounded to us.

The long list of brilliant men whom we honor as our faculty at this time speaks for itself as to the caliber of Chicago Kent and in addition, we can point back to equally illustrious men who have served in that capacity in the past. Among them are:

HON. EDMUND W. BURKE, (Late Dean)  
Professor of Equity Jurisprudence

LEVY MAYER, LL.B.  
Lecturer on the Law of Corporations

OSCAR TORRISON, LL.B. (formerly Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago)  
Professor of Law

*"There is nothing so bad but what it could be worse."*

—OLIVER H. BOVIK.

LOUIS SPAHN, LL.B.  
Lecturer on the Law of Corporations

HARRISON B. RILEY, LL.B.  
Lecturer on Law of Abstracting and Conveyancing.

THOMAS BATES, LL.B.  
Lecturer on Law of Insurance

GEORGE A. MASON, LL.B.  
Lecturer on Special Assessments

HON. PAUL W. LINEBARGER, LL.B.  
Lecturer on International Law and Law of New Possessions

P. J. O'KEEFE  
Lecturer on Legal Practice

CHARLES T. FARSON, LL.B.  
Lecturer on Torrens System and Law of Mechanic's Lien

THOMAS V. SHANNON, LL.B.  
Lecturer on Ecclesiastical Law

JOHN F. GEETING, LL.B.\*  
Lecturer on Law of Habeas Corpus, Extradiction and Arrest

JOHN L. FOGLE, LL.B.  
Lecturer

JAMES ROSENTHAL, LL.B.  
Lecturer on Law of Insurance, and Theory and Practice in Bankruptcy

HON WILLARD M. MCEWEN, LL.B. (formerly Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County)  
Professor of Law

HON. ADELOR J. PETIT, LL.B. (formerly Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County)  
Professor of Law

HON. KICKHAM SCANLON, LL.B.  
Judge of Circuit Court of Cook County, Professor of Law

STUART G. SHEPARD, LL.B.  
Professor of Law

NEIL J. SHANNON  
Professor of Law

MARTIN, ALBERT  
Professor of Law

HON. EDWARD A. DICKER, LL.B.  
Professor of Law

ADELBERT HAMILTON, LL.B.\*  
Professor of Law

HON. THOMAS A. MORAN, LL.D.\*  
Lecturer on Pleading and Practice and Legal Ethics

*"Associate with men of good quality if you esteem your reputation. It is better to be alone than in bad company."*

—ANGEL A. ARANGORIN.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

- MARSHALL D. EWELL, M.D., LL.D.\*  
Professor of Elementary Common Law and Medical Jurisprudence
- HON. HENRY M. SHEPARD\* (formerly Justice of the Appellate Court, First District of Illinois)
- HON. S. P. SHOPE (late Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois)  
Lecturer on Administrative Law
- HON. JOHN GIBBONS, LL.D.\* (Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County)  
Lecturer on Law of Negligence and Damages
- HON. CHARLES G. NEELY (formerly Judge of the Criminal Court of Cook County)  
Professor of Criminal Law and Constitutional Law
- GRANT NEWELL, M.S., LL.B.  
Professor of the Law of Real Property and Wills
- FRANK HALL CHILDS, LL.B.  
Professor of Personal Property, Bills and Notes, Suretyship and Sales
- ELMER E. BARRETT, LL.B.\*  
Professor of the Law of Bailments and Carriers
- FRANK F. REED, A.B.  
Lecturer on Copyright Law and Trademarks
- JOHN C. MATHIS, A.B.\*  
Lecturer on Public Corporations and Municipal Securities
- JAMES G. KIERMAN, M.D.  
Lecturer on Forensic Psychiatry
- HAROLD N. MOYER, M.D.  
Lecturer on Railway Medical Jurisprudence
- G. FRANK LYDSTON, M.D.  
Lecturer on Criminal Anthropology
- JOHN M. ZANE, LL.B.\*  
Lecturer on Banking Law and Mining Law
- HON. FARLIN Q. BALL\* (Justice Appellate Court of Illinois)  
Lecturer on Administrative Law
- SIDNEY CORNING EASTMAN, A.B.  
Lecturer on Theory and Practice in Bankruptcy
- HON. HENRY V. FREEMAN, A.M.\* (Justice Appellate Court of Illinois)  
Professor of the Law of Guaranty and Suretyship
- HON. CHARLES S. CUTTING (formerly Judge of the Probate Court of Cook County)  
Professor of the Law of Wills, Administration of Estates and Probate Procedure
- CARL MEYER, A.B., LL.B.  
Professor of the Law of Bailments and Carriers
- EDWARD C. HIGGINS, A.B.  
Professor of Common Law Pleading
- HON. GEO. T. BUCKINGTON  
Lecturer on Constitutional Law

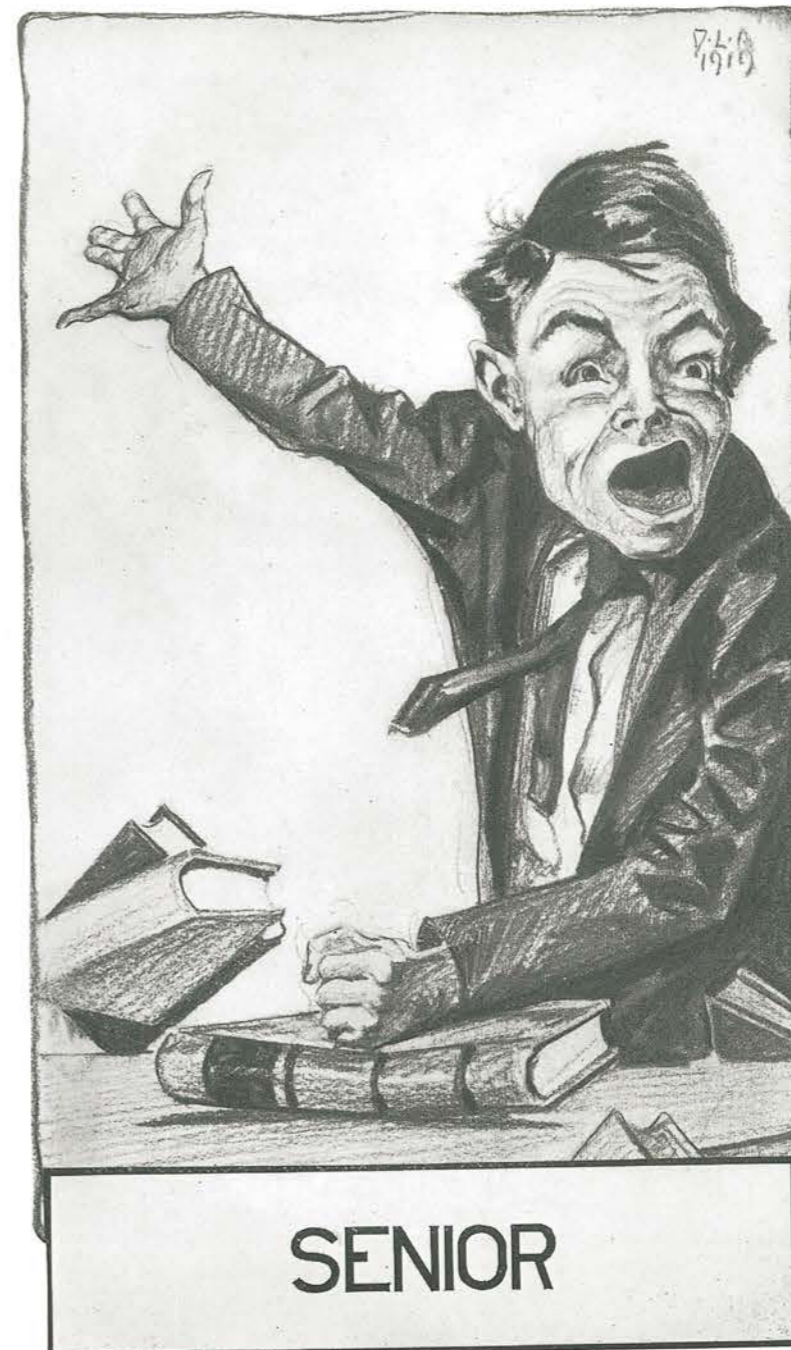
\*DEAD

*"I will study hard and my time will come."*

—JAMES BLAINE CASHIN.

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# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

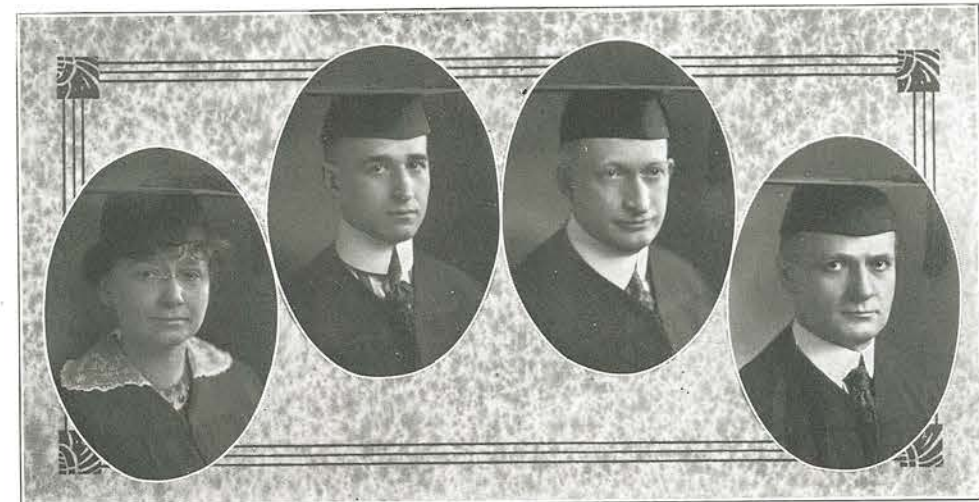


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# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

The Senior in his cap and gown,  
Goes forth to conquer—gain renown,  
With courage strong and wits so keen.  
All wish success for old '19.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



## Officers of the Class of 1919

HENRY H. KOVEN.....	President
DR. CHARLES A. FINK.....	Vice President
ISABELLA OLIVE BEATTY.....	Secretary
ANTON B. ZIEGWEID.....	Treasurer
HENRY ZADEK.....	Sergeant at Arms
ARTHUR C. JOHNSON.....	Class Historian
SADIE KUSELL.....	Class Phophet
MABEL E. WELLS.....	Class Poet
PAUL J. WIMSEY.....	Class Orator

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J. A. PETERSON	J. A. MCGREAHAM	J. B. NATHAN
	B. J. HECKER	
	A. J. ESER	

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HENRY KOEHLER	MAURICE COHEN
	CHARLES W. JAMIESON

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HENRY BARTON	MELVIN L. GIBBARD	
	NATHAN BOGOLUB	

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GORDON NEW	FLOYD A. LAIRD	MICHAEL J. MERRICK
	ERNEST BORELLI	

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ISRAEL B. GOODMAN	FRED J. LOYDA, <i>Chairman</i>	CHARLES FROHLICH
WILLIAM B. MARXSEN	HENRY H. MARKOVITZ	BENJAMIN J. BENSON
	JUBEL A. PETERSON	

### BANQUET COMMITTEE

JUBEL A. PETERSON	EUGENE BERNSTEIN, <i>Chairman</i>	GEORGE TIERNEY
SADIE KUSELL	LEO WOLF	HAROLD ROSENBERG
	ELKAN BERGER	

### INVITATION AND PROGRAM COMMITTEE

GEORGE W. COTTRELL	EDNA E. BERG, <i>Chairman</i>	S. T. SULLIVAN
AUGUST A. KLIMEK	THOMAS P. RIORDON	JOSEPH A. JADRICH
	ANNA FLEISCHNER	

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



ALFREDS, TORRIS HARVEY  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"His voice was soft and low."*

ARANGORIN, ANGEL A.  
A.B. Santo Tomas University, Philip-  
pine Islands.  
*"The world knows nothing of its greatest  
men."*

ARLT, FRANK  
Riverside High School.  
*"Deeds, not words."*

BACON, WILLIAM HENRY  
Balfour Johnstone School.  
*"Ah why should life all labor be."*

*"For success, initiative and energy in the individual must never die."*  
—ARTHUR COHEN.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



BARTON, HENRY  
Chicago Business College.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"Beware the fury of a patient man."*

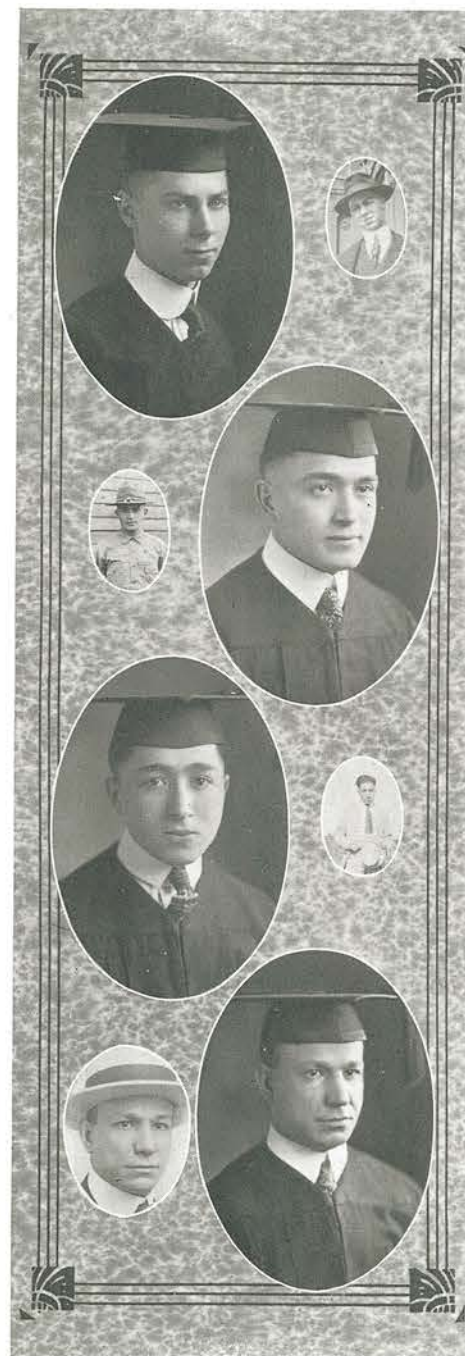
BEATTY, ISABELLA OLIVE  
Kappa Beta Pi  
Class Secretary, 1919.  
Lake High School.  
Winner of Practice Court Prize, 1919.  
*"The reason firm, the temperate will,  
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill,  
A perfect woman, nobly planned,  
To warn, to comfort and command."*

BERG, EDNA ELIZABETH  
Kappa Beta Pi.  
Kenwood Institute.  
University of Chicago.  
*"Her voice was ever soft, gentle and  
low.—  
an excellent thing in woman."*

BERNSTEIN, EUGENE  
Phi Kappa Phi  
Crane High School.  
*"Talk to him of Jacob's ladder, and he  
would ask the number of steps."*

*"He best serves truth who to himself is true."*  
—MAURICE COHN.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



BERTRAM, FREDERICK J.  
Robert Waller High School.  
*"Silently as a dream the fabric rose,  
No sound of hammer or of saw was  
there."*

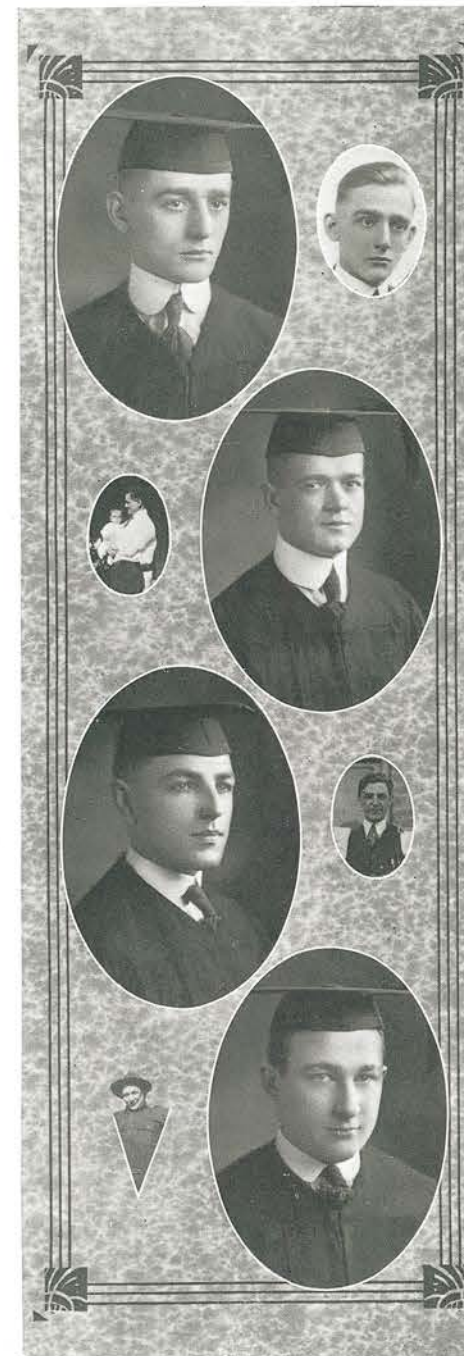
BOGOLUB, HERMAN L.  
Phi Kappa Phi.  
Capt. Tennis Club.  
Secretary Burk Debating Society.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"Doing good, disinterested good, is not  
our trade."*

BOGOLUB, NATHAN  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"We few, we happy few, we band of  
brothers."*

BORELLI, ERNEST  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"Work is my recreation."*

*"Through difficulties to the stars."*  
—GEORGE WILLARD COTTRELL.  
Page 26

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



BRZEZINSKI, JOSEPH F.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"Heroes should be tall and blond, you  
know."*

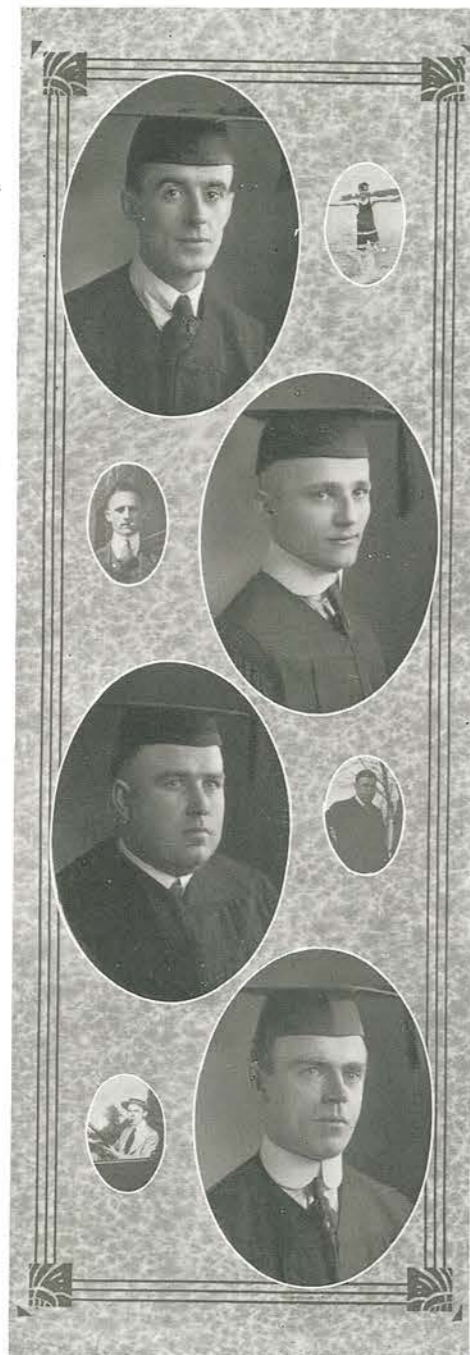
CASHIN, JAMES BLAINE  
B. S. Fisk College.  
University of Michigan, 1 year.  
*"Learning is but an adjunct to ourself."*

COHN, MAURICE  
Morris (Ill.) High School (Valedic-  
torian).  
Winner of Thos. A. Moran Prize in 1919.  
*"The true, strong and sound is the mind,  
that can embrace equally great things and  
small."*

COHEN, ARTHUR  
Phi Kappa Phi.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"Still you keep o' the windy side of the  
law."*

*"A great reputation is a great charge."*  
—ERWIN ELBERT COWEN.  
Page 27

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



COTTRELL, GEORGE WILLARD  
Phi Kappa Phi.  
Class President, 1918.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"Man delights not me; no, nor woman  
neither."*

COWAN, ERWIN ELBERT  
Medill High School.  
*"He thinks too much, such men are dan-  
gerous."*

DALZIEL, WILLIAM ROBERT  
Waukegan High School.  
*"Laugh and be fat."*

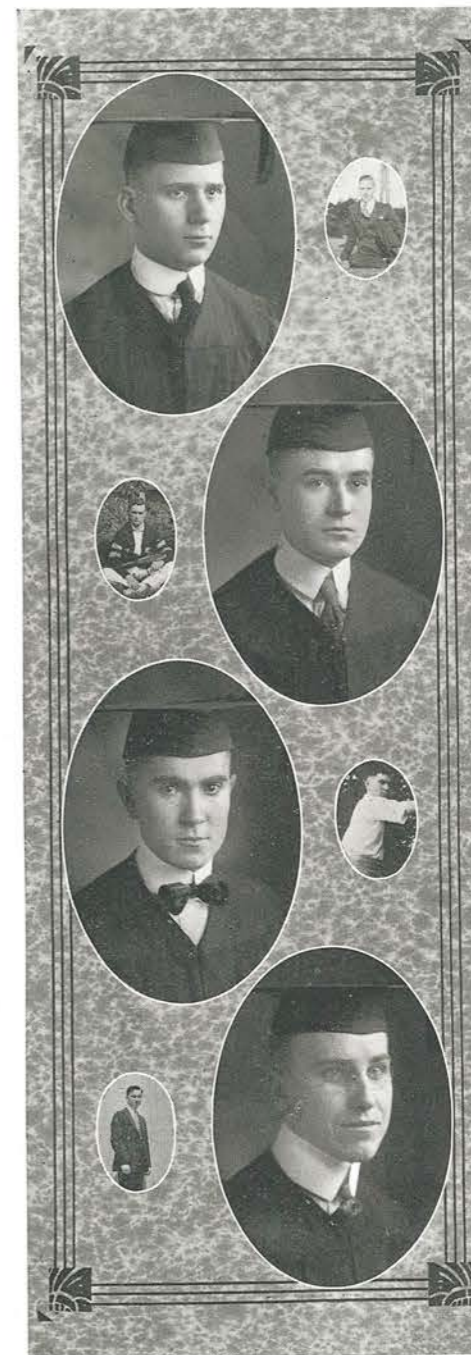
DOLAN, WILLIAM RAYMOND  
Chaffee's Business College, (N. Y.)  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"Still waters run deep."*

*"A full dinner pail."*

—WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL.

Page 28

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



ESER, ALEXANDER J.  
Class Treasurer, 1917.  
Waller High School.  
*"We grant, although he had much wit,  
He was very shy on using it."*

GIBBARD, MELVIN LOOMER  
Phi Alpha Delta.  
Fenzer High School.  
*"Doth make the night joint laborer with  
the day."*

GOODMAN, ISRAEL B.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"His conducts still right, with his argu-  
ment wrong."*

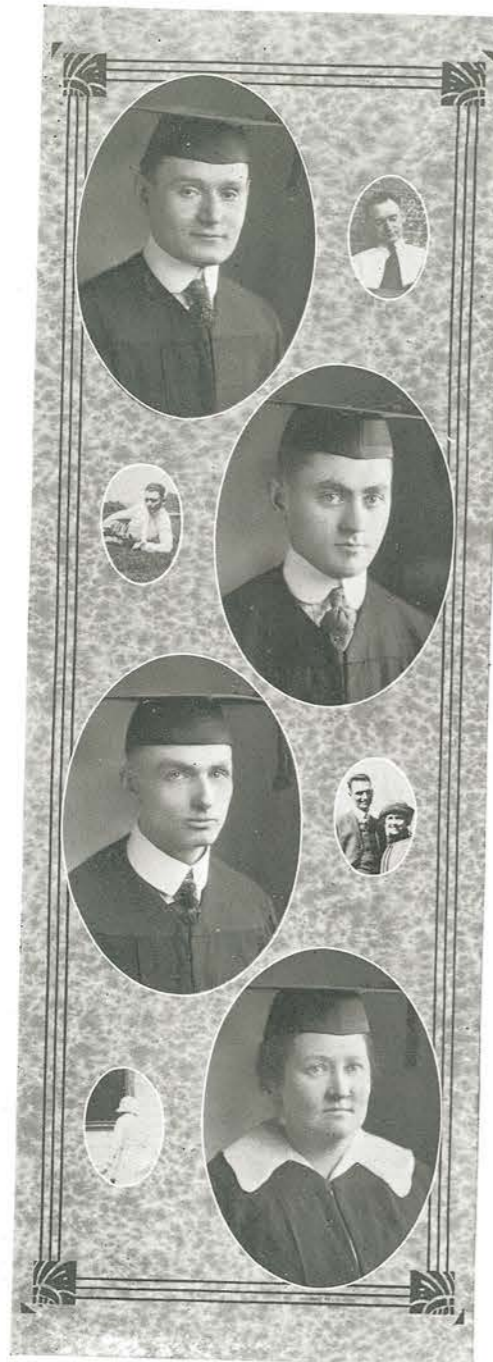
HALLMANN, HERMAN FERDINAND  
Concordia College.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
Metropolitan Business College.  
*"Patience is a necessary ingredient of  
genius."*

*"Veritas vincit."*

—WILLIAM RAYMOND DOLAN.

