1918

The 1918 Transcript

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The 1918 Transcript
The Annual Publication of the Senior Class of Chicago Kent College of Law
DEDICATION

Man after man has gone from Kent with determination in his heart to join the forces of liberty and justice in defense of his nation's honor. Each has sacrificed some of life's greatest treasures. The esteem of his fellow men gained thru faithful professional service, the vision of a lucrative practice, and the opportunity for maximum self development—all have been thrust aside in order that these men who have left us might have the opportunity to render the supreme sacrifice—that of life itself. Mindful of this, we dedicate the 1918 Transcript to the men of Kent who have entered and those who will enter the fight for freedom against autocracy and oppression. May these pages reflect to them and their friends when they return, memories of the days when they were students, instructors, or alumni of the Chicago Kent College of Law.
The Staff

CLARENCE E. HANSEN, '18, Managing Editor
CLAYTON EVERETT, '18, Editor-in-Chief

GORDON DU RAN D, '18, Senior Editor
EDWARD RASK, '18, Senior Editor
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LAVENIA M. SYLVESTER, '18, Women's Editor
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OTTO B. DU RAN D, '18, Society Editor
JEROME J. SLADKDY, '18, Infantry Editor
GERHARD J. SCHMIDT, '18, Humor Editor
THORVALD D. OL~N, '18, Art Editor
WALTER H. BURKE, '18, Faculty Adviser

The most exquisite folly is made of wisdom spun too fine. — AVES KELTIE~ER.
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.
Promise is most given when least is said—

—A Diploma
Officers of Administration

HON. EDMUND W. BURKE, A.M., LL.B., Dean
Professor of Law and Equity Jurisprudence, and Instructor in Practice and Procedure.
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. Now Senior member of the firm of Burke, Jackson and Burke.

HON. GUY GUERNSEY, A.B., Secretary
Grinnell College, A.B., 1892.
Chicago Kent College of Law, LL.B., 1904.

WEBSTER H. BURKE, A.B., LL.B., Acting Dean
Northwestern University, A.B., 1902.
Chicago Kent College of Law, LL.B., 1903.

CHESTER A. GREVER, LL.B., Treasurer
Treasurer of Chicago Kent College of Law beginning 1917. Member Illinois State Bar Association and Chicago Bar Association.

In this world a man must be either a trimmer or a husserl.—Henry E. Tapas.
JAMES S. HANIG, 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. Member of Cook County Civil Service Commission 1906-7. Assistant attorney for the Sanitary District of Chicago, 1907.

EDWARD C. HIGGINS, A.B.
Professor of Common Law Pleading. Has been a member of Chicago Kent Faculty for fifteen years. An eminent authority on Common Law Pleading.

HON. HENRY HONNER, LL.B.
Professor of Administration and Probate Practice.
University of Michigan.
University of Chicago.
Chicago Kent College of Law, LL.B., 1888.
Is now Judge of the Probate Court of Cook County and an author on Administration subjects in Illinois.

CHARLES H. JACKSON, LL.B.
Professor of the Law of Domestic Relations 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. KEISLER, LL.B.
Instructor in Admiralty Law.
Admitted to the bar in Wisconsin in 1874, and to the Illinois Bar in 1875. Lecturer on Admiralty Law at the University of Chicago. One of the founders of the Chicago Law Club and Bureau of Justice.

*On leave of absence.

Mistake, error, is the discipline through which we advance.—Carl Lueb.
CHARLES C. PICKETT, A.B., LL.B.
Professor of Law of Evidence, and Wills.
University of Rochester, 1883, A.B.
University of Illinois, 1896, LL.B.
Assistant Librarian of Chicago Law Institute, 1887 to 1893. Assistant attorney 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, 1914-1917.

WILLIAM J. PRINGLE, M.A., LL.B.
Professor of the Law of Torts and of Agency.
Grinnell College, 1885.
Cornell University, Chicago College of Law.
An eminent lawyer. Has a record of many years as a victorious personal injury lawyer. Prominent in Chicago political circles.

JOHN T. RICHARDS
Lecturer on Legal Ethics.

HON. N. H. WELCH, R.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.

C. ARCH. WILLIAMS, LL.B.
Professor of Law, and of Equity Pleading.
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County since 1900.

Impossible things are simply those which have never been done.—AHIMAN AGAT.
THOMAS V. SHANNON, LL.B.
Lecturer on Ecclesiastical Law

JOHN F. GESTING, LL.B.*
Lecturer on Law of Habeas Corpus, Extradition and Arrest

JOHN L. FOOLE, LL.B.
Lecturer

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

Hon. WILLIAM M. MCGREW, LL.B. (formerly Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County)
Professor of the Law of Evidence

Hon. AMOS J. PETER, LL.B. (former Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County)
Professor of Law

Hon. KICKHAM SCANCHON, LL.B.
Judge of Circuit Court of Cook County, Professor of Law

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

NEIL J. SHANNON
Professor of Law

MARTIN, ALBERT
Professor of Law

Hon. EDWARD A. DECKER, LL.B.
Professor of Law

AGNES HAMILTON, LL.B.*
Professor of Law

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

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. SNOW (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 NIXON, M.S., LL.B.
Professor of the Law of Real Property and Wills

The best remedy for doing is an active interest in human affairs.—FRANCIS E. BOUND.

FRAME 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 P. REED, A.B.
Lecturer on Copyright Law and Trademarks

JOHN C. WALLIS, A.B.*
Lecturer on Public Corporations and Municipal Securities

JAMES G. KIRKMAN, M.D.
Lecturer on Forensic Psychiatry

HAROLD N. MOYER, M.D.
Lecturer on Railway Medical Jurisprudence

G. FRANK LYHTON, M.D.
Lecturer on Criminal Anthropology

JOHN M. ZANE, LL.B.*
Lecturer on Banking Law and Mining Law

Hon. EPHRAIM Q. BALL* (Justice Appellate Court of Illinois)
Lecturer on Administrative Law

SIDDNEY 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 Guarantee and Suretyship

Hon. CHARLES R. COTTING (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

*Dead.

"The success of a good deed is to have done it."—Dr. ALFRED E. AUSTIN.
The heart to conceive, the understanding to direct, or the hand to execute.
—Charles H. Thompson.
And then the lawyer, full of wise saws and modern instances.
—Shakespeare's "As You Like It."
JOSEPH ANDERSON

Assistant Superintendent
Princeton-Yale School (Chicago)
Harvard University
Wlel James C. King Home for Old Men during last six years.

ALFRED E. B. AUSTIN

Dentist
Brooke Grammar and High School
Chicago College of Dental Surgery
Treasurer of Class of 1918; Chanceller of Sigma Nu Phi Fraternity

MABEL FLORENCE BURKLEY

Stenographer
Springville (N.Y.) High School
Brooks Business College, Buffalo, N.Y.
Graduate Teachers Training School, Springville, N.Y.
Has taught school, and intends to practice law

EVA E. BURKEST" KBH

Secretary
High School
Orchard City Business College
Now Secretary of Class of 1918. Active in class and school affairs, especially social.

JOSPEH A. BENNETTO

Clerk—City Hall
Pre-Legal Course
Has worked as a newsboy, night watchman, stockman and clerk during a period of ten years.

This is never busy at leisure than when at leisure.—Joseph B. Bennett.

ISAAC D. BURD

We are never so happy as we suppose.
Milton M. Braun ........................................ Chicago
Law Clerk
Pre-Legal Course
Intends to practice in Chicago

Alfred Brass ............................................ Chicago
Letter Carrier
Crane High School
Metropolitan Business College
Was treasurer of Chicago Kent Students' Association in 1918. Plans to practice in Chicago.

Isaac Davis Bush ....................................... Chicago
Inspector, Chicago Telephone Company
Armour Institute of Technology
Ohio State University

Virgil V. Durkee ...................................... Metz, Indiana
Correspondent
Tri-State College

Phillips P. Eley ........................................ Chicago
Bernard College
Was in the service and "over there!"

Joseph Elden Cerdoy .................................. Chicago
Cashier
Notre Dame University
St. Dele College
Active in athletics, debating and class social affairs

Mackenzie C. C. ........................................... Manitowoc, Wis.
Accountant
North Side High School, Manitowoc, Wis.
(Issuer Student)
Honor student in high school; member of Bank Debating Society

Abraham Cooper ....................................... Chicago
Collector and Investigator
Medill High School
Has attended Y. M. C. A. schools in addition to his high school work

George C. Corbett ..................................... Chicago
Auditor
Preparatory Course
Northwestern University
Has been engaged in statistical work on manufacturing plants, and intends to use his legal training in commercial lines

Howard Daniels ....................................... Palatine, Ill.
Clerk
Palatine High School
Has been drafted and is now training in Camp Grant

"Cheer men are good, but they are not the best."—Abraham Cooper.
Henry DeRuyfert

Medford, Wis.

Insurance Adjuster
Medford High School
Soperand Business College

Active in nearly all activities at Kent; worked as good student. Member Nu Sigma Phi Fraternity

Anthony Dobrovitz

Chicago

Shipping Clerk
St. Stanislaus College

One of the youngest students at Kent; active in debating in his college and high school years; successful in his college as an orator

Gordon Joseph De Rando

Chicago

Freight Claim Investigator
Valparaiso (Ind.) High School

Valparaiso University

Otto Brant De Rando

Chicago

Soliciting Freight Agent
Valparaiso (Ind.) High School

Valparaiso University

Valparaiso University

Was Chief of Staff, Chicago Kent Bulletin; Society Editor, the 1918 Transcript

Robert James Dyer

Chicago

Manager, Claim Department
North Side High School, Minneapolis, Minn.

De La Salle College

Active in Democratic politics in 20th Ward; has had a crafty experience of about ten years with leading firms in Chicago

George Henry England

Chicago

Student
Munroe (Ill.) High School

Has been in the operating, claims and loss department of the Chicago Surface Lines for a number of years

Ferdinand E. Erlanson, Ph.D.

Chicago

Accountant
Northwestern University, School of Commerce

Waltson's School of Commerce

Clayton Everett

Chicago

Law Clerk
Aurora (Indiana) High School

Editor-in-Chief 1918 Transcript; Barkey Debating Society; Basketball Manager 1918; Member Intercollegiate Club of Chicago

William P. Ferguson, A.M.

Chicago

Engineering Analyst
Murray P. Talley High School

Georgia Technical University Extension

Class President, 1915; Soil Committee three years; Society Editor 1917 Transcript; debating two years; Associate Editor Chicago Kent Bulletin; Delta Chi Fraternity

Maurice Pink

Chicago

Secretary

High School Course

The man who acts on his thought and thinks little of his act is the man who succeeds.

—Wm. F. Ferguson
MORRIS FISHER ........................................... Chicago
Chief Clerk
Joliet Township High School
Expects to practice

IRVING H. FLANN ........................................... Chicago
Law Clerk
Joseph Medill High School
Intends to practice in Illinois

CHARLES THORNOW FOSTA, FK ................................ Chicago
Claim Adjuster
Harrisburg Township High School
Home student in his high school; member Rho Kappa Debating Society, public speaking class and Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity; expects to practice law

PHILIP J. FORBES, JR ....................................... Chicago
Law Clerk
Harrison Technical High School

ALLAN THURSTON GILBERT, JR, FK ................................ Chicago
Law Clerk
University High School
Lewis Institute
Member of BSA; Transcript staff; Senior Entertainment Committee; Phi Alpha Delta Fraternity

BERNARD R. GLECKLER ................................... Chicago
Owner Variety Store
Wendell Phillips High School
Went through his high school course in three years; managed small store for a few years and then became proprietor

LEON GOLDEN .................................................. Chicago
Secretary
Wendell Phillips High School
One of the pump students in the class; secretary of our class; has taken himself up from being a clerk to assistant general manager of large concern

ISRAEL GOLDIN ............................................. Chicago
Clerk
Pre-Legal Course
Born in Czecoslovakia; was educated in Russia; expects to practice law in Illinois

ERNEST WEBER GREATHOUSE ................................ Chicago
Salesman
Valparaiso University

REDAL MEYER GROPPET ................................... Alton, Ill.
Salesman
Upper Alton High School
Shortleaf College
Northwestern University
Came from Northwestern to Kent to finish his course; member Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; Book Wreath; good student

Yours but himself can be his parallel.—MORRIS FISHER.
Karl Greenwald

Student
University of Berlin

Thomas J. Helyx

Pre-legal Course

Has extated and expects to practice law at some future time.

Clarence Raymond Hansen, K. TKE

Employment: Man
Batavia (Ill.) High School

Managing Editor 1918 Transcript; Burke Debating Society; Sasketball, 1918; has made a study of industrial conditions for the past six years with special reference to employment and workmen's relief problems.

John Patrick Harrington

Pre-legal Course

Entertainers' Transcript, 1917-18; Burke Debating Society, 1916-17; active in nearly every big Kent movement.

Eugene Joseph Hufnauer

Pre-legal Course

Expects to practice law in Chicago.

Friends if we be honest with ourselves we shall be honest with each other.
—James Harrington.

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William Collins Hilton

Railway Clerk

Topeka (Kan.) High School

Will go into a railway legal department after graduation.

John Raymond Hogan

Clerk

Pre-legal Course

Leslie Lyman Junkerman, 44

Chicago

Letter Carrier

Alma (Mich.) High School

Burke Debating Society; Vice President, 1917; President, 1918; married; one child.

J. Chan Kasey

Manager Hydrox Company

Joseph Medjill High School

An active student; expects to practice in Chicago.

William Ayers Keplinger, 54

Law Clerk

Blackburn College

Associate Editor of Chicago Kent Bulletin, 15-16; Associate Editor of Transcript, 17; member Phi Delta Phi Fraternity; expects to practice law in Chicago.

Laws permit the poor and rich men rule the land.—Leslie Junkerman.

Page 31
HERBERT KEEN .................... Chicago
High School Principal
Dixon (III.) College and Normal School
Taught high school for two years; principal for
two years; is in U. S. Army

BARNET LEVY .................... Chicago
Law Clerk
Pre-legal Course
Expects to practice law

ELIZA I. LEVY ........................ Toronto, Ont., Canada
Stenographer
Toronto (Can.) High School
Secretary of class, H.H.S.; Pop and Gitar Com-
mittees, H.H.S.; expects to practice law

IRA ISAAC LEVY ........................ Chicago
Sales Manager
Glidden (Ill.) High School
West Division High School
Member Sigma Nu Phi, Kappa Eta; expects to
practice in California; married; one boy

WILLIAM A. LEWIS ................. Chicago
Secretary
Minneapolis (Minn.) High School
Has been connected with the Chicago Allied
Printing Trades Council for several years

It is better to be mocked than unnoticed, for ignorance is the roof of misfortune.
ELIZA I. LEVY.

HARRY AUSTIN LEXWEAVER, Jr. ........ Chicago
Student
Englewood High School
Has been in law work for several years; good
student

JOHN GEORGE S. LINNERT, Sr............... Chicago
Bank Clerk
High School Course
Business College Course
Member of Phi Kappa Phi; Secretary of Backe
Debating Society

LEIF J. LOCKE ..................... Chicago
Bank Clerk
Association Institute
Connected with State Bank of Chicago for sev-
eral years; future plans uncertain

JOSEPH F. LEVY ..................... Chicago
Newspaper Work
High School Course
Expects to stay in Chicago; plans are indefinite

CARL FREDERICK LEYD ............... Chicago
Electrical Construction Work
High School Course
University of Minnesota
Record in Spanish-American War; good student;
expects to practice in Chicago

Woe to him nothing hearse, for nothing known.—GOETHE LEXWEAVER.
JAMES T. MCDONALD. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago
Court Clerk
St. Phillips High School
Serving as deputy in office of Appellate
Court Clerk; expects to practice.

ARTHUR G. MCDERMOTT. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago
Chief Clerk
De LaSalle Institute
De Paul University
Expects to enter legal work at present stand;
eight years in railroad work.

ELMER W. MAHER. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago
Examining, Policy Holders' Union
Clinton (Iowa) High School
Iowa University
Santa Clara (Calif.) University
Second honors, Santa Clara University; mem-
er Rockne Debating Society.

JOHN C. MAHER. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago
Adjuster and Accountant
High School Course
Cohostens College
Iowa University

JOHN W. MICHAEL, JR. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago
Patent Solicitor
Technical High School, Washington, D. C.
George Washington University

No man was ever glorious who was not laborious.—JOHN MICHAEL.

CHARLES HIC MILLER. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago
Baylor University
Clerk
Expatriates to practice in Chicago

CLINTON JAMES MOORE, B.B. . . . . . . . . . Chicago
Railroad Clerk
Maryville (Iowa) High School
University of Kansas
Member Phi Beta Kappa; has been a newspaper
editor in a matter of places; has had a wide-
railroad experience; is married.

CLARK EDG NOSAN, XX. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago
Bond and Casualty Investigator
Woodstock (III) High School
Chairman Senior Picture Committee; member
Delta Chi Fraternity; has edited.

JOSEPH F. NOSOVY. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago
Claim Adjuster
Kewanee (Ill.) High School
President Bankers Debating Society, 1917; Class
Treasurer, 1918.

THOMAS D. OLMEN. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chicago
Bank Clerk
Association Institute
Lane Technical High School
Art Editor of Transcript, 1917, 1918; future
place indefinite.

To repeat an unkind truth is just as bad as to invent a lie.—THOMAS D. OLMEN.
David Orgesme .......................... Chicago
Clerk
Metropolitan Business College
Loyola Institute
Member Bucks Debating Society; expects to stay in Chicago after graduation;
Orator of the Year in 1928.

Secretary
Blue Island High School
Member Knapp Beta Pi Legal Society; Treasurer, 1929; expects to practice law.

Rodman F. Persom .......................... Chicago
Law Clerk
Bryant and Stratton Business College
Pre-Legal Course
Public Speaking Class; Bucks Debating Society; plans to practice law.

Maurice K. Perschleit, J.N. .......................... Chicago
Clerk
Riverside (Ill.) High School
Member Delta Chi Fraternity; expects to practice law.

E. W. Peterson .......................... Chicago
Supervisor Sales Personnel
Northwestern University
University of Minnesota
Tennis; expects to continue in business after graduation.

John Alexander Peterson .......................... Zion City, Ill.
Salesman
Zion City High School
Chairman Higgins Fish Committee, 1927; Vice President, 1927; Class Monitor, 1926-27.

Edwin Fieldclose Phillips .......................... Wilmette, Ill.
Patent Solicitor
Tufts University
Loyola Institute
Has spent time in engineering work in Texas rice fields; expects to practice in Chicago.

Henry Eugene Presson .......................... Chicago
Real Estate Business
Wendell Phillips High School
Notre Dame University
Graduated Language Academy
Member Bucks Debating Society; member Phi Delta Phi Fraternity; expects to enroll after graduation.

J. Harold Peitz .......................... Chicago
Assistant Publishing Agent
Lyons Township High School
Expert in West and as a legal adviser for several banks; married.

Daniel Joseph Porter .......................... Chicago
Secretary
Williams College
Northwestern University
Member Picture Committee, 1928; senior assistant, Arthur Young and Company; confidential secretary to President of Board of Coal County Commissioners.

We should never remember the benefits we have conferred nor forget the favors received. —E. A. Peterson.
Edward Rasmussen, 0K4
Efficiency Man
John Marshall High School
Carl Schurz High School
Member Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity; editor
of 1918 Transcript; member Burke
Debating Society

Arthur Eise
High School Course
Northwestern University
expects to practice law in Chicago

Esther Eise
University of Chicago
Born in Evansville; received secondary education
there; went to U. S. in 1909

Julia Eise
Assisting Purchasing Agent
Murray F. Tolay High School
Burke Debating Society; expects to practice

Irving Buxhorn
Cashier
Medill High School
Public speaking class; expects to stay in pre-
rent position after graduation

"Resources, not men, have always been my mark.\"—Esther Eise.

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Emile J. Brazi...Chicago
Insurance Adjuster
Medill High School, Chicago
Has been in the insurance field for several years;
expects to remain in that line of work after
graduation.

William B. Saltel...Chicago
Instructor of Public Speaking
Lake View High School
Exterior at all debate parties, 1917; prominent
in debating and oratory; Chicago Debater;
Literary Editor, 1918 Transcript.

Herbert James Schmidt, 0K4...Chicago
Office Manager
Parkland (Ills.) High School
Burke Debating Society; member Phi Kappa
Phi Fraternity;Entertainment Commissio
eer, 1918; Junior Editor, 1918 Transcript.

Harry L. Schelmal...Chicago
Clerk
Pre-Legal Course
expects to practice law

Leland Clark Scott...Chicago
Law Clerk
Pre-Legal Course

expects to practice in Chicago.

The masterpiece of man is to live to the purpose—H. J. Schmidt.

Page 39
WALTER EDWARD SEWICK........................................Chicago
Production Clerk
Pre-Legal Course
Expects to practice law in Chicago.

RALPH JAMES STANF.................................................Chicago
Welfare Man
Englewood High School
University of Chicago
Has been active in politics for a number of years; expert in practical law, but America in undivided.

JEROME JOHN SLATTERY.................................Manitowoc, Wis.
Manitowoc (Wis.) High School
Manitowoc College
Rutgers Debate Society; Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity; Infantry Editor, 1918 Transcript

GILMAN S. SMITH.................................................Princeton, Ill.
Railroad Clerk
Princeton Township High School
Chairman Constitution Committee; Rutgers Debating Society; member public speaking class

JOHN L. SMITH, Phi Kappa.......................................Chicago
Law Clerk
De Paul Academy
Associate Editor, Chicago Law Bulletin, 1917; member Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; expects to practice law in Chicago.

