

Suffolk University

Digital Collections @ Suffolk

Limited-run Student Newspapers

Suffolk University Student Newspapers

12-1-1915

The Register Vol. 1, No. 3, 12/1915

Suffolk University Law School

Follow this and additional works at: <https://dc.suffolk.edu/altstudentpapers>

Recommended Citation

Suffolk University Law School, "The Register Vol. 1, No. 3, 12/1915" (1915). *Limited-run Student Newspapers*. 22.

<https://dc.suffolk.edu/altstudentpapers/22>

This News Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Suffolk University Student Newspapers at Digital Collections @ Suffolk. It has been accepted for inclusion in Limited-run Student Newspapers by an authorized administrator of Digital Collections @ Suffolk. For more information, please contact dct@suffolk.edu.



Volume 1

BOSTON, MASS., 1915

Number 3

Dr. Tucker on "The Practical Lawyer"

Timely Articles on the Bar Examination Requirements, page 18

**John G. Fitzgerald's "Beginners at Law"
on page 22**

**Bar Examination Questions and Answers of
Immense Value to the Students**

D E C E M B E R

SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL REGISTER



Published by the
STUDENTS OF THE SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL
45 Mt. Vernon St., Boston

Fifteen Cents a copy
Subscription, One Dollar a Year

The Practical Lawyer

By Dr. George F. Tucker.

(Editor's Note:—Dr. Tucker is recognized as one of the foremost living authorities on International Law, and is instructor in that subject in the Suffolk Law School).

It is a common saying among business men that most lawyers are not practical. The undersigned, who has had considerable training in a commercial way as well as many years' experience as a practicing attorney, inclines to the belief that the criticism is justified. A business man, in consulting a lawyer wants results and he wants them as speedily as possible and with the least possible expense. The lawyer who applies the law is frequently deficient in knowledge of business methods and practices and of the advantage to be gained by utilization of commercial situations and relationships. He sees a bare rule of law and endeavors to apply it; if he were as familiar with trade as he is with law, he might deem it expedient not to apply the legal principle but rather resort to some measure of adjustment or arbitration.

The business man, who is perplexed by some embarrassment, wants deliverance more, perhaps, through a commercial than a legal arrangement, or in other words he wants only that modicum of law applied which may be necessary to husband resources, preserve assets and avoid future entanglements. The lawyer, however, is too prone to look to the law without grasping the business points, and so his advice and suggestions may fail not only to meet the situation but to satisfy his client.

The statements just made are intended to apply to that great field of legal effort and activity in which litigation plays no part. In the action at law or in the suit in equity the observations equally apply. The greater the lawyer's knowledge of the practical points, the easier the trial of the cause, the greater the probability of success and the more valuable the services to the client.

It may be asked how a lawyer is to get his equipment in practical things. He certainly cannot acquire the information by study and investigation, and he cannot abandon his profession for a number of years to engage in commercial pursuits. It is suggested that, if the opportunity is available, he associate as much as possible in his leisure moments with business men and not with the members of his own profession. In this way he will learn how business men feel, think and act, and,

if his companions are given to conversation which touches on trade and commerce, he will pick up points which prove serviceable when he is called on to apply principles of law. An atmosphere, such as that suggested, will prove of far greater benefit than constant association with his professional friends. Young lawyers are apt to get together and talk over their affairs, in which the current feature is likely to be exaggeration, and the prospective one, fervent aspiration.

A subject upon which most lawyers are profoundly ignorant is double entry bookkeeping. Daniel Webster is reported to have said, "I do not understand your modern system of double entry bookkeeping and by the grace of God I never will." If alive today, the great jurist would undoubtedly qualify this extraordinary statement—that is, if he made it. When the writer was a student in law school, Mr. Charles Goodrich, then of advanced years, and many years before the frequent antagonist of Webster, said in one of his lectures on corporation law, "Gentlemen, I advise you to acquire some knowledge of double entry bookkeeping. It may not be necessary to become accomplished accountants, but you should obtain enough knowledge of the subject to enable you to go through a set of books." Many ways are now provided for one to get instruction on the subject—notably in evening schools.

Corporation work—such as trust deeds for the issuing of bonds, receiverships, reorganizations, etc.—are worthy of careful study. These papers, documents, deeds, etc. which evidence great transactions, abound in practical as well as legal matters and are the product of the labors, experience and training of a few practical and exceptionally able lawyers. In conclusion it may be said that there is many a well-read lawyer, who does not win the favor of business men, and there is many an indifferent attorney of good common sense and clear judgment, who is greatly in favor with traders, bankers, and merchants because he is just what they want.

Table of Contents

The Practical Lawyer	Dr. George F. Tucker	2
Prof. George A. Douglas, LL.B.	A Sketch	4
To the Students of Suffolk Law School, Past, Present and Future		
	S. A. McAleer, '18	5
Our Debating Club	P. C. Borre, '16	6
Lawyers and Social Service	Judge Wm. J. Day, LL.B.	7
History Suffolk Law School	Dean Gleason L. Archer	10
Recollections of Old Japan	Wm. B. Walker, '16	11
An Applicable Maxim	Leo J. Halloran, '18	13
Editorials		16, 17
Mass. Bar Examinations	S. A. McAleer, '18	18
Beginners-at-Law	John G. Fitzgerald, '18	22
Answers to Mass. Bar Questions		26, 27
"The Educational Octopus"		31

Professor George A. Douglas, LL. B.

The alumni of the Suffolk Law School are ably represented on the faculty by Mr Douglass. His enthusiasm and ability as a student early commended him to the Dean and faculty of the School, and his record as a teacher has amply justified their confidence. Mr. Douglass was a member of the first class to enter the



Professor George A. Douglas, LL.B.

School in September, 1906. He graduated with honors in May, 1909, and since admission to the bar in August, 1909 he has been engaged in general practice of law, with offices at 6 Beacon Street, Boston. He was appointed to the faculty in August, 1910. His subjects are Criminal Law, Agency, and Law Office and Court Procedure. He is very popular with the student body who admire his energetic, forcible manner of teaching.

To the Students of the Suffolk Law School, Past, Present and Future

By STEVE A. McALEER, '18

The late President Benjamin Harrison once said, "God has never endowed any statesman or philosopher, or any body of them, with wisdom enough to frame a system of government that everybody could go off and leave. A government is made strong and effective, both for internal and foreign uses, by the intelligent affection of its citizens. Men may stand with a fair degree of steadiness in the front of battle, out of fear of the provostguard or of a court-martial, but only a love of the flag will send the line forward with an esprit that walls of earth and men cannot withstand."

Where, we may ask, can we be taught the principles that will inspire us with such a spirit of love and devotion for our country and its government, and the answer comes down to us through all the ages, by our parents and our teachers. And to my mind, there is no greater or better way of becoming such worthy citizens as by a knowledge and practice of the just laws laid down by our teachers.

Has Held High Ideals

When the Suffolk Law School was started nine years ago, some there were who thought it was the ephemeral fancy of an idealist, but later developments and results showed the truth of the old adage that "the world's history was made by the men who disagreed with the ways of the

world." As Hawthorne says, "Uncertain, troubled, earnest wonderers beheld his intellectual fire as a beacon burning on a hill-top." And as Scott says, "As less and less the distance grows, high and more high the beacon rose." From its early struggles for life and recognition as an institution for teaching law and its triumphant conquest of "the foss that skirted the beacon'd hill," down to its present era of prosperity, the school has always maintained and carried out the high ideals inculcated by the founder at its inception.

Our School a Beacon!

It is especially appropriate that at the present time, the Suffolk Law School is situated on the top of Beacon Hill. The hills of Boston occupy a prominent place in the world's history, and who knows but some day the beacon from the Suffolk Law School will be pointed out in history as the intellectual guide that kept men in the proper and correct interpretation of the laws of this, our own United States. Let it live up to the good old traditions of Sentry or Beacon Hill and let its intellectual light and high ideals guide the wanderer to safety from amidst the rocks of peril, oppression and injustice. Let it always wear the halo of right-minded justice, not the hybrid crown of injustice. Let its founder and instructors carry on the good work of spreading the true knowledge of our laws to the citizens and future citizens of our country, and let them carry on the high ideals which have

Continued on page 25.

Our Debating Club

Reported by PETER C. BORRE, '16.

Approximately three score of Suffolk's student body assembled on the eve of October 28th, 1915, and launched and organized a debating club which is bound to glitter as one of Suffolk's precious jewels.

Beneficial results, education and closer friendship are in a meagre sense the valuable attributes of an organization of this sort. Incessant interchange of ideas, knowledge of new subjects, flashes of oratory and sparks of real wit mark the happenings of every meeting of the club as one well spent.