Page 29

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



HANDELMAN, MAURICE C.  
Phi Kappa Phi.  
President Burke Debating Society.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
Y. M. C. A.  
*"Much may be said on both sides."*

HECKER, BERNARD J.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"The windy satisfaction of the tongue."*

HOLDEN, PAUL LEROY  
Editor in Chief, 1919 Transcript.  
Findlay (O) High School.  
Findlay Business College.  
Winner of Callaghan Prize, 1919.  
*"The heart to conceive, the understanding  
to direct, and the hand to execute."*

HOWE, MARY CLINTON  
Kappa Beta Pi.  
McKinley High School.  
Chicago Normal School.  
*"To beguile many, and be beguiled by  
none."*

*"It can be done."*  
—WALKER PARRISH EASTMAN.  
Page 30

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



JAMIESON, CHARLES W.  
South Division High School.  
*"And puts himself upon his good be-  
havior."*

KING, JAMES P.  
Lake High School.  
*"The gladsome light of jurisprudence."*

KRCILEK, CHARLES  
Chicago Seminary of Science.  
*"Law is meat and drink to me."*

LAIRD, FLOYD A.  
Greer College, Hoopeston, Ill.  
Valparaiso University.  
Walton School of Accountancy.  
*"I do know of these that therefore are  
reputed wise for saying nothing."*

*"Perseverance wins—be persevering."*  
—ALEXANDER J. ESER.  
Page 31

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



LANDIS, MAXWELL  
Crane High School.  
*"He could distinguish and divide a hair  
'twixt south and southwest side."*

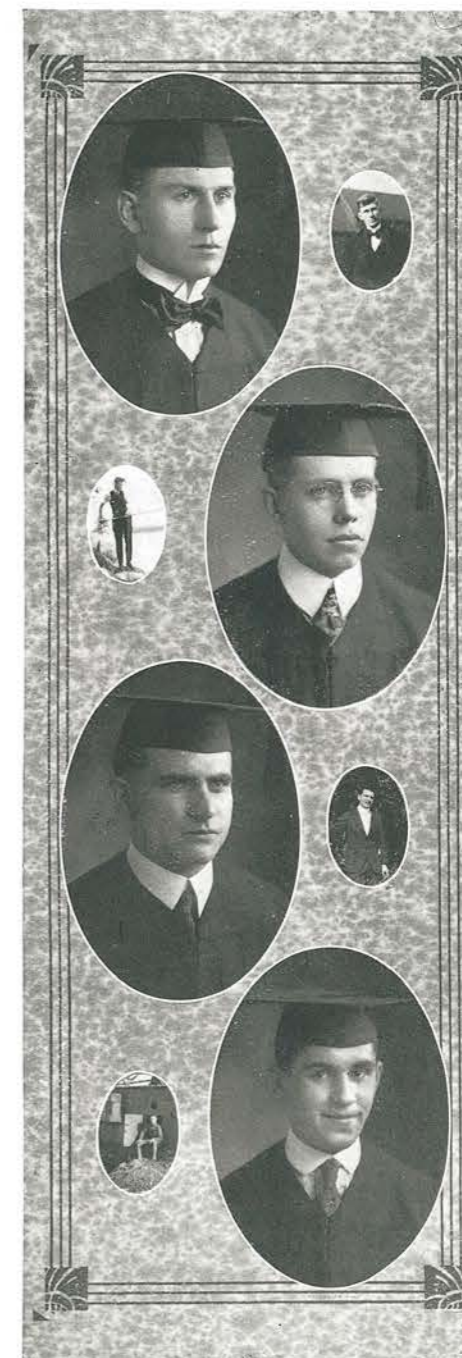
LOYDA, FRED JOHN  
Harrison Technical High School.  
*"Unhand me, gentlemen, by heaven's I'll  
make a ghost of him that lets me."*

MARKOVITZ, HENRY H.  
Englewood High School.  
*"The play's the thing."*

NEIBURG, HERMAN A.  
Crane Technical High School.  
*"His visits are like angel visits, few and  
far between."*

*"Increase the number of your friends and you increase the value of your assets."*  
—JOHN FRANCES GILMARTIN.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



OSTROWSKI, MICHAEL VINCENT  
James H. Bowen High School.  
South Chicago Business College.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"He sleeps well."*

PETERSON, JUBEL A.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"He reads much; he is a great observer,  
and he looks quite through the deeds of  
men."*

PHILLIPS, JAMES RODOLPHUS  
Class Treasurer, 1917-18.  
Burlington, Michigan, High School.  
Burlington Business College.  
*"The lion is not so fierce as painted."*

PHILLIPS, JOHN J.  
Phi Alpha Delta.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"I will wear my heart upon my sleeve."*

*"To speak too much is no good, yet silence will bring you no where."*  
—ISRAEL B. GOODMAN.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



ROSENBERG, HAROLD J.  
Joseph Medill High School.  
*"Bid me discourse, I will enchant thine ear."*

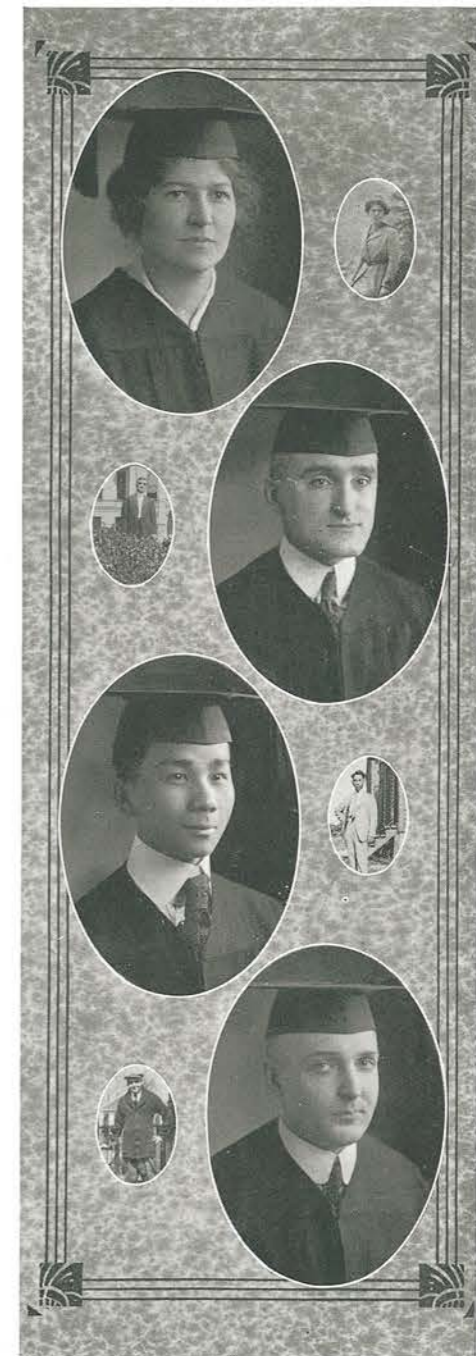
SAFF, JOHN EDWARD  
Riverside High School.  
South Chicago Business College.  
*"Without a sign his sword he draws  
And asks no omen but his country's  
cause."*

TRUNK, FRANCIS FERDINAND  
Phi. Kappa Phi.  
Secretary Athletic Association 1918-19.  
McKinley High School.  
*"Whatever sceptic could inquire for, for  
every why he had a wherefore."*

VOLAN, LEO A.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"There is occasion and causes why and  
wherefore in all things."*

*"Our greatest glory consists not in never failing but in rising every time we fail."*  
—HERMAN FERDINAND HALLMANN.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



WELLS, MABELL ELLEDGE  
Class Secretary 1917-18.  
Paris High School.  
*"A creature not too bright and good  
For human natures daily food  
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,  
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and  
smiles."*

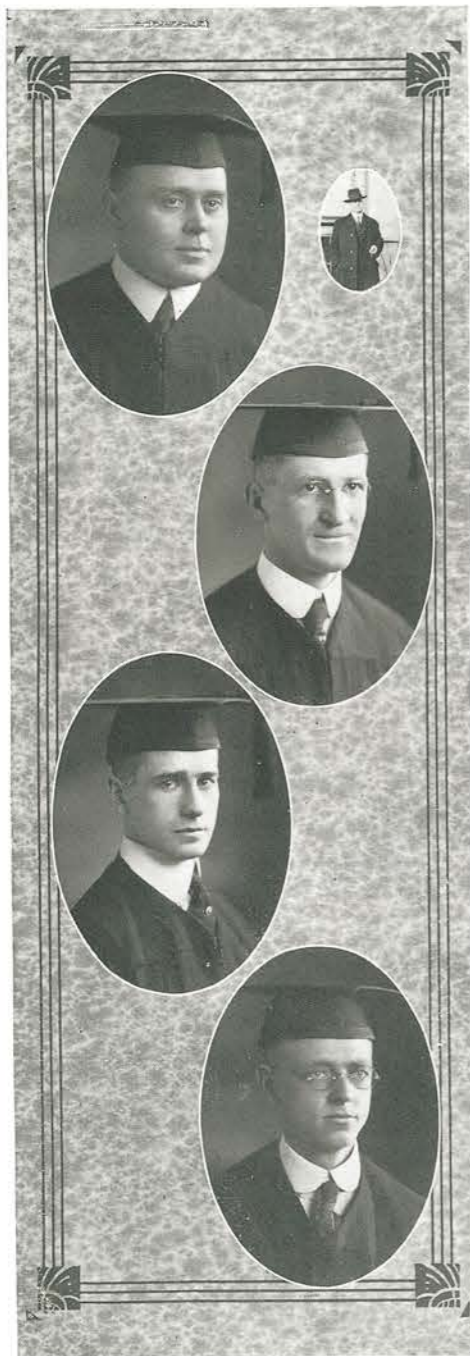
WIMSEY, PAUL J.  
Brazil Business College.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"Manner is all in all, what e'er is writ;  
The substitute for genius, sense and wit."*

WONG, CHAL LANG  
Valparaiso University.  
Northwestern University.  
*"Whose little body lodged a mighty  
mind."*

YANOCHOWSKE, GEORGE A.  
University of Illinois.  
*"He that complies against his will is of  
his own opinion still."*

*"A day's work well done brings its own reward."*  
—PAUL LEROY HOLDEN.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



ZADEK, HENRY JOSEPH  
Sergeant at Arms, 1919.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"A wise man is strong."*

BERGER, ELKAN  
Business Manager 1919 Transcript.  
New York University of Law.  
*"We will now discuss in a little more  
detail, the struggle for existence."*

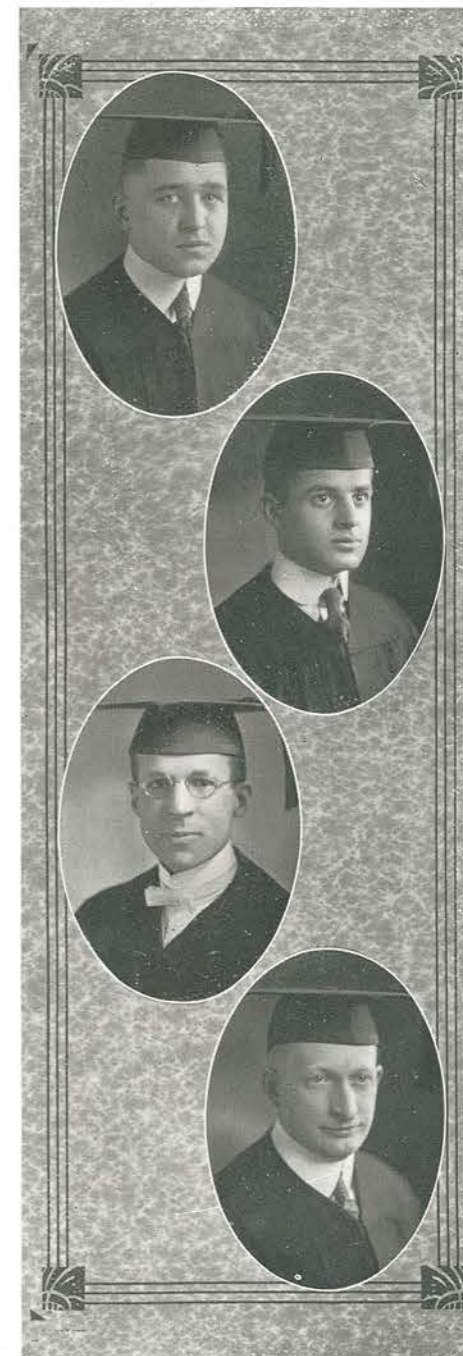
BENJAMIN, JULES Z.  
Iowa State University.  
*"Seldom seen and seldom heard."*

BENSON, BENJAMIN J.  
Joliet Tp. High School.  
*"And all the world wondered as he  
passed."*

*"The world owes you nothing—you owe the world everything."*  
—CHARLES W. JAMIESON.

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# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



BOVIK, OIVER H.  
Delta Phi.  
Englewood High School.  
*"Gentle of speech, beneficent of mind."*

DOWD, FRANK JOHN  
Phi Delta Phi.  
Wendell Phillips High School.  
*"So wise, so young, they say, do ne'er  
live long."*

DUKE, H. C.  
University of Wisconsin.  
*"A duke in appearance but a judge in  
demeanor."*

FINK, DR. CHARLES A.  
Class Vice-President, 1919.  
Chicago College of Osteopathy.  
*"Exhausting thought and living wisdom  
with each studious year."*

*"A man's a man for a' that."*  
—ARTHUR CHRISTIAN JOHNSON.

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# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



FLEISHNER, ANNA  
Bayonne High School (N. J.)  
(Honor Student.)  
New York University.  
N. W. University School of Commerce.  
*"The love of learning, the sequestered  
nook,  
And all the sweet serenity of books."*

FROHLICH, CARLES  
Lake High School.  
*"Whate'er he did was done with so much  
ease."*

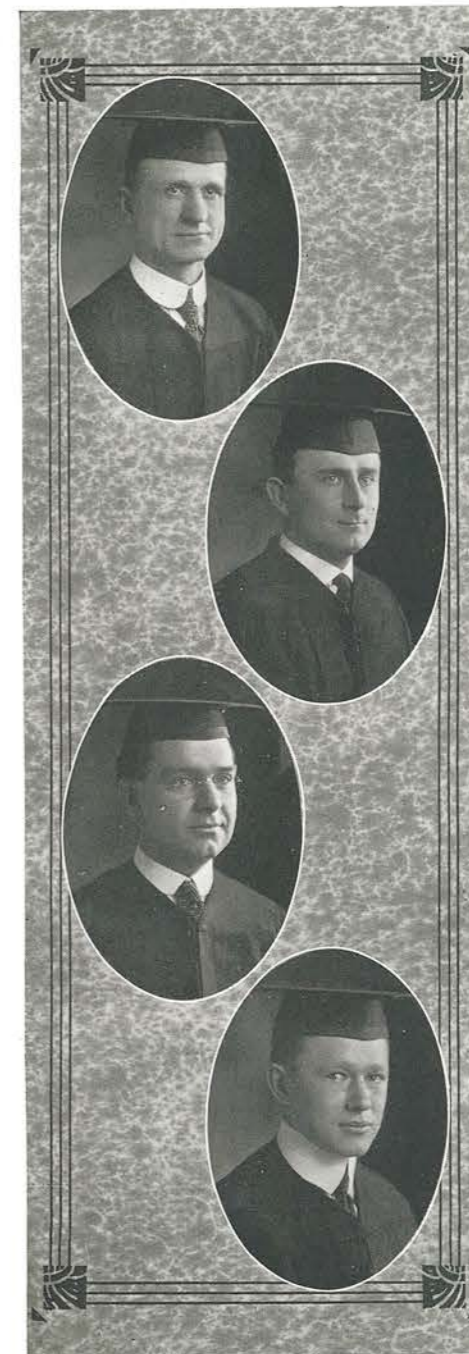
GILMARTIN, JOHN FRANCES  
Phi Alpha Delta.  
Riverside High School.  
*"I have immortal longings in me."*

GOLDENBERG, JOSEPH B.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"Give it an understanding; but no  
tongue."*

*"Time is my estate."*

—AUGUST ANTON KLIMEK.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



GUILLIAMS, CLARANCE W.  
Fairview (Mo.) High School.  
Kansas City Commercial College.  
*"Him of the western dome, whose  
weighty sense flows in fit words and  
heavenly eloquence."*

JADRICH, JOSEPH A.  
Waukegan (Ill.) High School.  
*"These sleepless nights I have spent in  
studying law."*

JOHNSON, ARTHUR CHRISTIAN  
Wisconsin State Normal College.  
A. B. Carnegie University.  
Winner of Thos. A. Moran Prize, 1918.  
*"All his faults are such, that one loves  
him still the better for them."*

JOHNSON, WALTER A.  
Delta Phi.  
Riverside High School.  
*"Enflamed with the study of learning."*

*"Success is 1% wish and 99% work."*

—HENRY HARRY KOVEN.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



KARABIN, ELIAS G.  
University of Lemberg, Ukraina.  
*"Beholding the bright countenance of truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies."*

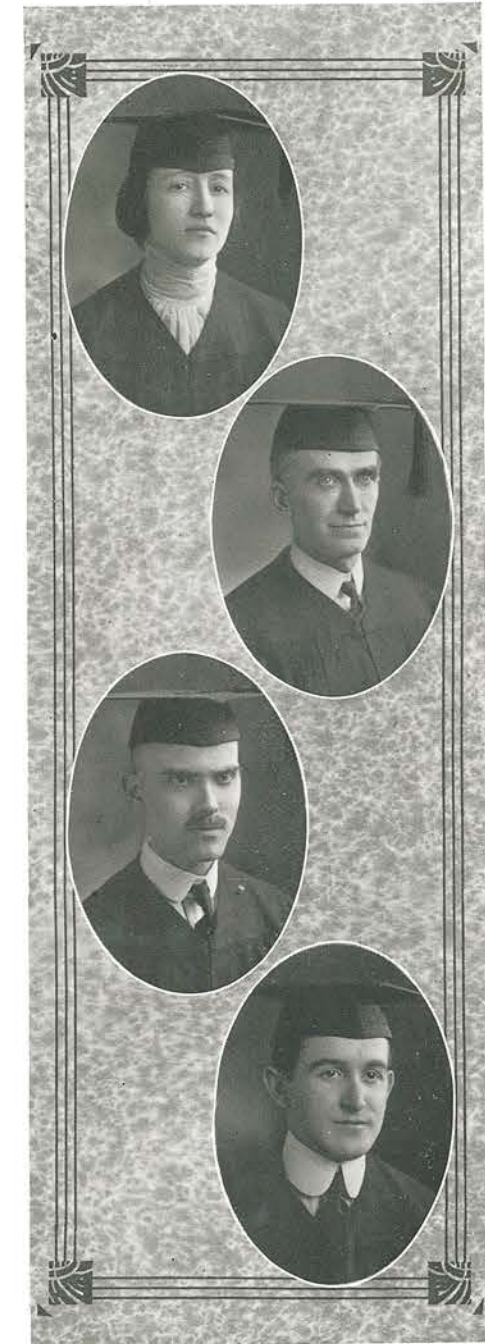
KLIMEK, AUGUST ANTON  
Phi Kappa Phi.  
Lane Technical High School.  
Central Officers' Training School, Camp Taylor, Ky.  
*"'Twas for the good of my country that I should be abroad."*

KOEHLER, HENRY  
Chicago Normal School.  
Armour Institute.  
*"He said it was not good for man to be alone."*

KOVEN, HENRY HARRY  
Phi Kappa Phi.  
Class President, 1919.  
*"His words, like so many nimble and airy servants, trip about him at command."*

*"To thine ownself be true, and thou canst not then be false to any man."*  
—SADIE KUSELL.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



KUSELL, SADIE  
Wendell Phillips High School.  
*"She is pretty to walk with, and witty to talk with, and pleasant, too, to think on."*

LITTLEJOHN, DR. JAMES B.  
University of Glasgow.  
Illinois College of Medicine and Surgery.  
*"Let it be tenable in your silence still."*

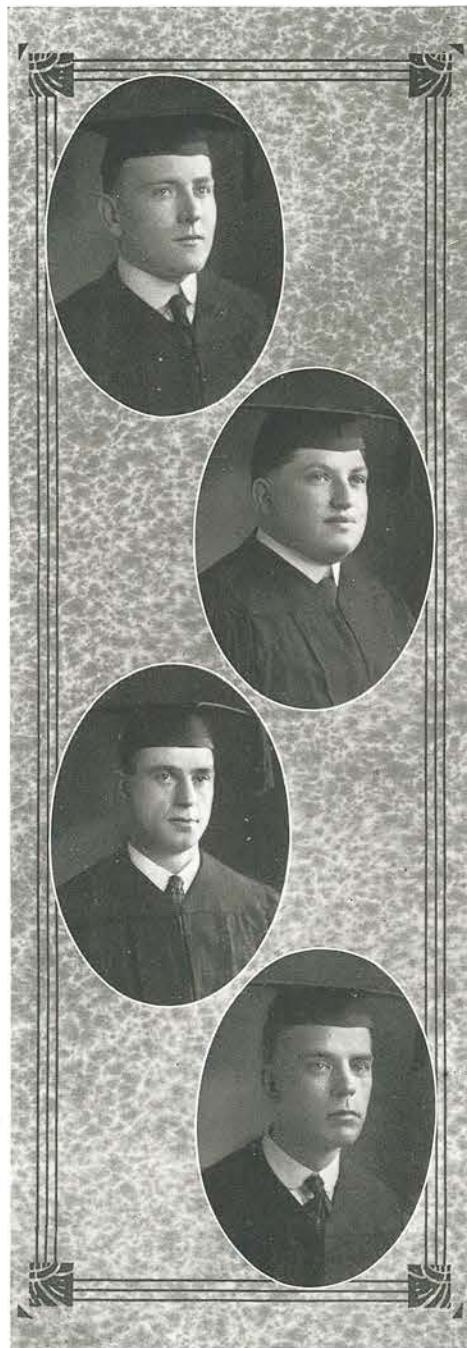
McALLASTER, RAY C.  
Delta Theta Phi.  
Wendell Phillips High School.  
*"A man learned in the law."*

MALING, HERMAN  
Royal Luisen Gymnasium.  
*"My salad days when I was green in judgment."*

*"In ourselves our future lies."*

—FLOYD A. LAIRD.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



MERRICK, MICHAEL JOSEPH  
Bowen High School.  
Barrett Institute.  
*"I am resolved to grow fat, and look  
young till forty."*

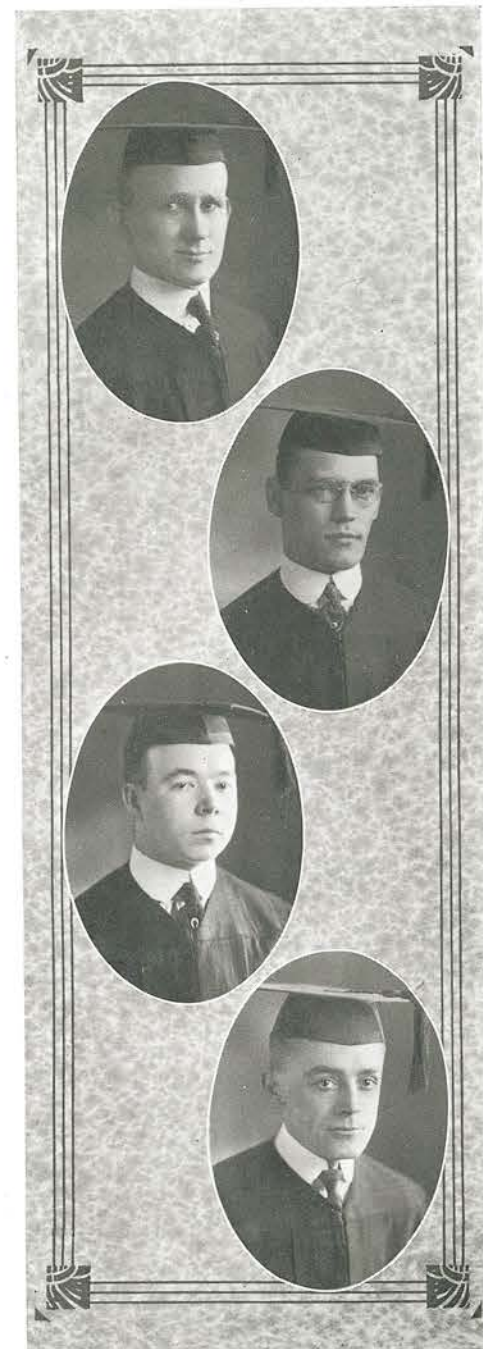
NATHAN, JACOB BERNARD  
University of Chicago.  
*"From the crown of his head to the sole  
of his foot, he is all mirth."*

NEW, GORDON CUMMINGS  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"The tall, the wise, the reverend head."*

PATTERSON, HELMER CARLTON  
West Division High School.  
Balfour Johnson Prep. School.  
*"The man who smokes things like a sage  
and acts like a Samaritan."*

*"Those so-called friends that discourage you are the ones that envy your success."*  
—FRED JOHN LOYDA.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



RIORDAN, THOMAS P.  
Englewood High School.  
*"Men of few words are the best of men."*

REMPERT, CHARLES  
*"The secret of success is constancy of  
purpose."*

SULLIVAN, SIDNEY T.  
St. Patrick's Academy.  
*"I have a heart with room for every  
joy."*

TEARNEY, GEORGE MATTHEW  
Phi Lambda Phi.  
Class V. President, 1918.  
Riverside High School.  
*"A rhapsody of words."*

*"Everything in moderation."*  
—HENRY H. MARKOVITZ.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



WEGING, JOHN A.  
St. Patrick's Academy.  
*"I live in the crowd of jollity, not so much to enjoy company as to shun myself."*

WOLF, DANIEL ALEXANDER  
Senn High School.  
*"At school for his health."*

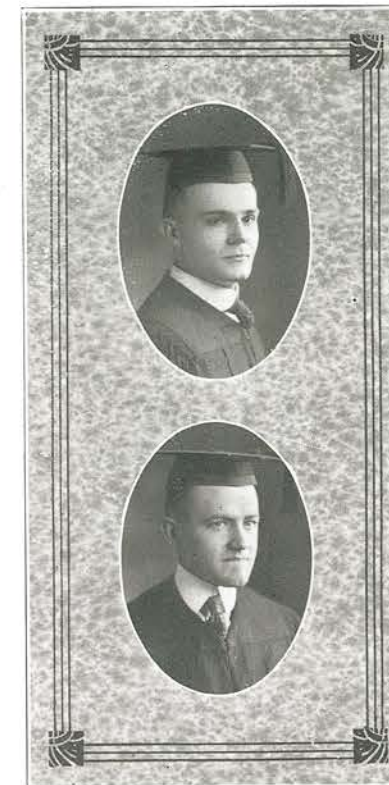
WOLF, LEO  
McKinley High School.  
*"He possessed a peculiar talent of producing effect in whatever he said or did."*

YABLUNKY, HARRY LESTER  
Chicago Professional Preparatory School.  
Douglass Institute.  
*"I must have liberty withal, as large a charter as the wind, to blow on whom I please."*

ZIEGWEID, ANTON B.  
Class Treasurer, 1919.  
Wisconsin State Normal School.  
University of Wisconsin.  
*"Although the last, not least."*

*"I came, I saw, I conquered."*  
—HERBERT EUGENE MERRYMON.  
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# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



GROTEFELD, HERBERT A.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory School.  
Military Editor, 1919 Transcript.  
*"Work is his middle name."*

HAVILAND, FRED HOBERT  
A. B. Northwestern University.  
*"Three-fifths of him genius, and the rest hard work."*

MARXSEN, WILLIAM B.  
A. B. Northwestern University.  
*"I am not in the roll of common men."*



*"It matters not how straight the gate,  
How charged with punishment the scroll,  
I am the master of my fate,  
I am the captain of my soul."*

—ISABELLA OLIVE BEATTY.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

We regret our inability to reproduce the pictures of the following seniors, most of whom were discharged from military service too late to have their pictures made for The Transcript:

ARCARIS, SALVATORE J.  
Chicago Professional Preparatory  
School.  
*"As quiet as still waters."*

BOYLE, MICHAEL JENNINGS  
Christian Brothers College.  
*"I am not only witty in myself, but the  
cause that wit is in other men."*

HOGUE, J. HAMPTON  
University of Virginia.  
Baltimore Law School.  
*"The law, it has honored us, may we  
honor it."*

MERRYMON, HERBERT EUGENE  
Southern Illinois Normal University.  
*"Let every man be master of his time  
'till seven at night."*

O'CONNELL, MARTIN JAMES  
Bowen High School.  
*"He was so generally civil, that nobody  
thanked him for it."*

PAGE, CHARLES DURANT  
Elgin High School.  
*"In arguing, too, he owned his skill; for  
even though vanquished he could argue  
still."*

PEASE, WILLARD APPLETON  
Lake Forest Academy.  
*"Learned he was in judicial lore."*

PEREGRINE, FRANK R.  
Delta Chi.  
Class V President, 1916.  
Valparaiso University.  
*"The pink of perfection."*

RATTNER, ERNEST  
University of Chicago.  
Northwestern University Law School.  
*"Let us consider the reasons of the case  
for nothing is law that is not reason."*

WALSH, VINCENT THOMAS  
B. S. Valparaiso University.  
*"None but himself, can be his parrallel."*

*"Is there a man with soul so dead  
Who never to himself has said  
This is my own, my Native Land."  
—EDNA ELIZABETH BERG.*

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

## To the Class of 1919

HENRY H. KOVEN, President

As the class of 1919 steps forward to receive the coveted sheepskins, the thought suggests itself that it is the first "after the war" class, the one that lived through the war.