Oscar Ramsay Snook..............................................Chicago
Student
Pre-Legal Course

MARTIN V. SPUSHKY.................................Aguen, Covina
Bank Teller
High School Course
Commercial Academy
Valparaiso (Ind.) University
Expects to practice law in Chicago among thirty thousand Continentals who have practically no burger among them.

EDWARD STEEKS, Phi Kappa.................................Chicago
Clerk
Pre-Legal Course
Public speaking class; Big and Small Society; Cup and Gown Committee; Phi Kappa Phi.

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN..............................................Chicago
City Clerk
Pre-Legal Course
Barber Debating Society; Senior President; public speaking class

MILTON HUGH SCHOMER, K. 413...........................Chicago
Associate Sales Manager
Lincoln Academy
Loyola University
Basketball, 1917; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; member in athletics during his college course; expects to practice law in Chicago.

Some hurt before they are hurt. He refuses to grown even afterwards.—SAM WITTTELLE.
LAVESIA MAY SIVELSTER, KBI . . . Waukegan, III.
Officiai Court Reporter, Lake County, III.
Waukegan (III.) High School
Eeitice in class social affairs; Women's Edition, 1918 Transcript; expects to remain at present position for a time.

HENRY GEORGE TIEDEK... . . . Chicago
Railroader
Technical High School, Springfield, III., University of Artmus
Eeitice in club activities: Berle Debatilg Society; aspirates going to France in a short time.

WILLIAM C. THOMAS... . . . Chicago
Student
Pre-Legal Course
Reports to practice in Chicago; an active politician.

CHARLES HERST THOMPSON, KKe . . . Harrisburg, III.
Accountant
Harrisburg High School
Massey Business College, Louisville, Ky.
Berle Debating Society; Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity President, 1918; expects to practice.

GEORGE J. TIEDEK... . . . Chicago
Law Clerk
Ei Whitney Night High School
St. Ignatius College
One of the young students in the class; expects to practice in Chicago.

The first and worst of all faults is to cheat one's self.—Milt" SCHUMER.

ROBERT B. TOPES, TBI . . . Chicago
Civil Engineer
University of Missouri
Chicago Technical College
Has already passed the Illinois Bar examination; a good student; member Ten Bisi Phi, honorary engineering fraternity; expects to enter into Public Utilities practice.

HANS HERST VOGT. . . . Chicago
FATHER
University of Jena, Berlin
Northeastern University
Public speaking class; future plans undetermined.

ABRAHAM WEINER... . . . Chicago
Clerk
Murray F. Teley High School
Pre-Legal Course
Eeitice in class affairs; expects to practice in Illinois.

WILHELM A. WERMANN, AN . . . Chicago
Law Clerk
Murray F. Teley High School
Member Delta Chi Fraternity; Pictore, Banquet and Social Committee, DIB; Churroa Entertainment Committee, 1915; member, DIB; Berle Debatilg Society; Men's Prize Winner, 1917; expects to practice.

MILTON H. WERNER... . . . Chicago
Law Clerk
Murray F. Teley High School
Berle Debating Society; member in class activities; expects to practice.

Aboul is fear and you can accomplish whatever you wish.—LAVESIA SIVELSTER.
It is a difficult thing in time of peace to persuade, cajole, hum or threaten a hundred and fifty people to sit for pictures and return the proofs promptly or by a certain date. If it is difficult in time of peace it is next to impossible in time of war. That fact, coupled with the ability of editors to err, has caused the omission of several pictures and records which should appear in alphabetical sequence in the Senior Section. The names of those men are:

ABRAHAM AGAY
Has enlisted in the United States
Army.

NORMAN HUTCHINSON
Has enlisted in the United States
Army.

Personnel of the Class of 1918

A survey of the occupations of the members of the class of 1918 was taken and the results of that survey are exceedingly interesting. The tabulation follows:

<table>
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<th>Occupation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Traffic man</td>
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Total: 117

Let wideness ever attend thy tongue.—O. B. DU BAND.
Class History

Old Kent since the year 1908 has produced many notable classes, but, none surpassing our stars, both athletic and scholastic. But like everything else, truly great, the class of '18 had a beginning.

One autumnal day, so long ago that most of us have forgotten it in our senior pride, some two hundred and fifty students came trooping into school from all parts of the country, but the spirit of friendliness, which at once manifested itself, made each and every one feel he had not only fallen among students, but among friends. This spirit, maintained throughout the three years, has made the Class of '18 what it is. We immediately went to work and elected as our officers for the freshman year William E. Ferguson, president; Harry Egan, vice-president; John Levin, secretary; Joseph Suckerman, treasurer; Isaac Rubin, sergeant-at-arms. Many social events were held during the year, the most important and enjoyable one being the annual banquet and dance, held at the Hotel Morrison, June 10, 1916.

Class Poem

By Clinton J. Moore, '18

The Keenish class forevermore by year,
When summer fades and autumn leaves you see; They come, as those whonamespace in 11.
A well-built lot; some have scathisades between,
Mayhap, but she a surgery lunch, with smile.
Relief our class. When meeting day arrived.
And butter-smooth, and girls to make it nice.
How sweet we fought, and harmony survived.
There were not meeting days enough, so soon.
For fear that rest would keep them over dead.
The Burke Debating Club put on the boards, Where words were weapons enough, instead of words;
Harry Egan, treasurer; Joseph Suckerman, treasurer; Isaac Rubin, sergeant-at-arms. Many social events were held during the year, the most important and enjoyable one being the annual banquet and dance, held at the Hotel Morrison, June 10, 1916.

Felltes early engaged the attraction of the class of '18 in its junior year, the following officers being elected to guide the class through the most difficult year of the course: I. D. Bailey, president; John A. Petersen, vice-president; Mabel B. Backay, secretary; A. E. Austin, treasurer. The second year of the legal course was by far the most strenuous and left little time for social events, even had the members been so inclined. In fact, the nine months seemed to consist of examination after examination. In spite of this, however, the class held a very successful smoker at the Fort Dearborn Hotel on April 14th. The Burke Debating Society was successfully organized and launched as a permanent school organization November 16, 1916 by members of the 1918 class. In the elimination contest, held December 19, 1916 by the Burke Debating Society, to select three speakers for Chicago-Kent Debating team, William D. Salliel and Leslie Junkerman, of the Class of '18 won first and second place. The class was well represented in every school activity. The Bulletin, The Transcript, the Public Speaking Class and the various fraternities, all felt the influence of junior aid and inspiration. The history of the junior year would be incomplete without mention of the men who have served their ambition to become lawyers, in order to aid their country in its hour of need. Following is the honor roll of the Class of 1918, junior year:

One sad event in this year was the death of our classmate William E. Smith, a student, a good fellow; one whom we were proud to have as a member of our class. He has taken the great journey from which no man has returned, but in the memory of the Class of '18 he still lives and will not be forgotten.

In our Senior year we elected for our class officers, Joseph A. Sullivan, president; Phillip J. Foley, vice-president; Edwin K. Barnett, secretary; Joseph F. Newsy, treasurer; William D. Salliel, class editor; Edward Steinke, class poet; Charles R. Thompson, class historian; Clinton J. Moore, class poet; and Harry Egan, sergeant-at-arms. In this year we not only made a new record by organizing a basketball team, which has upheld the reputation of our school, but our class is again represented on the Chicago-Kent debating team by William D. Salliel and Charles R. Thompson. On December 15, 1917, on the third floor of the college, a hard time party was held, which was well attended by members of the class and on February 23, 1918 a Washington's birthday party was given by the class in the college building, which was well attended and enjoyed by all present. The honor roll for 1918 shows that twenty-five per cent of our best students have given their services to Uncle Sam that the world may be made safe for democracy.

He is one that will not plead that none wherein his tongue must be confuted by his reasoner.
—ENSA BOSTON.
Our men. The class in solemn conclave met.
Our men the contract's terms before us set.
In courteous manner then, and dignified.
Uprose a cautious few, who questions pried.
By which the rose liltii was explained.
Content and harmony by all regained.
Rehold, next come our little baby rose.
What, is that running little darling you?
How sweet and fair, and such an honest face.
A prophecy of life, of truth and grace.
My, how you've changed, I would not know you had.
Your habits must have changed you through and through.
Again there come a night,
When cherry clammates bright,
In dance and feast and song,
The fun was free and strong.
Cary was dead.
Gay was the hall with the bright decorations.
Washington's birthday, delecting.
Please were the Seniors with high expectations.
Joyful the guests and the soft exclamations.
Young folks relaxing from studies and toiling.
Frolicsome antics, decorum we're spoiling.
After the walkers, the chatter, the dancings.
Healthfully, happily resting.
Soft-mournful talk and the heart-burning glance.
Sought then the table, its viands digesting.
Speaking and singing they hailed with delight.
Home sought at last in the wee hours o' night.
But after night the dawn;
The times of yesterday are gone.
And with the passing day,
Those friends we knew are far from us stay.
As in our work our classmates gather round,
We miss the faces that no more are found.
Among us in our daily life.
Our bravest boys have placed their honor high.
Have offered self to keep our banner free.
To keep our country free from strife.
All honor to how boys, black born and brave.
Who offer life and all they have to save.
Humanity from Kaiser's greed.
As in the shock of tree and shot and shell,
The shades of consecrated fire.
As patriots sublime they bleed.
For safe return of those, our boys we pray.
For chance to greet them on that glorious day.
When they in prose may safe return.
For those of them in body wounded sore.
We pray that homego may content restore;
For those who sleep, our alms burn.
To those who go may we who stay be true.
For them and their homeland's heavens blue.
Shall smile on true men unapproached.
To him who falls shall be a just reward.
The laws to such the same support afford.
And shut the voice of those distressed.

You may trust him in the dark.—Roland Williams.
Class Prophecy

By Edmund Steeke, '78.

And it came to pass in the twelfth year of the reign of King Edmund, that the prophet who had gone through the realms of the invisible some latter of our after days to spell, returned. And the prophet commanded the prophet to speak, and the prophet spoke, saying:--"Your majesty, I have been led through the darkest and most tortuous recesses of the near and distant future, and have great and dire misgivings in divulging what unto me has been revealed. Therefore the president in great and tumulous anger, with a pair, likened unto which the deliberations of the picture committee and the battles of the Burke Dull Society were a mere ripple in the North Sea, said, "Speak, prophet, but you be deemed to learn something about common law pleadings." Thus spoke the prophet:--"Verily, verily, I say unto you, they are a turbled lot. Dazzled by the multitude of brilliant foibles stretched out before me, I stood rooted to the ground, not at the length twain sought but a mirror. Just before me I beheld the progeny of our own Flota, and Ferguson, and Fergunson, their cohort, and the genius of our own among them went, and were "paralyzed," and three signed the pledge. And lo, it was Los Jerkmones who had become justly famous in well doing.

And as I journeyed further into the realms of the Luminaries, I beheld a city of wondrous beauty like unto Utopia. And it was the seat of an enormous rubber industry of hitherto unheard and undesigned of immorality, compared with which the combined efforts of the "Big Five" were great even as a mustard seed. And it was the product of the genius of our own Ed. Peterson, who was the head thereof, and it was called Peterson, the city of joy, rubber and justice. But I marveled not for I knew him well.

I turned my gaze to the north and I saw rapidly approaching me a brilliantly lighted and perfectly appointed Rossville, whereas at perfect ease refined the burned Christy Fleta, and I inquired thereupon, how Fate had found, sitting, surrounded by divers secretaries and supernumeraries, the mayor thereof, and lo, it was Gillism Smith, and alas and alack he was still my enemy. And I was exceeding much pleased.

And it came to pass that I betook myself to Chicago, and went to the City Pile, and thereon I found, sitting, surrounded by divers secretaries and supernumeraries, the mayor thereof, and lo, it was Gillison Smith, and alas and alack he was still a friend. And I was exceeding much pleased.

And the mayor bid me to visit the city and its various departaments, and I visited. And I was in the city council, and I had come to pass in the days of the city council, and amongst almost all the departaments of the city, and I beheld, and lo, it was boundless Smith, and alas and alack he was still my enemy. And I was exceeding much pleased.

Whereupon we betook ourselves to the courts, and there were many, Federal, Superior, Circuit, Municipal, etc., and behold there were sitting many illustrious judges famous for their learning and wisdom, and lo, the times had changed, for it had come to pass that none thereof were philosophists, that injudicious and technicalities had been put down and cast out, and, wonder of wonders, judges had become intelligent, and justice was done once more. And I beheld, and lo, it was good. And I was amazed and beheld the judges and they were our sometime president, Joe Sullivan, chief justice, and Steeke, and I marveled not, for had I not known them well? Whereat, I got up sat down, and fell on my face.

"She was not worthy a chip of the old block but the old Block itself."--LOUIS FRAMT.

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After these things I went unto the city of Springfield, which is the capital, and to the governor's office, as I had been hidden, and beheld therein, the governor, and it was Thomas, and behold he was no longer a politician but had become a man, and I marveled greatly at this thing.

And I went unto the state legislature, and the hitherto unbelievable had come to pass. It had become useful, and politics had been cast therefore into eternal damnation and oblivion, and had become anathema, and I saw therein more of the ills and elect of our state. There were Bivert, Austin, Rodd, Squyer, Gluckick, Hildent, Lens, Michael, Sedwick, Jonnson, Nason, Balnait, and McLenney, and Miller was the speaker, thereof. And I was glad and felt the bowyers coming.

Forthwith I proceeded then unto the Supreme Court of the State, and marveled of marvels, I beheld Harned, and its decisions had become sound and clear and intelligible, even so that a law student might extract a meaning therefrom, and it had become a power following upon the face of the whole land. And I smote my brow that I errored, and I gained my vision, and I beheld the great three-thousand anointed Chief Justice Clinton J. Mercer, our erstwhile poet, alias Julius Eamon, and there were also Justices Phillips, Williams, Wace, Wychoff, Thompson and John Maler. And I said, this pleasant me, and I offered bountiful offerings upon and to the shrine of Kent, and they were Lunky Stickes unto which we had often burned together on the Nitwice Lane and dervie other places such as the most court, despite the admonitions of the judge.

After this it came to pass that I was taken to the capital of the nation, which is in Washington, and there in the congress I saw many of the wisdom anointed Kent enthusiasts among the high and powerful. And they were, as they had been at home in the old days, the senators and pillory of the assembly, and were as of yore champions of right and justice, and though utterly unprecedented and out of place, the welfare of the people of the nation as a whole was occasionally thought of, and even mentioned. Then I was vice-president of the United States and presiding officer of the senate sat Greathouse, and because of the house of representatives was John Peterson, and in the Senate there were Axzy, Bandak, our pleasure editor, Gilder, Erlandson, Levy, Elmer Maler, Saltal, our stealing editor, Hillary, the great demurer, Ginder, the great scribbler, Blackwood, at last separated from Fisher, and England, Cooper, Cardmode, Pink, Schmidt, Scott, Schubin and Coen. And I smote myself mightily even unto the fifty rib until I became sick, now, borne and disordered for a long time, to wit, until roll call.

And, behold, as further through the nether regions of the future I was piloted, I came upon the treasury department, and despite the forty thousand causes of the political annihilation, anemones, jellyfish and other diverse parasites temporarily in public, a system had been instituted and the plague of politics had become even as the sebaceous, excreta in so distant regions, and unto the politicians of former days held it as a sacred article of faith that the system had become rational, for it was the child of the mind of our own Sam Smith, and among those were other famous geniuses, for were not Lewis, Weiser, the celebrated editor, Burh, and Piltz the financial powers of the nations? Yes, verily. Thus it had come to pass that justices were no more.

And I became flushed and spent a dime in that place.

And still further were the works of the children of '78 shewn unto me, as unto the war department I was guided. And here, too, as before, a marvelous change, herculean and surprising, and the most surprising fantastic, and it had been wrought. The very tape, both tape, had been burned, chint by the vital power of the boys of '78. And we had an army of smart men, able to expound and speculate and specifications. Never, since the days of Thirnuxy, and Perfunct were the heads thereof, and they were generals, for it was they who turned the waves. And I was glad for they had all returned, and the spirit of '78 had been outcome. And I went lest contingent remains and negatives pregnant be forgotten.

The secret of success is consistency of purpose.--CHARLES H. MILLER.
And so well had their work been done, that unto our government had been added a new department, and it was called the colonial, for it had come to pass that our boys had spread well nigh unto half the world even unto the Russian Tex Elect, and that our country had become the dominant power in the world of which Europe was but a colony and a watering and drinking place like unto South Chicago, and our boys were the supreme court of the United States was I then indicated, and here again were the Beldingshingian around elements of its revealed. Yes, surely, there were therein, on the bench the illustrious Wilfred A. Webster, chief justice; Keffering, Tupe, O. B. Baldwin, Fisher, Linno and Berkson. And, horror of horrors, the law no longer was an unintelligible maze of glib and indistinct abstractions, but a comagnum iatropathy, phrenos, and confounded circumlocution; and communities had come to be common and to have a meaning. And I slept, and yet revolved at the grave of the old common law, saying, "Here lies a good old yarn, but is it not written, Thus perisheth the Book!"

And we went from hence unto the White House, and it was the time of the cabinet meeting, and so the President of the United States appeared, and he was Lefere, and the cabinet officers were there and they were Locke, Burdettes, the absent; Fisher, C. J. DeShields, Bane, Simmons and Treuch. And wise and ridiculous as it may seem, historic and monumental as it may be, they know what they were doing, and horrible to the political mind as it is, they ruled. But were they not Kent '31?"

And still further rejoiced I at the doors of the daughters of Is' 3. There were Lucis, Paul, Bartlett, Schroder, Fucksly, and Encky, and still they were struggling, battling and fighting with the problems of men. They were married! And surely and without question they were the heads of their households, for we had known them well. Still!

Thus spoke the prophet and vanished, for a prophet is always without honor in his own country. 

Experience is the parent of wisdom.—George V. Colette.

OFFICERS

GEORGE W. CUTTERELL, President
DANIEL P. MITCHELL, Vice President
M. R. WELLS, Secretary
JOHN R. PHILLIPS, Treasurer
HERMAN ZABE, Sergeant-at-Arms

The object of education is that a man may benefit himself by serving others.—R. J. Dyer.
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<td>Genet, John W.</td>
<td>Hunter, John E.</td>
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<td>Gibb, Melvin L.</td>
<td>Hunter, Leonidas E.</td>
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<td>Gilman, John Francis</td>
<td>Hyneman, Walter E.</td>
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The only way to help your education is to give it away.—Isaiah Benjamin
History of the Class of 1919

By Grover E. Holmes, Junior Editor.

The Class of 1919 was the most promising bunch of embryo lawyers that has ever assembled within the classic halls of Chicago Kent when we began our course in the fall of 1916. Since that time many changes have been wrought, most of them due to the war; but still we are the pride of the school and the envy of Dean Durke.

In accordance with the law as set forth in our constitution the election was held in October, and the classic battle that preceded said election will go down in history alongside those of Horatia and Jim Jefferys. After the storm of battle had died and the smoke-in Nicotine Alley—had grown thick—we discovered the following prominent members had been honored with offices, to wit: President, Hon. Geo. Cotrell; Vice President, Hon. Daniel Witchei; Secretary, Mabel E. Wells; Treasurer, John R. Phillips; Sergeant-at-Arms, Herman Zadik.

The crowning success of the year came when the class decided to run a smoker. There was plenty of smoke and everything with light gymnastics and music to break the monotony.

The first thing necessary on an occasion of this kind is a good cloud of smoke, sufficiently thick to blur the vision and give free reign to the imagination, and I am told that at one time Bovik imagined there was no partition where there was one.

Some say, however, that he was just seeing things. The Smoker, however, was a real success and everyone that was present left the dingy halls, and smoke-perfumed air feeling proud of the fact that he was a member of such an organization.

We studied law also.

JUNIOR CLASS POEM

Of every part of mother earth where man is wont to dwell, The histories of ages past, a varied story tell. Yet every nation, weak or strong, has had an upper class Known perhaps as “royalties” or as the “moneyed mass.”

But writers of the present day, who boast of our fair land, Would call the people gathered here a free, and equal band. Now, this at first seems plausible, until on second thought, There rises in the minds of all a dear, and hallowed spot. The sages all are wrong on this, their theories backward bent, The place that I am thinking of is Old Chicago-Kent.

If through that school for one brief day a stranger chanced to pass, He’d know the leaders there to be the illustrious Junior Class. Do they not set the steady pace by which the Freshies rise? By which the plodding Lenaiites their aims may realize? The Seniors too are followers, for were they left alone To go their ways of awful toil, and tread their paths of stone, Commencement day would come and go without a graduate

Save, perhaps, some lingering Garcia, who always has to hesitate. So, to avoid this awful state, the Juniors deem it best, To cheer the Seniors on their way with merry song and jest. The Faculty, the Juniors’ friends, their praises sing with zest. Of all the classes here enrolled they love the Junior best. Then shout for Old Chicago-Kent, your voices raise and then— Bow low before the Junior Class of nineteen and eighteen. G. E. H. ’19.

Every one in the sun of his own work.—W. C. Thomp.

The Class of 1920

OFFICERS

C. O. Thompson.................................................. President
C. F. Burke.................................................. Vice President
H. R. Hopp.................................................. Secretary
M. Rappaport.................................................. Treasurer
W. H. Herbst, Jr........................................... Sergeant-at-Arms
De Mae Shepherd......................................... Freshman Editor
H. G. Hershelson........................................... Freshman Editor

Cultvity and prosperity are the touchstones of integrity.—Lor R. Lloyd.
In every deed of usury he had a heart to counsel, a head to contrive, and a hand to execute.
—Wilkinson.