Dean Archer presided at the meeting, and read the constitution and by-laws of the previous debating club and then called upon the assembly for the nomination of temporary officers. Daniel McGillicudy, '18, was elected temporary chairman and Joseph Dineen, '19, was appointed temporary secretary.

After the club had adopted its constitution and by-laws officers were chosen as follows: Daniel McGillicudy, '18, president; Christopher Halligan, '19, vice-president; Joseph Dineen, '19, secretary; Raf. Cervino, '19, treasurer.

At the next meeting, Thursday, November 4th, 1915, the debate took place on the subject "Resolved, that the present preparedness agitation is detrimental to the best interests of the American republic. The principal speakers for the affirmative were John N. O'Donohue and Thomas B. Eyges; for the negative, Thomas N. Huse and John G. Fitzgerald.

Mr. O'Donohue made an impressive address, maintaining that preparedness would create

enemies for the United States and that therefore it was detrimental to the national interest. Mr. Huse of the negative made a prompt rejoinder, stating that man's first lesson is self-preservation and he must be prepared to meet everything.

Mr. Abrahamson and Mr. Weinberger spoke, the latter speaker alluding to the fact that the United States were not prepared to defend the Philippines from Japanese invasion.

Mr. Coleman followed and remarked at the number of casualties at Manila Bay.

Mr. Fitzgerald closed the negative side of the debate with a vigorous defence of preparedness and following him, Mr. Eyges, (father of Eyges, '17) closed the affirmative's case.

Upon a close vote on the question, the negative side prevailed.

The topic chosen for next debate was: "Resolved, that the state of Massachusetts should adopt "woman suffrage."

On Nov. 18, the club convened for its third meeting and, passing upon business, the debate began. The principal speakers for the affirmative were Emanuel Victorson and Joseph Wolfsdorf, for the negative Peter Borre and Russell King.

Mr. Wolfsdorf opened the debate and being of socialistic proclivities, made a strong plea along that line.

Mr. Borre opened up for the negative, pointing out in rebuttal to statements of the previous speaker that suffrage was not a right, but merely a privilege granted by the State.

The question was then thrown open to the club and was dis-

(Continued on page 9.)

Lawyers and Social Service

Qualifications of the American Lawyer—Politics, with its Spoils System of No Avail

By Judge WILLIAM J. DAY, A. B., M. A., LL. B.
Associate Justice of the South Boston District Court

Of the social service of Daniel Webster there is no need of going into any great detail in this sketch. He was known, in a word, for the speeches he made at different times, as the first of American orators devoted to the defence of the institutions and of the existence of the nation; and these speeches which are destined to last from generation to generation are masterpieces of eloquence. Though born in one section of the country, and settled in after life in another section, he belonged to all sections equally, to the whole people of the republic; and his name and fame, and his immortal works, should be equally welcome, and will be welcome in every portion of the Union.

Love Bond of Union.

We cannot all hope to be great statesmen. We cannot all hope to ever have the country for a client. But with Henry Clay many of us would say "I would rather be right than be President." Yes, rather be right; rather be honest in our dealings with our fellowmen; rather belong to that class who "do good by stealth and blush to find its fame."

Many of us will perhaps never wander from our own firesides and never be known beyond the precincts of our ward, but we can do a great deal to make the world better and brighter. Psychologically the bond of union in society and in the State is not law in a legal or judicious sense, much less force. It is love. I would rather be a man's friend than be his judge. In a vast city

teeming with vice, yes, and virtue, too, we come daily in contact with cases which cry to heaven. We feel as if we would like to have the wealth of Croesus to help the unfortunates to a better life. We see the march of industry. We see the stronger ones march on ahead; we see the dead and dying as well as the stragglers who cannot keep up with the procession.

In general the conditions of modern life demand, as a security for existence without charity or robbery, that one should have ability of a higher order than was formerly necessary. The stress of competition is more severe. Machinery is more swift and complicated every year. The modes of transportation and communication quicken the pulse and step of the regiments of the Industrial army. Our age offers premiums for progress, not for defect.

The causes of defective constitution and of that mental and physical weakness which unfits for struggle and leads to pauperism are numerous and complex. Vice produces poverty and poverty tempts to theft and begging. Each factor acts on every other factor in endless reciprocity.

Every lawyer should know the modes of public relief of his own state and county or city in order to direct the destitute and make the improvement of methods his own constant care.

For a long time it was only too common to place little homeless children in county poorhouses, where they mingled with old paupers and learned vice of them.

This wicked policy is now condemned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the widow is given so much per week for the support of each minor child. Thus the home, and what is dearer to a fatherless child, than a home, is kept together.

Now the feeble-minded, in the more advanced states, are cared for in separate schools and asylums, public and private. Massachusetts spends millions on her insane and she is now about to create asylums for those who, while not insane, are defectives and should be segregated. The confirmed inebriates have furnished a problem of public care which is not yet solved. It is clear that the present neglect of this class cannot long be tolerated by enlightened public opinion. Our courts are now coming around to the belief that drunkenness is a disease and not a crime. Hence the drunkard is sent to the State farm to build up his health and it will not be long before he is sent to a hospital. In Foxboro, Mass., the dypso-maniac institution is doing marvellous work along this line.

Public Relief System.

In addition to this legal or public system of relief there is a vast and growing system of institutions supported by benevolent associations, endowments, and private persons, dedicated to the sacred service of charity for all kinds of distress.

In spite of all these appliances misery continues, and in many places, increases. Charity is at best but a mitigation of the evils of poverty, and it is often administered in such a way as to positively increase misery.

We should distinguish between the unemployed and the unemployable. A great majority of workmen in past ages were slaves or serfs. In later times,

through increased intelligence and moral mastery, they have gained the place of personal responsibility.

It has long been the declared policy of all modern states to train the criminal for a life of usefulness, because it has been discovered everywhere that young men often follow the trade of crime because society has never taught them any other. But why should society wait for a young man to get the habits of crime before it gives him the opportunity of making himself a productive and useful member of the group?

Great industrial problems throw their shadow on this republic. We are still here in the experimental stage. We look across the water and see monarchies which have existed for centuries tottering through their own vices; the passion for conquest and revenge. Our system of state government has been sometimes compared to just so many water-tight compartments of a great ship; one of these compartments may be punctured in a collision, but the other compartments will keep the ship from sinking.

States Stand True.

If Georgia goes legally wrong by substituting mob rule for law we should not be pessimistic enough to say that our country is doomed. By no means. Our other states stand true. The Presidents of this generation are abler men than those of forty years ago, and less apt to be the mere creatures of a knot of party managers. The poisonous influence of slavery is no longer felt. There is, every day, less of sentimentalism, but not less of earnestness in political discussions. There is less blind obedience to

(Continued on page 28.)

Alumni Fottings

Reported by W. F. O'DONNELL, JR., '15.

Michael J. Horan is practicing law in the same office formerly occupied by the late District Attorney of Suffolk County, John B. Moran, under the firm name of Sullivan, Killion, O'Connell and Horan. Mr. Horan has a glass sign with the name of John B. Moran on it which he values highly as a memento of that illustrious gentleman.

"Tom" Sullivan and "Charlie" O'Connell, two old Suffolk boys, are in the same firm as Horan.

They have law offices also in Salem, Peabody and Beverly.

Hiram E. Tuttle, '12, secretary of the Waltham Board of Trade, has accepted a position as permanent attorney to the Buttrick Lumber Company of that city. Mr. Tuttle evidently believes in the saying, "nothing to do 'till tomorrow," for besides the two above-mentioned positions, he has an extensive law practice. He is associated with Mr. Frank M. Forbush, an eminent corporation attorney of Boston, with offices at 53 State street.

OUR DEBATING CLUB

(Continued from page 6.)

cussed by "Ben" Evarts from an economic standpoint, he being anti.

Then the Club President, Mr. McCillicuddy (a suff), gave his address from a philosophical standpoint; and following, in order to counterbalance the officers, Vice-President Halligan gave an anti version, stating that women act more from the heart than from the head.

Mr. King then delivered his address and produced his facts in such a conclusive manner and with marked elocution that Dean Archer (a confessed "suff") stated at the close of the meeting that he had heard the best speeches he had ever heard against suffrage. Mr. Victorson then produced his case for the affirmative and closed the debate.

Upon a class vote on the question suffrage met with another overwhelming defeat, Suffolk go-

ing on record as being opposed to suffrage two to one.

The topic for discussion at next debate is: "Resolved, that capital punishment should be abolished."