At the inception of our class in 1916, we were known as the largest class that had ever enrolled in Kent. The records show that the number who left us in answer to the country's call was the largest of any Kent Class. And now, as the curtain falls upon our schooldays (or nights) we are but a handful.

We are indeed, fortunate to have been able to witness, so to speak, the making of history while we studied the law of the two great English speaking nations; true, there were long periods when the momentous events that were taking place made it hard to concentrate on law books and legal theories. But in these periods of restlessness, we have been given the opportunity of grasping some of the great lessons that, had they been more generally known, might have prevented the world war. We have witnessed naked human nature in all its phases, seen its many unbelievable forms, we, who are about to step out into the world as members of that great profession to whom is generally attributed the lawmaking of the land. And shall these lessons that we have learned, these sights that we have seen, this great insight into human nature, shall these things be lost upon us? I do not think so.

Let us then in the years that are to come, remember that ever growing cry of the human for liberty, for equality, for freedom, and the right of self government. Let us keep in mind that the doctrine of might has in this day been forever cast away, and that they who endeavor to revive it shall be dealt with even as the "Arch Criminal of All Ages." For the force of right is such that naught can withstand it.

Let us remember then, that even in our own beloved country, there is great room for improvement. That if the right of self government is now and long has been the cherished possession of our people, that the manner of its use is not yet common knowledge. The ballot in the hands of the people is not the weapon, or force for better that it should be. And upon us, as a number of the lawmakers who are to be, is no small share of the burden to further enlighten those who are in the dark ever remembering the lessons today and yesterday, ever aiding in the promotion of Justice and Education, those two aids of Right, which, with their aid, shall ever reign supreme.

*"To thine ownself be true, and it follows as night doth the day, thou cans't not be  
fake to any man."*

—ERNEST BORELLI.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

## History of the Class of 1919

Again the halls of Chicago Kent resounded with the sound of many voices and as in previous years, since 1888, it is convocation for the students who are to finish, continue or begin the work prescribed in the curriculum of the school. After the noise has ceased and real work has commenced a glance around the Freshman classroom shows a class of perhaps two hundred; strong, able bodied and intelligent persons who are to be known as the Freshman of Chicago Kent College of Law. They were an expectant group eager to know the mysteries of the law and willing to learn the principles expounded by all of the professors in the various subjects they taught. But expectancy and eagerness soon became a matter of duty to themselves and the school and real hard study was resorted to without any hesitation. It does not take long for any group of people who are working to a common end to become acquainted with each other and the Freshmen were by no means extraordinary. The friendliness, class spirit and loyalty to Kent was soon manifested and continued until the close of the three years with one exception and that was of binding the class closer together as a unit in its third year. Class organization was thought of early and self government was attained a few months after the class had begun the regular work. At a very enthusiastic class meeting the following officers were elected:

President ..... ED. BURKE  
Vice-President..... FRANK R. PEREGRINE  
Secretary ..... MISS VICTORIA LINDSTROM  
Treasurer ..... ALEXANDER J. ESER  
Sergeant-at-Arms..... DAVID MURPHY

who continued in office until the end of the Freshmen year. The class soon decided to make itself known among the upper classmen and a smoker was indulged in that was such a success that it will not be forgotten for a long time. School continued until June and then came the summer recess. Like boys let loose from school at night we welcomed this time of rest and recreation.

Again the halls of Chicago Kent resound with the sound of many voices and this self same Freshmen Class of 1916, has advanced one rung in the ladder and is to be known now as the Junior Class.

The summer vacation is over and as the class assembles for the first time it is noticed that many of those who were Freshmen are not in their regular places as they were the year before. They have answered the call of their country and have donned the khaki or the blue to serve for that country and for that flag dearer to us than all else. They felt their duty and like true men and strong, the kind that have a broader sense of right living and thought for humanity, they gave up their study and went to serve in whatever rank they were best fitted.

As Juniors, the class was by no means less spirited than as Freshmen and very early in the year the politicians were busy selecting those whom they thought would further the interests of the class and the school. The result was that George W. Cottrell was elected president; David P. Mitchell, vice-president; Mabel E. Wells, secretary; John R. Phillips, treasurer, and Henry Zadek, sergeant-at-arms. The social

*"Make (thy) study of the Law a fixed duty.—Say little and do much, and receive every man with friendly mien."*

NATHAN BOGOLUB.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

activities of the class were many, smokers and stags being the favorite pastimes. To say these were successful would not be fair to those who promoted them. They were not only successful but they drew the members of the class together as one in such a way that the friendships and acquaintances formed will never be broken.

The Burke Debating Society and the Athletic interests depended on the Junior Class as did all of the other activities of the school for most of their support. During the summer recess many of the more studiously inclined Juniors assembled and formed a quizz class under the able direction of Prof. C. C. Pickett.

For the third time the halls of old Kent resound with the voices of those who have come back to finish the course laid out for them. But there is a quieter, a more subdued tone to those voices as they greet each other. More of the members of the class have departed to fight for our flag and our country and the class has become so small that they can assemble in one lecture room, while as Freshmen and Juniors two lecture rooms were necessary to accommodate all. In addition to having many of our class members away serving in the army and the navy we were also called upon to part with our beloved Dean, Judge Burke who passed into the great beyond September 7, 1918. We miss his kindly face, his gentle manner and his inspiring words, but all through the Senior year one could not help but feel his presence during the sessions. And the inspiration that came to us during the Freshmen and the Junior years from him cannot nor will not be erased from our memories.

The Seniors realizing that more can be accomplished by good systematic organization very early in the year, elected its officers as follows:

President..... HENRY KOVEN  
Vice-President..... DR. CHARLES FINK  
Secretary..... MISS I. O. BEATTY  
Treasurer..... ANTON B. ZIEGWEID  
Sergeant-at-Arms..... MICHEL J. BOYLE

who very ably guided the class through all of its stormy class meetings. Real earnest study became the order of the day and the members of the class were soon adjusted to whatever task was given them to do. It was during the Senior year that the armistice was signed and then began the return of our classmates. How they were greeted as one by one they came back to old Kent when their duties as soldiers and sailors were finished and they began to take up the studies laid aside for a short while when the greater duty called them. Work on the Transcript and getting ready for graduation followed next and these duties were taken up with the vim and vigor that characterized the class during the three-year course.

The portals of history are written and laid,  
The class of '19 steady and staid  
Withdraws—They have had their day.  
And others who follow we wish you good luck,  
By honest endeavor, hard work and pluck  
Advance—You will win your way.

ARTHUR CHRISTIAN JOHNSON, A.B.,  
Class Historian.

*"He who has acquired a good name has acquired for himself a substantial gain."  
"Do not judge another until elected judge."*

—HERMAN L. BOGOLUB.

## Class Poem

BY MABEL E. WELLS

The Class of Nineteen began its life  
Of long hard work and study and strife  
In old Chicago Kent Law School  
On a September evening, brisk and cool.  
There were boys and smoke, and girls so shy,  
And Professor Messing with his flowing tie.  
Hopes and ambitions were soaring high  
For great careers seemed very nigh.

We had a class election with the usual fight,  
But everything finally turned out all right.  
We studied all things that Freshmen do,  
Had examinations and were in an awful stew  
Until our grades were given out  
And we had passed without a doubt.  
Vacation time soon came and went,  
And once more we were back in Kent.

Life and work assumed a serious hue,  
Studies were hard, although still new,  
Our war was calling the soldiers true  
To defend the red, the white and blue.  
Of course, Kent boys were first to go  
When men were needed to face the foe.  
The months and weeks seemed very long;  
There was little time for play and song.

What a restless lot of folks we were,  
Minds and hearts were in a stir.  
No one content to calmly sit,  
But anxious to out and do his bit.  
As it seemed to be the will of Fate  
For some to stay behind and wait,  
We showed our heart was in the fight  
When we raised the service flag one night.

Though law and war were in a maze,  
We plodded on throughout the days.  
The spirit of Kent is whatever the test,  
Smile, work, and do your best.  
To have some fun before school was out,  
There was a smoker with a fighting bout.  
Then Spring vacation came at last  
And all our Junior year was past.

*"Friendship is the most valuable asset that one can acquire."*  
—GORDON CUMMINGS NEW.

Sadness was hovering very near  
In the beginning of our Senior year,  
For when we all came back last fall,  
Dean Burke had answered the final call.  
Judge Burke was staunch and true and wise,  
Follow his teaching and you are sure to rise.  
The Class of Nineteen Nineteen  
Bows in memory of our Dean.

Professor Veasey, beloved by every one,  
Left behind the splendid work he'd done  
With all his triumphs before the bench,  
To become a soldier in a trench.  
Always a gentleman and a hero too,  
He died fighting for me and you.  
The story of bravery was not half told  
When more blue stars were turned to gold.

Many were gone when we met that night,  
For they had marched away to fight.  
Each day another boy said goodbye  
And started out to conquer or to die.  
The numbers in class grew less and less,  
It was discouraging I must confess.  
War clouds grew big and black and near  
And threatened those we held so dear.

The cry was men, more men and more,  
Until the few of us moved to an upper floor.  
Huddled there we plodded along,  
Learning about the right and the wrong;  
All the fun and play in life was gone,  
But night is blackest before the dawn  
And then one glorious November day  
The end of war came and came to stay.

After all the bitter strife and pain,  
Peace shone like sunshine after the rain.  
With laughter and tears we shouted our joys  
And gave due thanks for saving our boys.  
Life began to lose its somber shade,  
Unhappy memories were quick to fade.  
We began to labor with renewed zest,  
Determined to do our very best.

*"Don't stop when you have won your first Victory—it's not a goal, it is only a step forward."*

—BENJAMIN J. BENSON.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

Kent boys with their uniforms of brown  
Began coming back to our old town.  
They kept coming and coming more and more,  
We moved back again to the third floor.  
The months have swiftly sped along,  
We now have time for mirth and song.  
The end of our course is drawing near,  
Commencement night will soon be here.

We are busy as we've never been before,  
Exams. are testing our wisdom and lore,  
Papers to write, a brief to compile,  
Our pictures made in the latest style.  
There's the quiz to prepare us for the bar exam.,  
Oh, how we will have to cram and cram!  
We will have a dinner, and a dance perhaps,  
Then the big night in our gowns and caps.

Many times the course has seemed very long,  
We wondered if our choice of a career was all wrong  
But I am sure every Senior would say  
It's worth all the effort we spend each day.  
How we have changed in three years at Kent,  
We've learned what work, war and victory meant.  
Still untried we came that September night,  
We have gone through days that were dark and light.

We are bigger, better, stronger than ever,  
Standing on a foundation nothing can sever.  
Some of our Seniors have a bright and keen mind.  
There are others of the industrious plodding kind.  
Some that have studied with us these nights  
Are sure and certain to reach the heights;  
But that true success may be their Fate  
Is my sincere wish for each class mate.

*"I hate not love, but your device in love,  
Which lends embracements unto every stranger."*

—FRANK JOHN DOWD.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

## Prophecy of the Class of 1919

SADIE KUSELL

And one day in the Summer of Nineteen Forty, greatly fatigued, I mounted my horse and journeyed far to a neighboring country, and the heat oppressing me, I sat under a tree in a garden and put my hand into my saddle bag and ate a morsel of bread and a date, which were among the provisions, and having eaten the date, I threw aside the stone and immediately there appeared before me an Efrit of enormous size, who holding a huge crystal in his hand, sayeth, "When thou hast eaten of the date, and throwest away the stone, gaze into this crystal, and thou shall see what has become of thine old companions, who once foregathered in the Halls of Kent."

And so I gazed, and my eye did travel far, and in the Palace at Petrograd, where Lenine and Trotsky held forth, I saw Yablunsky, commanding the Russians to do his bidding, and on the right side of him sat Goodman and Leo Wolf and the left side of him sat Goldenberg and Nathan, and I said "It is well, for long ago did they put the bull in Bulsheviki."

And my eye traveled on and I beheld to the westward all that was peace and quiet in what had been the turbulent state of Germany, and I saw that Koehler and Koven and Handelman and Dan Wolf, aye the wise men, had brought this tranquility out of chaos, and I sighed contentedly because I knew their suavity would calm the most tempestuous.

And then still to the westward I see replacing England's minds of yesteryear were Wimsey and Merryman and J. R. Phillips and W. A. Johnson, but Ireland had gained her freedom and in all the public squares my eyes beheld the statues of Tearney and O'Connell and Boyle, for their fate had been that of the martyr, but their purpose had been gained, and in every Irish heart, their memory was sacred.

And then I gazed across the Alps, and lo, Saff was Admiral of the Swiss Navy, down into Roumania I looked and found Froelich marching his multitudinous army about the city square.

And still further my eye journeyed, and lo, the city of Paris, the gay, the bright, the sportive, was in gala attire and while my eye lingered on the festive spot, I saw Berger, the quiet and gentle, coming through the Triumphal Arch, and all the populace did proclaim and cry and make merry, for he was their new President, and so it was that I saw all of Europe happy and peaceful and content under the magic ruling of Kent's erstwhile proteges.

And then did Efrit the mighty, swing the enormous crystal about and I looked into the Sultan's palace and there I found Landis surrounded by a most beauteous harem, but I did not linger long, but hurried on across the sea.

And once more did Efrit the enormous, swing the crystal and I gazed into Washington, our own Capitol, and there Supreme Court Justice Peterson was declaring the constitutionality of the dry amendment to Alfreds and Arlt and Bertram and Weging and Merrick and Lloyd, for they had been dissenting these many years.

And then, behold, down the Capitol steps, walks Ziegweid, the President of all the Land and on one side his aides-de-camp, Zadek and McGraham and on the other Doctors Fink and Littlejohn, the caretakers of his health, and my gaze lingered long and lovingly, when Efrit the Enormous cried "Enough of this. I take you to

*"While ignorance of the law is no excuse  
By many persons it has an abuse."*

—JOSEPH B. GOLDENBERG.

## THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

a city of din and iniquity to gaze upon your brethren there, and lo, I am looking into New York, and out of Tammany's celebrated Hall, I see Gilmarten come forth, and all the satellites do salaam and I know that he is the Boss. But wait, smaller, but no lesser, come forth the henchmen, Gibbard, Cowan, Borelli, Cottrell and Dolan, and to them, too, do the rabble bow.

Suddenly the crystal is enveloped in darkness and lo, the night court is in session. The Honorable Herman Bogolub is presiding while Barton prosecutes for the state. Then a well modulated voice is heard pleading the cause of a sister in distress, and I see Miss Berg, calm and collected, the ablest female lawyer of her time. "Be it as she states," a thunderous voice is heard and Sullivan, Police Commissioner of Greater New York enters, and all the court did quake.

Cries of Uxtra, Uxtra break upon the stillness of the night and I rush to see a copy of Holden's Morning Paper heralding tomorrow's news, news gathered and garnished by Arangorin and Brzezinski and Benson, and the bold black types proclaim Bernstein just appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, Miss Beatty, the Keeper of the Nation's Records, Dalzeil, the Head of Federal Reserve, Arthur Cohn, Food Administrator, and Bacon, Postmaster General, appointments justly made in recognition of their great capacities in those branches.

Onward and onward the ball spins and Chicago darkly rises on the crystal. Ah, here, the prophets in their own town have reversed the adage and are greatly honored. Townley, through his great oratory has won the mayoralty fight and crime is heard of no more, for Jadrich is the states attorney and the bandits do fear his able prosecutors, Hallman, Karabin, Klimich, Cashin and Bovik. And those able judges, Maurice Cohn in the Morals Court, Miss Fleischner in Domestic Relations and Yanochowski in the Juvenile Courts have relegated marital troubles to the pages of history.

And for a moment my vision is clouded as I gaze upon the great criminal lawyer and then all clears away as I recognize Arthur Johnson.

Just a short spin of the mighty ball and my eyes are looking down on the Capitol City of Springfield, where all good legislation is being made by New, Ostrowski, Jamieson, Maling, J. O. Thompson and Krcilek, the ablest law makers of all ages. And after the votes are cast, one voice is raised above the rest. "Is it ethical," he cries, and Dowd is on the floor, but McAllaster armed to the teeth with citations, prove that it is and all is quiet again.

I stop a moment to see whether or not the governor signs the bill, and lo, it is Guilliams whose signature I see affixed.

And as our journey continues across the country, we gaze for just one happy moment on a home in Kansas City where Mabel Wells that was, is reigning o'er a happy home, content that her precedence over all social rivals is assured.

And then we pass a huge cattle ranch where Walker Eastman is boss—"And what became of all his legal knowledge," I ask of Efrit, and he answers "Sh—he will send his children to Kent."

And in Denver, where once Ben Lindsay held sway, I see Eser looking after the welfare of all the lost and straying children, and in this same city, Nathan Bogolub, representing the Rockefeller interests, had quelled all strikes and was the miners' friend as well as that of the great interests he represented.

*"It is prudent to retain silence unless you are called upon to speak and then think before you speak."*

—ELIAS G. KARABIN.

## THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

And once again a swing of the mighty crystal brings me gazing upon Seattle at the head of the Great Northwest, and I see Hecker and Grotefeld standing upon soap boxes—on opposite corners—one urging the crowds to revolution and one crying "Down with it"—and which was which I could not distinguish. And in the same city Markowitz is head of the vast shipbuilding industry, and holds the record for making ships for our great Merchant Marine.

And as the crystal slowly swings down the Coast, I see Laird in Stanford University, expounding the principles of Law and Equity and Hogue, as District Attorney of Frisco, has made of that city a model of virtue, where once strife and graft were rampant.

And also in Frisco we see another Kentite, Wong, now Chinese Ambassador en route to Washington, while Page is on his way to Pekin to represent our Government there.

And in Los Angeles the crystal discloses Trunk Advisory Counsel for the biggest Motion Picture Industry in the world, founded by McAdoo.

And as the crystal slowly stops revolving, I cry unto Efrit, "Wait, what became of Neiberger, Howe, Peregrine, Patterson, J. C. Thompson, Walsh, Rempert, Rosenberg, and Volan." "Know you not," queries Efrit in surprise, "they are master minds of Kent, and now, unto the next generation do they impart that knowledge which once was hammered into them."

And Efrit the Enormous and the Mighty Crystal vanish, aye, even as do our dreams of the future!

*"After all, the highest attainment is progress toward the infinite uncttainable and that which lies beyond us bears an ever increasing ratio to that which lies back of us."*

—LEO A. VOLAN.

## Senior Class Will

I. O. BEATTY, '19

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we, the Class of 1919, Chicago Kent College of Law, being of sound mind and disposing memory, and realizing that our stay within these halls of learning is swiftly drawing to a close, do hereby make this, our last will and testament, hereby revoking all other wills and testamentary dispositions heretofore at any time made by us.

Upon the esteemed faculty of the school we do hereby bestow our deepest gratitude for the instruction offered for our benefit and for the patience at all times manifested toward us.

To the Class of 1920, we hereby bequeath the beautifully carved musical chairs this year occupied by us, and we express the desire that they shall not injure the strings (especially during the hours of instruction given by Professor McClanahan), by loudly playing upon them. It has been a source of grief to the majority of this class that the strings should have been so abused this year, and we express the hope that the Professor will not need "to advert to this subject" again.

To the women of the Class of 1920 the women of the Class of 1919, bequeath the duty of furnishing to Professor Pickett the end of his quest for a star woman law student. We have done our best but fear that we have not reached the goal.

To the women of the Class of 1920, the women of the Class of 1919, also bequeath the duty of persuading Professor Richards that "lady lawyers" do otherwise than "merely indulge in idle chatter" at their gatherings.

To the men of the Class of 1920, we leave the duty of producing a presiding officer and orator equal to our President Koven, and editor-in-chief and student equal to our Mr. Holden, and a Transcript staff equal to the one having had in charge the publication of this issue.

To the Class of 1921, we leave two years of hard work and express the hope that they will live up to the high record set by us for MODESTY, dignity, and scholarship.

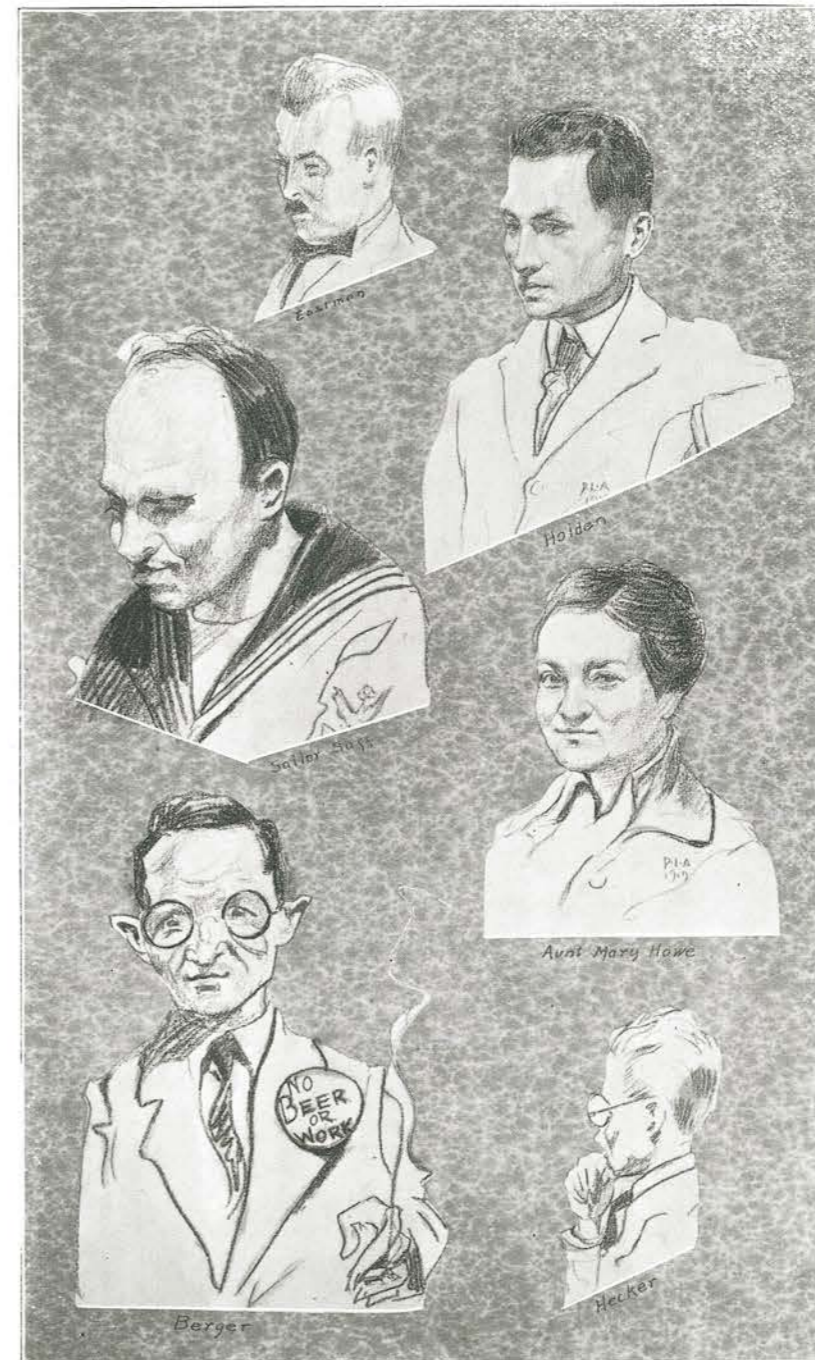
To the dean, the officers, the faculty, and the entire school we leave our best wishes for the continued success of the Chicago Kent College of Law.