He that can compose himself is wiser than he that compassed bonds.—Edgar Saraste.
Freshman Class

Archer, W. H.       Murphy, J. R.  
Auburn, B.       McGowan, J. B.  
Aurick, G. E.       Melone, J.  
Avernum, C.       Nettles, G. K.  
Avery, A. C.       Olney, S. D.  
Axe, S.         O'Connell, C.  
Bachmanner, R. C.  O'Malley, J.  
Baker, S. E.       Packard, W. P.  
Barker, C. F.       Percy, D.  
Barrett, R. N.       Pownell, V.  
Bauske, R. A.       Burdick, J. R.  
Beard, A. A.  Payne, J. L.  
Belaire, J. V.       Powers, J. P.  
Campbell, O.       Ralston, M.  
Chapman, H. P.       Rappaport, M.  
Clark, H. G.       Rappaport, A.  
Clark, E. J.       Reynolds, T.  
Clemons, C. J.       Rutherford, E.  
Cottrell, J. P.  Sallaberry, W.  
Cowman, R. J.       Schafer, R.  
Cox, K.       Schreiber, D. V.  
Crown, G. R.       Spinke, E. P.  
Cullen, M.       Snyder, K. P.  
Creswell, O.       Stone, B.  
Crosby, W. V.       Stevens, E. M.  
Darbyshire, D.  Sudder, W.  
Dobsie, J. F.       Sudhoff, D.  
Dobson, E. P.       Tidball, S. K.  
Dobson, H. G.       Thompson, C. O.  
Dowd, C. J.       Tooby, C. H.  
Dunnakin, M. H.       Tork, J. E.  
Dyessel, M.       Tandy, J. P.  
Eckert, M.       Under, S.  
Egan, W. E.  Winklerwerth, R.  
Eisenhoffer, P. S.  Windle, L. E.  
Ogilvie, G.       Witting, W.  
Gillespie, L. L.   Ward, A. W.  
Goss, S.       Wells, H.  
Goldfinch, T.       Whitaker, J. E.  
Goldin, M. D.       Woods, R.  
Galley, A. N.       Wray, A. L.  
Giles, E.       Wright, H.  
G Ohio, M. L.  
Hardison, L. C.  
Hammond, W. W.  
Hay, H. R.  
Haynes, F. T.  
Harriette, W. H.  
Henderson, B. G.  
Henderson, C. D.  
Heckler, L.  
Jaworski, W. C.  
Kaplan, A.  
King, T. J.  
Kizer, G.  
Kolacka, F. W.  
Knott, F. J.  
Latterson, J. B.  
Lazarus, H. A.  
Leiters, F. C.  
Lyttle, P.  
Lytton, M.  
Lyon, N. E.  
Lund, R.  
Magill, E. H.  
Manlove, R.  
Matthewson, H. T.  
McAuliffe, R. P.  
McGhee, B. T.  
McKee, W. T.  
McKee, C. H.  
McKee, R. M.  
Miller, M. R.  
March, M. J.  
Morgan, A.  
Miller, L.  
Murray, C. F.  
Murphy, J. D.  
Murphy, W. P.  
Murray, B.  
Murray, L.  
Murray, J. R.  
Mann, L. F.  
McGuire, J. B.  
McGowan, J. B.  
McClintock, J. E.  
M story, D.  
Muitz, L.  
Munday, J. R.  
Nottt, H.  
O'Connell, C.  
O'Malley, J.  
Packard, W. P.  
Percy, D.  
Powe 1, V.  
Powers, J. P.  
Rappaport, M.  
Reynolds, T.  
Rutherford, E.  
Sallaberry, W.  
Schafer, R.  
Spinke, E. P.  
Snyder, K. P.  
Thompson, C. O.  
Tooby, C. H.  
Tandy, J. P.  
Under, S.  
Winklerwerth, R.  
Windle, L. E.  
Wright, H.  

You get what you prepare for.—Allan Gilbert.
At the present time plans are being made for a big "Stag" to be held for the benefit of those members of the class who do not indulge in the gentle pastime of dancing.

In passing it might be well to make a few remarks regarding the studies and instructors who guided the destinies of the Freshmen Class during the year.

Mr. Northup, who led us through the intricacies of Criminal Law, has passed from our sight for the time being, but by looking back one can not but help thinking of the patience and willingness with which he bore with us and his readiness to answer and explain all questions.

Contracts was an easy and interesting study under the able direction of Professor Mealing and we feel that we are able to hold our own with anyone on that subject.

We always looked forward to the evening when Judge Welch would be with us his ready wit and stories that fit all occasions, as well as his sound teaching of the principles of Sales and Personal Property.

Next is Judge Tringle, that grand teacher with his cool, calm and assuring manner.

Last, but not least, was Mr. Jackson. He could enjoy a good joke and in turn gave to us a thorough knowledge of Domestic Relations.

Our class was better represented in the athletics of the school than any of the classes and cur men all made fine records for themselves.

Speaking generally, the class is worthy of the highest praise and we all feel that when we have at last reached the goal we are striving for and are numbered among those of the legal profession and look back to the days when law was a blind and abstruse inanimate thing we will wonder if the Freshmen classes of dear old Kent are having as good a time socially and academically as we did. If they do they will have to "go same."

Here's to the Class of 1928.
Post Graduate Work

By Hon. Edmund W. Burke, Dean.

The college offers a course of one year for this work. It was established in the early history of the college, in the nineties and was conducted by Dean Thomas A. Moore. In those days the regular course for study for admission to the bar consisted of five years, but in addition and higher work those who successfully completed the regular college course of two years were offered what was then known as the post-graduate work. This was not required for graduation and admission to the bar, but was taken by men ambition to extend their work one year beyond what was required in those days.

In 1899 when the regular legal course required for admission to the bar was extended to three years, then the college established a post-graduate course by adding one year of work beyond the legal requirements.

For a brief time and until the death of Judge Moore, the instruction of this course was given by him. Upon his death in 1904, Edmund W. Burke was made dean of the college, and modified and increased the scope of the course thereafter leading to the degree of master of laws, and since 1904 he has done all the instructing connected with the post-graduate course. No one was admitted to this course who had not in some accredited law school first successfully pursued the three years' course, earning the degree of bachelor of laws.

Many of the graduates of the Chicago Kent School and of other law schools have availed themselves of the opportunities offered by this course.

The dean has sought to build upon the regular college course, and to make his advanced work, in a marked degree, preparatory to active practice at the bar. He begins the first of October of each year, and until the holidays devotes the time to the pleading and trial of about fifteen cases in the various forms of common law actions, aiming to cover substantially the different forms adopted in one various common law courts, giving each member of the class an opportunity to try the case and try it before a jury, and the evidence ruled upon strictly, thereby furnishing the students actual court trial experience in every form of trial which lawyers ordinarily meet.

While the actual court experience occupies one evening each week, still in preparation for this court work all the time which a member of the post-graduate class can devote to his duties is fully occupied.

After the mid-year vacation the dean gives a course in chancery practice which is very seldom offered in any college. The facts of fifteen or twenty cases are furnished, such as for example of mortgages, redemptions, specific performance, divorce and other kinds of practice requisite for the chancery lawyer. After these cases are assigned and brought to issue by the students, the same, on proper motion, are referred to a Master in Chancery appointed from the class, who is thereby given an opportunity to do the work of a Master; and the lawyers learn to try the case before a Master, secure his report and then, after taking the report to the Chancellor, secure a decree and take the other various steps necessary to know in chancery practice.

A pessimist is a man who has been compelled to live with an optimist.—DAN FOSTER.
From time to time special study is required, both in chancery and law, in themes assigned, such as confession of judgment, impeachment, proof of handwriting and other subjects which require a special examination of the leading text books and cases. A student to be successful in earning his degree, must take a ease to judgment on the law side and is thereby given a fairly comprehensive study and experience to prepare him for trial of cases in common law and chancery courts.

An opportunity is also given, without extra charge to the student, to avail himself of any other course of lectures given in the undergraduate departments. Many members of the class are ambitious to specialize in advanced real estate law, and an opportunity is given them to hear a special course by Professor Bredhinghouse of the regular college. About half way in the year's course, subjects for those are named by the Dean, and each student is required to select one and write a thesis of three or four thousand words prepared with the utmost research and care.

It is the verdict of students taking this fourth year that owing to their thorough preparation for the court study and practice and the practical method of conducting the work, that this course is exceedingly interesting and profitable.

It will thus be seen that many of the students of Chicago Kent College of Law have availed themselves in all the years of the past, of one year more than is required for admission to the bar.

While the post-graduate course is not required, it is found to be very satisfactory and practical to every one who can possibly devote an additional year before, or even after, his admission to the practice of the law.

Chicago Business Law School

Its Object

The Purpose of the Chicago Business Law School is to furnish a course of instruction in law for business men, so that they may act more intelligently and economically and invest their money more safely. We instruct men in the fundamental principles of the law so that in the ordinary affairs of their business they may avoid making mistakes which the best lawyers at the bar can not remedy. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Many men do not learn what a judgment note is until they are closed up by the sheriff; they make contracts wholly which the law requires to be in writing; they become stockholders in corporations, although they know little or nothing of the liability of stockholders. They sign contracts to buy real estate, even on the installment plan, without acquainting themselves with the first principles of the law of real property, and enter into agreements in ignorance of their legal effect. Competition is becoming keener every day, and every day it becomes more necessary that men be well prepared for their work. Therefore, an understanding of the laws subject to which business must be transacted is an important element in the success of a business man.

A systematic course of legal instruction under experienced judges and lawyers affords the student an acquaintance with general principles difficult, if not impossible, to be otherwise obtained; furnishes him with a means for clear conception and accurate and precise expression, teaches him familiar maxims and offers him the opportunities which result from contact with superior minds, and so makes him strong and self-confident amidst the great responsibilities which come in these days to the successful business man.

The experience of the past warrants the statement that the ambitious graduate of this institution will be promoted and given greater responsibilities more rapidly than those less well equipped for work in the great banking and business houses of the country. No young man can afford to be satisfied with a profligate, haphazard and ill-paid position in the business world, which thousands are equally well qualified to occupy, when our evening course (not interfering with his regular business) will fit him for better paid and more responsible work.

That the above objects have been fully realized is evidenced by the large and constantly increasing attendance at the school for the past twenty years. The high appreciation expressed by hundreds of former students and their employers shows that the instruction offered meets a distinct need of this great business community.

You had better be standard by performance than by pedigree.—WALTER SEDWICK.
Members of the Business Law Class

Anders, Alfred C.
Bertram, Arthur
Blacklock, John
Blach, Herman S.
Carr, Jane
Coker, Otto
Cress, Jr., Win.
Cieslewicz, Vincent E.
Danna, Arthur M.
Dennison, Clifford J.
Finnegan, Herbert H.
Frost, Helen C.
Fuce, Walter H.
Herget, Ernest G.
Hilton, William S.
Lago, James
Levy, Joseph

Love, Walter E.
Madden, Michael J.
Mann, Leslie P.
Melton, John
McEwan, John B.
Nash, William A.
Platt, J. H.
Putnam, Mabel C.
Seaman, Raymond
Siebinger, Walter
Steinmüller, Jos. P.
Stana, Leslie C.
Sykeowski, Felix B.
Wagner, Charles J.
Weish, James J.
Weiss, Ben
Zuttermeister, Carl

The Preparatory Class

The preparatory class of Chicago-Kent College of Law offers a pre-legal training which few high schools and colleges of the average class can duplicate in quality. The course was first designed to prepare only those persons who were contemplating entering the regular legal course offered at Kent. The demand has grown, however, so that now it enrolls not only persons in this class, but those who plan to take up courses in other schools as well. The students who come to Kent with high school credits not up to the requirements laid down by the State Board of Law Examiners are here able to make up those deficiencies with the least possible delay and then continue with their regular legal course.

The members of the preparatory class take an active part in all the school functions, and their members have been upon debating, athletic, and other activities as well. High school students who plan to make up their deficiencies before they take up their legal work will make no mistake by choosing the Kent preparatory class as their agency for that object.

No man is ever better than he seems to be.—Edward V. Kannan.
Dedication of the Service Flag
By Scofield F. Townley, '79

We are here for the purpose of dedicating a service flag in memory of our brother students who are in this great struggle.

Memorials are as ancient as the world. Doubtless Eve, when leaving the garden of Eden made a small mound of stones and flowers and branches as a memorial to her murdered son Abel. The wonderful pyramids of Egypt are simply burial places and memorials to the great kings and rulers of the Nile valley—and Egypt was the dawn of civilization.

But these are memorials to the dead and the past. We are offering, tonight, a memorial to the living and to a cause, the result of which is as yet undecided.

Thomas Jefferson wrote "that we hold all men to be free and equal" and that "they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Our revolutionary forefathers fought to make white Americans free and equal. Their grandsons fought the Civil War to make that sentence include the negroes, and now we are fighting in this war in order that our American Declaration of Independence will include the entire world. And these brothers of ours are now in this struggle to make the world free and equal for all, and to give them their inalienable rights.

It is for us to emulate them. We cannot all serve at the front—some of us may never be able to get to it, yet we have our duties here at home, and great are our responsibilities. What are you doing? What have you done? And why? Let me state this—you are on one side or the other—on which side are you?

Yes, we are in—in for God, America, victory and freedom of the world!

In an oriental city remote from the seat of empire an infuriated mob once clamored for the blood of a prisoner. A Roman centurian, with no interest in the affair, save that of preserving law and order, rescued the struggling captive and brought him before the captain in the castle. Unable, even with the assistance of the centurian, to discover the cause of the trouble, the captain ordered the prisoner bound and scourged in order that a confession be obtained. But the man created consternation by inquiring, "is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?" The prisoner, a stranger, friendless and unknown, was instantly unbound and the furious tumult raged in vain. Such was the power of the Roman name; such a dignity had Roman citizenship, and the proudest boast of antiquity was to be a Roman citizen. How much greater and nobler is it to be an American citizen.

And it is this highest type of American citizenship that we gather to reverence and honor tonight. Ever will we commemorate their work, their honor and their courage. Ever will we give them homage.

Now, in the name and by the authority of the students of the Chicago Kent College of Law, I hereby dedicate this service flag, in and to the honor of the soldiers and sailors and marines of this school who are in the service.

And to you, Dean Burke, I entrust this sacred relic. Knowing as I do and as we all know the fine sense of honor and justice and love that has characterized not only your private but your public life as well, we feel that you are preeminently fitted for this task and honor. So I, in the name of the school, entrust to you this sacred emblem, to guard and cherish.

Two necessities in doing a great and important work: a definite plan and limited time.

—W. A. Lewis.
Honor Roll

A list of students and alumni of Chicago Kent who were in the service of the United States and its allies on May 1, 1918.

Howard S. Andrews
Dr. C. E. Atlee
Evelyn F. Amsden
Adam G. Ackerman
E. A. Allen
Shepard J. Armstrong
Dr. C. E. Atlee
Evelyn F. Amsden
Adam G. Ackerman

* Died of pneumonia at Camp Grant March 30, 1918.

** Died in camp.

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Chicago Kent in the War

By Milton Hugh Schnurr, ’18, Military Editor.

To the students an alumni of Chicago Kent College of Law, who have so nobly answered our President’s call to arms, we wish a speedy and successful return.

That our armies will be victorious, we have not the slightest doubt, and we all feel quite confident that it will only be a short time until our boys show the world the qualities American manhood is made of. To America’s vast army Chicago Kent has given two hundred and twenty-five students and alumni, and these are the college men whose physical and mental qualifications will fit them for whatever duty their country calls upon them to perform.

Back in ’98 in our war with Spain, Chicago Kent gave freely of her students to the call and again, in our little war with Mexico, Kent was well represented in our forces sent to the border, when our President declared war on Germany and our country found itself in the mighty struggle that is raging across the sea. Chicago Kent again showed that her roll was made up of brave, loyal, and courageous men, who were not afraid to do and give their all for their country and their flag.

Today her students are in the front line trenches in France; they are in the training camps preparing themselves to cope with the demands of battle and the treachery of the enemy; they are at home, holding the home lines and anxious to go forth in an instant. That our boys who are gone and those who will go, we know will conduct themselves in a true, soldierly manner, and wherever the battle necessitates their presence, they will give a good account of themselves and come out of the conflict covered with honor and glory. Our home roll is made up of men who are light in their classes, who were very popular with their fellow students, and those of us who are unable to be with them, want to do everything in our power to help them. A feeling of pride runs through all of us as we enter the college office and glance at the service flag that graces the walls, and we cannot help but think that if our boys, when the two hundred and twenty-five blue stars represent were taken as a unit, they would be able to drive a hole in any defense the Germans might put up.

There are many of the students who have patriotically offered their services to the government but because of some physical defect have been rejected; we are proud of these too, because they displayed their willingness and the proper spirit. There are among others of our number, who because of families, are prevented from being with the colors, but we are proud of them also, for they have done much in the way of assisting and cheering our boys in camp.

In the military section of the TRANSCRIPT we produce letters from the men in the various camps, little incidents that happened and pictures of camp life. We have attempted to get in touch with all Chicago Kent men, but some
are now in France, others on the seas, and a large number are busy learning the great game far distant from Chicago. Hence, they were unable to communicate with us. We exceedingly regret that we cannot have each man represented in some manner in this section. In all the communications received from the boys, each writes enthusiastically concerning the life, the wonderful treatment accorded them and the great spirit of the men. With the continual growth of that spirit and the steel determination of our soldiers, there is only one result possible, and that is—VICTORY for the American forces.

The names of those men of Chicago Kent who join the colors, will go down in the college history as men who were willing to sacrifice their lives for the ideals of their country, who were ready to cast aside the hopes and their ambitions, so that the foundation and the principles upon which our government is founded might be preserved. To make this world a decent place to live in, they have surrendered everything that is near and dear to them.

To you boys who are now wearing the khaki or the navy blue, the Dean, the Faculty and the entire student body, extend to you thru this section of the TRANSCRIPT their sincerest wishes for a speedy and a successful return.

Butch Daniel Cleland G. B. DuRand

Illimesis in explessis; the tree is which the sap is stagnant, remains fruitless.
—Meyer Bloomfield.

Letters From Our Boys
(Spread the Doctrine of Americanism)

Camp Logan, Houston, Texas
March 5th, 1918.

Dear Friends:

As Lieutenant Colonel commanding the trains of the 33rd division, I have an opportunity of putting into practice some of the teachings of Chicago Kent.

I have two companies of military police who number 300 men, through this medium I keep in touch with the courts by bringing bootleggers and law women before the tribunal of justice; rules of evidence must be followed to insure convictions. In handling traffic the law of the road is invoked. Jack seniors on Domestic Relations come into play within the ranks of the various commands; perhaps we can inject some marine law into the case of U. S. vs. Submarine on our way "over there," one thing is certain we cannot use the doctrine of "the grand old man" Judge Burke "Equity" in our dealings with the Roche. Nealy on Criminal Law will be our guide with Bishop as our text. Carter on Constitutional Law is a safe bet and Petit, "do as I say and not as I do" will be an axiom.

If it should be my good fortune, in prosecuting the case of the World vs. The Kaiser et al., to make a closing argument I will rest my case on a Colt 45-caliber and the jury will be spared considerable time in fixing a verdict.

Since responding to the call on March 26th, 1917, I have had a varied career. On March 28th I was sent to Lockport to guard the property of the drainage canal at that point and at Joliet. On June 5th I put down the riot at Joliet prison. In August my command was sent to Rockford, Illinois, where we provided guards and fire protection for the great camp at that city; in October we came to Houston, Texas, and have guarded the oil fields and performed such other duties as we were assigned in addition to training our men. We have a great leader, General Geo. Bell, he is making the Illinois division one of the best in service and you can rest assured that Illinois will be heard from on the fields of France.

Dear friends of Chicago Kent spread a doctrine of Americanism; he for our soldiers, their cause, and our flag have our people stand together for God and Country; many of us who go forth, will never come back; dedicate our sacrifice to a more perfect Union where propaganda and foreignism is "Verboten"; if you differ politically let it be an honest difference with the welfare of the American people as a base rule on either side.

If I may be permitted to express a wish in closing let it be that we win the war for the freedom of the world and if we die, let it be that men may live in peace and happiness with the spoken or written word of men and nations as good as a Liberty Bond.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) John V. Clemons
Lieut. Col. U. S. N. G.
Commanding 108th Trains.

The living men who does not learn is dead, dead, like one walking in the night.
—EL. GREATHOUSE.
Well, to begin with, the life of a soldier out here is great—simply wonderful, of course—it's a change from civil life, but it's a duty we owe our good old country, and a duty we've got to perform to uphold the Red, White and Blue, the good old colors. I have been assigned to the Machine Gun Battalion, otherwise known as the "Suicide Club," but it's a wonderful bunch of the service to see real action and plenty of it.

When I first got out here it seemed a little hard to get up at the bugle's call, but I'm a real veteran at that end of it now, and have no trouble at all getting up. We have reveille at 6:15 a.m., and stand at formation and report our presence in ranks. After reveille we make up our "bunks" (Army name for bed) real tidy and neat and then get a broom and sweep up around our bunks and make our compartment shine like a new silver dollar. After this we wash and shave, and generally clean up, so we look neat and trim. Then we have breakfast at 7:35 a.m. After we are through we wash our own dishes, which outfit is called a mess kit. It consists of an aluminum dish with a cover and a knife, fork and spoon and a cup about twice the size of a regular size china cup. This cup is used for coffee, etc., and soup. After breakfast we are ready for the day's work. We start drill at 7:45 until about 9:30 a.m., when we have a lecture until 10 o'clock, then we have physical exercise, otherwise known as "physical torture" to the "rookie." We have this until 10:30, when we go on a long hike, usually about 7 to 10 miles. We return at 11:30 A.M., and rest until dinner time, which is 12 o'clock. After dinner, of course, more dishwashing and shining 'em up. After dinner we have drill and various formations until 2 o'clock, at which time we have some more "physical torture" until 2:30 p.m.; then we have another lecture until 3 o'clock; from 3 to 4:30 we have outdoor sports, and play various games. The other day we had a snowfall of about 6 inches, and had a real snowball fight, one company against another, and it sure was some fight, believe me, of course our company won, but not without doing any damage. We broke quite a few windows in our barracks and blackened quite a few eyes of our opponents, and one bloody nose due to our charging and upon warfare methods, we sure did lick the enemy. We are going to do the identical thing to the "Kaiser," as we have quite a number of crack shots in our company, as the results of the fight show. After our winter sports we have a little rest when we have retreat. After retreat we have supper, and of course, after supper more dishwashing. In the evening we have lectures, and then go to bed at 9 o'clock. When all the lights go out except in the recreation room, where they stay lighted until 11 o'clock, when all lights are supposed to be out, and believe me, when we get to our bunks we sure are tired. So much for our routine during the week.