During the second and third meetings, Mr. Charles McEvilla gave the assembly lessons in elocution as to the control of the respiratory organs. "Charlie" is one of the members of the Senior class and he's some instructor. He's there!

The club meets at 7.30 P. M. every first and third Thursday.

Stiles claims that it is possible for a deaf man to get a hearing in court, and for an attorney to keep pressing his client's suit.

Michigan has an anti-profanity law which makes it a misdemeanor to swear in the presence of a woman. It does not, however, forbid a man to swear at their presents.

The Progressive History of the Suffolk Law School *

Dean Archer Perfects His Plans for Founding a Regular Evening Law School

By GLEASON L. ARCHER, L. L. B.
Dean and Founder of the School.

There was a rule of the school which provided that no person could graduate in two years unless he had attained a ten percent higher average than was required of the ordinary three year student. Secretary Boyd, who was the kindest official I had ever come in contact with in the University, looked up my record and informed me that so far as my marks were concerned I was eligible, but that there was still another rule of the University that a man must be a college graduate in order to be entitled to take his law degree in two years.

I clearly saw the dilemma I was in, for I had not completed my college course, owing in part to financial circumstances and also to the serious eye trouble to which I have alluded. Mr. Boyd referred me to Dr. Melville M. Bigelow, who was then Dean of the Law School, as the only one who could give me a final answer.

I lost no time in invading the Dean's office. Dr. Bigelow was always a very kind and sympathetic man, and in this case I could clearly see that he would help me if he could. But I knew also that he saw the obstacle in the way of my graduation, so when he told me to continue with my work and he would see what could be done, I feared that he was trying to be as humane as possible, but suspected that, carrying all the work that I was, it was inevitable that I would flunk something, and that he would thus be delivered from the necessity of denying my plea to be allowed to graduate, for that would bar me automatically.

I put the question more definitely. I assured him that I was going to pass everything, calling his attention to the high marks I had gotten thus far in the school. I told him frankly why I wanted to graduate, and explained how much depended upon it. He was plainly troubled in his kind old heart, but he told me that the rule stood in my way, and that so far as he could then see, I would have to wait a year for my degree.

As I was passing out of the office he added that he would consider it further and help me out if he could.

I was quite disheartened over the prospect, but it has always been a habit of mine never to give up until the last possibility has been exhausted. I passed a sleepless night racking my brain in an effort to devise some means of winning my degree.

A resolve gradually shaped itself in my mind to enlist in my behalf the professors in both the college and law departments, who were friends of mine, and I felt that I could count upon several to urge my cause. However, I did not wish to resort to this, except as a last extremity.

Then I hit upon a happy idea. While still in college I had taken the subject of Sales in the Law School. I knew that Dean Bigelow delighted in fine and technical distinctions, so I resolved to argue my case afresh, having due regard to technical distinctions.

I wrote him a long letter, urging
(Continued on page 19.)

*Copyright 1915, by Gleason L. Archer

Recollections of Old Japan People, Manners, Customs

By WILLIAM B. WALKER, '16.

(EDITOR'S NOTE—In this, the third of his series of articles on the Old World, Mr. Walker describes in his inimitable style "the quaint manners and customs of the "little brown people.")

A Japanese Stage.

The stage proper, containing the scenery, rested on a revolving floor and the changes were easily made by turning the floor around, taking actors and scenery out of view and presenting the rear of the stage which had been previously prepared for the succeeding act. Everyone sat on the floor and drank tea. The orchestra was on the left of the stage and was hidden from view by a screen. It was out of sight and we fervently wished that it was out of hearing.

Funeral Ceremonies Interesting.

A few days after our arrival in Tokyo, we attended a funeral. The services were held in a temple, the priest offered prayers for the deceased, while at certain intervals an attendant would strike a gong. After the ceremony was over in the temple, twelve men dressed in white placed the hearse containing the coffin with the remains on their shoulders and slowly proceeded to the cemetery.

The hearse was pagoda shape, unpainted and made of wood, having long handles on each end so as to be easily carried. Arriving at the grave the services were very simple, a short prayer was offered by the priest, an assistant in the meantime tinkling a bell. Incense was burned; the coffin, a plain unpainted box, was lowered into the grave, then each of the relations placed a handful of earth on the coffin, the gravediggers filled in the remainder of the dirt as lightly as was possible. There were no manifestations of

sorrow, no tears were shed, for the Japanese do not weep in public.

A Japanese Restaurant.

There is nothing I had ever seen which was quite as unusual as a Japanese restaurant. We were met at the door by all the little women in the establishment, and after the ceremonious salute which was given by throwing themselves on their hands and their knees, with their faces touching the floor, our shoes were taken off for us and we were led up a flight of very steep stairs to a large empty room, one side of which opened like a veranda. The little women awaited our orders in attitudes of profound humility. We had some difficulty in making them understand what we wanted, as our Japanese vocabulary was limited to six words, and they knew just half a dozen less in English.

After a great deal of animated conversation we gave our order. The first course consisted of the greatest delicacy in Japan, boiled eels and rice. The girls laughed much at our attempts to eat with chop sticks and after a while brought us spoons. Next we had tomatoes filled with sugared beans, dried fish and crabs, pickled seaweed and fruits in vinegar. The waiters, or should I say waitresses, were very dainty and graceful and sat on the floor by our sides throughout the meal. They watched us very closely and were much amused at everything

(Continued on page 23.)

Senior Notes

"Johnnie" Murphy, (alias "King Claudius,") has been exploited in the newspapers as the inventor of a noiseless typewriter. He wishes to announce through these columns that he never heard of the invention until he read about it in the "Poipers." "A noisy typewriter," quoth John, "is necessary. The noisier the typewriter, the better, for it shows the "boss" that a chap is working any way, whereas if it were noiseless he might think you were asleep."

Karl Baker has been accused of

everything short of murder in his attempts to "pull" subscriptions out of the students. I guess even murder wouldn't cause some of the boys to "come across."

Methinks Rielly missed his vocation (no, not "vacation") when he did not sign up with some newspaper to run a column entitled, "Knocks Which Are Not Boosts." As an original knocker, "Rye" is the "real cream." His ideas are sudden and tumultuous. But still "Rile" is perfectly harmless, I assure you.

Seen and Heard

By Bernard Eyges

Goldberg and Crosby seemed very much peeved at Prof. Chandler, because he would not explain to them how it was possible for a dead man to make a declaration.

DID YOU HEAR:

That Julian D. Rainey bought a new tie?

That Benj. Evarts took a haircut?

That Admiral Ransom made 100 yards in 10 seconds?

That Joe Parks actually was seen in the building?

That we are going to have new cuspidors in the smoking room?

Prof. Meins say, "Boys, I hate to work you so hard?"

What the boys answered?

That Macgowan and Fielding, our class comedians, refused an offer from B. F. Keith's?

Many other things that the ju-

niors and seniors say during lectures?

That noise about the sophomore dance?

Every time the instructor asks to have the windows opened, did you notice how every one begins to sneeze?

We have positive proof that Drew actually agreed with the decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland*.

A certain freshman, who wore a red tie, made a hit when he declared in a recent debate, that the U. S. should be prepared to defend her island (Ireland) possessions.

There certainly was some display of oratory at that debate. Believe me, we have more than one Daniel Webster in our freshman class.

An Applicable Maxim

Notable Examples of Men Who Have Succeeded As Applied to the Young Man of the Present Day

By LEO J. HALLORAN, '18.

Lincoln, a leader in his profession, a master among men, one who by his sterling integrity, his sparkling character, his unquestioned honesty, had surmounted the obstacles that beset a young lawyer and had risen to the highest rung of the ladder of success, was one day asked by an aspiring young man as to just how he could become a lawyer.

The great man's answer was, "Get books and read and study them carefully. Begin with Blackstone's 'Commentaries,' and after reading carefully through, say, twice, take up Chitty's 'Pleadings,' Greenleaf's 'Evidence,' and Story's 'Equity,' in succession. Work, work, work, is the main thing."

Lincoln Preached Work.

Not only did Lincoln preach the doctrine of work, work, work, but he practiced it. He realized the boundless possibilities of putting that precept into practice, and followed its lesson so assiduously that he won great success and fame.

The immense value of that precept has never been more fully appreciated than it is today. All about us, in the thousands of successful men, men who have succeeded in their various walks of life, men who are admired and respected by their fellow men, we see living examples of the vast possibilities, of the remarkable value, of a proper application of that maxim, given to the world by Lincoln, over sixty years ago.