We hereby appoint the officers and committees of the Classes of 1920 and 1921, respectively, as the executors of this, our last will and testament, and direct that they may serve without bond.

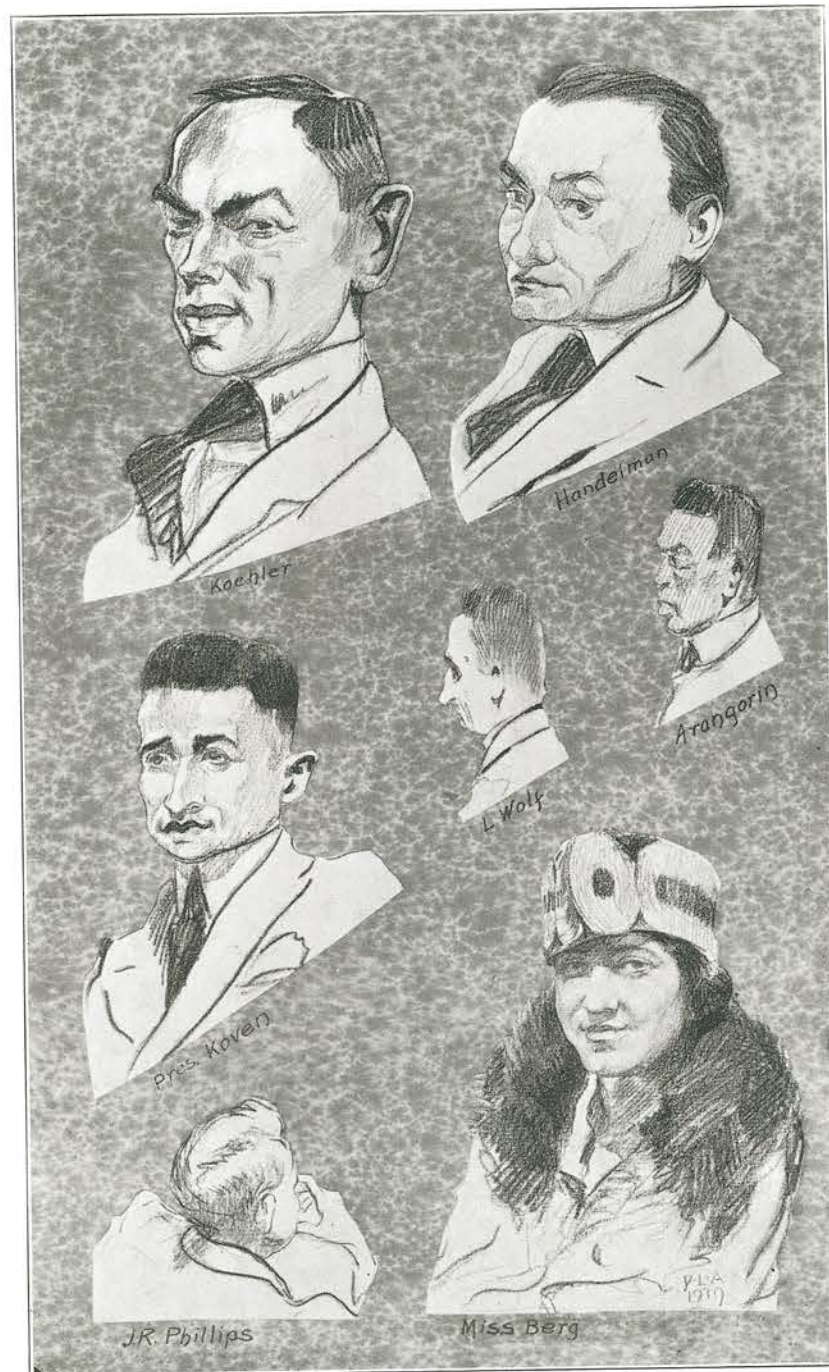
Signed, sealed, declared, and published in The Transcript, this first day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

*"A man may be all-wise, yet he is stupid if he lives with past traditions and lacks the ability to sense the trend of the present."*

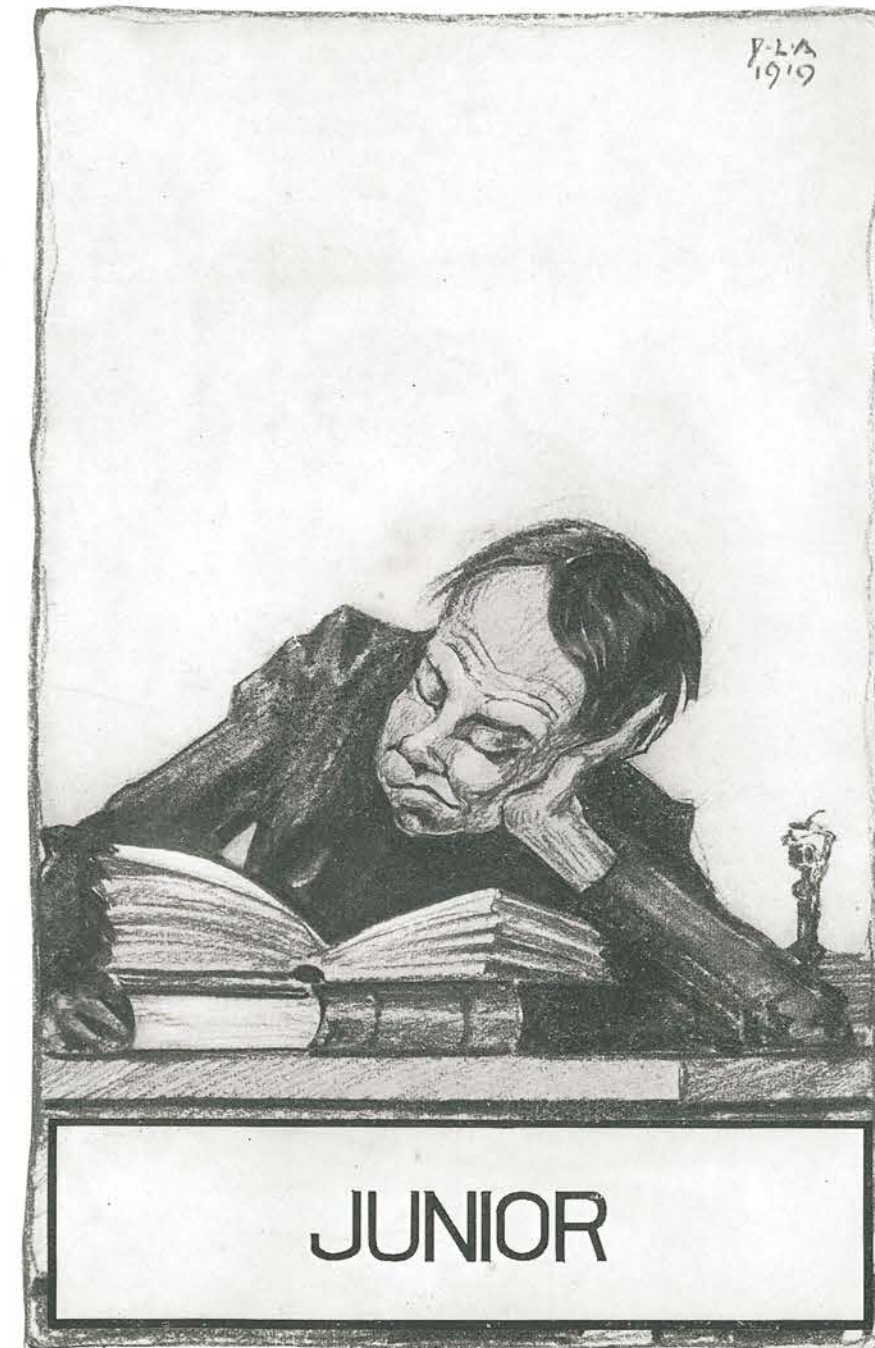
—HARRY LESTER YABLUNKY.



# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

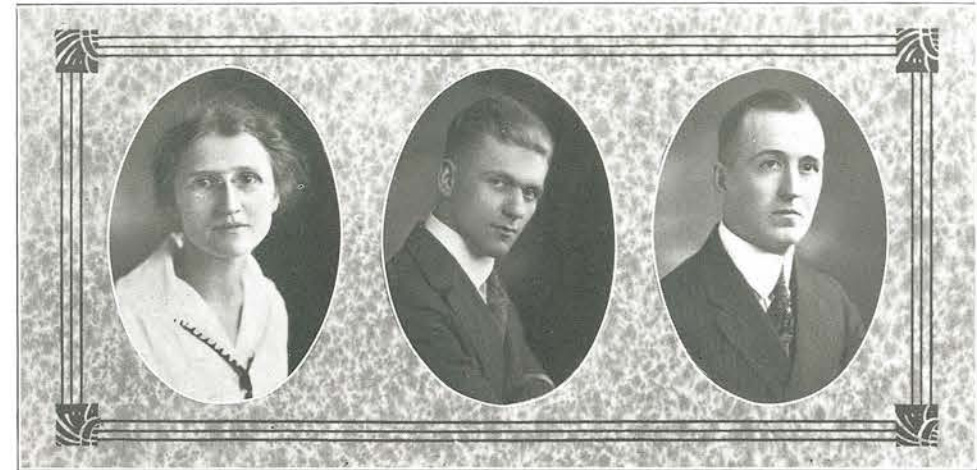


# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

Our fondest wish for the Class of 1920,  
Is editing a yearbook, it's work a plenty.

THE STAFF.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



McCutcheon

Lind

Powers

## The Class of 1920

### OFFICERS

ROY LIND.....	President
MISS B. McCUTCHEON.....	Vice-President
BARNETTE STONE.....	Secretary
JOSEPH P. POWERS.....	Treasurer
FRANK C. LEVITON.....	Sergeant-at-Arms

"Work hard, play hard, but like oil and water they do not mix."

—HERMAN A. NEIBURGER.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



"Do no wrong onto any one and you will benefit in the long race."  
—MICHAEL VINCENT OSTROWSKI.

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# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

## Class of 1920

Adams, W. H.	O Lazarus, Herman A.
Axelrod, Sol. A.	Leviton, F. C.
Aronson, Bertha	Lind, Roy
—Ahlberg, Albin C.	O MacArdle, R. P.
Burger, C. W.	McCutcheon, Marie
O Berg, Robert	McGehee, W. T.
Burton, R. N.	Mancou, Benj.
Blake, C. J.	Mollan, Mark A.
Callnerm, M. H.	Monahan, John K.
Cossman, B. J.	—Murphy, J. D.
Coyle, George B.	Mysogland, Albert
O Clusman, Chas. J.	McAllaster
—Cronin, J. M.	—Murphy, W. P.
Dobler, Henry G.	—Mook, Louis
Dilts, L. K.	—Mandel, L.
Deardorff, J. H.	Nesbitt, Jr., G. K.
—Donovan, J. F.	—Pickley, D. F.
Finnerson, M. H.	Pociask, J. S.
Fitzgerald, Miss M.	Power, John J.
Gaba, Maurice L.	Powers, Jos. P.
Gainer, W. E.	Rappaport, M. M.
Giles, Eugene M.	Roloff, John
Gilman, George	Ross, Hiram
—Ginsburg, L. L.	Schneider, A. R.
Greenblatt, S. A.	Spence, Edward M.
O Goldberg, M. D.	Stone, Barnett H.
Hammond, Henry W.	—Todd, Clyde L.
Hayne, Mrs. F. T.	Tocco, H.
Herbert, Jr., W. H.	Turek, Jos.
—Hershenson, H. G.	Tyler, W. B.
Hopps, H. R.	—Tansey, Raymond J.
Hoge, J. H.	Unger, Samuel
O Halberson, L. G.	Wann, Eugene C.
Hybl, Chas. D.	Wegel, Hallie
Hair, T. E.	—Witting, Samuel
—Holmgren, E.	Weitlauf, J. L.
Jasinski, John W.	—Winkenwerder, Ralph
O Jacobson, Louis	—Zernes, Benj. C.
King, Thos. F.	
Kotin, George	—Army or Navy
	O—S. A. T. C.

"Life is but a walking shadow."  
—JAMES RODOLPHUS PHILLIPS.

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## Junior Class History

We wended our way back to the halls of Chicago-Kent in September, 1918, and found about thirty enrolled in the Junior Year. This was the smallest enrollment for many years and we could all readily see the cause for the great drop in attendance. One of the principal causes for this decrease in attendance was our own United States entry into the World Conflict.

The subjects pursued were Common Law Pleading, Equity Jurisprudence, Evidence and Real Property.

In October, the Class Election was held and resulted as follows:

ROY LIND.....	President
MISS McCUTCHEON.....	Vice-President
JOSEPH P. POWERS.....	Treasurer
MISS ARONSON.....	Secretary

After two meetings Miss Aronson found that she could not devote the time necessary for the duties of the position of Secretary and resigned. Mr. Barnett Stone was elected Secretary and has continued with the duties.

Judges Pickett and Welch gave us very interesting talks outside of the regular school hours and all voted the same to be entertaining as well as instructive. Many members of the class gave short discourses on subjects in which they were especially qualified and the meetings of the class were of a highly educational value.

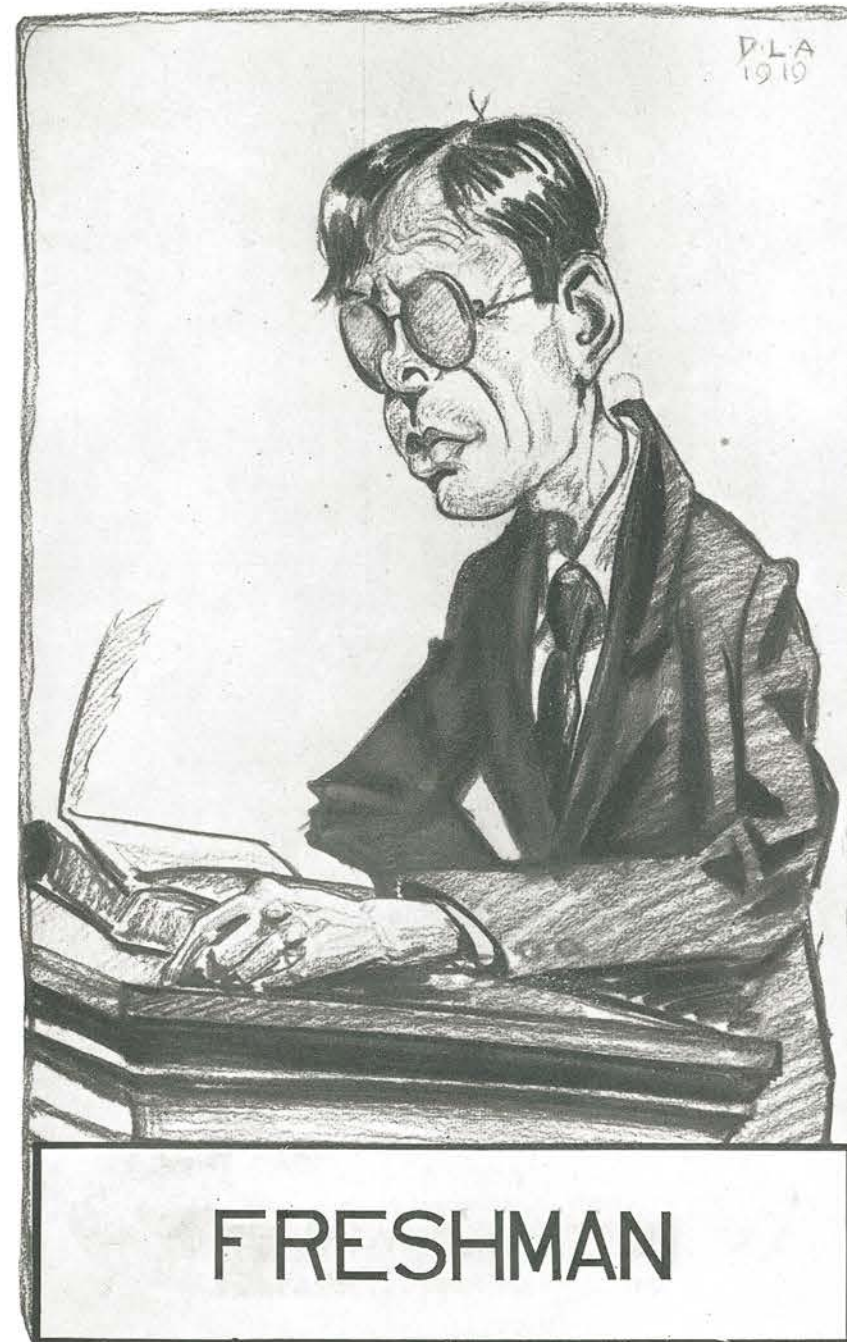
The year has been a success and one in which the spirit was there in spite of the fact that our ranks were greatly thinned and we can all feel that our efforts were well rewarded.

FRANK C. LEVITON,  
Editor Junior Class, 1919.

"5.00 Bucks."

—JOHN J. PHILLIPS.

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# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

How splendid is his triumph who has won  
 Alone, unaided, honor and renown,  
 Who owes no thanks and rises to his own,  
 Despite the world's attempt to keep him down.  
 —ELLSWORTH KAYE.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

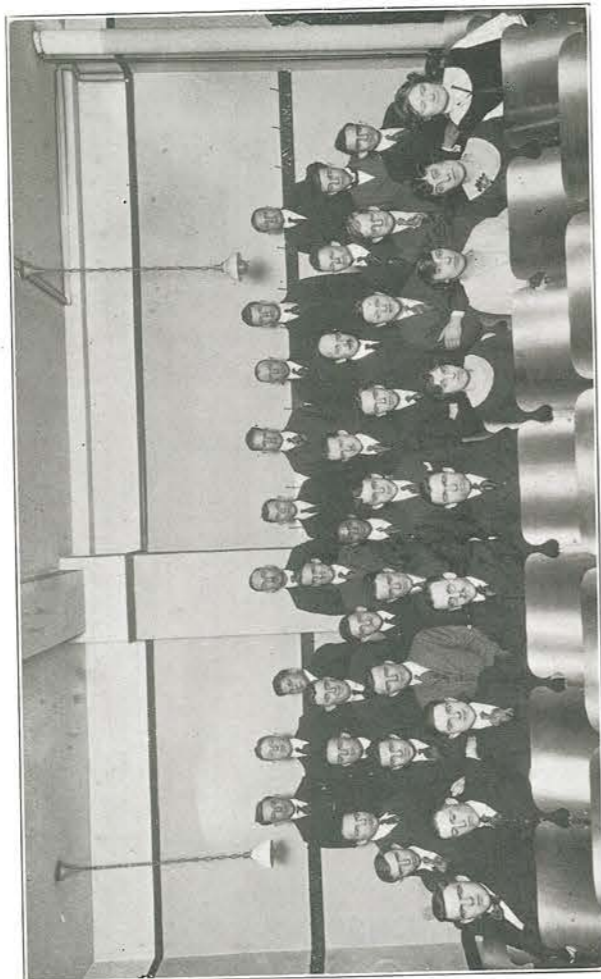


## Class of 1921

### OFFICERS

J. E. HOGAN.....	President
MISS HELEN E. MCCURDY.....	Vice-President
M. F. SIMS.....	Secretary
PAUL MANNING.....	Treasurer

"He knoweth not the law who knoweth not the principle."  
 —HAROLD J. ROSENBERG.



## Freshman Class of 1921

W. S. ALLEN  
G. E. ARTHUR  
L. BACK  
DAVID I. BAIM  
J. A. BALTHASAR  
I. B. BECKER  
HARRY C. BEHM  
LEE L. BRADISH  
MARY E. DAVENPORT  
RICHARD C. DAY  
DAVID DOLNICK  
HOMER C. FETTY  
ARTHUR W. GALLEY  
ELSA GENE GEEWE  
EDWARD GUILMEZ  
JOHN E. HOGAN  
CARL A. HOGLUND  
RUBY E. HUGHES  
EDWARD A. IRWIN  
GEORGE JASINSKI  
V. R. JANOWICZ  
F. W. KORALESKI  
LAWRENCE LENIT  
PAUL MANNING

JOSEPH EDWIN MITCHELL  
IRENE V. MCCORMICK  
HELEN E. MCCURDY  
CHAS. L. MCNAMARA  
J. J. O'BRIEN  
FRANCISCO F. PANTALEON  
LEWIS POTUCEK  
F. PUENING  
DONALD G. ROSE  
JOHN F. RYAN  
C. BUEL SAYLES  
W. B. SCHOCHET  
M. KING SCHRAGER  
A. L. SCHAPIRO  
JOHN T. SHIPPLETT  
M. FRANCIS SIMMS  
JOSEPH M. SKEFFINGTON  
RUSSELL CLARKE SMITH  
DONALD HOWARD SWEET  
ELMER C. WARNER  
JO CALVIN WEBB  
RAYMOND WHITE  
LOUIS I. YEIDEL

*"Nothing is greater nor more beautiful than a thought come into realization."*  
—JOHN EDWARD SAFF.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

## Freshman Class History

The Class of 1921 is the smallest Freshman Class Kent has had for several years. It started out as a mere handful of material, but as it rolled along it grew larger and larger—just like a snowball. We started out at a time when, because of the war, all things were doubtful, except our ambition and interest. There were only a few men in the class and some of them were awaiting the call to the colors, but they had the desire to learn and the hope that perhaps some time soon the war would be over, so they decided to stick with the class until called to service, and then if they returned they could take up the course where they had left off. There were rumors of heatless nights, lightless nights, school-less nights and lawless nights, but the class stuck until the "flu" swept the country like a grim scythe in the hands of a merciless reaper and it became necessary for the city authorities to close all public institutions, including Kent. We were closed down for about two weeks, but were determined to make up the full time as scheduled for the year and this we did by filling in the "flu" hole with our Christmas Holidays.

As these events transpired, a new face appeared in our midst from time to time, and less frequently an old face disappeared, and upon the signing of the armistice new entrants became numerous. A "second" Freshman Class was organized before the first semester had passed, and when this class, together with new members who came at the beginning of the second semester, consolidated with the "thirteen original" hopefuls of twenty-one, we really had an aggregation that deserved the name "Class."

A few weeks before the end of the first semester the Class organized, and the following officers were elected: Mr. Utt, President; Miss McCurdy, Vice-President; Mr. Simms, Secretary; Mr. Manning, Treasurer. Miss Geewe and Mr. W. White were elected Transcript Editors, and Mr. Manning was elected Freshman Transcript Business Manager. Mr. Utt left school and it was in order to elect a new President. The election was called a few weeks after the beginning of the second semester. The only two candidates nominated were Mr. Hogan and Mr. McNamara. Mr. Hogan was elected.

From the time of this second election of Class President a feeling of harmony pervaded the Class and we were more closely and more cordially united. At the time the Transcript goes to press, there are several social programs well under construction, the feature of which is a "humdinger" banquet, being engineered by the most fastidious care-killers of the Class.

Sincere mention must be made of the devotion of our Faculty. The ableness, the keen sense of fellow sympathy and the progressive methods of Professor Pringle have gained for him a high place in our hearts and memories; Judge Kavanaugh won us from the start with his soulful little talks that did so much to keep our hopes ablaze and our standards high; Judge Welch had us at his mercy all the time for fear we'd muffle some of his subtle wit; Doctor Messing amazed us with his brilliancy and philosophy; Prof. Jackson served us with an assortment of able instruction that will certainly stick; Mr. Northrup left us feeling assured that we understood Criminal Law; Mr. Boddinhouse has shared with us in common the most valuable store of knowledge of Property available; Mr. Guernsey made life worth while on the few nights he was "so glad to be with us."

As the end of the year approaches, it is more and more noticeable that each member has a particular place in the Class, and it is our sincere hope that all of these places will be filled by the same persons during the next two years so that these coming two years will be as pleasant and as successful as has been our Freshman year.

—RAYMOND WHITE.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

## Freshman Jingle

BY ELSA GENE GEEWE, '21

CHICAGO-KENT, CHICAGO-KENT, Class of '21,  
Of course, we're only Freshmen and our work has just begun,  
But we're getting lots of learning—not missing any fun,  
So by the time we're Seniors, we'll sure be going some.

We pulled the anchor last September,  
Afloat with teachers, stern but tender,  
Ah! now those answers, how they look,  
We blush to find them in no book.

Professor Welch propounded Sales  
Midst gnashing of teeth and many wails,  
He broke the tension—not his teeth—  
While from laughter we could screech.