Friday night is a great shining up night in the army, because we have inspection Saturday morning and our personal appearance must be up to a "T." Shoes shined, leggings cleaned, clothes brushed, shaved, and believe me, we sure do look good every Saturday morning when the inspecting officer comes around.

An officer is a watch that counts both hands, an engineer if he goes as when it stands.

—J. E. CARMODY.
To be intimate with a foolish friend is like going to bed with a razor.—John Lassen.

Upon our arrival we were put in quarantine for two weeks. We were here one week when we received our first injection, otherwise known as "shot," in army language, and believe me, it sure is anxious moments waiting for your turn to come and watching the doctor jab the needle in to the other fellows ahead of you. Every man in the army receives three "shots" before he is called a regular soldier. The first shot didn't affect me very much, with the exception of a sore back and a loose arm, due to the working of the "shot." After my second shot I had a slight fever, but that went away the next day, but there were about 20 men of our company who were sick for two days, due to the effects of the second shot, which is once again as strong as the first. The third shot is the same as the second.

The other morning we had a fire call at 4:45 A. M., and we had to get on our supplies as we could and hurry to get out; this morning, in particular it happened to be raining, and the wind blowing at about 90 miles an hour gale, and it sure was hard to leave a nice warm bunk and get out into that, but it had to be done; no choice on that score, but believe me, when we were dismissed there was one grand rush for bunk; it was no time before everybody was in their bunk tucked away under the covers, it certainly felt good, I'll tell you.

One thing I forgot to mention at the beginning, and that is when the bugle hows we have to be up and dressed in five minutes, ready for formation. It seems hard to do, but nothing to it after a man gets used to it.

We had one man in our company who had failed to take his bath during the allotted time, and of course the "Scrubbing Brigade," which is composed of 6 footers were detailed to give him a bath, and believe me, they sure did give him a real bath. First, the scrub brush and strong soap were used, and then the hose and cold water at that, so you can imagine how fine the fellow felt, but its a just punishment for laziness.

I don't think of anything else now that would be of interest.

With best wishes to all the boys at school and vast success to the TRANSCRIPT. We're all behind you to make it a success. So good luck to you.

John L. Smith.

Cleveland's Regrets

33rd M. G. B., Company B, Camp Grant, Ill.

CLELAND'S REGRETS

School of Military Aeronautics,
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Hansen:

April 29, 1918.

I started the letter I promised but before I got far into it decided it would be impossible to complete it. They have asked us here not to communicate any information regarding the school or work and that is about all I know thus far that would be interesting to the fellows. If I had been assigned to a field by this time I would have had something to tell. But the assignments have not arrived and I am still in Columbus.

I regret that the letter cannot be written, and hope you have not been inconvenienced. Hope you have the best of success with the TRANSCRIPT.

Sincerely,

DeWitt Clevelan.

When neither hope of danger can dismay, nor thought of tender happiness betray.

—Exodus 34:29.
FROM FRANCE
March 17, 1918.

Dear friends:

Enclosed you will find a post card photo of myself for the your book as requested by John, the librarian. I have a much better photo, taken in the states. After you are through with it, turn it over to Pringle and Terrwilliger (William J. Pringle).

I left for France a short time after I saw John in Chicago. I did not have the time to spare for the purpose of going down for a special sitting with a photographer.

I had a pleasant trip over the Atlantic. After coming to France I was with the British forces for a short time, after which I received orders which took me to the French Training Camp for American officers.

I expect Veasey is some place in France, as I saw his ad in the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune, asking for assistance in recovering something he had lost. If you write him, send him my address, as I would like to get in touch with him.

I presume that about the only members of the Class of '17 who are not in the military service are Miss Coban, Miss Franklin, Miss Dodge, Miss Vernon, Miss Westergard and Miss Lenegrin. I have not met any of our class in France, but I am with Joe Fitch, an old Kent grad (son of Judge Fitch). Joe and I have been serving together since August, 1917, but e'en the best of friends must part, so will Joe and I (expect one of us will be transferred shortly or reassigned.)

I would like to get some copies of the Kent Bulletin, if it is still being published. If I get back, I expect to take the post graduate course at the Kent.

My best regards to Judge Burke, all of the members of the faculty, and Mr. Lindsay.

I would also like to be remembered to the Class of 1917. Best regards and wishes to the students now at school.

Sincerely,

Second Lieutenant S. E. Davidson,

FROM A JACKIE
March 14, 1918.

Dear Clayton:

Received your very welcome letter and also was glad to see your name over the title editor-in-chief, which is quite an honor, especially to hold such a position on the TRANSCRIPT staff.

Upon leaving the office my first period was one of detention which lasted 24 days. These days I will never either regret nor forget. I enjoyed them immensely.

There were 24 men in each end of the barracks and as we all came in the same night, each was as much a rookie as the other.

Remember and they are free.—JOE NOONAN.
Of course you are aware that we sleep in hammocks, and I can assure you that I didn't take any deep breaths that first night. By this time, however, I can almost stand on my ear in some.

We were put through physical exercises and drills every day. The food to further build you up was both wholesome and there was plenty of it. It was compulsory that we be in our hammocks by 9 o'clock, and taps sounded a few minutes thereafter, after which we were supposed to be absolutely quiet and you would be surprised how the fellows obeyed. Reveille sounded at 5 a clock and everybody was supposed to be up and most of them did take a shower every morning.

A party of four were detailed for four days on mess duty. In detention the food was brought to the barracks by these men in large containers constructed a la thermos so as to keep the food warm.

Also during detention were inoculated three times, each a week apart. They are called 'shots' by the boys. With each 'shot' we received two vaccinations, which if not effective were repeated the next week. I was vaccinated six times, none of which 'took.' You see the burning of the midnight oil while at Kent had no effect on my health whatever.

It was a little different here at Perry. I was placed into a barracks which contained mostly men who had been in the service from 6 months to a year and were quite hardened to the routine. As I was considerable of a rookie at the time, it was a little more difficult than if I had broken in with a new crowd. However, I like it very much by this time and have met some dandy fellows, with some of whom I have become every intimate.

The eating or feeding rather is arranged a little different at this camp. As the bugle sounds we form a line and stand there a few moments until the bugle sounds attention, right face and forward march, and then we proceed to the mess hall. Each company has a room and the food is all laid out ready for us. We have a band concert every noon and it is all very nice.

Yesterday we proceeded to the mess hall without getting in line. As the weather was almost as bad this noon we proceeded to do the same thing. The order of the day didn't think the same way as we did, so while already in the mess hall he made us all get up and out into the street. Now, he said, 'If you people can't wait until the order is given you can wait out here until your dinner is over.' We must contend with things of that sort every one in a while.

Up to last Saturday I have been able to get home Saturday noon and be back Sunday night. This is what we call 24 hours. Notice came around today that there would be no more 24 hour liberties granted, so I can't say what we will receive in the way of liberty after this.

Good old Kent reminds me a whole lot of home in that you don't appreciate it until it is taken away from you, and the place must be a very small one where you wouldn't find a number of Kent men. Leo Symensi is in the 7th Regt. Co. "E." Another Kent man by the name of Flannigan is also with him and in Co. "C" of the 7th which is the Radio School is our old friend Aberman, who graduated with us and was first in everything, only because he was first on the roll call. They are all well and doing their bit. Flannigan and Symensi are rated first classmen.

Loss of sincerity is loss of vital power.—Abraham Wines.

---

The regiment I am in is the Aviation School and it is divided into Quartermasters and Signalists. I am a 2nd class machinist's mate and draw the enormous salary of $35.00 per month. Of course I wear the white cap and wide trousers but think nothing of such things any more. If I know a third as much as some of the men that are wearing the same uniform I would be satisfied.

Yes, Clayt, I have been watching that basketball team very carefully and they have done very well for the first year out.

Well! I have I believe said enough and will close, wishing you the best of luck in any exams you might have coming and also in your efforts on the TRANSCRIPT. Remember me to all my friends at the office.

Yours sincerely,

William Ellis.

SERGEANT CAREY WISHES THE 1918 CLASS SUCCESS

France.

My dear Friend Everett:

Your letter of March 13th just arrived, and I was certainly pleased to hear from you.

Our trip over was very pleasant but rather long, and we were more pleased than Columbus when he sighted land.

France is certainly a wonderful country, and one cannot help but understand why the French people have sacrificed so much to keep it from the invaders after one has been here awhile. I have had a long ride on a French railroad, and to say the least the experience was unique. Their engines remind me of an overgrown tea kettle, and their cars are like wooden boxes. The train stops about every five minutes for something or other. The American soldier in France is treated as a king. We are accorded the greatest of courtesy, but they seem to think we are millionaires the way they 'speak' us for some things.

At present my battalion is bivouacked in a little French village with a population of about 4,000, and about 200 men from here have been killed on the altar of sacrifice thus far.

I am certainly happy to note the success of our basketball team in the tournament, and I am sure the boys merit greater success the coming season. More power to them.

We all expect early service at the front, and probably then I shall have some more interesting news for you.

I wish the class of 1918 the greatest success, and I hope you and your staff will taste of as equal success with the TRANSCRIPT this year as you did last, when it is published. I shall be glad if you will send me a copy and let me know the price and I will send it to you.

My earnest hope is that we may get through our work here very soon enough to permit of my finishing up at dear old Kent.

Love to all my classmates, and good luck to you.

Sincerely,

James P. Carey

Company D, 416th Telegraph Battalion, A. E. F. S. C.

A pound of pluck is worth a ton of luck.—Clayton Everett.

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Dear Friends:

I promised to write to you and meant to do so long ago, but I have so many letters to write and so little time that somehow I overlooked you. I know you'll pardon me, however.

As you will no doubt remember, I left school in February and went to Camp Grant, where we were assigned to the 335th Heavy Field Artillery. After being kept in detachment for almost five weeks, we were shipped east and assigned to the Engineers. The 29th Engineers is a new organization, just being formed, but we expect a quick trip across.

Army life is a whole lot better than what I expected. Before I enlisted I heard stories of fellows being half starved, but believe me there's nothing to it. We certainly got good "cuts" and enough of them.

I suppose you fellows are all "set" for graduation and I certainly wish I could arrange to be with you, but I guess it's impossible.

Give my regards to all the fellows and I'd like to hear from any of them.

Our old friend, Kerr, '18, is here with me.

Sincerely,

HOWARD DANIELS.

Company A, 339th Engineers,
Camp Dix, New Jersey.

WILL SETTLE KAISER BILL'S CASE OUT OF COURT

Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
March 21, 1918.

Dear Friends:

I am sorry to say I haven't had experience and knowledge enough of army life to be able to write a letter good enough to be published in the year book. All we have had so far is recruit drill. That would be a dry and disheartening subject to write about as we do the same things day after day.

There is nothing very interesting here that I can take pictures of either. Our batteries are at officers' training camp so there are no guns to take pictures of—another difficulty I run into was that we are not permitted to take any pictures without permission from the Commanding Officer.

Since I last wrote I have been made a corporal. That isn't so bad, is it having been in the army less than four months.

If you have a little space in the book for me you may say that I am in Uncle Sam's staff of lawyers now in the regular army and intend to help settle a big case out of court with Kaiser Bill.

Hoping this finds you well and that your troubles with the year book are almost at an end, I am as ever,

N. O. HUTCHINSON.

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STANLEY TRAVELS—A LITTLE

Baltimore, Md.
April 17, 1918.

My Dear Milly:

We have taken two convoys of trucks and cargo to the sea coast. The first consisting of fixed trucks, and were brought from Detroit to Baltimore, while our second convoy consisted of the new Liberty trucks and were received in Lima, Ohio. Our Company was the first company to have the honor of taking a convoy of the new Liberty trucks.

We have traveled hundreds of miles, and have been lashed in the sun, drenched in the rain, and snowbound. On one occasion we had to camp on the very summit of the Tuscarora range, 3,500 feet above the sea level, because we could not shovel the snow and ice away. The snow had drifted six and eight feet in places, and we could shovel a block and then run our machines that distance. We have been stuck in the mud and pulled up a huge tree trying to get our machines out by means of the block and tackle—all during a pouring rain. One of the machines skidded on the ice on a mountain road and went over the side, I could tell you an endless tale of my experiences while in camp or while on one of our trips, but do not want to bore you. It is an experience I shall never forget, and the scenery has been wonderful. We have worked very hard, however, and have endured what I would have considered great hardships prior to my army life, but which I am now used to.

I think this is a great branch of the service. We are attached to the 8th Divi-

sion of the Regular Army, and believe we are now at our point of embarka-

tion. We are all anxious to go across the pond.

With best regards to all the fellows, I beg to remain

Fraternally yours,

HARRY L. STANLEY.


ANXIOUS TO SEE TRANSFERENCE

Camp Sherman, Ohio.
March 9, 1918.

My Dear Friends:

A few words will suffice to convey to you what Camp Sherman is doing.

Typical Army Camp or encampment—35,000 troops—Spring weather has set in and drilling—bayonet work—beaching, etc., are going on with a vengeance.

Moral of men here excellent. A large Red Cross community house typical of America in its democracy helps in the latter respect for here all men regard-

less of rank mingle and get together.

Very glad to see that the TRANSFERENCE is again going to make its appear-

ance and shall look forward to the receipt of a copy in the near future.

Kindly remember me to "Fergie," "Ken" Billy Wiseman et al, and kindest personal regards to yourself, I am

Yours very sincerely,

WILLIAM MASON.

Remember you can always find excuses for not doing the thing which you do not want to do.

—JOSEPH P. LIPPE.
ON TO BERLIN WITH OLD GLORY

Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

March 31, 1918.

Dear Fellow:

Would have answered your letter sooner, but owing to the fact of being transferred to my present post, I was busy making preparations leaving Ellington Field, Texas, where I recently completed and successfully graduated the Aerial Machine Gunnery School, and was assigned as an instructor with the 851st Aero Squadron.

My work has been inspiring and have had a great many experiences, since my enlistment. I enlisted voluntarily on July 5, 1917, and was sent to the University of Illinois for a course of instruction and from there to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. After spending several weeks there was transferred to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, and recently came up to the Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

My only desire is going across to meet my comrades from Kent and help "Old Glory" to wave its "Stars and Stripes" once more for the land of the "Free and Brave."

My heartiest congratulations and best success to the Class of 1918, I am Yours respectfully,

Harry I. Weishofer,
851st Aero Squadron.

THE GREAT DRIVE

Hark—hundreds, thousands poured their mass
Into the scathing fray,
Attila's hordes could ne'er compare
With Kultur of today.
Across the front of fifty miles
The Boche swept to the fire;
The Pagan fires of Moloch blazed,
Their sacrifice to save!
On thru the desolation spread,
By Hun of yester year.
Thru ravaged fields of bleeding France
And tomahawks blink and drew.
Till now they met the Allied steel
That draws the Teuton blood,
And Right Divine meets with reverse
As freemen stem the flood.
Five hundred thousand souls—the cost,
To gain,—what did they gain?
The tri-color on Easter Morn
Still floats along the Seine!
The great drive failed,—the Hun was checked,
By warriors who gave
Their lives,—their all,—for freedoms cause.
Democracy to save!

W. F. Ferrisson.

They're only truly great who are truly good.—Samuel Bannister.
The Team

McAULIFFE, Captain and Forward

"Mac" showed everyone that he was a remarkable combination of speed, strength, and endurance. When it came to a pinch, you could usually rely upon "Mac" to be there with enough points to put the game "on ice."

HANSEN, Guard and Forward

Hansen performed with equal effectiveness in either forward or guard positions and was an exceptionally valuable man in that he could make good in any position he filled. The manner in which he moved down the floor was remarkable and light as he was, his opponents would always move when he bumped them.

GROTEFELD, Center

"Grote" got the tip off in every game he played, a thing which few centers can boast. His cool head work saved him many steps and averted many a disaster to the team. Grote has yet to find his like for clean sportsmanship.

Who has deceived thee as often as thyself?—M. J. Cohen.
PEREGRINE, Guard and Captain elect

“Perry” had the weight and speed to make a championship guard. When several men came down the floor with the ball and “Perry” was alone, he knew what to do, and where and where to go, and the men could never worry him. They were the ones who worried.

VANÉK, Guard

“Vic” jumped into the game in mid-season and played as if he had been with the team all year. He did a great deal toward filling the gap left by Smith. Fans at Kent will see “Vic” even better next year.

SUMMERS, Forward

“Milt” was another mid-season “find,” who delivered what was necessary and more. His playing may be described as a flying economy of space and time.

OSMUNDSON, Guard

“Ozzie’s” physique usually gave his opponent a chill even before he got into action. Another year’s experience will make him a formidable man to meet, and the mainstay of his team. He did some phenomenal scoring last year, and had he been at the Beloit tournament things might have been even better than they were.

YOUNG, Guard

Kent fans never saw a greater “speed demon” than this man Young. He not only held his opponents down to no baskets, but would get down the floor for one or two himself. He never seemed to know when he was injured, but in several instances went on and finished the game with dangerous injuries. Come back, Young.

SMITH, Guard

While his picture does not appear here, we still hold him one of team. Young, small, but brilliant is enough for Smith. When he is through in the navy we hope he will return to Kent and give basketball opponents what he gave some of Chicago’s best teams—no baskets for half the game.

HUTCHINSON, Guard

“Hutch” also became a “Kaiser Killer.” With only a short period of experience, Hutchinson surprised the more experienced men of the team time and again. He was always spectacular, too.

EVERETT, Manager

Everett deserves credit for the faithful way in which he stayed with the team. The deliberate, cool headed judgment he has was never better exercised than in basketball management at Kent this year. The man who fills his shoes next year will have to “go some.”

He that would catch fish must venture his bait. —CHUCK BANKE.
Basketball

Manager Everett lost no time in compiling the season’s schedule, and by the middle of December the husky Kent team was locked in battles with the strongest teams in Chicago and neighboring cities.

The basketball team, individually, was a remarkable group of athletes, averaging 168 pounds in weight, all of whom had been prominent on teams in other colleges or organizations. McAlpin’s, our big forward, was captain of the Valparaiso varsity for two successive years; Peresgrine also played at Valparaiso, and was late a star at the Central Y. M. C. A.; Grothfeld played center for the Wheeler Boys; Hansen was a star at high school, and Hansen traveled over the entire Middle West with Bethia High School when they were Western Champions. In addition to this he was a member of the James Middle University team that won the Championship of the Little Nine. In 1915, and fought many a battle against Elliott, now coach at Northwestern University.

Had this not been true, the newly organized Kent team would have been helpless in the hands of the experienced, well-organized teams which manager Everett had selected as their opponents. Many games were won by the sheer pluck and ability of the individual players, who, refusing to admit defeat, and the face of superior team-play, came home with the proverbial bacon on the bone stretch, by virtue of their own superior endurance and aggressiveness. Other games which were lost, could have been won easily had it not been necessary to substitute inexperienced players in the places of regular men who were injured or untrained. The team received a blow from which it never fully recovered, when Virgil Smith, the star running guard joined Unde Sam’s colors and left school. He left a hole in the defense that was never entirely filled.

McAlpin’s was undoubtedly the most valuable man of the team from a standpoint of general efficiency in floor-work, basket shooting and endurance. Several basketball teams were won by his strong right arm, and many an enemy attack crumbled because Mac’s was in the right place at the right time. In one of the games, and opposing guard described Mac as “guard-proof,” and the fact that in all but a few of the games played, Mac registered more tallies than any other one player on the floor, seems to indicate that the tribute was well grounded. The other members of the team shared the honors about equally; Peresgrine at guard was always an exceptionally hard nut for the opposing forwards to crack, and Hansen, his team-mate, played a wonderful floor-game. Throughout the entire season, Grothfeld found no one who was able to give him an argument on the tip-off, and Osmondson the young hippospathicus from South Street took particular delight in hurling his huge frame through a knot of his opponents, leaving the floor strewn with divots that landing around the floor with an injured look, curtailing the sympathy of the spectators.

Much of the season’s success must be attributed to the efforts of Manager Everett who worked incessantly in the interest of the team and to whom each of the players owe a debt of gratitude.

Our deeds determine us as much as we determine our deeds. — George Ticknor.

The Tournament at Beloit

Paris Green, the Pride of Wheeler, Indiana

Chicago-Kent has each year been represented by basketball, football and baseball teams of varying degrees of skill, but the past year is the first in which the school has competed in a championship tournament.

The tournament at Beloit is an event which will cling long in the memories of the Kent athletes who journeyed to that city to represent their school in the annual championship basketball tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union at the United States. The Kent Quintet was selected from a list of approximately sixty applicants as one of the sixteen teams whose record during the season entitled them to compete for the title; and they later justified that choice by coping fourth place in the final showdown.

The tournament at Beloit is an event which will cling long in the memories of the Kent athletes who journeyed to that city to represent their school in the annual championship basketball tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union at the United States. The Kent Quintet was selected from a list of approximately sixty applicants as one of the sixteen teams whose record during the season entitled them to compete for the title; and they later justified that choice by coping fourth place in the final showdown.