It has been often said that nothing can be accomplished without work. This assertion

has never been questioned. Without work, civilization, yes, life itself, could no longer exist. Nothing can be realized, nothing can be accomplished, unless its lesson is faithfully practiced.

Now let us consider the converse theory. If nothing can be accomplished without work, anything within the power of man should be possible with work. This is true.

A Few Examples.

Let us examine a few notable examples:

Napoleon Bonaparte, one of the greatest military leaders the world has ever known, was in youth a student at the military school of Brienne, where he was constantly subjected to the taunts and jeers of his fellow students, and of the professors, who hated him because of his Corsican birth. But Napoleon overcame these powerful handicaps sufficient to break the ambition of any ordinary young man, and by virtue of deep concentration to his studies, and hard work, he rose step by step until he became the greatest leader of whom France has ever boasted.

Rose From Railsplitter.

Lincoln's rise from rail splitter and river man, to the Presidency of the United States was a result of constant application to work.

Christopher Columbus, when he first asserted that the world was round, was ridiculed and condemned as a madman. He succeeded in proving to a disbelieving world the truth of his assertions.

Nicholas Copernicus, the famous astronomer, who lived in

the latter part of the fifteenth and the first part of the sixteenth century, was considered radical and irresponsible, because he disproved the Ptolemaic theory, and advanced the belief that the sun was the centre of the universe. He labored the better part of his life to prove his theory, and succeeded.

We could cite innumerable instances of men who have succeeded because they realized and appreciated the remarkable opportunities which constant application to hard work presented.

Go down through the pages of history, find the reason for each and every happening, search for the dominant moving power that made the event possible and you will invariably find that it was only accomplished through hard work. Success is impossible without work and plenty of it.

Living Examples.

Let us take a few specific, present day, living examples of what hard work and study have accomplished. When little David I. Walsh entered that small country schoolroom over thirty years ago with his books tucked under his arm, who would then have said that he was to be a future great Governor of our Commonwealth?

Who would dare be so rash as to say that Gleason Archer, the modest school boy of the old Maine country school, would one day be the head of one of the largest Law Schools in the country? What is the answer? Work, work, and plenty of it.

Just as these two men through the medium of hard work and application to study have succeeded in their separate walks of life, one as a statesman, the other as an educator, so may any young man succeed in his chosen walk of life, if he heeds the maxim that spells success.

Work vs. Success.

I care not who the boy or man may be, whate're his race, his color, his creed, his physical disabilities he CAN SUCCEED, if he has the ambition, the moral and mental strength, the high ideals, the steadfastness of purpose, and the requisite quality of being able to work, and work hard.

The loafer on the street corner, the shirk in the pool room, the human parasite who lives on his fellow men, are living examples of what disbelief in that sterling principle has done. It is but a few steps from the pool room to the drunkard's grave, from the street corner to the almshouse.

But to those thousands of earnest men, with the moral courage to avoid the pitfalls of life, with the strength of character to avoid those iniquitous places where ambition and manhood find their burying ground, to those men who are willing to work, who are willing to face the struggle of life without flinching, who cannot be defeated by any stroke of fickle fortune, to those men do our voices rise in praise, and we are happy to have such men to aid us in our business, our industry, and in our nation building. They possess the requisites that make success out of failure, and fortune out of misfortune.

In such men as they, does the future of our great nation exist. In their safe keeping do we place the future of our country. They fit into our scheme of government of the people, for the people, and by the people. They will succeed, they must succeed, for in their success is the salvation and hope of our nation.

Necessary Requisites.

To those young men who are

(Continued on page 24).

Junior Notes



Supposing we arranged football teams between the faculty and our students; this would probably be the lineup:

FACULTY	STUDENTS
Prof. Douglas	C. Gilfix
Prof. York	Admiral Ransom
Prof. Meins	Joe Parks
Prof. Chandler	G. M. Blandford
Prof. Eyges	Mr. Leonard
Prof. McLean	arl G. Baker
Mr. Snyder	Gornstein (capt.)
Mr. Dolan	Stiles
	(Connie Mack)
Prof. Gibb (capt.)	Fielding
Mr. Archer	MacGowan

It will be noticed that in accordance with college rules, freshman are barred from playing with the "varsity."

The Junior class has decided to have a beefsteak dinner. Anyone desirous of attending should come across with the "necessary" to Klivansky.

We respect Mr. Stiles for his suggestion but that beefsteak does not promise to be large enough for both Juniors and Seniors to partake of.

Klimas had the temerity to come into lecture one night minus "nature's gift," but the crop soon grew, and lo and behold, his ruby lips were again protected from the wind.

Mr. Chandler's last resort, "The Amen Corner."

Paine is getting grey from the work he is doing on the editorial board.

Very few juniors have contributed to the "Register." It cannot be that there is a dearth of literary merit among our classmates. Perhaps the African sleep producing bug has bitten the boys. Come across, take several cups of strong coffee, don't let the "Sophs" do it all.

When Mr. Chandler begins to suppose, things he changes a student into a millionaire one minute and into a house-breaker the next.

Welcome, Mr. Dorothy!

Wittenburg missed a word of dictation; and in a loud, sonorous voice, inquired of Dr. Tucker "what comes after war?" Brilliant student in back of room: "peace, of course."

"Freddie" Breen, our pharmaceutical fellow student, is seriously considering establishing a drug store in the school, so that young men after going through a "terrible" quiz or exam. can visit the "store," and secure a bracer to strengthen them for future ordeals.

Bernard Eyges declares that he has received several threats of libel suits since the publication of his page in the November "Register," but announces that the worst is yet to come.

Harris hasn't begun to look henpecked yet. Guess he's one of those lucky fellows. Congrats, old boy!

Who was it said "paying taxes is a privilege."

Editorial Board:

KARL G. BAKER, '16 Editor-in-Chief
 LEO J. HALLORAN, '18, Assistant Editor-in-Chief
 JOHN J. HEFFERNAN, '18, Business Manager

Associate Editors:

PETER BORRE, '16.
 WILLIAM H. MURPHY, '16.
 MARTIN D. ROSENFELD, '17.
 HOWARD W. FOSTER, '18.
 CHAS. F. GERMAIN, '18.
 STEPHEN A. McALTER, '18.
 JOHN J. MURPHY, '18.
 MAURICE M. WALSH, '19.
 M. L. ROSENZWEIG, '19.
 J. P. KIRK, '19.
 M. ABRAHAMS, '19.

Business Management:

JOHN H. DREW, '16.
 DANIEL J. SULLIVAN, '17.
 FRED W. CARPENTER, '18.
 JOHN G. FITZGERALD, '18.
 C. A. MATTHEWS, '19.
 JAMES J. MEAGHER, '19.
 C. J. HALLIGAN, Jr., '19.

Christmas, the Season of Good Cheer.

Christmas will soon be here; radiance and good cheer already permeate the very air we breath in. Geniality and good will have already become reflected upon the countenances of our fellow students. There is a certain elasticity of step, a swing of the body, a buoyancy of motion which is the outward manifestation of the inward feeling of happiness. You are thinking of the pleasure which is to be yours, the joy which you are to have, and the many gifts and surprises which you are to present to those near and dear to you, as you all gather around the warm hearth of a certain frosty evening in late December. But I ask you, Mr. Fellow Student, in all your joy, your exultation, don't forget the thousands of unfortunates, who this joyous Christmas season will be walking the streets of our cities, cold and starving, shivering in the wintry blasts, even while you are enjoying the warmth and radiance of your own happy household. Make the resolution this Christmas to do some little act of charity that some poor unfortunate may be made happy. Burns, the immortal Scotch Bard, once wrote: "A man's a man for a' that." Remember that even though a man wears a ragged coat, tattered trousers and worn shoes, he's "a man for a' that," and as a brother in the Great Fraternity of Mankind, he is entitled to your charity. Our Lord said, "Give and it shall be returned a thousand fold;" yes, give, and deep down in your heart, Mr. Fellow Student, you will be happy because by your act you have helped to make another, less fortunate than yourself, happy.

The Debating Club.

The Suffolk Law School Debating Club is now an established institution. It has already held several debates in which remarkable ability has been exhibited by the various speakers. A strong list of subjects for future debates has been prepared, and we may look forward favorably to hearing some splendid, spirited arguments. Dean Archer intends to give a course in public speaking in conjunction with the debates. We feel that such a club is a great power for good, inasmuch as it teaches the members to be able to stand upon their feet and put up a strong argument, and also to think rapidly and accurately. Such a course is indispensable to all students who hope to be successful trial lawyers.

Course in International Law Ends.