Contracts, with Messing to steer our ships,  
Led to far ports and wonderful trips,  
But be as it may—we always got back,  
To meet "meeting of minds"—sometimes—alack.

Prof. Pringle with such caustic speeches,  
Made Torts and Agency stick like leeches.  
Judge Northup, Criminal Law he preaches,  
Like a deacon mending Souls with stitches.

"Personal Property" and "Real" stuff, too,  
Was taught by Boddinhouse; dispute him? Phew!  
"Domestic Relations" we found—too true,  
With Jackson not always meant a "Mother-in-Law," too.

Judge Kavanaugh was a first-class mate,  
Of the good ship "Partnership"—a Ship O' State  
That led not always to "Here comes the Bride,"  
But was good for something if nobody died.

And if we've brains for some foundation,  
And the WILL to stick till the battle's won,  
We'll be a worth-while combination,  
When at last the course is run.  
And some fine day we'll show the nation  
What CHICAGO-KENT has done,  
For every bloomin' member o' the Class of '21.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

## Midnight Oil

Freshmen Editorial and Comment

If the Transcript pleases you, if it is great—a whale of a success, it is because those who were interested enough in it to really work on it made it what it is. If it is rotten, looks awful, and is not worth what you paid for it, that is because somebody who should have helped did not help. Every member of Kent should have helped.

Miss Hughes distilled a whole night's discussion and summed up a number of pages of law thusly, "A partner has implied authority to sell all the goods on all the shelves, but not the shelves."

She—I am your debtor for life. A special providence looks out for fools and infants.

He—Then we are both protected.

Professor—Then, I presume any man who is capable of ratiocination is able to make binding contracts?

Pupil—Well, I guess a man who can do that ought to be able to do most anything.

Pupil—Have war babies ever been legalized?

Professor—Give me the facts of the case you have in mind.

Pupil—I withdraw the question.

Professor—During those days a husband had absolute authority over his wife. He was entitled to all the property the wife possessed before and after marriage, could choose the domicile, and if he thought it necessary could inflict physical punishment upon her and —

Voice from Back Row—Those were the happy days!

When Joseph Mitchell calls the roll, make all the noise you can;  
Just yell out loud, or blow your nose or beat upon a pan.  
In such a case you need not fear  
He can distinguish who says "here."  
So when on absence there's a ban  
We can deceive him to a man.

R. E. H.

There was a lean student named Simms.  
Whose manner suggested sad hymns.  
With an abstracted air,  
He upset Geewe's chair,  
Then leisurely stretched out his limbs.

R. E. H.

Behm, Rose, Balthasar, Lenit, Smith, Fetty and Arthur were in the big game.  
Some of them were officers, some were not, but they all served.  
We salute them!

*"Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."*

—GEORGE MATTHEW TEARNEY.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

Come and meet our Mr. Schochet of the hesitating tongue,  
Who's a shark on Sales and Contracts, though you see he's very young.  
Shyly backed against the wall,  
He always answers to the call,  
So his praises by the Class are duly sung.

R. E. H.

Robust Balthazar has come out of the west—  
Throughout all the classroom his name is the test,  
For judges and lawyers and barristers all,  
Who trip on that name and come down with a fall.  
So tricky to say, and to easy to mar—  
You'll not find another like Balthazar.

R. E. H.

With his foot upon the platform  
So it cannot float away,  
"Justice" White can boldly launch upon his theme,  
Giving rules and explanations,  
Flocks of cases and citations,  
Rolling off his dissertations by the ream.

R. E. H.

Miss Luby E. Hughes, Miss Irene McCormick, Mr. Manning, Mr. Behm, Mr. Janowicz and Mr. Hogan especially assisted the Freshman Transcript Editors.

As contenders for the Scholarship prize we pick Mr. Scochet, Miss McCurdy, Miss Geewe and Mr. Schrager.

The end of the first round is at hand. Thereafter we have twenty-one months of interesting study and then we'll be "criteria of right and wrong."

*"Let all your actions be honorable at all times."*

—JESSE ORVILLE THOMPSON.

Four things a man must learn to do,

If he would make his record true:

To think without confusion clearly;

To love his fellow-men sincerely;

To act from honest motives purely;

To trust in God and Heaven securely.

—HENRY VAN DYKE.

## The Postgraduate Class

In 1889, Chicago Kent added a post-graduate course to the regular school curriculum, which led to a degree of L. L. M. The course is open to graduates of the regular three-year course at Kent and to outside students holding similar credits.

Until 1904, the post-graduate class was conducted by Judge Moran, who was at that time dean of the school. Following his death, the work was undertaken by Judge Edmund W. Burke, who also filled the position of dean of the school until his death in September of last year. During the present school year the work has been under the direction of Charles H. Jackson, who for many years has been connected with this school as a professor.

The course includes the actual drawing of pleadings, trial work, advanced evidence, and chancery practice.

An opportunity is also given, without extra charge, to the student to avail himself of any other course of lectures given in the under-graduate department. This department of the school has always had a good attendance and has been of particularly valuable assistance to those students of the law who have not had the opportunity of engaging in the actual practice of the law after their graduation from the regular school course.

CHARLES W. JACKSON, LL.B.  
Instructor

I. J. BERKSON

HENRY P. BRONSON

V. N. BURCH

ALBERT H. INGRAHAM

PASTOR DE JESUS

M. J. KAPLAN

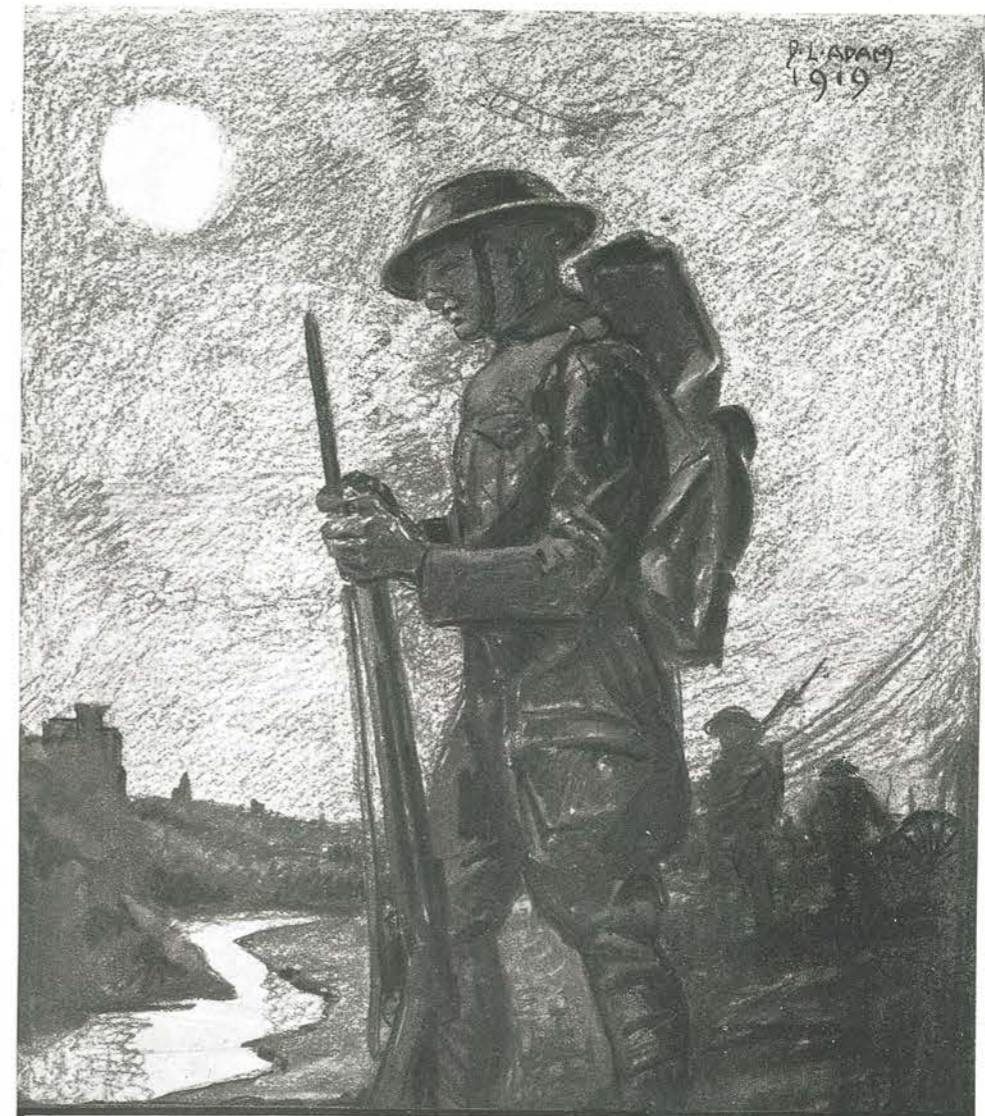
*"A friend is one who knows all about you and loves you just the same."*

—MABEL ELLEDGE WELLS.

The artist, in his portraiture on the opposite page, incorporates therein a theme which few writers or artists have attempted to express, i.e., the emotional effect produced upon the vengeful feelings of our soldiers when, instead of finding bristling battlements and haughty German guards along the Rhine, they found naught but a fertile peaceful valley and an unoffensive country-folk.

Its counterpart of expression is found in Hamlet, when the royal prince invades the chamber of the usurper king bent on avenging the foul murder of his father, but finding the king in the attitude of prayer Hamlet stops short and ponders:

"O, this is hire and salary, not revenge."



## MILITARY

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

## Honor Roll

Aberman, A. E.  
Adams, R. W.  
Agay, Abraham  
Ahlberg, Albin O.  
Altenburg, Walter P.  
Anderson, Bjorne B.  
Andrews, Howard M.  
Arcaris, Salvatore J.  
Arthur, George E.  
Artz, Dr. George E.  
Atkinson, M.  
Bailey, Harold E.  
Baker, Charles F.  
Baker, Samuel B.  
Bakley, Frank  
Barker, Robert M.  
Barnhardt, H. A.  
Barry, Edward  
Baumgartner, R. C.  
Bellizzi, James V.  
Benkert, Ambrose W.  
Berg, Robert W.  
Berkman, Alfred  
Bernstein, Eugene  
Blazevich, A. A.  
Blake, H. J., Jr.  
Bloomfield, Meyer  
Boddie, John B.  
Bogolub, Herman L.  
Bord, Edward M.  
Bovik, Oliver H.  
Bracke, Robert F.  
Brady, Bruce B.  
Bransky, M. D.  
Broady, Alfred  
Brown, Charles F.  
Brown, Earl Edwin  
Buchsbaum, H. A.  
Buckley, Chas. M.  
Burke, Charles F.  
Burke, Edwin V.  
Burke, Walter H.  
Bush, Earl R.  
Cain, Clarence E.  
Callahan, W. J.  
Campbell, Donald  
Campbell, John A.  
Campbell, Oran  
Carey, James P.  
Carmody, Joseph E.  
Cashin, James B.  
Casterline, Paul  
Charvat, Edward  
Cheney, Joseph M.  
Clark, Chester F.  
Clark, William J.  
Cleveland, DeWitt  
Clinnin, John V.  
Clussman, Chas.  
Coady, Francis

Cochran, Thomas J.  
Cohen, Arthur L.  
Cohn, Arthur  
Collins, R. R.  
Corcoran, Martin E.  
Cotter, Leo A.  
Council, J. Samuel  
Cowen, E. E.  
Cox, Carter  
Cox, Kenneth  
Crawford, Warren  
Cronin, John M.  
Cronson, Berthold  
Dall, Melville A.  
Daniels, Howard  
Dannenberg, Milton  
Darnstaedt, H. L.  
Davidson, Preston L.  
E. Davidson, Samuel E.  
Davis, Don T.  
Day, Charles E.  
Deardorff, John B.  
Delaney, John B.  
Dobroth, Elmer O.  
Donovan, James F.  
Dougherty, C. S.  
Dowd, Frank J.  
Doyle, Thomas

Duggan, Frank W.  
Du Rand, O. B.  
Durschlag, Max  
Hogan, Thomas A.  
Holmes, Grover  
Holmgren, Elmer W.  
Hook, Everett N.  
Horan, Jno. R.  
Hutchinson, N. A.  
Hybl, Charles D.  
Israel, Arthur L.  
Iwert, William C.  
Jacobson, Chester E.  
Jacobson, Louis  
Janorski, W. C.

Fink, Maurice  
Fiske, Kenneth  
Fitch, Jos. E.  
Flanagan, James E.  
Fleming, Ed.  
Flota, Charles T.  
Foremen, Wilton J.  
Forst, William  
Foster, Frank E.  
Fowler, Ralph I.  
Frank, Marshall  
Friedman, Samuel  
Frohlick, Chas. D.  
Gabler, Jos.  
Galey, Strand B.  
Garey, E. J.  
Gatenbey, A. W.  
Gavin, John H.  
Gershenow, Frank S.  
Gibbons, Harry  
Gibbons, Harry G.  
Gilbert, Allen, Jr.  
Ginsburg  
Gissel, Bernhard  
Goldberg, Morris D.  
Goldberger, Harold J.  
Goldenson, Arthur  
Golsmith, Elmer L.  
Green, Chas. E.  
Griffith, Vaughan  
Grotefeld, Herbert  
Gruenwald, Ralph  
Hackett, Henry E.  
Hackett, James L.  
Hair, Thomas E.  
Hallman, Herman F.  
Halpin, Thomas M.  
Halverson, Leroy  
Hanke, Walter W.  
Harper, Robt. H.  
Harrington, Jno. P.  
Hartsema, Henry  
Haviland, Fred H.  
Hayer, Raymond  
Heart, Henry J.  
Heitz, Harold W.  
Henman, Benj.  
Hillstrom, Harry E.  
Hogan, Thomas A.  
Holmes, Grover  
Holmgren, Elmer W.  
Hook, Everett N.  
Horan, Jno. R.  
Hutchinson, N. A.  
Hybl, Charles D.  
Israel, Arthur L.  
Iwert, William C.  
Jacobson, Chester E.  
Jacobson, Louis  
Janorski, W. C.



# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

Jensen, Kenneth  
Jerka, Daniel S.  
Joslyn, David R., Jr.  
Johnson, Walter A.  
Kahn, Harry  
Kanne, Benj. J.  
Kaplan, Alexander  
Kennedy, Thomas  
Keplinger, Ayers W.  
Kerr, Herbert T.  
Kiley, LeRoy D.  
Kissane, John B.  
Kitch, John Raymond  
Klimek, Anton A.  
Klink, Chas. J.  
Klock, Franklin G.  
Knapczk, Louis C.  
Koenig, Paul  
Kohase, D. W.  
Kosatka, Frank T.  
Kosnik, Jos.  
Kraft, Arthur C.  
Kramer, Jos. E.  
Kuhns, Richard F.  
Landon, Benson, Jr.  
Lanigan, John T.  
Lawrence, Jay B.  
Lazarus, H. A.  
Ledbetter, Fred F.  
Ledman, Axel F.  
Leitzell, Paul J.  
Lelwelt, J.  
Lensch, Arthur A.  
Leonard, Wm. N.  
Levin, Morris  
Levin, Theo.  
Levinson, Ben A.  
Levy, Richard C.  
Lian, Norman R.  
Linaweaver, H. A.  
Lindstrand, Oscar  
Locke, Russell  
Lorigan, Daniel C.  
Loyda, Fred  
Ludolph, Arthur L.  
Luin, Earl H.  
Luieck, Chas. H.  
Lundberg, Edwin M.  
Lustfield, Jos.  
Lyons, Chauncey C.  
Lyons, Morley L.  
Lynn, Frank  
MacGregor, Robt. S.  
MacLean, Lachland  
Malcheff, Geo. J.  
Mandel, Leonard  
Mannon, Walter  
Markovitz, Henry H.  
Marssen, Wm. B.  
Mathieson, H. T.  
Matthews, Percy A.  
McArdle, Edward  
McArdle, Robt. P.  
McCable, Wm. H.  
McCaleb, Albert G.  
McCann, Jno. Henry  
McCarthy, Perley J.  
McCarthy, Emmet J.  
McCauley, James J.  
McClory, Theo. P.  
McGann, Lawr., J.  
McGowan, Wm. R.  
Mecartney, Newell  
Mendel, Claire  
Meyer, Dave  
Michael, Lester J.  
Michaelree, R. M.  
Miller, M. D.  
Mitchell, Dan. P.  
Moehl, Geo. A.  
Mollan, Geo. H.  
Mook, Louis  
Moore, Robt. M.  
Moran, Frank E.  
Moran, Jos. G.  
Morgenstern, Ed.  
Moriarty, M. J.  
Morrissy, James E.  
Munvis, Harry P.  
Murphy, James D.  
Murphy, Walter L.  
Myers, Lawr. C.  
Mysogland, Albert  
Myers, Loren H.  
Nagle, Edm. H.  
Neiburger, H. A.  
Nolan, Clark E.  
Nolan, Frank S.  
Norris, Charles E.  
Nowah, Frank J.  
Novotny, Jos. F.  
O'Gara, Alfred  
O'Hara, Barratt  
Olsen, Sam. D.  
O'Malley, Frances J.  
Orcutt, O. Guernsey  
Osmundson, Oscar  
Page, Chas. D.  
Pasel, Lawrence  
Peaze, Willard A.  
Pederson, Mac. W.  
Pelz, Wenzel A.  
Peters, Theo.  
Peterson, John A.  
Peregrine, F. R.  
Peregrine, Moore M.  
Phillips, James R.  
Phillips, John  
Pieruccini, Henry E.  
Pickley, Dan I.  
Pippel, Paul O.  
Pratt, George C.  
Pridmore, Wm. T.  
Pucetti, H. W.  
Purcell  
Quartetti, Jos. M.  
Reece, Geo. J.  
Rice, Lawrence  
Richmond, James H.  
Rioran, Thos. P.  
Robinson, Fred M.  
Robinson, Max  
Roche, Jos.  
Rosenberg, H. J.  
Rosenblath, Bern. S.  
Rosenheimer, L. D.  
Rosin, Meyer W.  
Rowe, Fred., Jr.  
Rutherford, Elmer S.  
Ruth, Linus C.  
Sabath, Edgar J.  
Saff, John E.  
Saltiel, Wm. D.  
Sampson, Edw. A.  
Schaubel, Jno. S.  
Schekel, Claude  
Schiff, Bernard C.  
Schiller, Chas. E.  
Schlesinger, A.  
Schmidt, Herbert J.  
Schultz, Raymond H.  
Scott, Leland C.  
Sedgwick, W. E.  
Sears, Ignatius L.  
Setts, Edwin B.  
Shaefer, Jos. E.  
Shapiro, Edward P.  
Sharkey, Thos. E.  
Sheffner, DeMoe V.  
Sheridan, Jno. J.  
Sheridan, Wm. J.  
Siebel, A. F. N.  
Shoop, Sidney  
Sladkey, Jerome J.  
Smith, Jno. L.  
Smith, Parsha P.  
Smith, Randolph D.  
Smith, John A.  
Smith, Virgil  
Sorem, Herman H.  
Snyder, Geo. E.  
Spencer, James C.  
Smith, Randolph D.  
Staley, Harry I.  
Stankiewicz, Walter  
Steele, Arthur  
Stephens, Ernst M.  
Sterba, Frank R.  
Steiner, Julius  
Steiner, Jos. A.  
Stillwell, Albner J.  
Stone, D. G.  
Summers, Milton H.  
Suter, Chas. B.  
Sundheim, Geo. M.  
Sweitzer, Walter A.  
Sypneske, Leo J.  
Swanson, Arthur J.  
Swinger, Lawrence  
Tansey, Jos. R.  
Taylor, Harry E.  
Ternowitz, Jacob  
Theroux, H. G.  
Thomas, Wm. C.  
Thompson, Royal W.  
Thornton, H. R.  
Tiffany, Harry I.  
Todd, Clyde L.  
Touche, Arthur S.  
Townley, Fairfax  
Trachtenberg, S. I.  
Trunk, Francis  
Tyrrell, Tom W.  
Uchacz, Stanley C.  
Ulman, R. J.  
Vanek, Victor H.  
Veacey, Edward J.  
Vergowe, Burton E.  
Wachter, Francis J.  
Wagoner, Jno. R.  
Walters, Manthon T.  
Ward, Arthur W.  
Warne, Paul A.  
Wassburg, Thor. A.  
Weber, Max S.  
Webster, Leslie  
Weiss, Edw. Wm.  
Weiss, Edw. W.  
Weiss, Martin M.  
Weisbrod, Harry I.  
Weitlauf, John L.  
Whitlack, Roland D.  
Whittle, Amos B.  
Wielgorecki, W. J.  
Wiese, Alvin O.  
Wilkinson, E. M.  
Wilkins, Tracy P.  
Willert, Walter W.  
Williams, Ednyfed H.  
Williams, Roy F.  
Wilson, John E.  
Winkenwerder, R. O.  
Witting, Samuel  
Wlekinski, Edm. T.  
Wolf, Dan  
Wolf, Ed.  
Wolf, Leo  
Woods, Geo. J.  
Worsley, Douglas  
Wright, Frank  
Yuenger, Herbert T.  
Zekind, Charles F.  
Zernes, Benj. C.  
Ziska, Geo. W.

## Your Boys And Our Boys

Your boys and our boys,  
 Heroes they are today,  
 In your land and our land and half a world away.  
 Through bitter strife and bloodshed,  
 Their deeds forever gleam,  
 Our right and world right  
 The good forefather's dream.  
 Sky blue and true blue,  
 With every day and night,  
 Your boys and our boys,  
 Have proved their worthy might.

Your boys and our boys,  
 Under the starry flag,  
 The drums beat as hearts beat and steps that never lag.  
 Your boys and our boys,  
 A blessing to the earth.  
 Your hope and our hope,  
 Have shown their very worth.  
 Homeland and far land and half the world around,  
 Nations hear their heavy tramp,  
 That shakes the very ground.

Your boys and our boys,  
 And Oh, how much they've done,  
 Your land and our land secure from every Hun.  
 Your hearts and our hearts  
 Beat quicker at the sight,  
 Sun-kissed and wave-tossed,  
 Returning from the fight.  
 Staunch and brave and true,  
 Your boys and our boys,  
 Ever depend the red, the white and blue.

MABEL E. WELLS, '19.

## The Record of Kent Men in the War

When the first call came for recruits to go across the ocean to do our share in the great struggle between Right and Might, the great struggle between Civilization and German Kultur, Kent men were found in the front ranks. In the Marine Corps, in the Training Camps, in the Navy, and in the draft, their record has been the same, a brilliant star line of service to their own or their adopted country.

Death, cutting with his German hand, found too many, as our service flag shows. The memory of Edward J. Veasey will ever be with those of us who had the honor and privilege of knowing him. The other Kent men who fought and died for the glory of their country shall long be remembered. Lieutenant Veasey is mentioned particularly because of his many friends and admirers in the Class of 1919, who were students under him in oratory.

Those who lie in the hospitals, recovering from the wounds inflicted with cruel hands, have our sincerest sympathy and our very best wishes for their speedy recovery and return to our midst. Some will carry their battle scars for life, but they are marks of which they may well be proud, received as they were in a battle for liberty and humanity.

We have been greeting among us for the past few months our returning heroes. We cannot honor them enough. They have played their part well and gained the admiration of the world for their bravery.

Also, is there not a word for those who were left behind? There is. Many who wanted and tried to go could not on account of physical disabilities. Others owed a duty to their country to stay behind and take care of dependents; others did a noble work in industrial fields.

To those gone we bid farewell, and rejoice in the knowledge that they died as none other can die, for the real God, the God of America, and for the continued freedom of America.

To those here and who will never again live as we, free-limbed and able-bodied, we offer again the tribute of Kent, and we feel sure of our land.

To those fortunate ones who had the honor of fighting for American ideals and returning to us unharmed, we again offer our thanks and our very best wishes for successful careers as they re-enter civil pursuits.

Let it be our earnest hope that those who have gone from us shall not have died in vain, and that those who have returned to us shall not again be torn from their friends and families by the cruel hand of war.

*"Integrity is above collateral."*

—PAUL J. WIMSEY.

## THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

It is too soon to predict what will be the outcome of the League of Nations. Among our numbers there is a great conflict of ideas upon the subject and how the principles will work out; but is it not reasonable to suppose that if any country may in the future become possessed of the idea held by the ex-Kaiser that it would like to rule the world, or for its own purposes would like to possess certain territory belonging to another country, that it will hesitate a little before making war upon that country, great or small, if it knows that the other countries of the world will see that justice is done? It would seem logical that this should have a deterrent effect, and lessen the tendency of any nation to rush into war. We believe that no matter what the individual opinion of the League of Nations as proposed by the Paris conference, that all thinking men and women must be in favor of the idea; that the difference is only in the method of working out the problem.

With the millions cut down in their youth, who were the promise of the greatest nations of the earth, is it not time for all civilized peoples to give thought to the problem of finding out what can be done to prevent another such reign of frightfulness? This does not mean that the time has come when a country can do away with its army and its navy. The ways and ideals of nations do not change in a day, and in the meantime, a country must be well prepared to police its territories and protect its citizens in their persons and in their rights.

We have not reached the time when we can throw aside the cloak of nationalism and assume the robe of democratic internationalism, as some would have us believe to be our ultimate destiny. Yet the time has come when the nations of the earth must join hands in a common agreement which will guarantee certain fundamental natural rights within their sphere to all mankind, and make war most difficult if not impossible.

*"A lion among ladies and a man among men."*  
—DANIEL ALEXANDER WOLF.