To start things off, two of the most valuable Kent tossers, Osmondson and Hansen were detained on business at the last, and the referee’s whistle found Chicago-Kent pitted against the husky quintet from Stoughton, Wisconsin, one of the strongest teams of that state. With John Phillips (whose function in previous games had been keeping score), wearing the blue and gold and as fifths, things looked bad, and when at the end of twelve minutes heroic battling the Stoughton athletes had commandeered a score of ten points with the Kent dial remaining at zero, stock in the Chicago-Kent championship took a decided slump. Then things happened.

In doing what we ought we deserve no praise, because it is our duty. — Irving H. Blum.
McAuliffe, screening madly down the floor, slopped the ball into the basket with that one-arm windmill movement which defies description; Sommers immediately boosted the indicator a few notches by caging two goals from center; then Groefeld, McAuliffe and Sommers took turns demonstrating their respective abilities to insert the sphere through the ring, while Peregrine and Phillips repeatedly thwarted enemy attempts to go over the top.

An elderly gentleman whose facial expression indicated a shortage of the article of brains, leaned far over the balcony and howled.  

WE ARE THE LAWYERS FROM KENT INSTITUTE!

The crowd cheered madly, and pulled for Kent the remainder of the game. The elated Strongton center dashed wildly around the arena in a vain attempt to stem the tide; their heavy running guard repeatedly hurled his bulky mass against one and then another of our legal satellites apparently attempting to cripple someone for life; but to no avail; the final count was 28 to 18 in favor of the purple and gold, and the "Scrappy" Kent five drew much complimentary comment in the morning edition of the Beloit News.

The following afternoon, our victorious team was confronted by the St. John's Military Academy five, a group of well-trained athletes in the pink of physical condition who had trounced the Beloit College to the tune of 35 to 20 the preceding day.

Although the Kent team, strengthened by the arrival of "Chick" Hansen, who showed up in excellent form, St. John's played a wonderful game and broke through the Kent defenses repeatedly. McAuliffe performed with his old-time brilliance but the condition of the military lads proved too much for our squad, and Chicago-Kent came out on the little end of a 32 to 18 score.

On the same night, Kent was looked for a battle for third place with the all-star Fairbanks-Morse team of Beloit, who had lost their first game to the Illinois Athletic Club by only two points. Our boys were worn out by their tremendous efforts to win the St. John's game and Peregrine, the speedy running guard was suffering from a bruised knee. Consequently the lost game lacked the pep and serum that characterized the first two. The sad news was 28 to 18 in favor of Fairbanks-Morse.

The boys left Beloit feeling that they had done well in view of the adverse circumstances under which they had played. To take fourth place in a tournament deciding the title of seven states is to give Kent athletics a national prestige. Events like this promote school spirit, tighten the bonds of fellowship between the students, and create friendships that will endure long after the Beloit Tournament has faded from memory.

It is to be hoped that in the future the athletic organizations of Chicago-Kent will receive even more enthusiastic support from the faculty and the student body, and that another year or two will find Kent ranking in athletics as it now does in scholarship, not fourth nor third, but first.

Knowledge is more than equivalent to force.—Anthony Dorotheus.

Baseball

With the closing of the basketball season and the coming of spring, plans for baseball and tennis teams to uphold the honor of Kent in the athletic world were started.

The plans for a baseball team did not develop as rapidly as hoped owing to the condition of the weather, but the fellows maintained their interest and on the first Saturday in May fifteen candidates responded to the call of Captain Sheffrose. Only light batting and limbering up exercises were gone through, with the pitchers taking the kinks out of their throwing "wings." On the following Saturday a short practice game was held with the Alverno at the latter's field, which resulted dismally to our team, but we have an alli in the fact that our opponents had been playing for nearly a month before meeting us.

At the time this article is being written the team has rounded into excellent shape and is in fine condition to meet the hard schedule that has been mapped out for it, and the fellows all feel confident that they will maintain the same high record that the basketball team hung up during the winter.
Athletic Association

OFFICERS
HENRY H. KOVEN, President
RALPH E. MCCALIPPE, Vice President
FRANCIS F. TRUNK, Secretary
JOHN PHILLIPS, Treasurer
CLAYTON EVETT, Athletic Manager

BASKETBALL
CLAYTON EVETT, Manager
RALPH E. MCCALIPPE, Captain

TENNIS
FRANCIS F. TRUNK, Manager
HERMAN L. BROOKER, Captain

BASEBALL
J. D. MURPHY, Manager
DEMK SHIFFNER, Captain

The Chicago-Kent Athletic Association was organized in the early fall for the purpose of promoting athletics generally, and for the particular purpose of supporting the basketball team in its splendid effort to make a record for Chicago-Kent among the stronger teams in and about Chicago.

It is the opinion of the men who participated in athletics and of those who took part in the activities of the Association, the organization should be perpetuated and that the records set this year in athletics should be maintained in the future.

Whatever anyone does or says, I want to be good.—HANS VOIGT.
It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.—Henry David Thoreau.

Burke Debating Society

MEMBERS

Atkinson, M. J.
Bernstein, E.
Bogolub, H. L.
Bogolub, N.
Bertram, Fred A.
Cohen, A.
Cotrell, G. W.
Everett, Clayton
Ferguson, William F.
Foley, Philip J.
Gatesby, A. W.
Hansen, Clarence R.
Hecker, B. J.
Hanko, W. W.
Hopps, H. R.
Harrington, J. P.
Handelman, M. C.
Junkerman, Leslie L.
Koehler, H.
Kingsman, P. A.
Kilmeck, A. A.

Koren, H. H.
Linner, John G.
Markowitz, H. H.
Phillips, James H.
Phillips, John
Saltiel, William
Stadley, Jerome
Stenke, E.
Sahitt, J.
Sullivan, Joseph A.
Toro, H.
Thompson, Charles H.
Trank, Francis P.
Weisman, W. A.
Wade, A.
Winklewosr, E.
Williams, Roland
Wittell, Sam A.
Vahlky, H. L.
Zaretsky, M. L.

Knowledge and virtue should not be used much until they are seasoned.—E. Steinhe.
The Burke Debating Society

By FRANCIS F. TRUNK, '19

There is no organization in Kent which gives more individual training to prepare us to defend and present an argument and does one more good than the Burke Debating Society. The good that emanates from this Society can best be determined by looking into the future of those who are now deriving the benefit it offers. The results are priceless and come only after persistent practice and indulgence on the part of the beneficiary. Some of the good resulting which in comparison is only a small percentage, can be computed by comparing the work accomplished by a student or member before and after faithful and diligent attention. One can see the wonderful strides made by the students and members.

The Burke Debating Society was organized two years ago through the efforts and ability of the Class of '18, and although it has had its dark days, it has weathered the storm and is now a full fledged organization, ranking as one of the best organized debating societies in the City of Chicago. It was through the unerring and "heart and soul" work of the men of '18 that the Burke Debating Society was organized and stands where it does today as a monument of their worthy and noble services and efforts.

The growth of the Society is remarkable. The end of this term marks the end of the most successful year in the history of the Burke Debating Society, that is, if success is to be measured by the interesting programs, large attendance and good showing in debates and discussions. One would feel such an organization could not have advanced with such rapidity as did the Burke Debating Society when one considers the conditions which exist at any night law school: When a student has worked hard all day and then sacrifices two or three hours of his pleasure in the evening to study law (which is in itself another day’s work), he does not feel like spending many more hours at study. However, when the call of the Burke Debating Society sounded, they responded splendidly. There is something about the Society which overpowers that feeling of exhaustion and the desire to get away from study and draws the students to it; indeed, it is a pleasure and a rest to be present and participate in the debates and discussions entered into at the meetings. It certainly is an aid to many a fellow’s enjoyment for an evening and has become to be the rendezvous for many a student every Thursday evening after school. The good times that the "3-D"s and City Life and the chance to gain such information are appreciated.

Companionship that exists between the members is unparalleled and it teaches one to fight one minute and to laugh with his former opponent the next. It is unmistakably a stepping stone to true sportsmanship and to our honored noble profession which is, after all, no better than we could ask for.

Next year we hope to have a larger following than we did last year and those that attend and take part will feel as if they had been paid back the principal they invested with compound interest at aurious rate. The society will guarantee that if the students will work as diligent and attend as regular as those who have already derived the benefits and have proven a success as a result that they will never regret the hours that they will have spent with us but will look back to them with pleasant memories of a joyous time never to be forgotten.

The Burke Debating Society Close-Ups

By "Valor," '19

Our president, Leslie Jinderman, was with us the year through and was always ready for any occasion that came up. He was always ready to fight the liquor traffic or explain socialism. William Sattel, our vice-president, was met with us as often as we would like to have had him. When he did come he made up for his absence by always having something worth while and inspiring to say. His speech on Billy Sunday will long linger in our memory.

The secretary, Linner, was a very faithful member of the society. He had the Joe Cannon habit of always having a cigar in his mouth.

Because of the frequent absence of Wittelle, our treasurer, a great amount of money probably slipped away from the society. We intend to use the surplus for Liberty Bonds.

Handelman was a regular attendant and took a decided interest in the affairs of the society. He was always ready to take a slap at socialism when he was not talking on labor. Jinderman was his chief opponent. The only thing that each agreed upon was that each had a hopeless case.

Gatenby has shown what practice can do for a person and what the Burke Debating Society can do for one that will put all his energy in it.

Trunk is one of the regular attendants and takes a decided interest in the affairs of the organization. He claims that he finds more enjoyment in staying after school and saying a few words in a debate than he does in going to a theatre.

Klimaek comes around once in a while and says a few words, but since he is married he does not find much time to stay at school in the evenings.

The Rogush brothers are showing an improvement and if they come up to the meetings often the improvement is sure to be greater.

Markovitz is a regular attendant and is working hard to help the Society. He has shown a great improvement and is bound to make a success if he keeps it up.

Strikovitz is a regular attendant and is working hard to help the Society. He has shown a great improvement and is bound to make a success if he keeps it up.

Klimaek, the best imitator of Socrates that has been seen in a long time, is chairman of the programme committee and it is through his efforts that we have enjoyed many a pleasant evening in the past.

The Committee appointed to obtain debates with outside schools consists of Hecker, Trunk and Gloshay with Bernstein as press agent. Through them the Burke Debating Society has challenged every night Law School of good standing in the city of Chicago.

After a very heated and hotly contested elimination trial the team chosen to represent the society consists of Sattel, Thompson and Zeckely. The alteration team consists of Jinderman, Cashin and Bernstein.

Hecker is a regular attendant and has always got something up his sleeve for the improvement of the society. He takes up most of the time of the society by his democratic tactics.

Hecker and Atkinson are strong for the Decoration of Independence and Democracy but in their last debate they could not show the judges where Trunk and Klimaek were not for it, therefore they lost their debate.

"The look I believe is that which comes from work."—WM. C. RILEY.
Cottrell, a very poetic gentleman, is always there to give us a verse or two of good poetry in his good old fashioned way. It has been said that he has a very fine voice for poetry because it trembles but that is not from practice as we will all see in the future for when he does become practised that (nervous) tremble will disappear.

Sullivan drops in once in a while to give us a few words of encouragement and is right there for a few good suggestions all the time.

Bernstein is full of pep and no one falls asleep while he is talking.

Cushin is the boy who can explain how to run a debate. The last time he explained one Gatesby, Trunk and Koven fell asleep.

Zaretsky is an ardent protagonist of Democracy and a very fluent one.

Yablunki likes to argue philosophical subjects.

With the graduation this year of the founders of the organization we lose an important contingent. However, a nucleus has been established which bids fair to make the Burke Debating Society a bigger, more vital and more important institution.
Chorus strike the sight, but music wins the soul.—Alfred Breyer.

International Legal Fraternity of
Phi Delta Phi
Founded at the University of Michigan, 1869
Fuller Inn
Established at Chicago-Kent College of Law, 1896

FRATRES IN FACULTATE
William J. Pringle
William Elmore Foster
A. A. McLean
Ninian H. Welch
Charles C. Pickett
A. J. Messing
Edmund W. Burke
Guy Guerney
Webster H. Burke
Orrin X. Carter

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO
1918
Richard Griffith Key
*William Lauchlan McLean, Jr.
*Theophilus Persse McClory
John W. Michal, Jr.
*Henry Eugene Pierucci
*Harry Ellsworth Taylor
Owen George Young
*Charles Edgar Day
*James Regan Flanagan
*Vaughan Hattfield Griffith
*Fred Hobart Haviland
Wilkin Ayres Keplinger
*DeWitt Oeland

1919
*Oscar Lindstrand
Charles A. Priest
*John S. Schaubel
*Joseph M. Cheney
Frank J. Dowd
*Ralph L. Fowler
*Thor A. Washburg

1920
G. Edward Arthur
Paul Pippel
*In the Service.

Wisdom to realize and patience to perform.—Caldwell Watkins.
Phi Delta Phi
FULLEI R UN
Honour Roll
1901
Howard P. Castle, Capt III. V. T. Corps
1912
Joseph E. Fitch, 2nd Lt., Field Artillery, U. S. A., France
Harry D. Gibbons, 1st Lt., U. S. Marines, Haiti.
Barratt O'Hara, 1st Lt., Inf., U. S. A.
1913
Richard Colby, Aviation, Balloon Section, U. S. A.
Joseph F. Stowfinger, 2nd Lt., Field Artillery, U. S. A., France
Guernsey O. Orcutt, Aviation, U. S. A.
1914
Fred V. Magniere, U. S. Army.
1915
Edw. C. Fleming, Capt. Field Artillery, U. S. A.
Maurice Smith, Asst. P. M., U. S. N.
Amer J. Stilwell, 1st Lt., Inf., U. S. A.
S. R. Todd, Capt. Signal Corps, U. S. A.
1916
Preston L. Davidson, 1st Lt., Inf., U. S. A.
Stroud B. Galey, 2nd Lt., Inf., U. S. A.
Harry L. Tiffany, Sergt., Hospital Corps, U. S. A.
Edw. J. Vessey, 2nd Lt., Inf., U. S. A., France.
1917
Paul W. Derrickson, 2nd Lt., Inf., U. S. A., France.
Arthur L. Ennis, Cadet, Field Artillery, U. S. A.
P. H. Haviland, American Field Service, France.
Henry J. Heart, Sergt., Engineers, U. S. A.
A. C. Kelly, Field Artillery, U. S. A.
Walter Mannon, U. S. Navy.
1918
De Witt Oeland, 2nd Lt., A. S. R. C., U. S. A.
Y. H. Griffith, Hospital Corps, U. S. A.
Wm. L. McLean, U. S. Navy.
T. P. McC1ory, U. S. Marines
Henry E. Piernecind, U. S. Army.
Harry E. Taylor, 1st Lt., Inf., U. S. A.
1919
Joseph M. Cheney, U. S. Army.
Ralph L. Fowler, Corp. Field Artillery, U. S. A.
Oscar Lindstrand, Warrant Officer, U. S. N.
John S. Schissel, Sgt., Field Artillery, E. S. A.
Thor A. Wasmuab, Corp., U. S. Marines.
1929
Walter W. Willett (Pledge), Corp., Inf., U. S. A.

Delta Chi
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
Ithaca, N. Y.
October 13, 1890
CHICAGO-KENT CHAPTER
Admitted June 30, 1896
903 Lakeview Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

CHAPTER ROLL
W. A. Weismann, '18
W. E. Ferguson, '18
M. E. Pescheret, '18
Chester E. Clarke, '18
Grover E. Holmes, '19
Frank R. Peregrine, '19
Walter A. Johnson, '19

Albin C. Ahlberg, '19
Oliver H. Rovik, '19
Frank Lynn, '20
Emler S. Rutherford, '20
John A. Wetland, '29
John K. Monahan, '29

The wise and brave dare even he was wrong.—ISRAEL GOMINAR.
Chicago Kent Chapter of the
Delta Chi Fraternity

In Memoriam

ERNEST MEIKILLY STEPHENS '15
LEIBMAN DANIEL ROSENHEIM '13
EARL HENRY LINS '17

ROLL OF HONOR

Col. John V. Clinch, '11                              George J. Woods, '17
Lieut. Moorer M. Percivale, '18                        Albert G. McCall, '17
Lieut. Elmer L. Galdsmith, '18                        Clark E. Nolan, '18
Lieut. Russell F. Lecke, '19                         William C. Wunsch, '18
Emanuel H. Williams, '07                                John J. Sheridan, '18
Perry J. McCarthy, '16                                   James P. Carley, '18
Arthur L. Ludolph, '15                                 Harold E. Bailey, '18
J. Reynolds Penrose, '15                                      Edmund F. Nagle, '18
Jerome F. Parrell, '16                                          Frank F. Foster, '18
Joseph J. Lohr, '16                                              Edwin V. Burke, '19
Frank E. Moran, '17                                             Robert F. Briscoe, '19
Paul C. Castelino, '17                                               Roland D. Whelock, '19

LOYALTY SONG

They left their brothers in Delta Chi, and their Fraternity,
As they shouldered their guns and marched away;
They responded to the call to get the Ram across the sea,
And to fight for the U. S. A.
And to fight for the U. S. A.
So for their noble President, they're fighting "over there!"
SIDE by SIDE 'neath the Stars and Stripes unfurled;
For the freedom of the seas, and of the land, and of the air,
And to save Democracy for all the world.
Oh, Delta Chi! Dear Delta Chi!
To our God and our Country, we are true;
So we'll all respond, to the Holy Bond,
That shall ever hold us loyal to you!

W. F. FERRIS, '18.

Saying and doing have quarreled and parted—tho Levy.

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Be always ashamed to catch yourself idle.—H. Pielman.
Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity

Founded at
CHICAGO KENT COLLEGE OF LAW
In the Year 1897
By the formation of
BLACKSTONE CHAPTER
Fraternity House at 2913 Michigan Avenue

FRATRES IN FACULTATE
Hon. Marcus A. Kavanaugh
Hon. William N. Gennill
Hon. John P. McGourty
Hon. Adler J. Pettit

FRATRES EX COLLEGO (Active)

1917
Howard M. Andrews
Glenn T. Johnson
William H. McCabe
Henry G. Merens
Milton T. Miller
John E. Pederson
Thomas A. McCown
Daniel B. Ryan
Claude S. Schoeckel
Randolph D. Smith
Harry Stanley
Paul A. Warne
Amos B. Whittle
Kenneth Fiske

1918
John Angus
Fridolph Erlandson
Earl Grifffey
John L. Smith
Milton H. Summers
Roland P. Williams
Adon T. Gilbert

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
Fairfax S. Townley

1920
Winfred Adams
Carter Cox
Kenneth Cox
Oscar Omnidian
John Power
Charles B. Suter
Virgil Smith
H. Lester Darnstadt

Four things are impossible to diligence and skill:—Oscar R. Snook.
Honor Roll

Thomas P. Ortigan, American Expeditionary Forces, France
Bernhardt Glose, American Expeditionary Forces, France
John R. Helmsley, Signal Corps
William A. Lankton, Signal Corps
Arlov H. Whittle, Aviation
Howard Andrews, Aviation
Lee Enright, Aviation
Charles R. Suter, Aviation Scout Duty
Harold W. Benton, Aviation Scout Duty
Henry E. Schlyter, National Army
William Fowler, National Army
Thomas Cochran, Jr., Artillery
Arthur J. Knight, Artillery
Rudolph D. Smith, 149th Artillery, France
Edward J. McArdle, Infantry
E. R. Broun, Infantry
Andrew P. Hughes, Quartermaster Corps
H. Lester Distinato, Quartermaster Corps
Glenn T. Johnson, Quartermaster Corps
Claude S. Schaefer, 323rd M. G. B, Camp Grant
John L. Smith, 360th Engineers
Thomas A. McCoukay, 75th Artillery, France
John R. Kitch, Hospital Unit, No. 13
Harry Stahy, Engineers, France, Tank, Duty
Paul Warner, 211th Mountain Train
Curtis Cox, Navy
Kenneth Cox, Navy
William A. McCollum, Navy
Kenneth Fiske, Navy
Vernon Smith, Navy
A. W. Benkert, Navy
Earl J. Caron, Navy
Henry H. McNeill, Navy

Patience is a necessary ingredient of genius.—VIRGIL NELSON BURCH.
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 COLLEGIUM

Edna Barnett, '18
Mabel Florence Backley, '18
Louise Pahel, '18
Lavonia M. Sylvester, '18

Mrs. Alice C. Edgerton (Kent 1910) was its first Dean. Mrs. Flora Warren
Seymour (Kent '16 LL.M.) is present Dean of the Chicago-Kent Chapter.

Trouble springs from idleness,的成功 from action.—M. SIBORCH.
Phi Kappa Phi

FRATRES IN MILITES
Frank R. Sterba Thomas P. Rierdan Charles T. Flota

FRATRES IN COLLEGIO
Jerome J. Sladkey Samuel R. Witterle
Joseph A. Sullivan Leslie L. Junkerman
Phillip J. Foley, Jr. Herbert J. Schmidt
Edward Randah John G. L. Linner
Charles H. Thompson George Cottrell
Eugene Bernstein Maurice C. Handelman
Henry Dobler Henry H. Koven
Henry Kocher Arthur Cohen
Andrew Gatensby Francis F. Trunk
Edward Steinke

The “K” Organization

The “K” organization is an honorary fraternity for athletes who have shown themselves to be the class of men upon whom Chicago-Kent College of Law would place its stamp of approval. Men whose reputation for good sportsmanship, fair play, and perseverance is unquestioned, are the ones whom we aim to take into the organization. While the fraternity is still in its embryonic stage, yet the ideals are clearly defined, and all indications show that athletes will take a decided impetus because of this new movement. This year we have included only those men who played in at least six games of basketball. The requirements for other sports will be determined later. When athletics have been firmly established at Kent the significance of this organization will be more fully appreciated by students, and give the school added prestige among other schools with whom we seek athletic relations.