Dr. George F. Tucker's excellent course of lectures on International Law ended Wednesday, December 1st. During the course Professor Tucker covered such specific subjects as historical de-

velopment of International Law; Sources of International Law; Neutrality; Protectorates; Suzerainties; Jurisdiction; Fisheries; Extradition; Rights and Duties of Diplomats; War; Peace and Treaties. We sincerely trust that we may again have the pleasure of Professor Tucker's instruction.

Freshman Editors Selected.

As a result of a competitive contest for positions on the Board of Editors and Business Management of the "Register," the following men have been selected:—Editors, Maurice M. Walsh, Michael E. Rosenzweig, J. P. Kirk, and Maurice Abrahamson; Business Managers: H. A. Matthews, James J. Meagher and C. J. Halligan, Jr. Many excellent contributions were entered and it was only after long and careful deliberation that the Editorial Staff were enabled to choose the winners. From time to time these articles will be published in the "Register."

School Song Contest.

Dean Archer has announced a school song contest open to the students. Any student is eligible to enter the contest. There will be a first prize of ten dollars and a second prize of five dollars awarded to the men who submit the most meritorious contributions. The contest is open until May 1st, 1916, on which date Dean Archer and the members of the faculty will consider the contributions and adjudge the winners. The music itself does not necessarily have to be original, but the words must pertain to the school and may be written to any popular or well known song. In a school as large as ours, it should be possible to obtain some clever, original songs. Come now, everybody make an attempt!

"President" McCarthy, if You Please.

Once again we take occasion to greet one of our "boys" who has reached a high rung on the ladder of success. This time it is Peter J. McCarthy of the Sophomore class who reflects credit upon Suffolk Law School. Mr. McCarthy was recently re-elected president of the Shawmut Co-operative Bank by a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors of that institution. He is very popular among his classmates for he has a genial personality which seems to influence all with whom he comes in contact. In spite of the arduous duties incumbent upon his position, and the responsibility attached thereto, Mr. McCarthy ranks high in his class, and finds time to be present at all school functions.

A Forthcoming Article of Interest.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the publication in the February issue of the "Register" of an article by Professor Leon R. Eyges, of the School faculty. Professor Eyges is well known as a public speaker and writer upon legal and economic subjects. For many years he has made a specialty of Bankruptcy Practice and is recognized as the leading authority on Bankruptcy Law in the City of Boston, which subject he teaches in the Suffolk Law School. Professor Eyges was former Ass't Attorney General of Massachusetts under ex-Attorney-General Thos J. Boynton, President of our Board of Trustees.

Massachusetts Bar Examinations

By STEVE A. McALEER, '18.

In this early number of the Suffolk Law School Register and on the reopening of the School for a new term, we deem it advisable, for the benefit of the new students who are not High School graduates, and perhaps for the enlightenment also, of some of the upper classmen who have not yet satisfied the requirements, to give a brief outline of the latest requirements necessary for admission to the Bar of attorneys-at-law. Rule VII of the Rules of the Board of Bar Examiners issued March, 1915, provided that all future students of law should be examined in general education, even though they might be college trained men. An act of the Massachusetts legislature which went into effect May 12, 1915, changes this rule in certain particulars.

General Provisions.

The new law provides that any applicant for admission to the Bar who is a graduate of a college, or who has complied with the entrance requirements of a college, or who has fulfilled for two years the requirements of a day or evening high school or of a school of equal grade, shall not be required to take any examination as to his general education.

Favors Poor Boy.

This law operates as a boon to the poor boy whose early environment, lack of opportunities, or force of circumstances has prevented from enjoying the advantages of his more fortunate brethren. In the writer's opinion, the legislature will never regret having taken this step to further the interests of the student of merit and not tradition, and no doubt the same spirit that animated the

early forefathers of this country to study by the flickering light of a log fire that they might be better able to carry out our country's laws, will and does inspire the hard-working young man who toils all day and then sits up into the small hours of the morning to educate himself to be a finer and firmer citizen and hence an economic advantage to his country.

Reflects Spirit of Equality.

The firm foundation of a Constitution that recognizes individual worth, wherever found and under whatever circumstances, will recognize that true worth springs from within and that freedom in education is bound by the broad expanse of the poles and like the mariner's compass, in storm or sunshine, the needle of necessity in education will point to the poor boy as well as to his more fortunate brother.

May the City of Boston, the State of Massachusetts, and the United States of America never have to blush for having helped in the good cause of freedom in education. As law is founded on precedents, we have only to look back over the history of this country and read therein the illustrious names of some of the founders of this republic, the lawyers who materially put together and held together this grand government, to read the story of their early education, and we feel sure that the Massachusetts Legislature is carrying out the true spirit of the Constitution, freedom to all.

Requirements Explained.

As regards those applicants who cannot present certificates

showing the required two years high school work, they may either prepare themselves by home study or attend a preparatory school and then take the preliminary examinations which will be given twice a year in Boston under the direction of the Board of Bar Examiners. These examinations may be taken any time, even after the completion of one's law studies.

The Schedule of Subjects is as follows: Rule 1 of the Board of Bar Examiners sets forth the subjects in four groups: (1) English, (2) History, (3) Mathematics and (4) Miscellaneous. The first two groups are required, but in the third and fourth the applicant may elect what subjects he will be examined in.

An Illustration.

As an illustration of the operation of the rule, we will set forth the minimum requirements according to a recent exposition by Dean Archer, together with all other subjects offered by the Board of Bar Examiners:

"Group 1—English (all required), (a) grammar, (b) composition, (c) literature."

"Group 2—History (all required), (a) Massachusetts, (b) American, (c) English."

"Group 3—Mathematics (an applicant may elect as many subjects in this group as he desires, but must pass in two.) (a) arithmetic, (b) bookkeeping. But the student may choose if he prefers, algebra or geometry."

"Group — Miscellaneous. An applicant may elect as many subjects in this group as he desires, but must pass in five.) (a) Ancient History, (b) Economics, (c) Civil Government, (d) Philosophy, (e) Geography."

"But the student may substitute for any of the above five any other subjects in the group which include Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Mediaeval and Modern History, Physics, Botany, Chemistry, Zoology, and Stenography and Typewriting."

Progressive History of the Suffolk Law School

(Continued from page 10.)

that the two year rule did not apply to me, for I had been enrolled in the law school more than two years. I further argued that I was neither a two year man or yet a three year man, hence that the trustees had never provided a rule to fit my case. That being true it was an occasion which he was free to exercise his discretion. I recited again my reason for desiring the degree in June, 1906, and ended by telling him that if he still felt doubtful over my case I would like the privilege of having some of my friends talk to him on the subject.

But the letter accomplished all that I desired and I immediately received word from Dean Bigelow

that I should have my degree, provided I passed in all the second semester examinations.

I was very happy over his decision, but I realized that the battle was not entirely won, for a failure in examinations would defeat my purpose. In addition to all that I was doing, there was a thesis to prepare and this had to be based upon original research work.

In the course of a few weeks I had written my thesis, when all my plans came nearly being frustrated by my old enemy bronchitis. My illness came about in this way: About the middle of April, 1906, I was commissioned by the trustees of an estate in Boston to go to the

southern part of Ohio and investigate a tract of land owned by the estate, said to be in a productive gas and oil region, but concerning which they could obtain no trustworthy information.

I made the trip, and a wonderful trip it was for me, never before having been out of New England. I secured the information and returned with samples of oil from adjoining properties. But pressure of time had made necessary explorations during a rainstorm which occurred while I was in Ohio, and I took a severe cold, which resulted in the inevitable bronchitis.

It was usually a matter of a few days before the malady reached its height, so I managed to take one or two senior special examinations immediately after my return from Ohio. I then succumbed to the inevitable and spent about two weeks in the Newton Hospital, where I had been very ill with bronchitis several times before.

Some people have an idea that a bad cold in the chest is bronchitis, but acute bronchitis is a very different thing. With me it usually began in the throat and spread and thickened until my bronchial tubes were so congested that I breathed with great difficulty, developed a high fever and a brain-splitting headache, with an inability to take nourishment for days at a time.

This was the plague that fell upon me when I should have been preparing for or taking my senior special examinations. I suppose I might have been justified in feeling that I had been hopelessly beaten in the fight for my degree, but instead, as soon as I was able to sit up, I wrote to Dean Bigelow telling him of my predicament and asking the privilege of taking in the hospital the examinations that I was missing.

I promptly received from the Dean's office a very kind and sym-

pathetic letter assuring me that I would be allowed to make up all the examinations I had missed whenever I was able to leave the hospital.