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## THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

### "The Devil Dogs"

By CLYDE L. TODD, '20  
6th. Regt. Marines  
Chicago Kent

At last we are home again, "Ain't it a grand and glorious feeling." It was a great "Merry Christmas" for us boys when we sailed from Bordeaux, on Christmas morning, 1918. We hadn't seen sunshine for at least two months past, but rain had fallen incessantly for that period. Maybe "Old Sol" himself, but I would rather think it was the radiant beams from the faces of these boys who had spent one year to eighteen months on the battlefield of France, which brightened the morning and made everybody happy. This was the day we all had hoped for, and many times it had looked doubtful if we should ever see. And those of us who are so fortunate thank God that we were permitted to return. Maybe we have a service to perform.

I assure you when we enter the halls of "Old Kent" there is a feeling which to me is much the same as that which I always imagined must have come to Rip Van Winkle, when he returned after his years of absence from society. Do not understand me referring to a feeling of having been dormant, quite the contrary. But environments to be found in a foreign country, the associations of its people and their customs, our duties, foreign to our civil life, all go to make the past eighteen months appear as a dream. Many of our experiences are hard now to believe as actualities. Although you naturally refrain from condemning your own eyes, yet often you wonder if they were not deceiving you.

During the few weeks of introduction to the new country our spare time was spent in acquainting ourselves with the language, customs, and home life of the people. They were very glad to show us the greatest hospitality, for they were as curious as we, and therefore, the pleasure was mutual. Those hours to us were of a great deal more interest than you may surmise. The people of France are a lovable and interesting as well as loving people, the more you know of them the greater is your admiration for them. During this period we were moving from town to town, through Central and Eastern France, each move bringing us nearer the enemy and the point where we would eventually call his cards and force a halt.

It was St. Patrick's Day, 1918, that we went into a sector of the line in sight of the historic city of Verdun, which has been so heroically defended by our French comrades in 1916, probably the bloodiest battle of the war during which time the Poilu's motto was "they shall not pass" and pass they did not for those brave and gallant sons of France stood like a stone wall. It was here the Kaiser and the Crown Prince saw the army of the latter go down in defeat on what is known as "Dead

*"Character is above scholarship."*

—LEO WOLF.

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## THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

Man's Hill" which defeat broke up their hope of ever reaching Paris through this route. Coming here for the first time we looked upon our experience as severe hardships, and while it was far from being a pleasure trip, most of the boys early this fall decided and often remarked they would be glad to return to that area and make their home for the duration of the war. Our experience here for about seven weeks served as a training to prepare us for the test which we were to stand later. We withdrew from here the last days of April, and the following four weeks were spent in perfecting our machine.

To all members of the famous second division who took part in the stand at Belleau Woods, now named officially by the French Government "Belleau de Brigade Marines" some sixty kilometers in front of Paris near Chateau Thierry, Memorial day of 1918, will have a sacred memory. It was that evening following a holiday for us that orders came to our command "For God's sake send troops." It was less than ten hours before the entire division consisting of 30,000 men mounted in motor trucks were moving to the scene of action. We had passed through town after town for some ten hours when we came to the little city of Meaux of some thirty thousand people which the enemy were expecting to reach within the next few days. The people had been cheering as we passed all day long, but it was here at Meaux where the streets were lined with women and children that we got the heartiest welcome. Flowers were thrown to us as we passed and from their generosity it seemed they must have had an everlasting supply. Still we were twenty-five kilometers from the enemy. It was on these last kilometers that we experienced that which made us a fighting unit and a formidable foe for the enemy to rush against only to fall back and come again. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon that we began to meet old men, women and children; babies carried in their mothers' arms and all they had in the world was on their backs, traveling those dusty, hot roads. Maybe they would lead a goat that the children might have milk. Oftentimes those women with tears in their eyes would look up at us, with a ray of hope coming through their tears. They were hoping to find homes opened to them, but possibly they traveled for days before finding refuge. The effect which this experience had on our men will never be known. It was there we realized what German Militarism was doing for the world. Every one of our men resolved to himself and many openly, that they would lick the Hun or die in the attempt. I don't care who you are, where you are, or what you are doing, such conditions will make you eager to fight, and this along with the many other atrocities that make us hate the Hun.

It is very hard to say much about a battle of this kind in a few words. The terrain of this area is hilly, covered with big boulder rocks and broken areas of heavy timber with heavy underbrush. This all made excellent camouflage. The enemy held the area and was advancing, it was up to us to stop him and counter attack

*"The object of law is justice; justice governs the orderly conduct of human action."*  
—CHAL LANG WONG.

## THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

and take the ground and hold it against his attacks. There is no doubt in the enemy's mind but what we fulfilled our obligations.

Some of our units were placed in the line beside part of the 7th French Army Corp on the evening of June 1st. The morale of the French, which had weakened by the constant hammering and advance of the enemy was buoyed up wonderfully by the presence of a few Yankee comrades. June 4th the Marines commanded by Gen. Harbourd met the enemy and halted him, and on the morning of the 5th we went forward with little artillery preparation to clear the Belleau Woods of Heinies and machine guns. We found very stiff opposition, there were so many of these guns and they were well camouflaged. We kept charging them, as they were located, shooting to kill. About 90 per cent of our men were qualified marksmen or better and we didn't hesitate to draw our guns. When night came we had in our possession the town of Boureches and part of the woods. We had planted ourselves to stay for a few days, but the enemy thought he would drive us out and used everything he had in his counter attack and bombardments. Some of us units had lost very heavily, and it was necessary to replace them before they were up to fighting strength, but we stuck and held our own.

On the 11th of June, at 5 A. M., again with a light artillery preparation we resumed our task, which continued as the previous attack, resulting in heavy losses and killing and taking prisoners, many of the enemy. These attacks were continued at intervals during the month of June, and it was the 28th before we had completely cleared the woods and held in it our possession. In the meantime we had had replacements in our ranks. Our casualties averaged from 60 to 75 per cent of our personnel.

The villages of Lucy, Boureches, Vaux and Louy had practically been destroyed. There is not a house or building in these towns that has not been shattered by enemy shells. In Lucy, when we left there the only sign of life was one old hen, which was mothering a brood of little ones when we went in there. Many of our comrades lost their lives in this town and on our way down there after food and water for the units, I was one of a party of six in there one night about eleven o'clock and a shell killed four of our party at a well after water. It was a common event for a man to go out for necessities and be killed. I was with a party of ten wearing German helmets on a patrol to locate guns and gather what information we could one moonlight night. We traveled through a wheat field about one-half mile, starting at ten P. M., all the time crawling on our stomachs, pulling with our arms and pushing with our feet, we reached our point about 2:30 A. M. and ran back with as little confusion as possible. We located the enemy's guns but he didn't know it. With this information the next day the artillery blew their guns out. The prisoners told us we were too fiery; they said we would shoot them out of trees, on the ground, and beneath the ground, when behind trees, or in buildings, and the artillery shot them in the woods, and if they came out into the open the artillery would fall

*"Do not put off till tomorrow what you can do today."*  
—HENRY JOSEPH ZADEK.

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short, and they didn't know where to go. This attack furnishes stories for a book in itself. When we left there in July, the woods was as barren as if a fire had gone through it; and these are only a few features of the battles in Hell-Wood, by which we know it.

It was for our work here that the French people and press hailed and honored us as the Saviors of Paris, and at the same time the German termed us the "Devil Dogs of America." Though small was the number of men we had and limited was the ground over which the stand extended, the allies gave so much credit for the defense because it forever ended the advances of the Germans in France, and ever after he was always retreating.

We were used as a shock unit for the remainder of the war and traveled up and down the line from Rheims to the southern extremity taking part in the Franco-American drive near Soissons in July; St. Mihiel drive, Sept. 12th; the French attack on the Champagne front near Chalons sur Marne, October; and the final rush in the Argonne Forest which started November 1st and which made the enemy cry for mercy. The second division's casualties, the heaviest in the A. E. F., were 23,491, and the decorations awarded to our personnel for unusual acts of bravery and heroism were 1,221, more than two times the number awarded to any other one division.

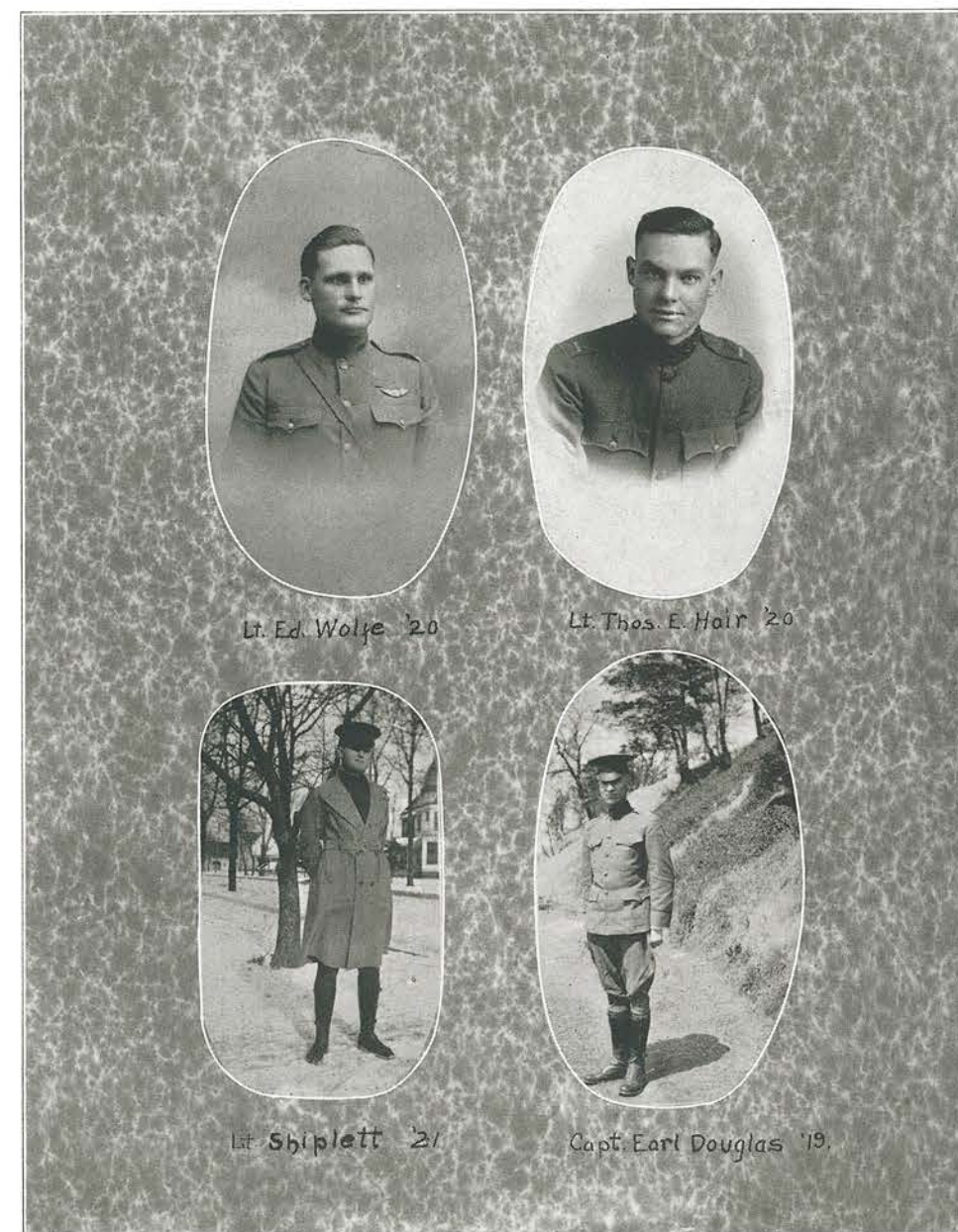
On twelve different occasions our brigade, the 4th, was sighted for unusual bravery and for our work from the 2nd; on the 13th day of June, we were awarded the French Croix de Guerre with palm, the highest honors to be awarded a unit. After all, the decorations are of little value. The question put to us now is, can you deliver the goods? We are proud to have taken part in this great war the way in which we did, and I assure you life has a different aspect to us. We realize we have been through hell as every other man does who had the experience of the war.

It is my earnest hope that the boys will work together as they have fought, and enjoy the fruit of victory as we shared the hell in battle. And men of the Kent College of Law and Alumni of this school, many of you who have taken part directly in this great task and others who have lended a hand, and their support, with our comrades in arms, can weld a great influence on the future of the world and this great republic, so that we and our children may enjoy the right for which many of us fought and gave our blood and lives.

"Live for an ideal."

—BERNARD J. HECKER.

## THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



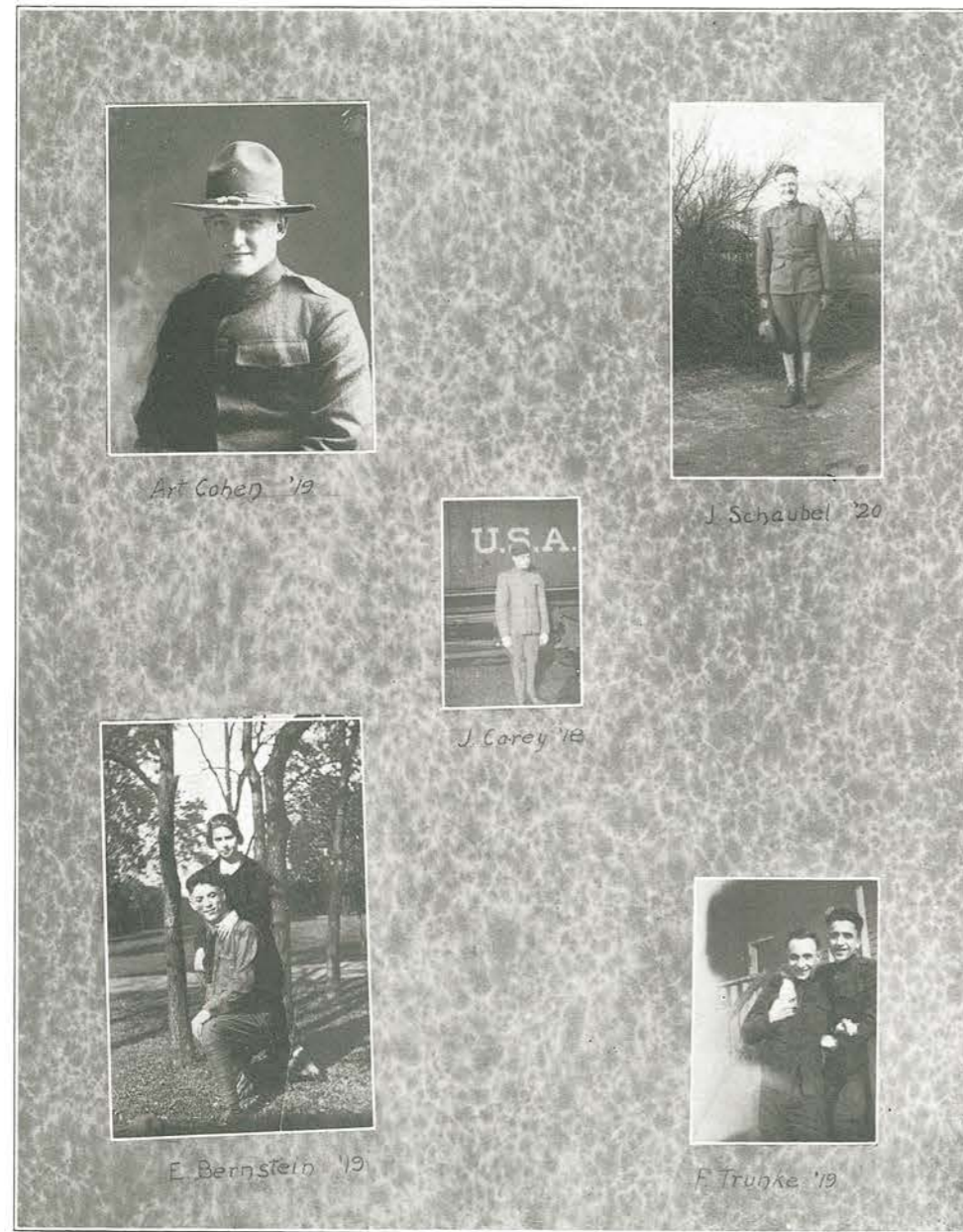
Lt. Ed. Wolfe '20

Lt. Thos. E. Hair '20

Lt. Shiplett '21

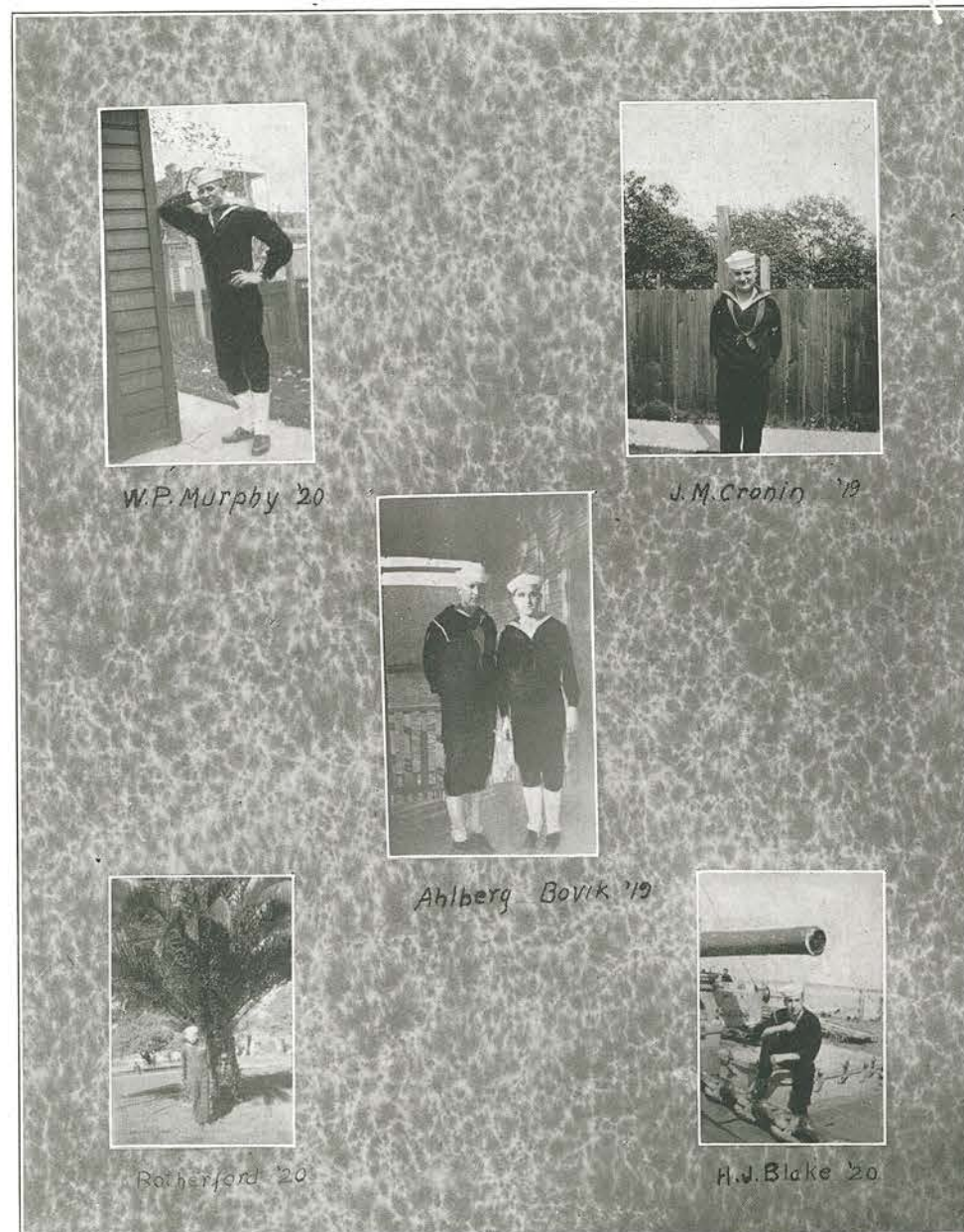
Capt. Earl Douglas '19

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919





## Our Organizations

## Chicago Kent Athletic Association

BY FRANCIS F. TRUNK, '19

Although Chicago Kent has had its athletics in the past, not until last year was an organization of such size and far reaching activities as the Chicago Kent Athletic Association formed. This Association was organized through the efforts of all three classes in the summer of 1918, and never in the history of Kent or any other night school in the country was such a success in athletics ever witnessed.

A Basketball Team was organized and the record made by it is one of which we shall always be proud.

A Tennis Team was also organized after a hotly contested elimination trial requiring two meets to decide the champions to represent Kent. The formation of a Baseball Team was being contemplated and it looked as if Kent College was going to be one of the headliners in sports, when the call to the colors was sounded.

That call was not unheard at Chicago Kent and the response that was so heroically made can well be ascertained by a glance at the Service Flag that represents the number of our boys who were in the service.

That call for a greater cause took practically every athletic young man that we had, and as it was the cause of the cessation of activities in almost all organizations of the school, so it was with the Athletic Association.

But now that the cause has been won with victory complete, and our boys back or about to be back in the fold, it is a correct conclusion that athletics again will take their place at Kent.

We all know that it is just as important to take part in athletics as it is to take part in any other activity, outside of the regular curriculum, such as debating and the like. If you do not take part in athletics outside the school then it is all the more imperative that you take part in the school for it is a well known fact that "Without a sound body you can do nothing."

In the first place, it inculcates school spirit and a law school as we too well know is absolutely dead without any signs of school spirit. If it were only for the fact that it inculcated school spirit, that in itself would be a huge return for the effort spent. Outside of that it teaches one to become more honest in his dealings and teaches him to work for the glory and gain of someone other than himself; in a word it makes one a better sportsman.

Secondly, the development that is obtained for the body, both mentally and physically is unequalled. Athletics above all other activities instructs one to think and act accurately and promptly, and lawyers above all other persons should be the possessors of that happy faculty. There is everything to gain and nothing to lose in taking part in one of the forms of athletics that should soon be presented.

With such athletic young men as we have and with the spirit and devoted interest that they have always shown in all activities of the school it is safe to say that an Athletic Association as great or even greater than the one of the '18 of which we boast will be formed and perpetuated by the boys now in school and those to come in the future.

"Stick to it old man, stick to it."

—TORRIS H. ALFREDS.



## The Burke Debating Society

BY MAURICE C. HANDELMAN, PRES., '19

The Burke Debating Society was organized in September, 1916, for the purpose of cultivating the minds of students in the field of argument, and today it has the support of every student at Kent College. It is an organization which helps the law student of Kent College to express his views on all the vital topics of the day. It is in this society where the future Demosthenes get their initial training. It is here where recruits are trained and made into statesmen. It strips them of their timidity and self-consciousness, and instills in them courage and confidence in their stead. This Society enables the student to think fast and retain self-composure and speak extemporaneously with ease, which is very essential, and a great asset to a lawyer. Unless one attends the meetings and is active, he cannot realize how advantageous, not only in the practice of law, but in every walk of life, is the Burke Debating Society.

The Burke Debating Society bears the name of our former Dean, who died in 1918, Edmund Burke, the man whose name goes down to posterity in the halls of learning, a man of great and sincere efforts. The students deeply mourn the loss of their Dean. He was an able instructor, whose only aim in life was to see the students progress in their studies, and he always guided them and taught them to walk the narrow path in legal life.

During our stay at the Kent College, we found that we were all one happy family, and Dean Burke was our Father, who was very much honored and respected by every student. We can all look back today and see the Hon. Edmund Burke sitting before us, with that grave dignity, which accentuated his magisterial appearance. We now look forward with earnest hopes to the perpetuation of the Burke Debating Society in commemoration of our Honorable Dean, Edmund Burke.

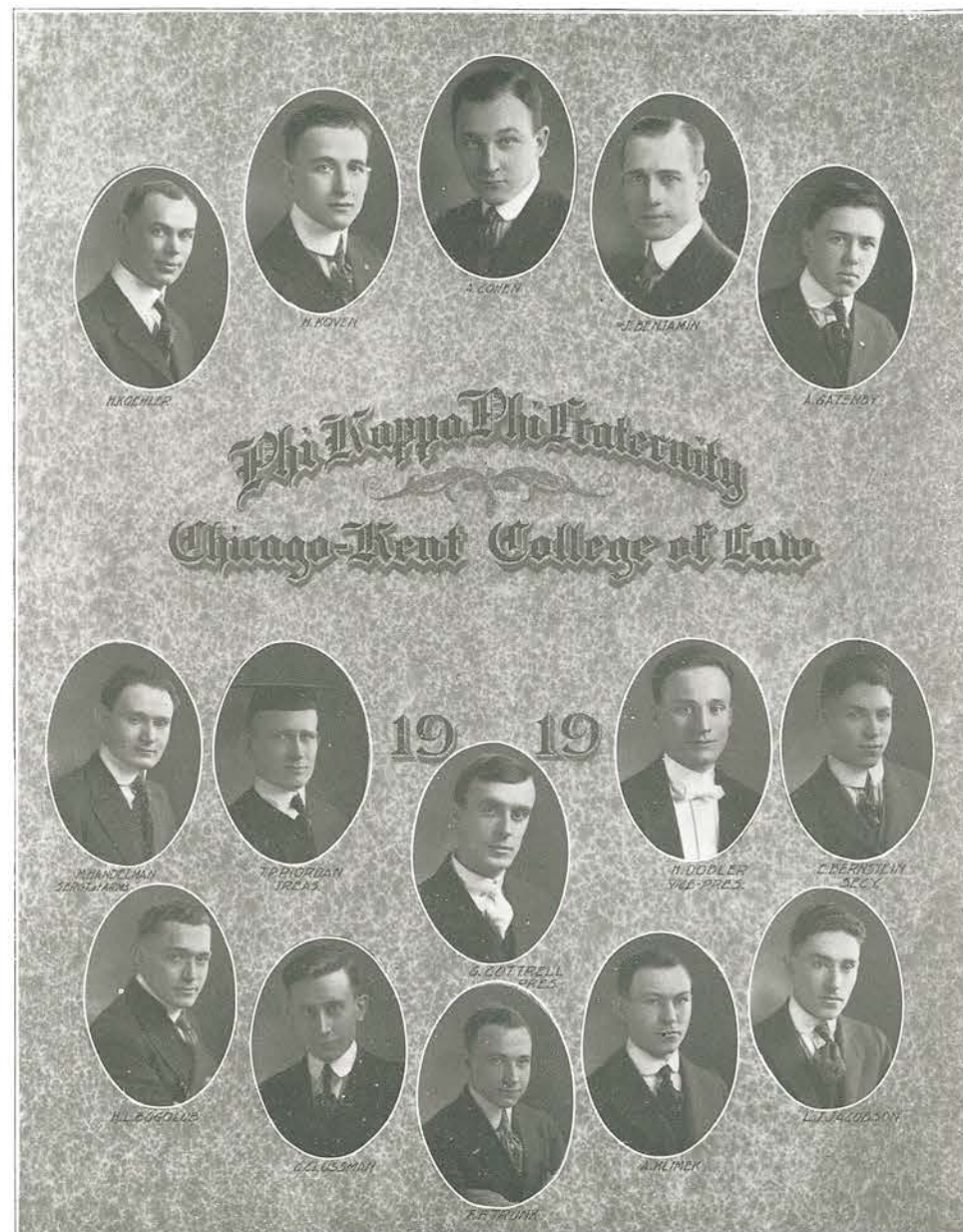
May the future students of the Kent College of Law, with the aid of the Burke Debating Society, be inspired by the memory of our beloved Dean, to strive and attain that goal which will be a credit to Edmund Burke, founder of the Burke Debating Society.