MEMBERSHIP, 1918

ACTIVE:
RALPH E. MCMULLEN
CLARENCE R. HANSEN
FRANK R. PERIODINE
RICHARD SCHMIDT
HUBERT A. GROETZEL
O. M. OSWALD

HONORARY:
VIRGIL SMITH
NORMAN HUTCHINSON

ASSOCIATE:
CLAYTON EVERETT
VICTOR VANCE

Every man is the architect of his own fortunes.—JAMES T. MCGOVERN.

The saddest question in the world is: What good may I do in it?—IEROME SACEY.
Origin and Development of Our Patent System

By John W. Michael, Jr., '18.

Under the common law it was necessary to consider two things in determining the full ownership of property, namely, possession and title. To make a complete transfer of property both of these had to pass from the grantor to the grantee. It was also within the contemplation of the law that as between two claimants the one who had the superior right of title should prevail, and, further, that for a man to have title he must have obtained it from a prior holder of title. Possession controlled as between two claimants, neither of whom held the title.

Inventions, or mental conceptions, and their material embodiments failed to lend themselves to an application of these fundamental principles of the common law, and hence it could take no cognizance of them. Resorting for a moment to a hypothetical case for explanation purposes, suppose an inventor builds a machine and uses it in public, and a rival observes it and builds one like it. At common law the inventor is helpless to protect himself, because his rival had not derived possession or title from him. The inventor cannot point to a single tangible thing of which he has been deprived. He has not been deprived of the invention, nor even of the knowledge which the wrongdoer has gained. Neither title nor possession, as known under the common law, has been in any way affected.

It will therefore be readily observed that, in order to grant to the inventor the protection in which he is entitled, and, further, in order to encourage him in his work and thus "promote the progress of science and useful arts," it becomes necessary to vest in him the exclusive right of property in all tangible combinations of material matter by which crystallization of the mental conception is effected and realized.

This vesting of rights, or recognition of property rights, in mental conceptions and the material embodiments thereof, was one of the greatest steps in the history of modern civilization, and it is primarily due to this recognition of rights in and to inventions that we are today living in the greatest mechanical and scientific period which the world has ever known.

Centuries which produced no scientists, and during which the people of the world, as said by one writer, "engrossed by image worship, transubstantiation, the merits of the saints, miracles, shrine curios" could not be productive of a patent system, or even dimly foreshadow the coming of one.

Laws are merely brought into being by some necessity which leads to their enactment. The awakening of science in England began about the twenty-second year of the reign of James the First (1625). Up to this time England had no necessity for a Patent Act, but with this awakening of science we find the necessity for such an act beginning to show itself. The lawyers soon began stretching points here and there in their usual shrewd manner, in an endeavor to secure to inventors the exclusive right to their inventions and discoveries.

Shortly prior to this time a Statute was passed in England (1624) known as the "Statute of Monopolies," which expressly prohibited the grant of letters patent by the Crown, except for "the sole working or making of any manner of new manufactures within this realm to the first and true inventor or inventors of such manufactures, which others at the time of the making of such letters patent and grants did not use, so they be not contrary to the law or mischievous to the State."

Notwithstanding the negative character of this provision as regards contemplation or intention that it serve as a basis for the systematic grant of letters patent for inventions, as we understand the term today, the early lawyers nevertheless succeeded, by the employment of forced and fictitious constructions, in having the Courts decide that grants might properly be given inventors under it. In this manner this negative provision in the Statute of Monopolies has become the very foundation of the English patent system. The patent system of the United States, as distinguished from that of England, however, rests upon a positive provision of the Constitution (Art. I, Sec. 8), empowering Congress to create and protect property arising as a result of the current inventive faculty. It must, however, be borne in mind that the English patent system forms the basis of our own patent system, just the same as all other American law is founded upon the earlier law of England.

It is also to be noted that the grants in the case of English patents are from the Crown, whereas the American grant is based upon the common consent of the people that the rights of property shall be vested in the inventor with respect to the mental conception which he has originated, and the material means which he employs to embody and make practical that conception.

Our constitutional provision, which vests in Congress the power to make these grants, is as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries." (Art. I, Sec. 8.)

The various statutes passed by Congress under this constitutional power are merely enabling statutes, setting forth the conditions and limits under which inventions and their material embodiments will be recognized as property and accorded all the rights, privileges, and duties to which property is subject.

The general purpose of the patent is therefore to supply two deficiencies which would otherwise deprive mental conception and embodiment of the character of property. These are stated by one author as follows: "First, the patent supplies the explicit definition and appropriation, by definition in terms of the art to which it relates the new thing of things which the inventor has produced. Second, the patent guarantees to the inventor the exclusive enjoyment of the things which he has created, as evidenced by the explicit definition and appropriation."

Thus we see the nature of the grant and the manner in which the intangible conceptions, plus the material embodiments thereof, have been transformed by the common consent of the people in this country, and by grant of the Crown in England, into tangible property, to which has been attached all the rights which would have incident to the control and ownership of property under the common law.

Under these favorable conditions the patent systems of the various countries soon grew beyond all prediction and expectation. Some idea of the growth and size of our own patent system may be formed, when it is remembered that about 1,270,000 patents have been granted by the United States up to the present time, approximately one-half of the combined grants of all the other countries of the world. In 1836, the year when the present series of numbers of
letters patent commenced, there were only approximately 200 patents issued, as compared with 43,970 in 1916, and 41,069 in 1917. In this connection it is interesting to note that out of the 1917 total of 41,069 patents granted, 4,309 were granted to citizens of Illinois, a record well to be proud of, and one only exceeded by the citizens of New York State, to whom 6,678 patents were granted in 1917. However, when these totals of Illinois and New York are viewed in the light of the ratio of population to each patent granted, we find that Illinois gets one to every 1,309 citizens as compared with New York's one to every 1,365. Thus, from a logical analysis of the situation, we find the tables reversed and Illinois in advance of New York.

From a comparison of the 1916 total with that of 1917 it will be noted that there were fewer patents actually granted in the latter year. Part of this falling off in 1917 is probably due to a recent amendment to the Rules of Practice of the United States Patent Office (Order No. 2331), to the effect that whenever, during a time when the United States is at war, publication of an invention by the granting of a patent, might, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be detrimental to the public safety or defense, or might assist the enemy or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, he may suspend action on the application therefor. Just how many applications were, by this power of the Commissioner, withheld from action, and therefore from maturing into patents, is not yet known, but it is safe to say that the number is not negligible, particularly in view of the fact that inventions relating to the war have steadily increased since 1914.

From a too hasty study of this power of suspension conferred upon the Commissioner of Patents it might be inferred that by indirectness the power has been intended to appropriate for use by the Government in war, without compensating the inventor. The patent laws of the United States, however, do not give the Government this power. The Courts have laid down the principle that the Government of the United States when it grants Letters Patent for a new invention enjoys on the patentee the exclusive property in the patented invention, which cannot be appropriated by the Government without just compensation to the inventor. By an Act passed in June, 1919, it was provided that whenever an invention described in and covering by a United States patent shall be used by the United States Government without license of the owner thereof, or lawful right to use the same, the owner may recover reasonable compensation for such use; provided, however, that the Court (Court of Claims) shall not enter a suit or award compensation under the provisions of said Act where the claim for compensation is based upon the use by the United States of a patent heretofore obtained, used by, or in the possession of the United States, and also provided that in any suit the United States Government may avail itself of any and all defenses, general, or special, which might be pleaded by defendants in an action for infringement.

In these few remarks I have endeavored to trace, in a general way, the origin and history of our patent system, and to point out the manner in which the common law had to be abrogated in order to clothe the exercise of the inventive faculty, and the material embodiment thereof, with common law property rights; the nature and scope of the grant made by this abrogation; the comparative size of our patent system with respect to that of other countries, and, finally, to indicate very briefly the conditions upon which inventions relating to the war may be taken over by the United States Government.

Nothing is so profoundly given as advice.
This has led many law writers and statesmen to hold that international law is not law and has no legal sanction, since it emanates from no sovereign power capable of enforcing its rules. This, upon a superficial or selfish view, would seem to be true, but it is not necessarily so, and is not true, except in the sense that the nations of earth are not yet sufficiently enlightened to enforce a law's real sanction or, recognizing it, wilfully refuse to obey it and have not collectively provided coercive means for its enforcement.

In its last analysis, all law, founded in principle, is derived from the same source, and has the same ultimate sanction. Its source is the sense of justice, equity and humanity abiding in the consciousness of man, responsive to the voice of God, demanding justice and humanity, as the price of peace on earth and harmony and prosperity among the peoples. Its power is irresistible and its penalty is the sequestration of strife and war, self-inflicted upon mankind. International law embodies this thought and paints the international picture, but has not achieved it, because the nations have not ceased to fear one another, and in their national capacity have harboured and nourished the doctrine that “Might makes right” inherited from the savage, and have only yielded to the harmonizing influence of justice and equity in international relations as the sentiment of humanity or necessity compelled it.

Herbert Spencer says in substance, that the entire movement of sentient life is toward the perfection of being. This interpretation and applied to man means that the human race is impelled or inspired to achieve perfection of being through eternal progression and harmonious cooperation, which postulates the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, individually, nationally, and as races and tribes of men.

This is the fundamental principle of international law and of all law. The end sought is harmony, progress, and freedom. It is said in Holy Writ that God made man upright, but he has sought out many inventions.

The doctrine of “Might makes right” is one of his inventions to enable the strong among nations to work their will upon the weak, and war is its logical corollary. This doctrine, however, is in repugnance to the source of right and justice and vital to dangerous to all, except the strongest, that the doctrine of might has not been invented, which is but a selfish expedient to meet a fatal error and must inevitably result in disaster and bloody war, of which the present world war is sequel; and which has been brought upon the world, by treacherous autocracy to extend her colonies to preserve the rule that “Might makes right” and that there shall be no international law, except at the will of the conqueror.” The United States and the allied nations are fighting for national existence and human freedom; for the protection of the government and the autonomy of the weaker nations, and the supremacy of international law, based upon justice, equity, and humanity. This is aptly stated in the platform of the Hamilton Club of Chicago in the following words:

“The present war is a challenge to liberty and humanity—a clearly defined issue between the government of the people, for the people, and government by autocratic military power imposed upon the people. It is an attempt by treacherous autocracy to extend its dominion to the whole earth, and resistance to that attempt for the free self-governed nations.” * * * “If the altogether infamous invasion of Belgium is permitted to be in any degree successful, no nation can enjoy any assurance of the autonomy of the smallest in the family of nations is endangered by every consideration of justice. Bel-

Righteousness is only a form of vengeance—Emerson.
of liberty the eternal principle that "Right is might"; and that every cause shall be decided as the right and justice of the cause, shall appear; and that the right of self-government and the autonomy of even the smallest of the civilized nations shall be respected and assured.

Military autocracy must be destroyed and this war cannot cease until that end is accomplished. This is a war for the freedom of the human race; for government by law and not by the fiat of military dictum. It is a question of victory or slavery. It must be waged until complete victory shall come to the armies of freedom.

Then, and not until then, can we have peace; and then, and not until then, can national law come into its own and the nations of the world come together and provide a just and righteous code, and the means by which to enforce it. A movement to this end was begun in the United States and other nations long prior to this war; but was resisted, delayed, and discredited by the autocratic power of Prussianism in the councils of the nations; but "truth crushed to earth will rise again"; and it is the sacred duty of every American to support the government of the United States in the prosecution of this war with every ounce of his power, and to that end dedicate his life and if need be his private fortune; and when the war is over, to join with all mankind in the demand for international law founded upon the eternal principles of right and justice, and equipped with adequate means for its enforcement—then and not till then will peace be the heritage of the nations and of men.

Women in Industry

By LORENA M. SYVETER, '18

Women have worked since the world began and at the dawn of history their labor was probably as important in family or tribal economy as it is today in the industrial world.

In the first instance women were employed only in the least skilled and most poorly paid occupations and did not compete directly with men, due in part to custom and prejudice, but primarily due to lack of training and ambition, usually only possible, by the knowledge the trained and skilled positions were seldom given to women.

The chief forces tending to improve the condition of working women have been trade unions, industrial education and legislation. Different women's organizations have proved powerful factors in the fight for legislation. Industrial schools and business colleges which began to spring up in the sixties and seventies have also furnished important aid to working women. Up until this time the history of women is a story of long hours, over-work, unwholesome conditions of life and labor and miserably low wages, and even yet the industrial readjustment is not near completion, but the turning point has long ago been reached, and better things are in store for the working women. Even the greatest problem will not solve itself but demands of the generation the best thought, the best energy and most thorough legislative regulations designed to conserve the human resources bound up in the women of the nation.

In industry one learns promptness, order and adaptation to ends—in other words efficiency—by bringing back this business sense into the home, no matter

May you live all the days of your life.

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what one's daily task may be, the working woman will be a kind of new woman in whose consciousness the destinies of home, industry and society will be seen as fused into one.

Our great question is—can women be economically efficient in production, production being organized as it now is. We cannot but recognize greater opportunities for better education and efficiency now than at any previous time.

In the old regime there was unity in women's lives, with industry largely a household matter for all, and thus homework with all its ramifications and outliving branches has been the great feminine profession throughout the ages.

Industry in its modern form takes workers out of the home and affects the lives of women in ways which are not paralleled in those of men, and consequently for a time is bound to lessen women's efficiency both as mother and as worker.

Herefore the claims of motherhood and of work upon woman harmonized, because she herself was in control and arranged the conditions of her industry to fit her duties and disabilities as wife and mother. Besides the unity of motherhood and industry, there was unity of education and industry, of preparation and practice; the girl learning as well as working from childhood until at the head of her own home. There was a natural adjustment of work to worker which modern industry undermines in many ways—among them—separating work from home, in separating work from education and in shaping conditions of work without regard to the powers, tastes, or needs of the workers.

There are many different types of modern women in whose lives all the different difficulties intersect, shaping their fate, too often, in most strange and un harmonious fashion. Uncertainty as to vocation has in a degree prevented girls being trained for either household or industrial life. The conflict between the call to industry and the call to marriage has confused women's lives.

Even the past industrial work was so organized that it was not fit for women. At this time we should bend our efforts so to organize our women that their lives will not be broken into indigestible lumps—first all study—then all work—work and study must go together, work beginning in the kindergarten years and education continuing to the end of life. Our women's organizations to be useful and beneficial to all must make it possible for marriage and employment to become sufficiently universal to make it usual to train every girl for both, at least in a general way, and so away with unmarried workers and unworking wires, and workers and wires alike untrained because of the paralyzing uncertainty of the future. We can do our part, and thereby help shape the industrial system so that it will advance human life by its process as well as by its produce. If we are in a position to meet the existing changing industrial conditions woman, though she may not be efficient in a complete sense will become less and less inefficient as we shape education to that end.

Our State Laws make many provisions to protect women, which may seem like limitations upon personal and contractual rights, and many of course be removed by legislation, but there is that in woman's disposition and habits of life which will operate against a full assertion of her rights. She will still feel that some legislation to protect her is necessary to secure a real equality or right of bearing in view the whole of her own health, but the well being of the race justifies legislation to protect her.

The State making such ample provision for the health, welfare and safety of working women and the opportunities that are open to them make the greatest age in history for women to make use of every leisure moment and each may choose for herself the line of endeavor which she desires to follow.
As to her efficiency, if she does not feel capable in the line she desires to follow her opportunities for information are great for not only the day schools of our country are open to her but night schools which provide training in may say every line. It seems at first thought very difficult for a woman to take advantage of education offered in night schools, but, from my own experience for the past three years attending night school, I find all with whom I come in contact earnest, honorable and industrious, always extending courtesies which practically do away with the difficulties which naturally arise in a woman's mind when attending an evening school having a much larger attendance of men than women. However, as to night school the matter of physical endurance must be considered by every individual. If "physically able" I think of no task that woman could not excellently perform were she to undertake it.

With reference to the schools of this Nation, I believe we might conclude that the women are in a great part responsible for existing conditions. In most places the right to vote at school elections has been given to us and the duty has to a great extent devolved upon us to see that the School Boards which we elect are representative of the people and are composed of members who will properly manage, equip and maintain our schools, so that the boys and girls will receive training which will make them men and women able to cope with the existing conditions.

In organizing the women, and inducing them to meet the crisis now at hand we are undertaking a most difficult task—we can see great opportunities and privileges granted to us heretofore denied, but in the very exemption from these privileges, which women have sometimes been disposed to envy, has rested their security and their happiness. Woman in exchanging her graceful labors for the rough and turbulent work of man must strive to be the friend and helper, man not his rival. Our efforts must be to do essentially that which Providence points out, the best we can, even in the sphere in which we are forced. In being thrown upon our own resources and compelled to adopt callings which task out physical strength, let us accept such lot with resignation but without surrender of our essentially feminine and womanly qualities. No study is now withheld from us on the ground of intellectual inferiority for at the present time I believe it is generally recognized that a woman can group any subject as well as a man can, so long as her physical strength will permit her to make exhaustive researches. The question is one of physical strength and endurance and we must at this time solve the problem of how to undertake tasks in which only the physically strong can hope to succeed. Let us meet these new problems as women, not as men.

On their own merits modest men are dealt.

The Newly Graduated Lawyer

By Barnett Stone

Laws have changed to a great degree. Conditions and environment of life have also changed. So must the newly graduated lawyer have ideas to conform with these changes.

One who intends to make law his life profession, must make up his mind, that in order to practice law successfully, he must know the Law. Not only know the Law but its principles that it sets forth and the application of these principles to each and every case. The only logical way these principles can be applied successfully is by the proper study of them.

We cannot hope to succeed in the profession of law by the mere reading of the law, but we must be able to ask ourselves the question, what have we learned? What do we know? Could we give a proper explanation if called upon to do so? Could we apply the principles set forth in the law if called upon to do so? There are the main issues to be considered in the study and practice of law.

Another essential that the graduated lawyer must possess is experience. Attorneys today who have been practicing for a number of years, that are a new world is before the graduate, and that he must at least have two years of legal office training in order to be able to get into the field right. It has of course been very hard indeed for the boys who have completed their night law course and have given up their pleasures in order that they might progress in their life undertaking. Yet we cannot get away from the fact that those who have not had this number of years of experience spent in law office training will have to do so, in order to compete with our present attorneys, and in order to make law a lucrative profession.

Business experience is also one of the essentials. Those who have been fortunate enough to have had a mercantile training previous to the entrance of law will find that such training will more than be of benefit to them. Especially for those who intend to specialize as commercial attorneys. The knowledge of how to keep your office businesslike will give confidence to your clients when they come to see you for legal advice. Your knowledge of book keeping, typewriting, shorthand, dictating work will help you.

A knowledge of ethics is also of great use to the newly graduated lawyer. That of being honest with yourself,—with your client and with your brother attorney. There are times when one attorney will need your services in a case that he has undertaken, and will of course go to the attorney whom he can rely upon as to knowledge of the law and character. In conclusion, I hope that what I have set forth here will be beneficial to you when you begin the practice of law. You are bound to meet with success if you carefully study the principles here outlined and make a concentrated effort to follow them in your life's work.
Lawyers on Municipal Ownership

By Benjamin J. Cosman, '18

A recent meeting of the American Bar Association has served again to show how keen is the interest which our leading lawyers take in public questions. From eminent members of the bar and from retired judges we had able and stimulating discussions of such subjects as the judicial recall, the reform of legal procedure, the regulation of public utility corporations, and governmental control of rates and prices. But now, they were afraid of government ownership, and rushed forward to help a few corporations who are continually raising the prices of the product which they control.

These are matters which the lawyers and the Bar Association have been busily effecting their own profession. Yet, few of the speakers of the Bar Association have been content to argue pro domo sua. They have seen clearly that all these questions, while having a peculiar importance for them professionally, are also effecting with a public interest. If this ought to be acute and constant in any country, it surely should be so in the United States, for we are as a nation governed by lawyers. They fill our legislatures and outnumber all other elements in Congress, and occupy most of our executive offices. If the laws of the land and their administration are not what they should be, lawyers are largely responsible. I do not say that any Bar Association can find or apply the remedy, but it is obvious that it cannot refuse to consider seriously these questions which are vital to the legal profession, because they are vital to the country.

Unfortunately not every lawyer can go to the state legislature or Congress, or can actively shape the outgoing of public affairs, but all lawyers ought to realize that they are under a peculiar obligation to volunteer their services in times of political crisis, and to be ready at any moment to contribute everything within their power to the improvement of the laws and of the processes of justice.

We have never been in this country without such public-spirited lawyers; though it may be doubted if during the past twenty years we have had so many, or so much of them, and of such weight as we had in the years previous. In this city and state, at least, most observers would agree that such is the fact. Mr. Bryce has remarked a falling off in this respect since his first visit to America. He thinks that the community cannot count on the services of distinguished lawyers and jurists, like the late James C. Carter, with as much certainty as we could between 1870 and 1880. There are reasons for the change—reasons, some of them having to do with new aspects of the legal profession, some of our greatest and most successful lawyers are scarce by known to the general public; and to have due influence as a public adviser a man must not only be in good repute with his professional associates, but must have a civic standing that will entitle him to be heard. It takes, indeed, a rare combination of professional attunement and public spirit to make a lawyer ideally fitted to discharge his duties and rise to his opportunities as a citizen.

Some Comments on the Juvenile Court of Cook County

By Victor P. Arnold, Presiding Judge

Every judge of the Circuit Court enters upon his judicial work with a very definite idea of what it is to be. He knows he will try cases in one of the great branches of that court, chancery, law or criminal. He expects to hear cases with the customary court formality with the parties to the cases coming to court represented by their respective counsel to establish their issues and follow them until the decrees are entered. This is all very formal, and in a procedure which the lawyers and the judge proceed to, the court merely hears the testimony and arguments, examines the exhibits put into evidence, rules on objections, maintains decorum, and renders his decision. He is quite aloof from the parties themselves to the cases he hears. It was under such conditions I expected all my judicial work would be done.