He was true to his word. I passed all my examinations, and it was a proud and happy day for me when I received my degree on June 5th, 1906, with my brother and aunt and fiancé gracing the occasion. I had won the first of the two barriers that stood in the way of launching the school in September. There remained now only to pass the bar examinations.

CHAPTER VIII.

Preparation for Bar Examinations.

The balance of the month of June, 1906, was devoted to a variety of labors, but my chief occupation was that of reviewing my entire law school course, in preparation for the bar examinations. I also completed the teaching of the subject of "Contracts" to my little class, giving them their final examination June 21st, 1906.

It is interesting to note that the total tuition receipts for the year's work was \$126.80, or an average of \$4.00 a week, certainly not such a sum as would have tempted any man to embark into the enterprise I was contemplating if financial considerations were the only inducement.

The month of June was memorable for another reason—a salaried position in one of the finest law offices in Boston was secured for me by an influential friend, and as I shall have occasion to mention the same gentleman at other stages of this history, it is well to explain how it happened that he became interested in me.

In order to do so I must take the reader back to a day in early August, 1903. I had been working during my summer vacation in a hotel on the south shore of Cape

Cod as night clerk and watchman. The wages had been trifling, \$25. or so a month, but I was trying to earn money for college expenses and that seemed to be the only employment that I could obtain.

But while about my duties in the hotel storing away some boxes in the basement I had tripped up in the darkness and been thrown to the rough cement floor, mashing very severely the ligaments of my left knee. For a time it appeared that the bones were fractured.

After several days of agony, during which, on crutches, I grimly stuck to my work, I was forced to leave for Boston in the hope of getting into the Massachusetts General Hospital. It never rained harder than that morning when I took the stage coach for the railroad station, but never did the guiding hand of Providence lead me more obviously than on this occasion.

Half a mile from the hotel the driver called at a cottage and took on another passenger, a prosperous appearing, middle-aged man, with one of the most genuinely sympathetic and noble countenances of any man I had ever met.

It was George A. Frost, the manufacturer of the world celebrated "Boston Garter." I had never seen him before, and was in too great misery to regard him with any degree of interest. But my obvious suffering aroused his sympathy and he questioned me concerning its cause.

Such was the magnetism of the man that before we had reached the railroad station I had told him much of my story, of the struggle I had made for an education, and of my lifelong ambition to be a lawyer.

I had read in fairy stories of wonderful good fortunes that had befallen young men in times of mortal need, but never did I expect to see it enacted in my own life. My "fairy story" is

too extensive and too wonderful to be told in this connection, but from the day of that chance meeting in the stage coach to the day I graduated from the law school, George A. Frost stood sponsor for me financially, beginning his three years of assistance by sending me to a private hospital, furnishing a skilful surgeon who saved me from lifelong lameness, and providing every comfort that could have been furnished by the most indulgent father.

And ever thereafter it was not a question with him of how much I would ask for in the way of financial aid, but how much he could persuade me to accept, for I continued my frugal ways of living, even to the extent sometimes of under nourishment and resulting illness.

What would have been my fate had I not met this man is difficult to conjecture, but it is safe to say that the Suffolk Law School would never have been founded and, as will be seen later in this narrative, could never have survived in its early days had it not been for George A. Frost.

But in June, 1906, he rendered another great service to me by securing for me a position with Carver and Blodgett at 28 State Street, Boston, dependent of course, upon my passing the bar examinations. Mr. Frost had thus fulfilled the promise made to me in 1903, that if I proved myself worthy, he would see me through school and established in my profession.

During the month of June also I was busy mapping out the next year's plans. I named the new venture "Archer's Evening Law School," and prepared an attractively printed four-page announcement. Under "Methods of Instruction" appeared this first announcement of the basic

principles upon which the school is founded.

"The substance of every lecture is given in dictated notes, with citations of authorities. The important principles are re-emphasized at every succeeding lecture by thorough oral quizzes; and by written problems, assigned each time, the answers to be brought into the class in writing at the next succeeding lecture. This continual re-emphasizing of the maxims and principles already covered by the lectures enables even the busiest person to acquire a thorough grasp of the subject from the class room exercises alone."

(Continued In January Number.)

Students in the Suffolk Law School will realize that we have since added written quizzes in class and some other important practical features of work, but all will recognize this first announcement as a clear statement of a basal feature of the school work.

A new and somewhat more pretentious advertising card, with a schedule of courses, was designed to accompany the folder. Application blanks were also devised larger and more pretentious than the previous ones, but very crude and inadequate as compared with our present application blanks.

The Beginners-at-Law

By JOHN G. FITZGERALD, '18.

The appellation is in its truest sense used to designate persons engaged in the study of Law, not alone for future pecuniary remuneration, but in order that eventually the students, by special training and application, may become better members of society.

The ordinary person upon entering the study of Law, is confronted with many problems, the solution of which is dependent upon the attention which he gives his instructors and the time he devotes in preparation of his work.

Possibly the first great lesson which a person receives in a course of study of this kind is the necessity of placing egotism in oblivion.

The law gradually forces itself upon us and in a short time, we are impressed with, not so much our own rights, as the rights and duties we owe to others; and were each and every citizen truly appreciative of the

rights of his neighbor, we would conduct ourselves in such a manner that every layman would be a professed lawyer.

To our instructors is confined the duty of teaching the principles of law, so that ultimately we, of the student body, may enter the profession.

Attention Necessary.

The importance of giving the instructors our whole and undivided attention cannot be overestimated, for it is during our class sessions that many of the intricacies of the law are clearly expounded.

With the assistance of the able corps of teachers, results shall be ours, provided our efforts are genuine. To accomplish results, it is essential to consider an important governing element which is applicable to every body of citizens, namely discipline. Discipline in this sense means obedience, not only to our teachers, but obedience to all recognized law of gentlemanly courtesy.

A few of the factors relevant to the beginners have been cited, the individual shall now be considered.

For the most of us, our school days have passed. We may have graduated from the grammar, high school, or college, but since that time we have entered the busy commercial world, and such entry is the cessation of school days.

The cases are rare and isolated where a pupil of the grammar or high school derives all the benefits which are gratuitously offered; it is only when our school days are over, we do review with regrets our lost opportunities.

Have No Regrets.

Our school days are terminated, but not so is our education; we have now entered upon the course of study at the Suffolk Law School, and let us not have occasion to regret, that in this, our advanced education, we have lost a single opportunity to gain knowledge.

Our business relations, our domestic affairs do, in most cases, interfere with an exhaustive study of law, but nevertheless the greater difficulties, which we overcome, the greater will be our satisfaction upon the attainment of our goal.

As we progress in the study of

constitutional law and civil rights, we are continually reminded that our material prosperity can be directly attributed to those great minds which in the past have given, unstintingly and indiscriminately, of their time and ability for our and future generations. These examples of true American citizenship should be to all of us guiding stars, so that our noblest efforts would be devoted primarily to the advancement of our Commonwealth.

It is an assuring fact that such diligence as revealed in this, our first-year study of Law, can have only for its logical consequence, a greater determination on the part of the individual student to master every task assigned for study in each succeeding semester.

The avenues of knowledge now lie before us and as the milestones, marking our progress, are eloquent testimonials of unswerving fidelity to a worthy ambition, we strive with every atom of energy for the realization.

The advice of ages is ours, but none can be of more value to the student than the words of Abraham Lincoln, "Always bear in mind that your own resolution to succeed is more important than any other one thing."

Recollections of Old Japan

(Continued from page 11.)

we did. After lighting our cigarettes for us, they followed us out into the street, laughing and bowing all the time.

The Emperor's Birthday.

The Emperor's birthday is always a national holiday in Japan, and upon one such occasion we saw the Mikado review the troops stationed in Tokyo.

Japan's Big Man.

The Mikado was a man about five

feet six inches in height and rather heavily built; his beard was long and he had the same coarse black hair that all his subjects had. His eyes were black and very bright, and he appeared very nervous and was very quick in his movements.

Reviewing the Troops.

We were fortunate in securing a good position enabling us to overlook the entire field, although

no one was allowed to look down from above on the august descendant of a hundred or more emperors. The fifty thousand soldiers were formed in a hollow square and the emperor followed by his aides, rode around the entire square, starting at the left, and as he passed, all the hats of the spectators were removed. When he returned to the place he started from, he dismounted, and the troops passed by him in review.

"Nikko the Magnificent."

Nikko was five hours' ride from Tokyo. A Japanese proverb says, "Do not use the word 'magnificent' till you have seen Nikko." Here were the principal and most noted temples of Japan, and pilgrims go there to worship from all over the empire. Some of these temples were two thousand years old. It lies twenty-one hundred feet above the sea, and its beautiful mountains and cascades are famous, while the air is very pure and cool.