Finis.

*"Perseverance is the secret of success."*

—HERBERT A. GROTEFELD.

## Fraternities



## Phi Kappa Phi

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

1919

JULES H. BENJAMIN  
EUGENE BERNSTEIN  
HERMAN L. BOGOLUB  
GEORGE COTTRELL  
ARTHUR COHEN  
ANDREW W. GATENBY

MAURICE C. HANDELMAN  
AUGUST A. KLIMEK  
HENRY KOEHLER  
HENRY H. KOVEN  
THOMAS P. RIORDAN  
FRANCIS F. TRUNK

1920

LOUIS J. JACOBSON

HENRY DOBLER

CHARLES J. CLUSSMAN



## Delta Chi

Founded at CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y., October 13, 1890

### CHICAGO-KENT CHAPTER

Admitted June 30, 1896, 1508 Lakeview Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

### CHAPTER ROLL

WALTER A. JOHNSON, '19	JOHN K. MONAHAN, '20
FRANK R. PEREGRINE, '19	ROY LIND, '20
OLIVER H. BOVIK, '19	LYMAN K. DILTS, '20
ALBIN C. AHLBERG, '20	ELMER N. HOLMGREN, '20
JOHN L. WIETTLAUF, '20	C. BEAUL SAYLES, '21
ELMER S. RUTHERFORD, '20	HOMER FETTY, '21
	JOHN T. SHIPPLETT, '21

### POST-GRADUATES

WILFRED A. WIESMANN, '18	WILLIAM F. FERGUSON, '18
MAURICE E. PESCHERET, '18	CLARK E. NOLAN, '18

## KAPPA BETA PI SORORITY



EDNA BERG

MARY HOWE

MABEL WELLS

I. O. BEATTY

## Kappa Beta Pi Legal Sorority

Founded 1908

### CHAPTERS

CHICAGO KENT COLLEGE OF LAW  
NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF LAW  
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY  
DE PAUL UNIVERSITY  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
JOHN MARSHALL LAW SCHOOL  
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS  
KANSAS CITY SCHOOL OF LAW  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

### SORORES IN COLLEGIO

ISABELLA O. BEATTY, '19  
EDNA E. BERG, '19  
MARY C. HOWE, '19  
MABEL E. WELLS, '19

The Kappa Beta Pi Legal Sorority, the first of its kind in the United States, was organized in December, 1908, by ten women students of Chicago-Kent College of Law who foresaw the need of a social and professional organization in this new field. The first chapter was named Chicago-Kent and from this small nucleus the Sorority has steadily grown until today it has a membership of about one hundred and fifty. There are nine chapters, of which Chicago-Kent is the largest, having over forty members. The other chapters, in the order of their institution, are located in the following law schools and universities: Northwestern University, De Paul University, Chicago University, Chicago; Washington College of Law, Washington, D. C.; John Marshall Law School, Chicago; University of Texas, Austin, Texas; Kansas City College of Law, Kansas City, Kansas; University of California, Berkeley, California. At least one chapter will be organized this year. Nearly all of the chapters are affiliated with the National Federation of College Women. The Sorority issues a quarterly devoted to news of the various chapters and subjects of interest to women lawyers and law students. The annual conventions have previously been held in Chicago, but the 1919 gathering will be in Washington, D. C., the home of the Grand Dean. Mrs. Alice C. Edgerton, Chicago-Kent, 1910, was the first Dean, and Miss Ruth Lititia Halpenny, Washington, 1916, is at the present time at the head of the organization.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

## Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity

Founded at

CHICAGO KENT COLLEGE OF LAW

In the Year 1897

By the Formation of

BLACKSTONE CHAPTER

FRATRES IN FACULTATE

HON. MARCUS A. KAVANAUGH  
HON. WILLIAM N. GEMMILL

HON. JOHN P. McGOORTY  
HON. ADELOR J. PETIT

FRATRES EX-COLLEGIO (Active)

1918

JOHN ANGUS  
FRIDOLPH ERLANDSON  
EARL GRIFFEY  
JOHN L. SMITH

MILTON H. SUMMERS  
ROLAND P. WILLIAMS  
ALLAN T. GILBERT

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

1919

GEORGE EDWARD ARTZ  
MELVIN L. GIBBARD  
JOHN GILMARTIN  
WALTER S. GREENLAW  
WILLIAM A. LANKTON

JAMES L. HACKETT  
JOHN R. KITCH  
JOHN J. PHILLIPS  
VICTOR VANEK  
J. HAMPTON HOGE

1920

WINIFIELD ADAMS  
CARTER COX  
KENNETH COX  
OSCAR OSMUNDSON  
HOMER R. HOPPS

JOHN J. POWER  
CHARLES B. SUTER  
VERGIL SMITH  
H. LESTER DARNSTAEDT  
CHARLES W. BURGER

1921

LEE L. BRADISH

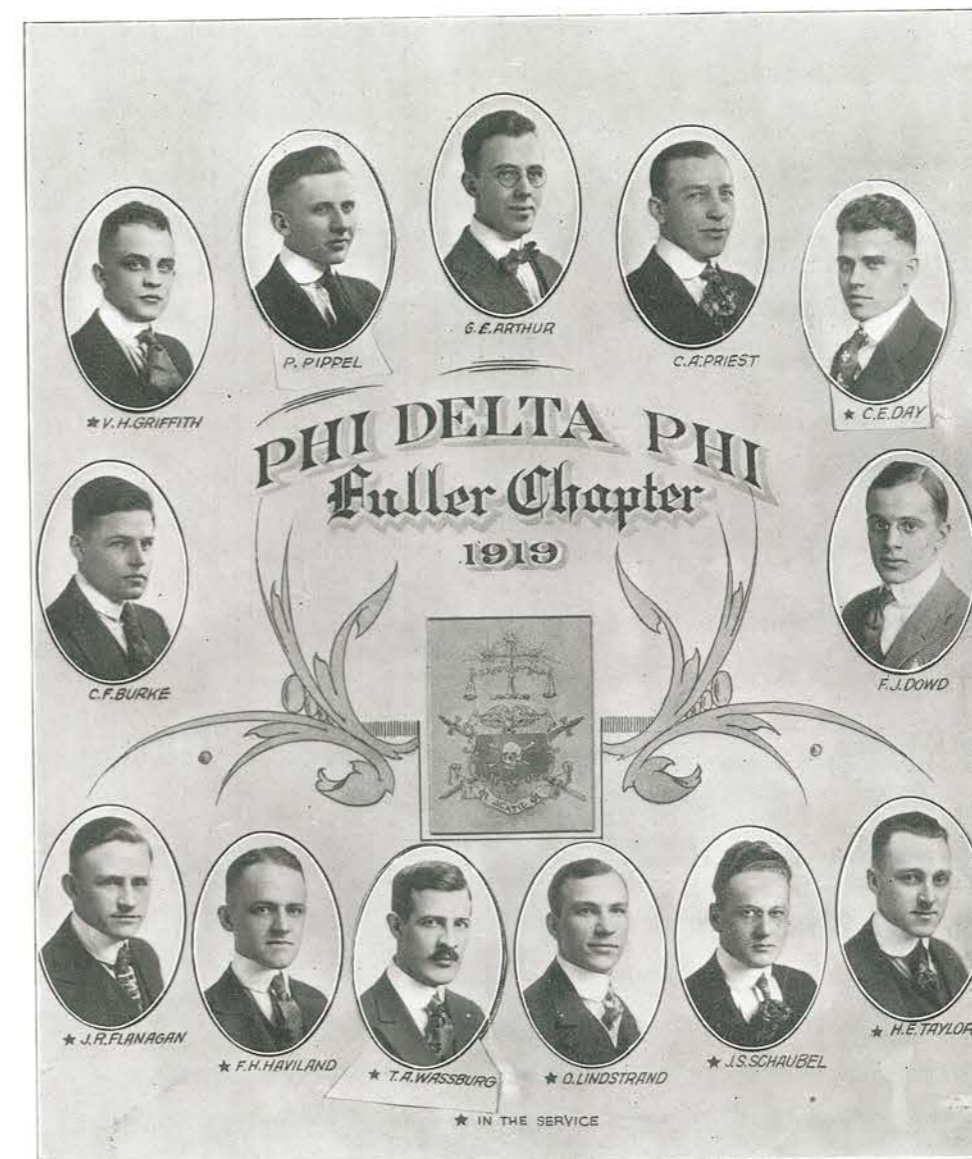
PAUL MANNING

## Honor Roll

(PHI ALPHA DELTA)

Thomas P. Octigan, American Expeditionary Forces, France  
 Bernhardt Gissel, American Expeditionary Forces, France  
 John B. Delaney, Signal Corps  
 William A. Lankton, Signal Corps  
 \*Amos B. Whittle, Aviation  
 Howard Andrews, Aviation  
 Lee Entyre, Aviation  
 Charles B. Suter, Aviation Scout Duty  
 Harold W. Beaton, Aviation Scout Duty  
 Henry R. Schlytter, National Army  
 William Fowler, National Army  
 Thomas Cochrane, Jr., Artillery  
 Arthur J. Knight, Artillery  
 Randolph D. Smith, 149th Artillery, France  
 Edward J. McArdle, Infantry  
 E. E. Brown, Infantry  
 Andrew F. Hughes, Quartermaster Corps  
 H. Lester Darnstaedt, Quartermaster Corps  
 Glenn T. Johnson, Quartermaster Corps  
 Claude S. Scheckel, 333rd M. G. B., Camp Grant  
 John L. Smith, 36th Engineers  
 Thomas A. McConkay, 75th Marines, France  
 John R. Kitch, Hospital Unit, No. 13  
 Harry Staley, Engineers, France, Tank Duty  
 Paul Warne, 311th Munitions Train  
 Carter Cox, Navy  
 Kenneth Cox, Navy  
 William A. McCabe, Navy  
 Kenneth Fiske, Navy  
 Vergil Smith, Navy  
 A. W. Benkert, Navy  
 Earl J. Carey, Navy  
 Henry H. McNeill, Navy

\*Killed in Accident at Aviation Field



# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF

## Phi Delta Phi

ESTABLISHED AT UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1869

FULLERS INN

ESTABLISHED CHICAGO-KENT COLLEGE OF LAW, 1896

### FRATRES IN FACULTATE

W. H. BURKE  
G. GUERNSEY  
N. H. WELCH  
C. PICKETT

ORRIN N. CARTER  
WM. E. FOSTER  
WM. PRINGLE  
A. A. McCLANAHAN

### FRATRES IN COLLEGIO

1919

OSCAR LINDSTRAND  
F. H. HAVILAND  
THOR A. WASSBURG  
JOHN S. SCHAUBEL

C. E. DAY  
F. J. DOWD  
C. A. PRIEST  
V. H. GRIFFITH

1920

PAUL PIPPEL  
GEORGE E. ARTHUR

CHARLES F. BURKE  
TYLER

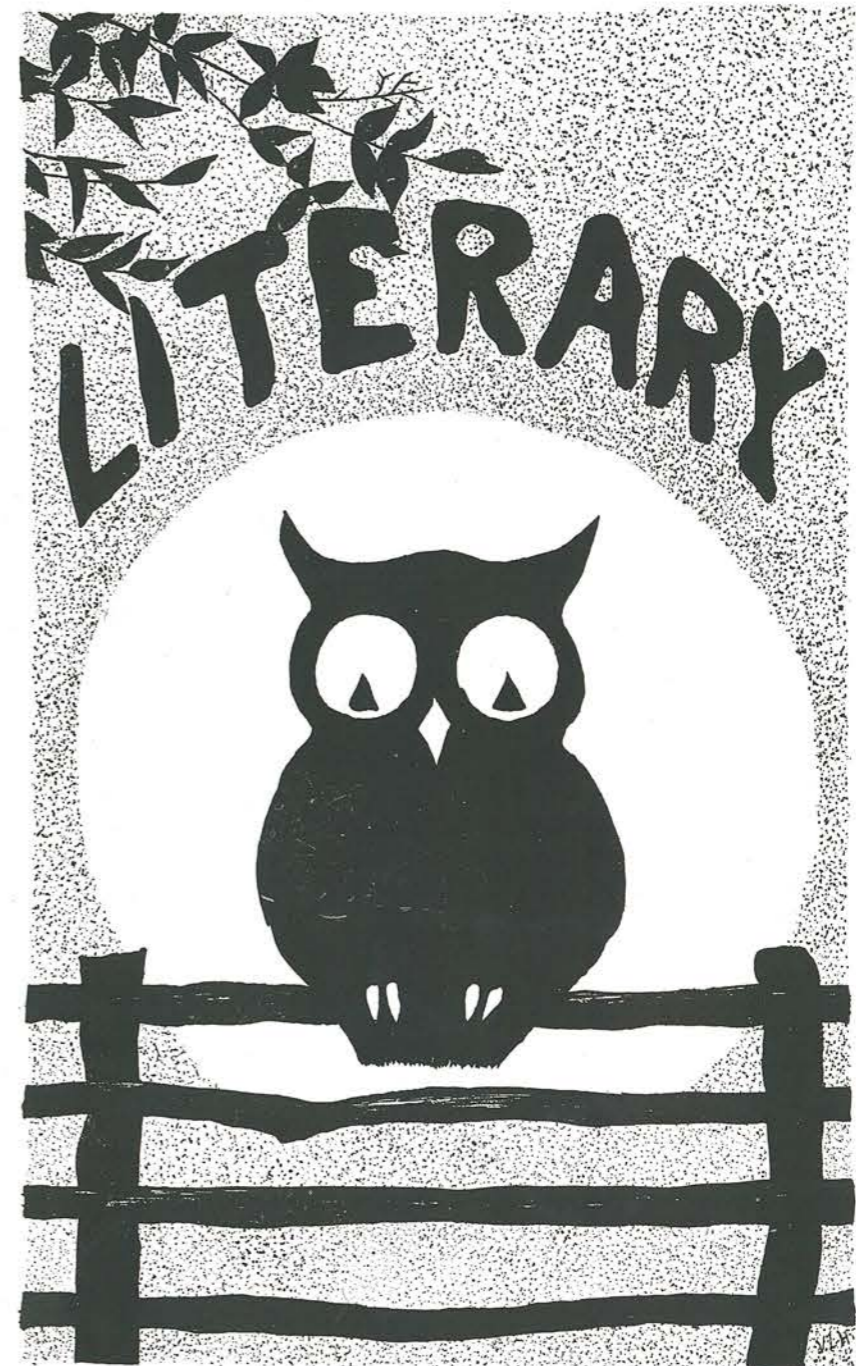
The notable depletion in the ranks of Fullers Inn is due to the fact that all of the active Chapter have been in the service. Brothers Haviland, Schaubel, Arthur, and Dowd have returned. From this nucleus it is expected that a Chapter will be built to rival in high standing those of past years.

Phi Delta Phi, in the fifty colleges and universities in which a chapter has been located has always been regarded as an honorary as well as social and professional fraternity. Consequently, when the ranks of Fuller Chapter were depleted by the calls to serve in the Army, Navy, and Marines, we were faced with a problem as to whether we should lower the high standards set for judging of a man's fitness to become a brother, or suspend having an active chapter. In view of the fact that most of the active Chapter had enlisted during the first few months of the war and further, because the war made great encroachments upon the roster of the student body, the Chapter's activities were suspended during the year of 1918, and no new members were pledged or initiated during that year.

Of the 97 members of Fullers Inn who saw active service many were decorated for heroism. Our grief at the death of Brother Paul Derrikson on the Field of Honor was somewhat assuaged by the government's recognition of his high courage and intense loyalty. He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for the conspicuous bravery and exemplary loyalty with which he fought the good fight and won his peace.

We also grieve equally for Brother Edward Veasey and pledge Brother Walter Willert who fell on the fields of France during the early summer of 1918. Their spirits will remain with us as a constant example of intense and high-minded loyalty and as a manifestation of the spirit of our fraternity.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919



## Concerning Government Ownership or Operation of Railroads

R. C. McALLASTER, '19

One of the greatest questions now before the American people for solution is what to do with the railroads of this country. Since December 26, 1917, when the President, by proclamation, took over the operation of the railroads of the United States the American people have been gradually brought to a realization of what governmental control, or peradventure governmental ownership, of our arteries of inland commerce may mean to our individual and national welfare. Gradually, during the past year and a half of government control the abstraction of the theorists of former days have been enacted into the practicalities of the present. Some of their dreams have been realized but many have been dissipated.

Now that the period of stress which necessitated the assumption of control by the government has passed, we must face with composure and consideration the question as to our future policy towards our most vital industry. The success of our solution will depend largely on how soundly we judge the past and how wisely we gauge the future. Let us first look briefly into the history of our railroad development for suggestions of the solution.

In 1814, George Stephenson invented the locomotive, and in 1828, less than one hundred years ago, Charles Carroll of Carrollton broke ground at Baltimore for the Baltimore and Ohio, the first American railroad built to transport freight and passengers by the power of steam, and only a few miles in length. From this small beginning sprang the mighty transportation system of today which at the beginning of 1917, numbered 266,031 miles of railroad, operated by 2,905 companies, employing 1,700,814 persons and with outstanding securities of \$19,630,610,082 owned by about one million investors. The venturesome undertaking of Carroll had become the mainstay of our economic life.

Our historians and writers tell us of some of the hardships and inconveniences of the early days in our history before the advent of the locomotive and also of some of the joys and desperations of pioneer railroading, a few instances of which will serve to contrast the past with the present which we so freely criticize.

Dunbar, in his History of Travel in America, tells us that "the first regular periodic travel route was a stage line between New York and Philadelphia, established in 1732. By 1756, competition for passenger traffic between the two cities was brisk, and the running time had been reduced to three days. Every hour clipped off the usual time of passage by the lumbering vehicles inspired a proud proclamation to the public. The suffering travelers, sitting on their benches during such a record trip, and bounced about in the springless wagons like corn in a popper, clutched one another in desperation while they gasped out their admiration and delight at the privilege of participating in the memorable event. If the trip was a slow one they held on just the same and grumbled over the wretched accommodations and disgraceful delay."

Such was the condition before the coming of the railroad. For an idea of the "comforts and conveniences" of the first steam carriers let us turn to the historian McMaster. As already stated, the first real railroad in the United States was the Baltimore and Ohio, started in 1828. The following year the Philadelphia and

Columbia was begun. McMaster thus describes a journey on the latter line: The passenger who undertook his journey in those early days was content to ride in one of ten or a dozen crude and uncomfortable carriages "attached to a little puffing, wheezing locomotive without a cab, without a brake, and whose tall stack sent forth volumes of smoke mingled with red-hot cinders. But this was nothing to what happened when the train, rolling along at a rate of nine miles an hour, crossed a bridge. In those days the floors and trusses of such structures were protected by roofing them over and boarding up the sides almost to the eaves. To raise the roof so high above the rail that the tall stack of the locomotive might pass under would have been costly. The stacks therefore were jointed and when crossing a bridge the upper half was dropped down and the whole train was enveloped in a cloud of smoke and live cinders."

From these beginnings the "Twentieth Century Limited" the "Pennsylvania Special" and the many other magnificent trains with which all travelers are familiar have evolved. Before the war, under private management, we made the trip from New York to Chicago, a thousand miles, in eighteen to twenty hours, and had part of our fare refunded if the train was late. At important terminals a direct telephone connection was made with the train so that the passenger might talk directly with his friends or business associates. We are all more or less familiar with the parlor and club cars in which one could read the latest periodicals while lounging in huge easy chairs; and the dining car which provided menus as varied and of as high quality as could be found in the large metropolitan hotels. Everything from a shoeshine to a real bath is in order on the modern "de luxe" train. Even the soured "commuter" or immigrant traveling second class would have started a riot if asked to endure the "comforts" provided in 1835.

The great vital principle under this steady evolution was that of competition. If one railroad management did not adopt a new improvement its competitor did and the more conservative company was soon compelled to follow suit if it wished to remain in business. Not that competition has been an unmixed blessing. In its extreme form as forced upon the carriers by our anti-trust laws, it has often been a curse in compelling huge and unnecessary expense in organization and equipment. But in the main and so far as the public is concerned, it has been the means whereby improvement has come step by step from the jointed-stacked cinder factory of 1830, with its little string of box-like coaches, to the latest electric locomotive pulling its line of thirty-ton Pullmans gliding smoothly behind it.

Nor is mechanical improvement the only beneficial result of competition. The service rendered by the employees is directly proportioned in efficiency to the results which competition forces them to maintain. General responsibility to the abstraction called "the Government" does not weigh very heavily on the ordinary man. The service rendered by the government clerk under civil service, or secure for a limited period as a result of his political affiliations is the exasperation of all who come in contact with it. Lack of the sense of responsibility in the conduct or success of an enterprise is bound to lower one's efficiency in his work. This sense is lacking in government enterprise. Some of the poor service for which our large corporations are blamed has come from the spirit shown by their organized employees who feel their places secure under the protection of their union. This spirit coupled with the sense of security and protection which has been afforded these employees under government control of the railroads has done much to discredit the arguments for government ownership or permanent control. Volumes might be written on this subject, with manifold illustrations of individual instances and discussions of theories but enough has been said to indicate in a general way the arguments to be considered.

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As has been the case with the steamboat, the telegraph, and in our own day, the automobile, the wireless and the aeroplane, the steam engine was greeted with derision by the wise-ones of the day, and those who built railroads through the sparsely settled country were thought to belong to that variety of the human species whom the old adage describes as being soon parted from their money. Looking backward with our knowledge of the present the development of the country seems obvious enough. But looking forward from the sparsely settled East through the uninhabited reaches of the West, it took great foresight and a strong speculative instinct to justify investment in railroads into the wilderness.

Governments have never been noted as innovators, and in the very nature of things cannot be, as progress is made by individuals and not by organizations. Individuals must run the risk of failure and ridicule. If they fail they are laughed at as visionary fools. If successful, their trials and struggles are quickly forgotten, and it is not long before envy or self interest charges them with oppressing the people and seek to deprive them of their reward. Such in a large measure has been the history of the railroads.

Sectional jealousies; the inherent and notorious inefficiency of governmental agencies, and the inertia of the public in constructive matters, prevented public construction of railroads and left to private capital and initiative the task and risk of building our transportation system.

Many railroad corporations were given grants of land, today worth millions, in aid of their enterprise; but land was the cheapest gift that could be given in those days and much of it would now be worthless were it not for the railroads which make its use possible.

The roads were taken over by the government to attain results thought impossible under private management, in the way of economy and efficiency of operation.

Though it was freely asserted before the war that the railroads were wasting money and that great economy could be effected if the railroads were under unified control such as might be expected under government operation it has been revealed to us all too realistically in the past year and a half that this was but the fallacy of a dreamer. Even though the freight and passenger rates have been raised from thirty-five to fifty per cent, the railroad administration suffered a loss in the operation of the railroads during 1918, of nearly \$200,000,000 and the deficit for 1919, promises to be much in excess of that figure.

True, wages of railroad employees have been raised, in most cases a deserving recognition of faithful service, but in many cases far above what was deserved. In the face of this, however, the quality of service has constantly declined. Arbitrary routings of freight has caused widespread dismay among shippers and in many cases has spelled disaster to their business. Freight shipments from Chicago and St. Louis to New York and eastern points which under private ownership required from three to five days in transit now require from two to three weeks at best. If he becomes worried about the delay of his shipment and requests a tracer he is only met with excuses for the delay and asked to have patience. Formerly, he could find out in half an hour the exact location of his car of freight and it only required a suggestion from him to obtain the information he desired.

Turning now to the general question of socializing this and other industries, we are confronted at the outset by the fact that there is no argument for government ownership of railroads that would not apply with equal force to any other economic field. It is true that the means of transportation are a vital necessity, but so is agriculture, and so are drugs, manufacturing, physicians and all the trades, businesses and professions which have become a part of our lives. In fact, the same arguments have

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been raised in regard to nearly every human occupation by those not engaged in that particular field of endeavor.