When I was assigned to the Juvenile Court of Cook County in 1916, I found myself in an entirely new and unique set of circumstances. This court, it is true, is a chancery court, and the judge, therefore, has all the authority which belongs to a chancery court. In the beginning all was very strange. There were seldom any attorneys present. Instead of the judge here listening to testimony and arguments as developed by counsel, the judge himself, acts as the examiner. The child who is the subject of the case, whatever be the type of the case—dependent, delinquent, feeble-minded—his parents or other relative or guardian, and witnesses all stand before the bar together. With them appears a probation officer of the court, a man or woman, one of that splendid corps of officers the court has built up during the many years since it was established. This officer in all cases has investigated the circumstances of the case before it is brought into the court. The officer has talked with the child, with the complaining witness, the parents, and visited the home and environment of the child, with a special view to know exactly what the facts are in the case, both as to the reason for having the child in court, and as to the conditions in the home or neighborhood which the court should be advised of in order to decide the case wisely.

This probation officer is at once the assistant of the court in presenting the true facts of the case, and also the real friend of the child. The officer's securing or presentation of the facts is never in order to prosecute the child. The Juvenile Court has nothing to do with prosecutions against any child. It is the representative of the community in its capacity as parent patriot, and whatever the court does is toward the end of securing the best good of the child, the child's family, and the community. The officer, therefore, is giving the facts, does so with the best interest of the child at heart, in order that the ultimate parent, the community, through the court, may know what is best to do for the child. Adequate information is the first essential for enlightened judgment.

As all those thus having any connection with the case stand before the bar, the judge questions the child, the parents, and the witnesses for the facts. Occasionally it is necessary for the probation officer to make a statement of certain facts, or to offer a suggestion if there is some angle to the case which has not come out, and which it is important to establish with evidence. The only formality insisted upon in this is that only one person talk at a time, and that parties conduct themselves respectfully. All the parties are made to
The Story of a Legal Education

By William D. Salter, 18.

To the undergraduate of a law school it is something of a revelation and a consolation as well to look back upon the evolution of the methods used in legal education. To the graduate, the proud bearer of the degree, it is enlightening to study the systems of training as an index to the thought of the barristers of the past.

On the continent of Europe before the year 1888, up to the time of university instruction, the history of legal education is concerned with the Roman and the Greek. Cleres, we are told was taught law under the Roman system prevalent in his day, whereby prospective lawyers began at the age of sixteen to listen systematically to the advice given to clients by some learned juristcum-say. The student also had to familiarize himself with the Twelve Tables. Cleere was under the tutelage of the two Scevologs. Under Augustus the requirements changed from the Twelve Tables to the Proctrarian Edict. Priest was an eminent magistrate among the Romans and presided over all litigation. Among the earliest and most famous law teachers were the jurismuls, Labes and Sabones. The Roman system prevailed until the beginning of the third century which marks the commencement of systematic law schools. Rome and Constantinople were the centers of legal training. The course covered four years and students were supposed to complete it at the age of twenty. Up to the time of 533 A.D. Gains was the authority of the school texts and the Institutes of Gains and the same author's treatise on guardianship, wills, legacies and married women's property were studied. By constitution the course was rearranged and the old text gave place to Justinian's Institutes, Digests of Code. The framing of the Corpus Juris of Justinian was the result of the students' demands. The Corpus Juris was superseded in Greece by numerous treatises but never wholly abandoned in Italy.

The extent of systematic law training in the Dark Ages is unknown. In the eleventh century Bavins and Ravenna were centers of teaching. Then in the year 1083 the University of Bologna was founded. This marks the beginning of the teaching of law by Invercus, the first great systematic law teacher. The canon law was taught in the middle of the eleventh century. Academic degrees appeared in the thirteenth century. The bachelor degree was awarded by the universities to students of both the canon and civil laws, four and five years respectively being required. The bachelor system prevailed. This was the system started by Invercus and it soon spread over Europe.

Today on the continent of Europe the methods are very exacting and differ only in a few details. The predilection required of the student is equivalent to that acquired by two or three years of residence as an undergraduate of an American college. Suffice it to say that the stringency of the European college is greater than in this country. The ideals, the ambitions, the weight put upon the importance of thoroughness is exemplary. The only law schools are the universities. They are alone the road to legal training. The course covers not less and not more than four years. In Germany almost all legal instruction is given by persons who have never been engaged in practice. The disadvantage of this phase of legal training is obvious, at least to students of the Chicago-Kent College of Law.

In England we find a system of legal training which varies considerably from ours own. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge taught from the time
of their foundation the Corpus Juris Civilis and the Corpus Juris Canonici. The civil law continues to be taught. The common law ceased to be taught after the Reformation. The common law found little recognition in the universities until recently. Blackstone's famous lectures on the law, beginning in 1765, were intended primarily for persons who wished to enlarge their knowledge of the country's political and legal system. The universities have generally made no serious attempt to become places for the profession study of law and the courses are taken chiefly by undergraduates as part of their preparation for the degree of bachelor of arts. Fewer than twenty are annually given the law degree in each university. These are centered chiefly upon those who have pursued the requisite studies in London.

For there, in the capital city, the Inns of court continue to be the real law colleges of the land. They alone have the power to call to the bar. For six centuries they have been the centers of the bar. There are four Inns of Court. They are the learned societies to which every barrister belongs and about them is an impenetrable tradition which renders it difficult for legal education in England to be disseminated elsewhere. Not limited to the study of law, at first, the Inns were the proper place for the establishments of education. They even taught singing, dancing and playing of instruments. Foremost, a writer of that time tells us they were "the earliest settled places for students of the law" and that "these hospitals, being nurseries or seminaries of the court were called Inns of the Court." According to others the university gave the gentry and oftimes the all might needs justly entitled these schools to the description of Inns. About the middle of the sixteenth century there were 10 Inns of Chancery and 4 Inns of Court. It was common for students to begin with the former and to complete their education at the latter. The opportunities of meeting the barristers who were resident at the Inn furnished excellent means of preparation for the profession. There were systematic lectures, called readings, by barristers and public messengers and even at needs the students discussed actual and hypothetical cases. About the middle of the seventeenth century the old machinery of teaching began to be disused. The Natural Law Revivals, the Old Tutorials, the religious and economic education of the professional were supplemented by a study of ruling case law and by copying pleadings in the office of a solicitor pleader and hence passing to the office of a barrister who was payed for its instructions very substantially. From this we see that the present "underpaid law clerks" are not at all so unfortunately situated as the student of law in England today, while keeping his terms at the Inn, is subject to the same economic conditions of apprenticeship as was prevalent in the middle of the eighteenth century.

The student after passing a preliminary entrance examination in grammar, Latin, and the history of England enrols himself in one of the Inns. He is exempt from this examination if a graduate of a University. He next keeps 12 weeks by lodging six dinners at the Inn each term—though members of the University need eat only three dinners each term. Just what an advantage a university training really is, is hereafter quite obvious. The examinations are probed by the Council of Legal Education, which is appointed by the Inns. In the absence of extraordinary directions admission cannot occur until three years after entering the Inn.

Compared to the methods of Continental Europe the English method is deficient. In the United States the system of study are three: the lecture, the text and the case. Opinions differ greatly as to their merits. A law school is known commonly as a lecture school, a text school or a case school although some of them attempt to combine systems and this makes it difficult to classify them. The ones hundred and fourteen law schools of this country have a different going a change of character. The standard is being made higher each year. The American Bar Association has made systematic efforts to raise the elements of admission to the bar in all the states. Legal education should be carefully and seriously guarded and guided for it is the most potential force in modern civilization.

The evening law schools are attended by men and women whose willingness to pursue a difficult science while they are at the same time engaged in the everyday duties of earning a livelihood. These evening schools have the advantage of possessing families composed of practicing lawyers and of judges. They have the advantage of having knowledge of the art of the art of the law. The number of men who have graduated from the evening schools who stand in the front rank today is legion. They are the men, to a large extent, who had their preliminary training in the University of Hard Knocks.

The day schools may vitally and fight the democratic brother institution, they only exhibit arrogance and ignorance. Certainly to exhibit a useful democratic institution is unbecoming in this Age of Deference. Men like the Judges Burke, Bailey and Morris, great leaders of the Chicago Kent College of Law, have been the blessed pilots of hundreds of men and women whose high ideals, integrity and training, have given character to the bench and bar of this country.
assistance to the progress of the world than can be compiled by any group of statisticians.

To do what good can be done, to give a hand to those less fortunate than you; to absorb the knowledge and cultivate those who are ethically superior to you, should be the aim and purpose of all who wish to contribute to the best the world is making in all fields of endeavor; and how can one better carry out his aims, his ideals, his hopes, than through the medium of the law, which admirably fits one to plead for justice in the courts, to enter into the diplomatic field, to be a scientist, to be an idealist, or to enter unafraid upon the sea of literature in which there are so few drops of wisdom?

The Evening Law School Student--His Three Needs
By CLAYTON EVERTT, Editor-in-Chief, 1918 Transcript

To my mind there are three controlling elements to be taken into account with one is engaged in the study of law: Time, hard work and money.

Regarding time, the great majority of those who, by well directed effort, can prepare themselves for positions of responsibility, fail to do so, because patient study and self-sacrifice for a considerable time are necessary to qualify for lucrative occupations. They persuade themselves that they cannot afford thus to be deprived of foolish and needless pleasures, the indulgence in which leaves them still among the dependent.

Those who attend an evening law school, who use in diligent study the hours that are wasted by others, prepare themselves for life's battles and are the kind who go ever onward and upward and make their communities and the world better for having lived therein. So much for time.

Hard work, and plenty of it, is perhaps the most important of the three. The student must acquire the knack of extreme concentration. There is no excuse for anyone to complain of the lack of power to concentrate. Any one may acquire the power if they choose. A student must learn to think for himself, he must learn to make practical application of the underlying principles of the law, because the period of study in the class room will be followed by the examinations in college, the examination by the State Board of Law Examiners, and by the practice of law. When one's knowledge is thus tested, it often will be too late to study and master the principles of the law involved in the questions or in the cases on trial. I feel quite safe in saying that nothing worth while was ever accomplished in this world except through hard work.

Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln, whose early life was a struggle, full of self-denials—Lincoln had no modern library to aid him. Did he not borrow a grammar, read it from cover to cover, return it to the owner and speak of it as the most interesting book he had ever had the pleasure of reading? Did he not, after his daily tell, lie on the cabin floor and use the glow of the fireplace embers as light by which to do his "numberers" on the back of a wooden spade? Thomas Edison, America's foremost inventor, works sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, and as a result accomplishes big things. So we might go on the list of great men whose lives and work furnish illustrations of what can be accomplished and what great benefits can be secured through hard work and intelligent application. But let us sound a warning here. Do not overwork either

Commercial and Industrial Opportunities of a Lawyer
By Clarence R. Hansen, Managing Editor, 1918 Transcript

Law is becoming more and more of a business daily. Formerly law was distinctly a profession, but this is not the case now. The lawyer of twenty, or even ten years ago, was a man to whom the business or commercial man looked in case of trouble. If a man incurred a lawsuit he went to a lawyer, if a partnership went wrong a lawyer had to be consulted, if a corporation became entangled in a maze of Federal commercial restrictions and faced a penalty it needed counsel, not before. The lawyer was a sort of an all-purpose man. This is not the case today. The old doctrine of "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" holds good now. Where the business man ten or twenty years ago hired a lawyer to get him out of trouble, now he hires one to keep him out. The industrial and commercial opportunities of a lawyer have changed his status. This paper is intended to show what opportunities are open for a lawyer in the commercial lines at present.

One of the most important functions which a lawyer is called upon to perform is that of a promoter. The first step in the organization naturally calls for the advice of someone who is well versed in the legal liability for going wrong in organizing (to say nothing of the necessity for proper procedure in forming the organization desired), to see that its purposes are correctly outlined, and that nothing is omitted which would tend to detract the functions of the business. A lawyer is the answer to all of these requirements. His resourcefulness is the essential requisite for the proper formation of an organization from embryo, whether it be partnership, corporation, or private business. The
financial return from this work is usually quite attractive. It is often given in the form of stock, which, if the lawyer succeeds, will soon pay the lawyer substantially for his work in organizing the business. It enables him to develop a source of revenue which, in time, may lead to his whole support. Aside from the financial return, there is an insatiable love in the experience which this work gives. It trains the lawyer’s mind to think in terms of the business world and not in terms of pleadings alone. It drills his mind not only for further and greater things in law, but among commercial and industrial men as well. Few lines offer as great an opportunity as the important function of a broker.

Another line open to lawyers in the commercial field is that of purchasing work. A purchasing man with a knowledge of law has a far greater value than one of the ordinary type. Specifications for machinery are no more of figures for him. Verbal representations are given only their proper weight in connection with written agreements proposed as contracts. The acceptance of goods is determined according to legal liability and not under pressure from some aggressive and anxious salesmen or business house. Every hour in a purchasing man’s business has its call for an application of legal principles, and a lawyer can never fail to be an asset in this field. The remuneration which the purchasing field offers is above the average of similar commercial lines. The experience is exceedingly wide and for the young lawyer who seeks commercial experience there can be no better opening than in the purchasing field.

Perhaps the most urgent call for lawyers in the commercial and industrial fields comes from credit departments of mail order houses, department stores and factories in the country at large. Small industrial plants whose offices are not able to use the services of a lawyer as a counsel permanently are in a position to combine their credit and legal departments by using a man with a capacity of a credit man and advice at the same time. If a man has a knowledge of law he can well serve in the credit line with very little or no experience. His ability to find things is essential here as elsewhere. The larger department stores have demonstrated this phase conclusively. Nearly all of them have lawyers at the head of their credit departments. In fact, law is indispensable to men in their positions. Three years ago there were upwards of four hundred thousand corporations in the United States who were actually engaged in either lineal or intrastate business, to say nothing of all partnerships. All of these need have credit men. A credit man is best developed from a lawyer. What the opportunities in this line for lawyers are may readily be seen from these few facts.

as an employment manager. He is then able to judge their general character when he sees them, ready to tell if they are aggressive or not, and fitted to determine whether or not they will be successful if placed in certain occupations which he is called upon to fill with such people. This is only a small part of the peculiar training for this work which the study and practice of law gives. It is not demands made for legal discretion in the discharge of one’s duties as an employment manager. For example, many business houses use an employment department where a debtor works as a collection agency. The lawyer as a manager must guard against such firms and persons and protect his personnel except for just claims. Public utility corporations often seek witnesses in lawsuits in employment offices. Other firms seek valuable men through employment offices of their competitors. These and many other problems are ones with which a lawyer as an employment man, is especially fitted to deal.

In addition to the usual work of an employment manager as outlined above, there comes the work of adding employees who seek legal assistance. Some of the most astonishing cases which come before the Supreme Court of Illinois are those in which the rights of working men and women are involved, and which cases have been carried up simply because some lawyer has discovered that a great injustice was being done and a remedy was observing. The establishment of a legal aid bureau is one of the greatest functions a lawyer can perform in the employment line. It assists in reducing the labor turnover of a plant, for the reason that employees feel the protection of their rights while in the service of such a concern. It instills a spirit of confidence which every employer seeks to find in his force. If a lawyer enters this field and renders that kind of service there is no limit to his possibilities with a commercial or industrial organization. He may aspire to the position of legal adviser, he may look even to a position as general manager if his vision be sufficient. As a legal adviser the functions of the lawyer can extend his work practicality without limit.

Not the least of opportunities for a lawyer as an employment man is the chance for service in the case of personal injuries to employees. Regardless of the nature of an injury, many employees seek to establish a claim against their employers even though they were at fault. The great opportunity for a lawyer in employment and in this respect welfare work is to soften the feeling between employer and employee by contact with the employee. Many a claim simply withholds a sense of fault on the part of the employer. Such establishments have been established. It may well be the province of a lawyer to create these understandings as an employment and welfare man, and render opinions upon the liability for claims as well.

In conclusion then, we may say that the opportunities of a lawyer in commercial and industrial lines are manifold. As a promoter, as a loan collecting agent, as a credit man, as an employment manager, as a welfare director—all of these and a host of other positions are openings in the industrial and commercial field which a lawyer is peculiarly fitted to fill, and succeed in. These are a few. No specific rule can be laid down saying what occupations are open for lawyers and what are not, but assuming all other conditions to be the same, the most promising positions requiring extensive resourcefulness, close protection of rights and wide discretion may well be said to be the lawyer’s opportunities in commerce and industry.
Four Years

First Year
I am a Freshman in the school of law;
I seek to learn and study legal lore.
I feel the world needs lawyers more and more,
And men to look upon with reverence and awe!
I entered school to make good—yes, I know,
And none shall ever say: "I told you so!"

Second Year
I am a Junior—and have lived to pass
Two years away—and still I plod along.
I work by day, at night I join the throng,
And I am only one of many in my class!
I entered school to make good—yes, I know,
And none shall ever say: "I told you so!"

Third Year
I am a Senior—as I graduate,
I look back o'er the evenings of my prime,
And yet can't say that I have wasted time,
Nor grown much older, or at greater rate.
I entered school to make good—yes, I know,
And none shall ever say: "I told you so!"

Fourth Year
I am a lawyer—I have passed the bar;
My trials and tribulations just begin,
But Victory is mine, and I shall win,
Although Success seems distant and afar.
I entered school to make good—yes, I know,
It's my turn now to say, "I told you so!"

—W. F. Ferguson, '18.
The 1918 Transcript reflects with modest pride the many and various activities, aptitudes, ability and qualities of the Class of 1918. Not only does the personality of the class come out by reason of real legal training, but it dates back to previous decades. This section of our book presents some of the class in their early years. A finer company of infantry would be hard to find.
Seniors

The Class of ’18 realizing the importance of its last year has not given itself over to the pleasures of life, but there have been social affairs worthy of more than a passing notice.

The first break in the monotony of our studies occurred was the hard times party held in the class rooms on the night of December 14th. An enumeration of those present, or a recital of the happy events of that evening would not suffice to acquaint the reader with a proper understanding of the real enjoyment of the occasion. It was the spirit of good cheer pervading the whole assembly that made it an memorable event. We assembled, some fifty of us, arrayed in the varied costumes which the different individuals thought appropriate to the occasion. There was music—and good music too, Prof. Leam’s efforts to please being more than successful. Dancing was the chief diversion of the evening and between dances we regaled ourselves with cider and the offerings of a bounteous board heaped with such delicacies as doughnuts, buns, frankfurters, cake, et cetera. Everyone present was so pleased with the good time had, that the entertainment committee was asked to repeat the affair in the near future.

It was on the night of that the second Senior Class Party was given in the class rooms. Reports of the success of the first affair induced a much larger turnout of the class members and its success was acclaimed by all. Refreshments were served by the Russian Tea Room and the dancing continued until the wee, wee, hours. It marked the climax of our social festivities for the year.

The entertainment committee is to be commended for its good work in bringing to pass these two brilliant affairs. They afforded us an excellent opportunity of meeting in social pastime many of the boys who have since entered the service of our Uncle Sam.

The first class meeting for 1918 at the Juniors was held October 14, 1917—announcing several members for the different offices and after the usual amount of electioneering, the class met again about 20 days later and elected the following for the ensuing year: George W. Cottrell, president; Daniel Mitchell, vice-president; Mahel E. Welle, secretary; John R. Phillips, treasurer; Henry Zudok, sergeant-at-arms.

About Thanksgiving time rumors of social activity of some sort began to float around, many of our classmates preparing for service in France and their departure about two weeks distant—the class held a meeting and decided to hold a stag and smoker before they left. Your entertainment committee, under Mr. Geo. Tierney and with Mr. Berger’s help, gathered about $40 in a very few minutes and immediately set to work. In the short space of ten days the committee had arranged all the details and the evening of Friday, February 15 found the entire Junior Class and many of their friends assembled at the Mohawk Club. The evening was made pleasant by several rising good talkers, among whom were Chas. Pickett, N. J. Townley, G. M. Tierney and many others. The orchestra of Class ’19 furnished excellent music, a delightful program, refreshments and altogether we had a most enjoyable time.

The night was filled with music
And the cares that infested the day
Had folded their tents like the Arabs
And as silently stolen away.

Freshmen

Our vice-president left school soon after his election and on February 28 the class met to elect his successor and who was Mr. Geo. M. Tierney. At the same meeting the treasurer, Mr. Phillips, received about $5 from the entertainment committee, this being the surplus from the smoker. We were then entertained by several members of the class who lectured on real property: Mr. H. R. Koen, Benningtons; Mr. I. R. Goodman, Executory Devises; Mr. J. L. Zawadski, Feudalism; Mr. E. Berger, Landlord and Tenant; Mr. J. R. Phillips, Trusts. All were enjoyed very much.

The Class of 1920 was, in keeping with the traditions of first-year classes at Kent, a little slow in getting started, but arranged for its Spring activities in a business-like manner.

In the Halls of Learning for the first-year classes was held the first promenade on Saint Patrick’s Day. The decorations were our national colors and green. The rooms were crowded with the students and their friends and all made merry. A class orchestra poured forth the strains of the popular airs of the day and a good time was the opinion of all in attendance.

The second dance of the year was held at Fuller Park on the south side, the day being April 6th, the anniversary of our country’s entry into the world conflict. There was a spirit of patriotism pervading all and the attendance of soldiers and sailors brought the anniversary vividly to mind.

Another class orchestra furnished music for this occasion, showing that we have plenty of musical talent in our midst.