Easy to Get Married.

The marriage laws of Japan have always seemed very queer to foreigners, and I could never find out just what they were. It seemed to be lawful to do anything if you only notified the police. If you wished to marry

while visiting in Japan it was very easily arranged. You select the young lady from a large number that are offered you, and after making the arrangements with her parents, you go with her to the police station. Then you sign your name and that of the young lady. The ceremony is then all over and you are given permission to live with her while you remain in Japan.

You go back to your house, which has been made ready for you by sliding a paper panel or two, and you settle down into married life. You have no furniture to buy. A young lady who has been married in this way a number of times is thought no less of, and her social standing is just as good, if anything, better, than if only married once.

Dress, Customs and Habits.

The dresses of the women seemed to be made to conceal their form, rather than to display it, and we did not wonder they did so, for they were all flat chested, and their legs were thin and crooked, and the more they toed in the more stylish they were supposed to be. They had large, flowing sleeves, and in them they carried their paper handkerchiefs,

An Applicable Maxim

(Continued from page 14.)

just—as it were—beginning the battle of life, I emphasize again the value of work as an asset to success. With high ideals, steadfastness of purpose and constant work, you will ultimately reach your great goal,—success. For every hour you study, for every additional morsel of knowledge that you acquire, you are placed just so much fur-

ther along the road to success. At times the journey will be hard, the way will be beset with difficulties, pitfalls and setbacks. Don't give up. You can succeed. The goal at times may appear far off, but you will reach it before long. Even as the sun emerging from behind a cloud throws its radiance, of a sudden, over the world, so will success come of a sudden into your life.

To the Students of the Suffolk Law School, Past, Present and Future

(Continued from page 5.)

prompted so many young men to search out this institution of learning that they might be better enlightened and qualified to carry out their true duty of citizenship through the interpretation and enforcement of our country's laws.

Should Remember Teachings.

"A government that proceeds from the people, is administered by them, and has for its high and only end the general welfare, ought to be able to command the respect, the allegiance, and the obedience of its citizens."

As an institution for the study of law, the Suffolk Law School is such a government, and the wealthy son and the poor boy who meet on the same democratic footing of equality, should both show their allegiance to that school by promulgating its noble doctrines and teachings. And as it is "not enough to construct and to start, but watchfulness, administration, and love are needed to keep the best-planned government on its projected lines," so it is that the students of the Suffolk Law School should ever be watchful over the fulfillment of our laws, their proper administration and have such a love for them and such an earnest desire for their true enforcement, that nothing on earth can swerve them from the high principles involved in the administration of true justice. Let no Suffolk Law School man be pointed out as the dispenser of blind-folded justice, swerved by the magnet of oppression, of greed or avarice from its true course, but let him be pointed to with pride as one who can look back on the Suffolk Law School and say, without fear of contradiction,

"By thee, as by the beacon light,
Our pilots had kept course
aright."

A Monument to His Efforts.

That the Suffolk Law School student, no matter where he may be or to what heights he may attain, will always observe the high principles embodied in the teaching he received at his alma mater, should be the earnest wish and prayer of every past, present and future student of the School. If every student of the Suffolk Law School will observe these principles, indeed the school may well say that its work has not been in vain, that it has well fulfilled its mission as a beacon to mankind for the proper administration of justice, and that it has lived up to the traditions of Sentry Hill and is in truth a Trinity of its motto, Honesty, Diligence and Justice.

In years to come, may it be a monument to the memory of a sincere educator of the people. Gleason L. Archer, whose high and noble ideals will live long after him, a monument to the people of Boston and Massachusetts, who have ever been in the vanguard to recognize true education and appreciate its worth, finally a monument to the intellectual intelligence and patriotic justice of the American people as an institution of the people, for the people and by the people.

"A refuge for unconquer'd
thought,
A charter'd home where Freedom's child
Might rear her altars in the wild,
And fix her quenchless torch on
high,
A beacon for eternity."

Answers to Mass. Bar Examinations

(Afternoon Paper Dec., 1910, Bar Examination Questions were in November Issue.)

ANSWER 10. (a) By the deed A. and C. became under the Statute of Uses tenants in common of the land.

(b) At the death of either, without further conveyance, the survivor would hold one-half of the land as tenant in common, and one-third of the other half as heir under the statute. (our statute).

The widow may elect to take her dower.

Pease v. Whitman, 182 Mass. 363.

R. L. Chap. 134, Sec. 6.

ANSWER 11. (a) 1. Corporation Sole.

2. Corporation Aggregate.

3. Private Corporations.

4. Public Corporations.

5. Municipal Corporations.

6. Charitable Corporations.

7. Religious Corporations.

8. Public Service Corporations.

(b) (1) By act of the legislature.

(2) e. g. Ministers in certain cases.

See R. L. Chap. 37, Sec. 5.

A bishop in certain cases.

See Bouvier Law Dict., p. 443.

(3) By special charters granted by Act of the Legislature or by charters issued under general laws.

See R. L. Chapters 109-124.

(4) and (5) By special charters granted by Act of the Legislature.

(6) and (7) Under general law and special acts.

See R. L. Chap. 125 and Chap. 38.

(8) Under general law and special acts.

See R. L. Chaps, 111, 112, 121.

(c) A public corporation is one which is chiefly engaged in serving the public. They are established chiefly for the purposes of furnishing transportation of freight and passengers.

(d) They are subject to the control of the legislature to a greater extent than private corporations and are in some cases given the power to take property by right of eminent domain.

ANSWER 12. (a) A easement is a right in the owner of one parcel of land, by reason of such ownership, to use the land of another for a special purpose not inconsistent with a general property in the owner.

Bouvier's Law Dict. p 631.

Easements are of two kinds, appurtenant and in gross.

The former run with the land and pass by deed of conveyance.

The latter are personal and are not assignable.

Easements are created by deed or acquired by prescription.

In Massachusetts they may be created either by exceptions or reservation. If by exception the word heirs is not necessary, if by reservation the word heirs is necessary.

Claffin v. B. & A. R. R., 157 Mass. 493.

A right of way is a common example of an easement.

(b) Riparian rights are the rights which the owner of upland has in the shore or flats appurtenant thereto.

In the case of land bounded by the sea or ocean or other tide water the limit of ownership is generally extreme low water in Massachusetts not more than 100 rods from mean high water mark. Riparian rights include the right to the use of the water for various purposes, including navigation.

See Crocker's Notes on Common Forms, 4th ed. pp. 55-59.

Riparian rights may be conveyed by deed as appurtenant to the upland or they may be conveyed by deed separate from the upland.

ANSWER 13. Jones can bring a bill in equity to redeem. He has a right to redeem as it is open to him to show by parol that the deed was given as security.

Campbell v. Dearborn, 109 Mass. 130.

ANSWER 14. (1) By the giving of time to the principal by a binding agreement.

Brandt Suretyship, 3rd ed. Sec. 376.

(2) By alteration of the contract without the surety's consent.

Brandt Suretyship, 3rd ed. Sec. 416.

(3) By creditors relinquishing security for the debt.

Brandt Suretyship, 3rd ed. Sec. 480.

(4) By creditors negligently losing security for the debt.

Brandt Suretyship, 3rd ed. Sec. 498.

ANSWER 15. (a) C. should be joined with A. and B. as one of the plaintiffs in any suit to recover a debt due the old firm. If, however, there was a written assignment from C. to A. and B. sufficient to satisfy the statute, then A. and B. possibly might sue alone if they properly pleaded the written assignment.

Fish v. Gates, 138 Mass. 441.

Russell v. Cole, 167 Mass. 9.

(b) All the partners, A. B. and C., must be joined as defendants. The fact that A. and B. assumed the liabilities does not deprive a creditor of the old firm of his right to sue and hold all the old partners.

Buxton v. Edwards, 134 Mass. 576.

Ayer v. Kilner, 148 Mass. 468.

(c) C. will be liable with A. and B. unless proper notice has been given of his retirement. This notice must be sent to all persons who dealt with the old firm.

Elkinton v. Booth, 143 Mass. 479.

Victor v. Spalding, 202 Mass. 234.

More Bar Questions

(Morning Paper, December, 1910).

Q. 1. Define the following and give examples:—

- (a) The fellow servant rule.
- (b) The assumption of risk doctrine.
- (c) The doctrine of contributory negligence.