Since we discovered that there was a corrupt connection between certain phases of "big business" and certain classes of politicians, there has been an agitation against large aggregations of capital in corporate enterprises that has become a mania of hostility. The man in the street talks about "Wall Streets" and the "trusts" without knowing the location of the one nor the constitution of the other, and the demagogic politician fans the flame that it may provide the motive power to speed him into office. The people are jealous and suspicious of any man or enterprise that has made a success, and the attitude has reached its extreme form and found physical expression in Bolshevik Russia, where decent clothes or an education, or any of those refinements of life which make it worth living are the signal for the summary execution of their possessor. We do not wish to be ruled by unscrupulous capitalists, but we shall certainly be no better off under the dominations of the equally unscrupulous and irresponsible labor leaders and political demagogues who have nothing but self interest at heart.

Every activity that is turned over to the government is closed to private initiative. The logical outcome is a nation of clerks ruled by politicians. We have become a great nation by the efforts of individuals, actuated by what Mill called "enlightened self-interest." The Germany we have just overthrown is an example of the trend of socialism, a pack of automatons ruled by a caste. Russia shows us the result of the rule of the "proletariat." Do we want either, or shall we continue in that course of individual liberty and responsibility which has distinguished Anglo-Saxon civilization? Now is the time to consider before we drive the entering wedge with our railroad policy.

*"Where there is a will there is a way."*

—MELVIN LOOMES GIBBARD.

## Co-operation

The spirit of co-operation leads to success. Men who have reached to the heights of success have done so in most every instance through the assistance and guidance of those with whom they came in contact.

Success demands certain qualities, such as self-denial. He must know how to hold himself back, carefully guard the resources until achievement is his. Industry is one of the main characteristics of success.

To tell a young man that he needs certain qualities is wasting his time and your own, except as you may direct his attention to the possibility of developing in himself the essentials of success. We, in Kent, can appreciate this in the endeavors made by the students in preparing their lessons from day to day.

The most important thing in the line of self-denial, perhaps, is to make yourself not worry about what others think of you. Try to earn the approval of those who are worth while and dismiss from your mind the opinion of the crowd that means nothing to you and can do nothing for you. Men waste more time and energy as well as worry on the opinions of others than would make them successful if they could be indifferent to public opinion.

Enthusiasm is one of the great factors in co-operation. It is important, especially because it helps a man to get a start. This quality is one of the most difficult to cultivate. It is almost a part of a man's own self. Begin by getting out of your mind the critical, complaining, dissatisfied feelings. This is like pulling the weeds out of a field.

Co-operation is largely a matter of vitality, health and strength. Get up in the morning after eight hours good sleep and you will be enthusiastic, ready to attack any real problem. Cultivate your strength, save it and train yourself to look enthusiastically and hopefully at the world, scorning its difficulties.

Patience and courage are the determining factors that lead one to the high road of success and with these one must cultivate honesty and sobriety.

Whatever you do must be done absolutely by the exercise of your own will power. If you deceive yourself, blaming others instead of yourself, you will never get ahead. You must be your own most severe judge. Remember, it is not sufficient to wish for co-operation or to admire its qualities. You must develop those qualities and use them.

JOHN K. MONAHAN, '20.

## Personality Versus the Law

BY HALLIE WEGEL, '20

"A little learning is a dangerous thing," may well be applied to the law student or young lawyer who is overcome with his own importance. Because the winds of chance have wafted to him a few of the basic principles and rules of our still imperfect system of administering human justice, he is often carried off his feet. He has absorbed a scholastic veneer, has heard of intuition and psychology, and has read of analysis and logic, and concludes all has been attained and accomplished. He does not get a true perspective of the law; in his arrogance he says, "I am a man, I am greater than any institution."

Yet the law rises up in self-defense, a vast and intricate structure, like a mighty and unsurmountable pyramid beside which man is but a pigmy. Law has existed from time immemorial; it has lived through all the ages; it has been purged and altered by the countless reforms it has met. There is in its warp and woof today the wisdom of all countries, as well as their peculiarities and customs.

Then is it possible that man, who "hath but a short time to live," can master and overcome a branch of learning so complicated, so voluminous, and so technical?

In the primeval court that subtle and elusive quality, personality, played an important part. The king was the judge and his counsellor, the lawyer who swayed the opinion. While the king listened to the merits of the case—watching perhaps amusedly and curiously the parties in interest—there is little doubt but that he was influenced quite as much by the personalities of those before him as by the facts involved, and that his decision was due, in many instances, to the whispered suggestions of the counsellor, the right hand man of the king, who knew the value of saying the right word at the right time. Thus the counsellor (the early lawyer) found it necessary only to study one judge, to learn the tendencies and inclinations of his mind, and to combat these successfully with innuendoes and force of will; so that the counsellor was virtually the power in the land.

In the modern court while personality still holds it own, the lawyer is almost swallowed up in a maze of intricacies; he is no longer a power behind the throne. He has many obstacles to meet; he must use skill in parrying with opposing counsel; he must cope with the characters of many judges; sometimes he must convince the twelve men who sit as jurors; he must know the history of the law pertaining to the matter in hand, the common law, the statute, and the decisions; he must prepare many legal papers; he must comply with all the formalities of the practice; he must conform with all technical requirements, for if he forget even the least of one of these he may be "thrown out of court." Moreover, the law has become highly specialized and has become so voluminous that the lawyer is forced to choose some one branch; he may be a criminal lawyer, a patent lawyer, a real estate lawyer, an insurance lawyer, or a corporation lawyer, or again, a court lawyer, an office lawyer, a business lawyer, or a case lawyer. Probably it is because of these hindrances that weigh down the profession as much as for any other reason, that today all lawyers aspire to sit on the bench.

Nevertheless, many lawyers are gaining fame while bowing in humble submission before the immensity and ponderosity of the law, and "mindful of the uncertainty of human life" and of its "many errors, and other imperfections," and though handicapped by the use of legal papers and impediments, they win through sheer personality, shrewdness and skill. But their spirits are like that immortal spirit materialized by Rodin in his Burgess of Calais, who though offering the key as the symbol of submission and surrender, yet in the tense lines of the figure and the set expression of the face, one recognizes the earmarks that speak of the unconquerable purpose and the indomitable will of the man who is greater than any institution.

## Our Opportunities

P. L. HOLDEN, '19, EDITOR, 1919 TRANSCRIPT

The Senior Class of 1919, has come up through the most amazing years that history has produced. It has been our privilege to study the most intimate and comprehensive branch of human science, the study of those rules of action which govern the relations of men to each other and to the state, commonly called the Law, at a time when one nation, a mighty power, attempted to overturn the work of ages as typified in the principles of right and justice represented in our system of laws. How well that nation succeeded, or rather how dismally it failed, we all have seen.

True, the principles of right and justice have triumphed and the fruits of victory lie before us. We hail ourselves as the savior of Europe and as being responsible for the overthrow of that system of law which founds its sanction in the whims of monarchs and whose foundation was the principle of "*might is right*."

Did we possess no vision, we might be content to sit and rest upon our laurels of the past years. But war is a furnace through which a nation cannot pass without refinement but emerging find itself changed in features of the past and ready for the mold of its ambition.

Thus, as an ambitious nation we must submit ourselves to the labor of reconstruction for much of that which was is dead forever and much of that which we but hoped for is upon us.

The economic readjustment which is taking place in the lives of nations is but a reflection of the readjustments in the lives of individuals.

The laws which governed our actions in the past are found deficient and in many cases obsolete for the situations of today or for the future and require complete revision.

We, as Seniors of Kent, have been privileged to study the fundamental principles of all law during a time when its weaknesses and strength were emphasized by the stress of a world war. Now we enter upon the stage of human action when it is necessary to apply those principles of law which have stood the test of strife and seek new principles to replace those relegated to the ash-heap of history.

The next ten years of our home and national life will bring about a mighty change in all our laws.

The League of Nations is not an abstraction of the dreamer's mind but must find expression in some form of law which will not make vain the sacrifices of the past four years or the hopes and struggles of great men who have gone before.

Our conquests in the world of commerce must be governed to protect our merchants and yet not antagonize the peoples of the world.

The seething caldron of labor, though placid on the surface, but waits the word of peace, to overflow and paralyze our industries and mayhap cause another and more bloody war. Great wisdom will be required to formulate such laws that labor may enjoy the larger fruits of its endeavor and yet not strangle industry without which labor would but starve as we have seen in that disordered state of Russia.

And prohibition will require a Solomon to promulgate the laws so no man will be favored when others are denied, and strictness tempered with all reason shall apply a rule to save us from ourselves.

Our shores, which for centuries past afforded refuge for oppressed and offered glowing opportunity, must be patrolled to keep out bolshevik and paupered aliens bent on naught but trouble making, crime and anarchy. Our laws in this respect must be more tightly drawn.

The war has brought indebtedness upon our nation which will require full many a year till it is paid. Our taxation legislation, including tariffs, duties and the like will need complete revision.

Our Anti-Trust Laws of the past have been so wrecked by war's necessity that they are obsolete. New laws of need will take their place, which in the light of past experience and gauged by the needs of future development, should be so tempered as to encourage helpful combinations and yet not strangle competition.

And what of all our railroads? Is Uncle Sam to take them on or turn them back to private ownership? A fertile field, I'm sure for legislative thought.

These are but a few of many opportunities to which our fortune leads. Is there not a man among our numbers who with the vision set will strive to solve at least one of these or other questions and in the laws that he shall make bring honor on the halls of Kent and fame unto himself?

## The Law Clerk

(Sung to the tune of "I'm Always Chasing Rainbows.")

I'm only a little law clerk,  
Working day after day.  
My schemes are just like my dreams,  
I'd like a raise in pay.  
Some fellows get discouraged sometimes,  
I always try to make a gain;  
Some fellows quit for lack of courage,  
I climb right up that narrow lane.  
Believe me,  
I'm only a little law clerk  
Waiting to be a lawyer *some day*.

R. P. M.

## The Bar Quizz

I always thought a quizz course was a sort of easy snap,  
Where I'd snooze and tip my chair against the wall.  
And answers to bar questions would be dropped into my lap,  
As ripened apples tumble in the Fall.  
But Picketts' quizz—Gee Whiz!

I had a sort of notion that all I had to do  
Was open up my mouth and close my eyes;  
And be filled with some mysterious and potent legal brew,  
And be from thenceforth sapient, sage and wise.  
But Picketts' quizz—Gee Whiz!

But I find that legal learning can't be taken as a drink;  
And I've gotten myself in for more hard work.  
Instead of peaceful slumber I am forced to really think—  
If I would learn I simply cannot shirk.  
In Picketts' quizz—Gee Whiz!

For though the Judge is kindly with a twinkle in his eye,  
He sees each cobweb in an empty head.  
And he sets a pace that makes you learn, or else bid him good-bye;  
For you've got to pass the bar, alive or dead.  
From Picketts' quizz—Gee Whiz!

McALLASTER, '19.

## Liberty

ISRAEL B. GOODMAN, 1919

What a great and abused subject! So many wonderful songs have been written by the best poets in thy honor, so many wonderful orations have been delivered to illustrate thy magnificence! Yet so very few understand what real liberty is and those who understand are not prone to tell what they know.

"Oh! give me liberty! For even were Paradise my prison, still I should long to leap the crystal walls." Dryden was the composer of these beautiful words. Byron expressed himself in much the same way: "Hereditary bondsman! Know ye not, who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!" How beautiful it sounds! To know if Dryden and Byron really defined liberty we will compare them to the definition of liberty by Cowper. "He is a freeman, whom the truth makes free, and all are slaves beside." These words of Cowper do not sound as beautiful as those of Byron, certainly not as beautiful as those of Dryden, but of truth they speak and truth they contain.

"And all are slaves beside." We live in an organized society, in fact, so well organized that many members of society depend upon us and we depend upon many of those other members. We must regulate our conduct and behavior according to prescribed rules and established customs. We are not free to behave as we please—it follows logically that we are enslaved to society.

It is no shame to be apparently enslaved if in truth the one who seems to be enslaved is free. Some times it is even an honor to be enslaved provided it is to Truth. The greater a man is the more obligations he has, the more obligations he has the more he is enslaved.

Let us compare the two types of men in our society, the slave and the more or less free man, and see which of them is being more respected. The worker is enslaved to his job for that is his means of making a living. The professional man is enslaved to his profession for that is his means of making a living and his fulfillment of his duty. The man of genius, even he is enslaved to his genius for the greater the genius is the more enslaved he becomes. The poet writes because his genius commands him to write, the singer sings because his genius commands him to sing, etc. We are all enslaved to our emotions and if we do not learn to control them they grow until they control us. The strong natured among us control their emotions only by enslaving them to their will, which must be well developed to acquire that degree of control over our emotions to be their absolute master. The learned man of the Talmud said, "Not the one who conquers a city is strong but the one who controls his feelings." We all are, or should be enslaved to that which we recognize as our duty. These are a few examples of slavery to the Truth. He who is enslaved to Truth is a free man.

Who is apparently more or less free in our society? A thief, an outcast, men who know no duty, men who let their emotions run wild and do not control them, men who tread upon that which is most holy to society? Such is only apparent freedom. In truth they command no respect. They become slaves to their emotions, and is there any worse slavery? Here is one kindled with anger, his emotions having control over him he destroys the thing which awakened his anger, then his anger leaves and remorse takes its place. There is no greater punishment for anger than remorse. Even the best emotion should be controlled, for emotions are often momentary, and when that impulse has gone, you may regret that you acted in such an impulsive manner.

Let us, then, with Cowper sing the song of the freemen who are enslaved to truth.

## Take and Give

HENRY W. HAMMOND, 1920

What are we as law students trying to accomplish? Are we coming to school nights after the many tiresome experiences of the day to get the best our instructors have to offer from their stores of experience and from their thorough scholarship or are we trying to skim through and note merely the "loopholes?"

One sometimes sees evidence of lawyers having prepared in the latter way. Bad advice to clients for good fee, bluffing in court, poorly prepared cases, aiding in schemes to destroy the equality in the law and the dignity of court seems to indicate that some have gone through law school not with the intention of doing the most good possible with the information they have gotten. They appear to be the kind who sometimes read from their neighbors note book pretending that it was their own. They are doubtless, of the sort who read newspapers or talked and giggled while the instructor advised the class that in order to become worthy, efficient lawyers they must think and study and read good books.

The daily task of making a living has not helped much if it has not stifled such insincerity and we have missed the point entirely if we have not gone to class each night with the foolishness out of us and our minds ready to absorb the very essence of concise, vivid, legal scholarship as it was handed down. The very fact that it is so hard for us to go to school after working all day is the more reason why we should strive to get the best out of our courses so that we may be repaid at least with the satisfaction of having overcome a big handicap.

With the nations resolved to deal out justice to every man everywhere, the legal profession automatically takes on new and greater importance. International, national and local legal systems must be revised and all must be tried out in the courts where they shall finally be settled into the law for the coming generations making plenty of clean, honest work for lawyers from now until the Millenium. Are we preparing to be up in the front lines helping where the fighting is the best, where scholarship and honesty of purpose are required or are we going to be hiding behind technicalities and in the "loopholes" at the rear conducting reactionary propaganda for questionable fees?

We get the best there is. Let us give it back.

## Humanity's Ultimate Aim

BY MELVIN L. GIBBARD, '19

From the time man became a race, humanity has approached its ultimate aim. Men gathered into tribes, each under the head of a chief. Centuries later a few of these tribes joined for protection and formed larger communities. These communities evolved into larger ones comprising larger territories until at the present time we find man grouped into nations or empires, empires that are fighting for supremacy, each one maintaining that it is fighting for the preservation of its national honor, or some other meaningless shibboleth.

Why should we have wars in this day and age? If there are quarrels between kings let them fight their own battles. If there are quarrels between the people of the nations, let them use their heads and find out that the interest of the proletariat are the same. Let them find out that any one who creates a social service is a benefit to the world and that there are no quarrels among humanity as a whole.

Quarrels or wars between nations are the work of minorities' and are seldom in the interest of the working class. We see the present war and not the cause. We feel the effects but we do not seek the instigators. We propose reforms which do not stop the cause. We scorn the man who has ideas of a new world and a better system and call him a dreamer. Ingratitude is the reward of the world. The greatest inventors die—poor. The man who first preaches liberty in any form is scoffed at by his own people. One fighter for freedom said on the scaffold, "There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today!" So it has been with most of the liberators of humanity that have died because of their undertakings.

Humanity's ultimate aim is a world where kings are no more, where liberty is the watchword, and nations have disappeared, leaving men and women the rulers of the world. This should be the aim of every young man and woman who enters not the arena of life, but society in the interest of society. As Tennyson says:

"For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,  
Saw the visions of the World, and all the wonders that would be,  
Till the war drum beat no longer, and the battle flag was furled,  
In the Parliament of Man, the federation of the World."

## Just a Little Compromise and Toleration

WILLIAM GAINER, CLASS OF '20

At the present time we hear a great deal about the necessity of compromise, the necessity of meeting persons half way to insure harmony and promote progress. We hear of the principle as regards nations in their dealings with each other and as regards individuals in their individual transactions.

That phase of the principle which has to do with nations is susceptible of lengthy discussion and it is not within the province of this article to offer more than a passing remark thereto. The action of President Wilson in persistently upholding the League of Nations idea is significant. For this war to be settled in the style of those of the past—the victorious nation or nations exacting the toll of indemnity from the vanquished without providing against a repetition of the just ended struggle—means that we are slaves to history and are unable to check the scourge that may and will overtake our descendants. Let us hope, for the sake of our posterity, if for no other reason, that the theory of arbitration of international disputes may be realized as a practical proposition. With these slight references, it would be well to pass to that part which concerns us more particularly—the case of individuals.

In our daily tasks and associations, we must constantly make allowances for the shortcomings of others. A compromising attitude is a valuable asset as a means of making and keeping friends. Trivial disputes should be considered in the light of their importance and a concession, made to avert a break of amity, is by no means a loss of prestige. The successful men, the men occupying positions of importance and influence are those who have either long since dispensed with their dogmatic and obstinate dispositions or who never possessed them. This is only logical. The persons with whom these men associate are of various types. Their characters, therefore, must of necessity be so molded as to conform with the wide assortment of natures that they encounter. They are good mixers, if I may use that term. They have learned to give and take—to compromise.

In our system of equity jurisprudence, the above subject is well illustrated by the maxim that he who seeks equity must do equity. The law is full of the reciprocal duties devolving on one seeking to compel another to do a certain thing.

In our daily routine, it is well to keep in mind the many advantages to be derived from compromise and the disadvantages resulting from discord. If that which could have been settled by slight concessions on either side is fought out, both parties, figuratively speaking, usually emerge from the struggle unnecessarily scarred.

## Who Writes Your Price Tag

PAUL MANNING, 1921

When Old Omar, in his wisdom, declared, "I, myself, am heaven and hell," he might have added, "I, myself, am happiness or misery; success or failure, riches or poverty, for it is with our own hands that we shape our destiny and write our own price tags."

It is so much pleasanter to blame all of our misfortunes on some malignant, mysterious evil influence that has hoodooed our every effort, and to attribute the prosperity of others to their undeserved good fortune in being the darling of the gods, but there is nothing to this theory except a solace to our vanity. In its last analysis, success or failure comes back to that intangible quality in the individual that makes him or her a winner or a loser in the game of life, for it is simply we ourselves who determine our fate. Have you stopped to consider that we reap just what we have sown, so we can take out of life nothing more than we have put into it, and no other thought in the world is so full of optimism as this, because it opens every door of opportunity to us, instead of making us the helpless prisoners of misfortune.

Every day, every month, there are thousands of city boys leaving their homes to go to strange places to seek their fortunes because they believe there is no opportunity for them in their home city, and at the same time, there are thousands of country boys coming into these same cities to find their fortunes, and in each of these cases the boy succeeds or fails, *according to what is in him and without reference to the place.*

We have all seen on the outskirts of town, a row of cheaply constructed houses, built in job lots by some contractor, that are as alike as peas in a pod. Some of these houses will have grimy and dingy windows with broken panes stuffed with fluttering rags and door yards filled with empty tin cans and rubbish. Others of the cottages will have shining windows with crisp white curtains, and the yards will be abloom with flowers, and the house covered with vines, and you do not need to be told that out of the same conditions and with the same pay envelope, the wife of one workman has made a bright, tidy, cheerful, thrifty home, and the wife of the other workman is maintaining the kind of a shack that sends husbands to the saloons and children to the street.

In the little grocery around the corner, we have seen half a dozen men go bankrupt, and yet another man arrives and out of that same little store makes a fortune.

There is no need for any girls or boys to lament that they have no chance of success, for *their chance* lies right within themselves. They can find their fortunes just as surely within their own block or on their own farm, as they could find it at the ends of the earth.

It is often a question what profession or business a boy should go into as his career and frequently the advice of successful men is asked and nearly always the answer is the same: "It does not make a particle of difference what line of work the boy chooses, as it all depends upon the boy himself. Nor does it make any difference where the boy starts. There are fortunes to be made in every occupation under the sun, and a boy can succeed at Tankville, or in Chicago, or London, if he has the ability and the pluck, and if he hasn't—he will fail at whatever he goes into and in any place."

After all, we get out of life, business, friendship and love what we put into it. It's the personal equation that settles everything.

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## He Who Laughs Last Laughs Best

They told us not to worry,  
Not to sit up nights and cram,  
Not to feel a sense of hurry  
In taking our exam.  
Did not sit up nights and cram,  
Did not feel a sense of hurry,  
And—we flunked in our exam.

### BROKE

Broke, Broke, Broke,  
Is my daily moan, Oh, gee.  
I would that my tongue could utter  
The thoughts that arise in me.  
My money has gone for tuition  
And ten bucks for a diploma fee.  
I had to pay for class pictures,  
Then buy a Year Book, you see.  
Oh, Gee, Whiz, there's Picketts' Quizz,  
I signed for it one night,  
And things just keep on a-coming,  
But I must be in them still.  
But Oh, for the crack of a crisp greenback,  
And the sound of a dollar bill.  
Broke, Broke, Broke,  
Is my constant moan, Oh, Gee.  
And the Indian head on a cent that is red  
Will it never come back to me.

Girls' faults are many,  
Boys are only two,  
Everything they say,  
And everything they do.

### A CHEMICAL ROMANCE

Said Atom unto Molly Cule,  
"Will you unite with me?"  
And Molly Cule did quick retort  
"There's no affinity."

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

Stranger (stopping at farm house)—"Is your father at home, my boy?"  
Youngster—"Yes sir; he's down there feeding the hogs. You can tell pa, cause he's got a hat on."

Both in the parlor snug they sat,  
But how the two behaved.  
One could not tell—it was dark—  
Had it not been for the remark  
"Oh, Bumps, you must get shaved."

### EXAMS.

Oh, here are those terrible bugaboos,  
The final exams. once more.  
You cannot escape from their clutches,  
'Till your college days are o'er.

You study and study and study,  
You can do naught but cram.  
And then, with fear and trembling  
You come to your first exam.

Oh, why did I study what I did?  
You ask yourself in vain;  
"If I hadn't studied so late last night,  
These questions might be plain."

Take this from an upper classman,  
Who has learned from experience dear,  
That it never pays to learn in a night  
What others can't learn in a year.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

## "RULES AND REGULATIONS OF A MODERN LAW OFFICE"

1. Conserve air by eliminating some of the unnecessary conversation.
2. Conserve shoe leather by remaining at your desk. Remember, you are supposed to be a stenographer, not a floorwalker.
3. If you are hungry, go out and get something to eat. Don't hang around here chewing the rag.
4. We have heatless and meatless days—let's have feetless days. Keep your feet on the floor, not on the desk.
5. If you feel that you must whistle during office hours, please whistle something German so that the rest of the office force will have an excuse for dropping a typewriter on your head.
6. Don't acquire the saving habit to such an extent that you go home with a pocket full of paper clips and rubber bands every night. Just because you write shorthand, don't think you must get light fingered.
7. Any person or persons having as part of their lunch—limburger cheese—will kindly adjourn to the roof until the ordeal is over. There are strong reasons for this.
8. If you feel that you must take home a typewriter now and then, please leave the desk. We can get new typewriters but desks are scarce and hard to get.
9. Just because they are using a lot of ammunition in Europe, don't think you have to powder your nose every minute.
10. Make the world safe for democracy—stop throwing milk bottles out of the windows.
11. Abraham Lincoln may have said in his famous Gettysburg speech—  
"Eight hours a day for the man who works,  
Seven hours a day for the Government Clerks."
12. Save a loaf a week, but just because you've got crust, don't think you can loaf around here all the time, even if you are well bred. Don't come around with a bun on either.

# THE TRANSCRIPT 1919

## IN RUSSIA

By a Russian

Business is rushin' in Russia;  
Things lookin' up over there.  
Some of 'em plottin' for Prussia,  
And all of 'em up in the air.  
Bad Bolsheviki all bustlin',  
And anarchists out on a spree.  
Business is rushin' in Russia—  
The land of the slave and the free.

Business is rushin' in Russia;  
Bombs making Fourth of July.  
Some toastin' Wilhelm of Prussia,  
And others a hopin' he'll die.  
Red Guard and Black Guards a crushin';  
People so hungry they faint,  
In Russia—yes, Business is rushin',  
Don't get an idea that it ain't!

If the whole of a page be read,  
If a book be finished through,  
Still the world may read on, I think,  
Just as it used to do.  
For other students will count  
The pages we have passed,  
And the many laws within binding,  
Will be known perhaps at last.  
If we who have studied together,  
Flit out of each other's view,  
The world will sail on, I think,  
Just as it used to do.

ELKAN BERGER, '19.

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of common knowledge that  
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in this country have not only  
greatly increased the entrance  
requirements but have also in-  
creased the period of study.  
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plexity of all social institutions  
in this country necessarily  
influence every institution  
with which the law student  
comes into contact, to the end  
that the legal profession is  
becoming increasingly hard to  
enter from year to year and  
promises to become still hard-  
er as the years pass. Ex-  
ponents of various theories are  
heard to speculate on every  
hand as to the cause of these  
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