Students came from the suburbs, the north, west and south sides and all felt well rewarded for their efforts.

Both affairs were social and financial successes.

The activities of the school year for the first year class will close with a banquet at one of the hop hotels, the middle of May.
The Life of a Lawyer

In his childhood he was near
Tracing out atavistic dial,
Running, playing, hiding sinner.
Not so good and not so bad,
In his youth he got up early,
Breathed the fresh, sweet morning air,
Relish and mental vigor.
Wore his sins and constant care.

In his school days he was careful,
Something to acquire each day,
Whether knowledge gained or marred.
Got in class or whilst at play.
While in her school he persisted.
In his aim to be worth while,
In the books he dug for meaning.
To instructors showed no guile.

Reading much and thinking ever,
Principles and rules to find.
Copying from others never.
He was not the chanting kind.

Though he did not win grand prizes,
Scholarships for him were few,
Yet he built a good foundation.
And his mind he trained to do.

Came the time for hanging hisingle;
Came the time real work began.
Claims came so very early.
He had time to think and plan.

Came one day a well-fed client,
Looking so, self-satisfied,
Wanting help to "put one over.
"Rights of creditors laid a footer.
Property of creditors, too.
Will he open," said the young one.
"If you'll help us put it through."

"Then I have another project.
After we've disposed of this.
To obtain a paying franchise.
It is sure we cannot miss.

"For the aldermanic sanction.
Sane will find it simply pay.
Bills before the legislature.
Quickly paid, we've grasped the stage.

"Here's a thousand for expenses.
Every month five hundred more.
When you please that we can trust you.
We will raise you—not before.

"If you fail us, we will boot you.
We will have the better sorry.
Listening really, fair face flashing.
Quoth our lawyer. "There's the deal.

"If I have loved your shameless chatter,
I'll not fare you for a fee,
Tasted you I will put my weakness.
Right will triumph, that you go.

In the after days of triumph.
As our lawyer prospered well.
Spoke his friends of early struggles.
Though hard pressed, he never fell.

When the poor were in dire trouble,
Some loyal to this man for help.
Faithful was he to his people.
As the time to his whisper.

When monopoly's firm fingers,
Gone to tighten day by day.
Squeezing cloth, tighter, forever.
Cries were rising for fair play.

Stood this man apart from schemes.
Came to him the men in need.
Counsel gave he true and faithful.
Cried not he for wealth or greed.
As he saw the right, so spoke he.
As he spoke, so was his dill.

Promises he gave not freely.
But his word he always kept.
Living, he by all was honored.
When he died the people wept.
Notes About Chicago Kent Alumni

1918

Charles Edgar Day is a sergeant in the U. S. Army Engineers, and his Aurora friends have not seen him since he enlisted a year ago.

James R. Flanagan is an able seaman training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, near Chicago. On account of his business experience with the Chicago Telephone Company it is expected that he will advance rapidly.

Willis A. Keplinger, after being repeatedly turned down for voluntary enlistment, has been accepted in the draft.

Wm. Lachlan Maclean, Jr., of Chicago, is in the Army by voluntary enlistment. He was one of the early birds.

T. P. McCloy joined early and selected the U. S. Marines, “First in Fight.”

Harry E. Taylor attended the second R. O. T. C. at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, and got a First Lieutenant. Before going to camp he got married and ran a newspaper for the soldiers.

Henry E. Piersen, little “Ferry,” was drafted and went to Camp Grant on less than 24 hours notice. Imagine him with a gun!

Frank Wheeler left his job with the Woodstock Typewriter Company to enlist and is now in the service, branch unknown.

Owen G. “Cy” Young is another who was turned down for voluntary enlistment and has since been accepted in the draft.

1917

James T. Bristol, ex class president, is married now and doing very well as credit manager for Price & Peck Piano Company, Chicago.

Paul W. Herrickson got a Second Lieutenant at the second Fort Sheridan R. O. T. C. and is now in France.

Arthur E. Ennis passed the bar exams, got married and made good in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, then broke his leg in an airplane accident, and in April was lying in a hospital near Camp Ellington, Fort Worth, Texas.

Vangun H. Griffith, ex., is a sergeant in Medical Corps at Camp Grant, having been accepted in the first draft after being turned down as a volunteer.

Fred Hohart Haviland, ex., is a lieutenant in the Army.

Henry J. Heart is a sergeant of Engineers at Camp Grant, and has made a big hit in the Army.

Augustus C. Kelly, “Gus,” enlisted early and is now in France.

Hargrave A. Long passed the bar exams in July and is now serving as secretary of the Wheel Manufacturers War Service Committee. He and Mrs. Long are parents of a lively son, Robert H., born March 7th, and are living at 1441 Greenleaf Avenue, Rogers Park, Chicago.

Walter L. Mannon passed the July bar exams in good shape, and has been practicing at Alcova, Illinois.

Geo. H. J. McCaffrey is a munitions maker in northern Indiana now and far from his old haunts in the Loop.

Lee J. Synevke enlisted in the Navy and was last heard of at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Henry Randolph “Dixie” Thornton passed the December bar exams, and has been practicing law with Castle, Williams, Long & Castle, 105 W. Monroe Street, with his brother-in-law Hargrave Long. Recently he underwent an operation to repair a damaged knee, in the hope of making himself eligible for army service for which he has previously been rejected.

1916

Prosten L. Davidson got a Second Lieutenant in Infantry at the first R. O. T. C. at Fort Benjamin Harrison and has since been stationed at Camp Taylor, near Louisville, Ky. Davy is one of the many Madison men to enlist.

1915

Leverett S. Lyon has been an instructor in Political Economy at the University of Chicago until this year, and is now on leave of absence.

Ahner J. Stithorn got a First Lieutenant at the first Fort Sheridan Camp, went to Camp Grant, and got married after a further intensive training course at Fort Sill, Arkansas.

1912

Barrett O’Hern, former Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, became a rookie at the second Fort Sheridan R. O. T. C. and came out still a Lieutenant. He has been stationed in the East, where his Spanish American War experience has helped him make a splendid record as an officer. He has been promoted to Captain.

1904

Guy Guernsey became an alderman in the City Council on April 2nd.

Franz W. Castle of the firm of Castle, Williams, Long & Castle, Chicago, has been active in Kane County “dry” work, as his home is in Elgin. He is the father of four children.

1902

Howard P. Castle of the firm of Castle, Williams, Long & Castle, Chicago, has been active in war work since last April, being Captain of the Barrington company of Home Guards and other work. He has three children.
ABRAHAM PRIVAT

The funeral of Abraham Privat who died April 11th at St. Petersburg, Florida, was held April 16, 1918, at his home in Oak Park, Ill. Mr. Privat had been a practicing attorney in Chicago since 1906. Born in Chicago March 8, 1872, he graduated from the Oak Park High School in 1893 and from Beloit College in 1897. Coming to Chicago in the summer of 1897 he worked for the W. W. Kimball Company and attended the Chicago-Kent College of Law in the evenings, from which he graduated in 1900. He at once established a law office at 1506 Ashland Block where he practiced law until his death.
OVER THE TOP

A thrilling tale of the heroic deeds of the Boys of 1918, who fought so valiantly through the campaign of 1915-1918 on the fields of Kent.

About 200 "rookies" responded when Commander-in-Chief Burke issued his famous call for volunteers on the 15th of September, 1915. All were temporarily assigned to the infantry for a year of preliminary training. Under the constant drilling of Sergeant Blessing they contracted greater confidence in themselves. They learned the salient points in the defense of their personal effects under Captain Welch. Other drill masters, among them Major Northrup and Colonel Pringle, turned their skill to whipping the men into shape. The pace proved too hot for some and they were given an honorable discharge. The majority, however, became veterans after they had received their baptism of fire in the memorable Battle of Contracts in May, 1916. At the close of their first year of training the new army was reviewed by Chief of Staff Guernsey and by him declared to be the finest body of fighters Kent had ever seen.

In the fall of 1916 the troops were moved up closer to the firing line, and assigned to special branches of the service. Some were assigned to the Aviation Section as they had frequently demonstrated their ability to go "up in the air." It was decided that Lieutenants Keppler, Smith, Lundt, Spencer and Weissman should take charge of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments as they never seemed to be troubled by a lack of ammunition or supplies. Beben, Weiss, Steinke, Herdan, Eftler, Osham and others were detailed to hold the front trenches, while Tourek, Squary, Cohen, Stoeck, Fisher, Gilbert, et al, were placed in charge of the rear guard. A reserve, to appear on the scene when the regulars were exhausted, was composed of Foley, Junkerman, Sladky, Rutenberg, Gluecklieh and Summers. With Flota, Cooper, Greathouse, Hilton, and McSherry in the saddle, the cavalry cut quite a figure. General Wood H. Thomas was given command of the Tank Squadron. Dr. Austin, with the able assistance of Red Cross nurses Palat, Sylvester, Roslin, Barnett, Bareldy and Levin, made up the Hospital unit.

Narrowly had the forces been organized when casualties occurred. The whole army showed evidence of Pickett's Charge, they were nearly overwhelmed by attacks of rights, remedies, maxims and titles. Time and again they witnessed the onslaughts of actions at Common Law. They came in contact with the Raddinghouse line but failed to gain ground in spite of heroic deeds. A few were compelled to draw wills when they were caught in the barrage fire of deadmen's estates. The end of the second year found them somewhat reduced in numbers but with their morale unimpaired.

They confidently entered the third year of the terrific struggle with a determination to end the combat by a supreme effort. They were immediately engaged in a conflict of laws which lasted for weeks. When he saw that it was useless for him to proceed the enemy attempted to acquit him with his practice and procedure. After consulting Constitutional Law an arraignment was declared, and soon peace was drawn up in accordance with legal ethics.

A grand review of the battle-scarred veterans by the efficient staff of commanders who had guided them in their arduous struggle was followed by the disbanding of the army after each man was given his diploma of discharge.
ON WITH THE BAND

Our painstaking Professor Pringle had a fifteen minute detailed and thorough discussion on Slander and Libel. At the close of the discussion an earnest student whose thoughts were on the roof of the Lake View building, frantically waved his hand and all were expectant at the following dialogue:

Student: Say, Mr. Pringle, if a fellow calls you a liar, I don't know whether to turn around and sue him for Slander or Libel.

Mr. Pringle: I wouldn't turn around, I would keep right on going.

Class: General laughter.

Student: I mean it, I don't know.

Mr. Pringle then gave the student another talk on the difference between oral and written defamation.

A man cannot sell his house or lot without his wife's consent; he must pay her bills whatever they are. If he deserts her, she can sue him; he has to take his medicine; if he jilts her, she gets his money; if she jilts him he gets the laugh. If he dies, she gets the property; if she dies, he pays the funeral expenses. If she hits him with a skillet the world concludes he deserves it. And yet women want their rights.

The following is what the courts of Georgia say about the legal unity of husband and wife:

"A wife is a wife, and not a husband as she formerly was. Legislative chemistry has analyzed the conjugal unit, and it is no longer treated as a compound. A husband can make a gift to his own wife, although she lives in the same house with him, and attends to her household duties, as easily as he can make a present to his neighbor's wife. This puts her on equality with other ladies and looks like progress. Under the new order of things, when he induces her to enter the business of keeping boarders by promising to let her keep all the proceeds, he is allowed to keep his promise if she keeps the boarders. It would seem that the law ought to tolerate him in being faithful to his word in such a manner, although he has pledged it only to his wife, and we think it does.

The climax of the course in Criminal Law was a thorough examination in the subject, covering the important points in the work. One of the students after completing the examination, whether through admiration for Professor Northup or fear of not passing the examination, said the following to the Professor:

"Before I started studying law, I always said I wanted to be a (mentioning the name of a noted criminal lawyer), but since taking your course I want to be a John E. Northup."

A RIFT IN THE HEAVENS

The following is a clipping from the December term, 1917, criminal trial list of Northampton County, Pa:


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A SUITABLE REBUKE

Judge Kavanaugh, the story goes, while trying a case was disturbed by a young man who kept moving about in the rear of the court room, lifting chairs and looking under things. "Young man," Judge Kavanaugh called out, "you are making a good deal of unnecessary noise. What are you about?" "Your Honor," replied the young man, "I have lost my overcoat, and am trying to find it." "Well," said the judge, "people often lose whole suits in here without making all that disturbance."

LIFE'S LITTLE COMEDIES, OR LOVEMAKING OVER THE PHONE

Trunk is a pretty good friend of Gatenby, and calls him up over the 'phone and visits at his office quite frequently. One day he noticed the pretty little switchboard operator in Gatenby's office, and was introduced to her. Now he often calls up Gatenby, more often than before, but always kids with the operator before getting his friend. Evidently, he has not yet recognized her voice, for he called up the other day and tried to make a date with the feminine voice that answered the 'phone. Then the voice changed, and asked him who he thought he was talking to. Thereupon he asked for Gatenby, and was told that the party who answered the 'phone was a married woman, divorced twice, and had buried three husbands.

STICKS TO HER AGE

Judge—How old are you?
Witness (a lady)—Thirty.
Judge—Thirty. I have heard you give the same age in this court for the last three years.
Witness—Yes. I am not one of those persons who say one thing today and another tomorrow.

Foster's Class—Defendant—I wish to object to that. (But I don't know whether it will be sustained or not.)

Mr. Berger (who has been competing orally with the professor): "Would a deed signed on Sunday be good?"
Prof. Heddinghouse: "Oh my, yes! No law about that in this state, but we have a law against disturbing the peace.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN AT KENT

A session without a question from Blackwood.
An evening without a song by Slatke, Randak and Smith.
A meeting without a speech by Steinke.
A notice from the office informing you that your tuition is paid.
A session that Phil Foley arrives before seven-thirty.

WHAT DO YOU MEAN NIPPLES!

Attorney G.—No man can use 8,000 Nipples in one house, can they?
As the athletic department seems to have omitted any reference to the minor sport activities, this department has considered the matter, and will attempt to give to the faithful readers of the Transcript, a fair, impartial statement regarding the champions in bowling, golf, checkers, water polo, and other popular sports at Kent.

Among the students competing for honors in the bowling tournament at Beasinger’s were Gil Smith, Joe Novotny, Ed Randak, Ed Steinke, Sam Wittelde, Herb Schmidt and Jerome Sladky. All of these athletes trained hard for the momentous event, once going without pie, candy and cigarettes for two weeks, and all showed up in fine form.

The contest was very close, several phenomenal scores were recorded, three frames of four twenty-six being credited to Joe Novotny, and two frames of five to Ed Randak. A large crowd witnessed the affair, all six seats being taken, and the bowlers were vigorously applauded by their individual supporters. Three games were played, and at their conclusion Judge Burke awarded the prize to Edward Masterslee Steinke, who made the lowest score for the three games, piling up the marvelous number of 97 pins. Mr. Steinke received unanimous congratulations on his remarkable performance, and when pressed for the secret of his prowess replied, “Gentlemen, I attribute my success to the constant use of Lydia Pinkham’s Vegetable Compound.” He has been challenged for a match by Mr. McCluskey, the champion of the faculty.

The many devotees of golf in the class will be pleased to know that William Ferguson, president of the class during the freshman year, has been awarded the silver loving cup donated by Guy Guncsey to the one making the best score of the year. Ferris made a low score of 109 on the beautiful eighteen hole course on the college campus, which was two better than his closest competitor, Isaac Hults could do. Ed Hanson, Rudolph Wyckoff, Angus and Barney Limnot also played. Ferguson’s driving was very good, as he seldom slipped off into the rough. He was rather green at putting, but he was so brassy that he didn’t ball things up very often in his tete-tete.

He is thinking of turning professional and becoming instructor in Mr. Guncsey’s home club, the Seventh Ward Links.

Jump! It’s your move! Crown my king! Is that your man? These families did war cries reverberated and echoed thru the pleasant expanse of the loop when at the final meeting of the Chicago Kent Cheeker Club Loftis beat C. J. Moore in the deciding game.

The water polo team has just disbanded, after an annual successful season, having gone through the entire year without a member missing. The members are in hot water concerning their studies pretty nearly all the time, and they also take a cold plunge every Saturday night. The faculty expect them back next year.

It is appropriate to mention the Horseshoe Club next to the water polo team, as the sports are much the same. The only difference is that the members of the latter team will all graduate and won’t be back.

The Combination Knitting and Croquet Team, composed of Blackwood, England. Fisher and Aggie, will tour the country after graduation, giving exhibitions in these noble arts. Question? Blackwood, wants to know why we put him on this team. Just to get him to ask one question that he can’t answer himself.

Charles Miller has heard that the hairs of the head are numbered. He would like to get the back numbers.

If you want to spring a good one, ask Milt Summer why did he fall down in his studies last winter. That’s so well seasoned it’s good all the year round.
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<td>Master in Chancery</td>
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<td>C. ARCH. WILLIAMS</td>
<td>Master in Chancery Superior Court</td>
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<td>CHARLES E. KRAEMER</td>
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**MISS WELLS' Aid to Real Property**

1. Real Property—A trival subject that covers everything between the North and South poles.
2. Impeccable—Berndt's point of view.
3. Serviceman—Living over Professor Dodgson's exam.
4. Fixture—Tobacco smell in our clothes.
5. Uncertainty of Possession—An L.L.B.
6. Remoteness—Miss Berg or Miss Bratty giving a wrong answer.
8. Impaired Consent—To refrain from smoking in Section L.
9. Advise Permission—James holding the chair at Miss Kline's left.
10. Support—Your neighbor reading you the answer from the book.
11. Equity of Redemption—Taking a special.
12. Expectancy of Easement—Being a Senior so we can go home early.
16. Cross Examination—The three that took until eleven to hand in their quiz papers.
This Annual is a Product of the Year Book Department of the Rogers Printing Company Dixon, Illinois
A FRESHMAN'S HINTATHA
You shall hear how we poor Freshmen
Sit and study in our classrooms,
Sit all evening, still and silent
Never raise a voice in answer;
Listen to the words of wisdom
As they pour forth from our teachers,
Men of deeds and full of learning.
Hear of Contracts from Prof. Messing
And why we should be proficient
In their various why's and wherefores:
And from Jackson gaining knowledge
Of the rights of man and woman,
How they fought and how they struggled
Till at last the battle ended—
Endeth in a court in actions
Which the ties of marriage sever
And frees the poor man from his bondage,
Then of Torts and Crimes and Selling
Taught by Pringle, Welch and Northup,
Horns these men and very learned
As they tell of Fraud and Murder,
And of Sales and Special Bailments.
Thus do we poor foolish Freshmen
Strive our best to gather learning
As we sit there in our classrooms
Listen to the words of wisdom
As they pour forth from our teachers,
Men of deeds and full of learning.
THE OLDEST LARGEST AND BEST
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"Reciprocity is the life of trade."

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A LAWYER'S EPIGRAPH

"Here lies a lawyer and an honest man,"
So the legend on the tombstone ran.
Passers-by who chanced the stone to see,
Marveled much that ever such man could be.
Till once, Phil Foley paused in passing by,
And chanced the legend on the stone to spy.
And said: "That sexton was a stingy knave,
To put two men within a single grave."
—Nullius Bonum.

A story comes from Camp Grant concerning John L. Smith, '18, who is now a drummer in the 38th Engineers. Smith was traveling his post on guard duty one night, when the camp chaplain, who was in town on a visit, came up to Smith's line and the following took place:

Smith: "Halt! Who goes there!"
Chaplain: "Chaplain!
Smith: "All right, Charlie, pass on."

In a letter from Sergeant Claude R. Schell, '11, who is now top sergeant in Company H, 323rd M. G. R., at Camp Grant, he tells of a very amusing incident, which goes to show the quality of men who have gone from Kent in answer to Uncle Sam's call. Schell was standing out in front of his Company's barricade, when an elderly gentleman approached him and asked:

"My dear young man, are you willing to die for your country?" and Schell answered, "I should say not, I'm going to make some d—n German die for his."

MURRAY J. BRADY
COURT REPORTER
Court Reporting—Conventions—Proceedings
Ashland Block, 155 N. Clark Street
Phone Central 3645
State Bank of Chicago

The depositors who have in the aggregate $32,000,000 on deposit at the State Bank of Chicago can be classified as follows:

1. Governments, national, state and municipal, who have officially designated this bank as depository because of its strength and management in conformity with the strictest banking laws.

2. Banks and bankers, whose well informed officers appreciate this bank's unsurpassed ability to serve as a depository for their reserve funds.

3. Corporations, whose managers prefer to do business with an old, established, conservative bank.

The balances maintained by these depositors range all the way from one to hundreds of thousands of dollars. All receive the same cordial courtesy, all are protected by the bank's capital and surplus of $45,000,000, and all are free to ask the bank's advice on money matters.

Savings accounts can be opened with $1.00 or more. The Savings Department is open Mondays to 8 o'clock P. M.

State Bank of Chicago
LaSalle and Washington Streets

An old lady walked into the judge's office:

"Are you the judge of Probate?" she inquired.

"I am the judge of Probate," replied his honor, with a smile.

"Well, that's it, I expect," answered the old lady. "You see," she went on confidentially, "my husband died recently and left several little infidels, and I want to be their executrix."

KNEW THE SPECIES

Billy the Burglar—What did ye get in that house?

Horace the Housebreaker—Nothing; a lawyer lives there.

Billy the Burglar—Gee, that was a close shave! Did ye lose anything?

IN TERRORISM

The thinnest thing that threatens thrills, that's this:
Burke busy boys begun by bravish breaks,
Debating damages, dive deeds defeated.
Society started soon sought some stakes,
At argument, attorneys' ablest aim.
Chicago challenging, chance challengers chided.
Kent kindred's kindness kicking kibosh killed.

—Nullius Bonus.
Marshall-Jackson Co.
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Newton F. Baker
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Periodical announcements give details of methods.

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