Q. 2. Day was being tried for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor. The government produced as a witness, one King, who testified that he went to Day's shop and bought the liquor described as sold, for the express purpose of prosecuting Day for such sale; that Day had no license to sell intoxicating liquor; that he was employed by the prosecuting officers, and knew, when he requested Day to make the sale, that such sale would be an illegal act. No other evidence was offered. Day requested the court to rule that no conviction could be had without other testimony.

Should such ruling have been made?

Q. 3. The plaintiff at Boston purchased a ticket of the Fitchburg Railroad Company to carry him from Boston to Fitchburg. He showed it to the baggage master of said road at Boston and asked him to check as baggage to Fitchburg a package of merchandise which he had with him, and which he also showed to the baggage master. The baggage master punched the ticket and gave the plaintiff a check for the package. The plaintiff entered the train at once, and was carried to Fitchburg, but the package was stolen from the baggage car on the journey and was never returned to the plaintiff.

What remedy, if any, has he against the Railroad Company?

Q. 4. (a) May the State authorize the killing of a glandered horse, and if so, under what power?

(b) Under what power, if any, may the State authorize the taking of land for a public park?

(c) Must compensation be paid in either or both cases?

Lawyers and Social Service

(Continued from page 8.)

party, less disposition to palliate sins committed from party motives. Soon there will come an absence of class hatred, a diffusion of wealth among an immense number of small proprietors, all interested in the defence of property, and an exemption from chronic pauperism and economical distress. Political progress will be sure and steady.

Let us lawyers cultivate friendship among all classes of men. Friendship has no organization, needs no constitution, is not limited by political lines. It exists between members of different ranks, opposing parties and conflicting creeds. When a certain belief or interest threatens to divide a community along the line of some partisan difference these fibres of friendship bind up that cut, and give it a chance to heal.

Sophomore Notes



To look at Charlie Germaine, our genial First Division Vice-President, one would never accuse him of being a heart breaker, but the truth is—oh, let him tell you about it himself. Ask him.

Will someone kindly tell us where Jimmie Twohig was going one hot Sunday last summer, with a punctured tire in his hand.

"Gene" Buckley was seen several times during the summer "settin' down" on the stoop of a certain Lexington Corner Grocery. Evidently "Gene" (short for "genial") does not believe in working hard during vacation time.

We haven't got a thing against "Sol" Bodner, except that he is out around Arlington Heights too much. There must be a reason, "Sol." Who is she?

Extract from the Log of the good ship "Sophomore:" "We, the Sophomore Class in joint council, do hereby pray and petition our honorable instructors in Real Property, Equity and Bills and Notes, to give us the written quiz questions at least one week before the afore-mentioned quiz takes place, and the examination questions at least two weeks before such examination takes place, also to tell us just how the problems should be correctly decided. In testimony whereof, etc."

Note: Far be it from us to criticize the actions of said joint council, but we believe their time could be used to much better advantage.

"Johnnie" Murphy, of Somerville (?) since his appointment to

the editorial board has been wearing a rather worried expression. He declares that "every real editor has his countenance covered with that sort of drapery." What do you mean, John?

Leo Halloran, our ever-smiling First Division President, has made the boast that the Sophomore Class, as a body, is handsomer and more lady-like than any other class in the school. He is bound to be contradicted, however, for representatives of the other classes have already challenged him to mortal combat for the terrible insult he has hurled at their respective classes.

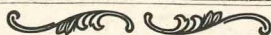
One of our austere "Sophs" (never mind his name) was one day sitting in the Grand Stand at Fenway Park last summer. A foul ball was hit into the stand and our future legal light made a clever catch and grandiloquently placed the ball in his pocket as a souvenir of a "Gowdy foul." An usher sailed up the aisle and said, "Here you, come across with that ball." It was then that the usher noticed the Suffolk Law School pin, which our fellow "Soph" always carries in a conspicuous place on the coat lapel. "Gee, a Suffolk Law boy," the surprised usher murmured, "keep the ball, I'll bring you up three or four more." Wonder who the usher was?

"My son is certainly getting along fine in college."

"How's that?"

"Why, he's chairman of the committee on fish horns and cow bells the night of the rush."

Freshman Notes



Kenneth Dunlop's business must be thriving, if one can judge by the prosperous manner in which he walks into class. We are in hopes that his particular line was given a big impetus by the placing of his ad. in the "Register."

If you ever want to get Johnnie Finn "peeved" just mention "Miss Brown" to him, and ask him, "Who won the game?"

"Tom" O'Connor, of So. Boston High's old full-back, is mixing into the political game. If he shows the same nerve that characterized his football playing, "Tom" is bound to go over the line a winner.

We have another O'Connor in our midst, the same gentleman who placed Ward 16 on the map. I give you a "tip," boys, watch him, he's "some" plugger.

Suffolk Law School is represented on the Boston Traveler by "Al" Ford, our fellow "Freshie." Wouldn't be surprised if "Al" came across with an article for the "Register" before the year is out.

A word to the wise is sufficient. John Wenzler is with us. A Diligent, Deserving, Desirous Democrat, we look for John to have a successful year.

Our class takes on an Oriental hue by the presence of Mr. Gee G. Baine. We are pleased to have you as one of us, Mr. Baine. "One of us!" These three words contain more sentiment, perhaps,

than any other uttered in Suffolk. It is by far the greatest greeting a new member can receive.

Bernard Colman is "Ardently enthusiastic" over the prospects of the debating club.

Dean Archer recently stated to the Freshman class that usually when an agreement of marriage is made, there is no paper at hand on which to put the agreement in writing, and often "no light on the subject." The Dean apparently knows.

On Monday evenings Mr. Edward Cassel quietly slips away from class early. This has been a cause of deep anxiety. Perhaps it was a lady friend involved, but alas, No, the mystery is solved. Mr. Cassel is an Alderman and attends Aldermanic meeting that evening.

The Freshman Class is much gratified by the recent ruling of Dean Archer in limiting each student to two questions in any one lecture. This will gag some of our irrepressible interrogators.

It is with pleasure that we note that Mr. Amsbury, one of our class, some years back refereed many of the Suburban basket ball games. Mr. Amsbury was in his time one of Roxbury High's stars.

Mr. Edward Brody stated that he had a thorough knowledge of the practical side of the law, but—Oh, my—that theoretical!

From all appearances, the Foley brothers attend class jointly.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Cervino is the official representative of the Republic of Cuba, being Cuban consul in Boston. He has had a distinguished career in his home island, beginning as a soldier in the Cuban army, where he won rapid promotion.

The Freshman Class has every reason to be proud of its representatives on the official staff of the Debating Club, for three of the four officers are Freshmen; Christopher J. Halligan, Vice-President; Joseph F. Dineen, Secretary, and Rafael Cervino, Treasurer.

"The Educational Octopus"

Dean Archer's "History of the School," which has been running serially in the "Register," has been issued in book form under the title of "The Educational Octopus." It is a true story written in Dean Archer's best style in which he has given a vivid description of the "Educational Octopus" which controls the public school affairs of Massachusetts. His book shows in action such master legislators as Foss, Walsh, Cuhing, Lamasney, Washburn, President Lowell, Vahey, Boynton Bartlett O'Connell Parks, Haines, and scores of other public men. The book is of vital interest to all students and graduates of the school. It has been published at a minimum cost of one dollar and a half.

JOHN FEENEY

Roofer and Metal Worker

15 North Grove Street, Boston

This Magazine is Printed by
The PURITAN LINOTYPE

152 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.

First-class printing of every description

LAW BOOKS
Bought, Sold & Exchanged

G. A. JACKSON

8 Pemberton Square,

Boston

Accounting, Cost and Routine Systems
for

Manufacturing and Sales Offices

JOHN J. HEFFERNAN

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

22 DANFORTH STREET

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Member of Class of 1918

Telephone 5060 Main

General Insurance

KENNETH C. DUNLOP & COMPANY

114 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

LIFE, HEALTH, ACCIDENT

FIRE, LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE

Mr. Dunlop, Freshman Class, Div. No. 1

Information and Rates cheerfully given

Louis H. Steinberg
Res. Tel. 2987-W. Rox.

Office Tel. Cam. 3239

Harry Snider
Res. Tel. 5253-W. Rox.

The Massachusetts Lime & Cement Co.

Dealers in

MASONS' and PLASTERERS' SUPPLIES

252-258 BRIDGE STREET

E. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

H. E. DIX & COMPANY

Stationers

PRINTING, ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING

Blank Book Manufacturing

161 DEVONSHIRE STREET

BOSTON, MASS.



Printed by
THE PURITAN LINOTYPE
152 Purchase St.
Boston, Mass.