To The Class of '16
(On Graduating from Suffolk)
To Air of Good-Bye Girls

Good-Bye Boys, you're through;
Go forth to legal strife,
We think it's time that you
Should follow the path of life;
With knowledge of what you're speaking,
For honor go a-seeking,
That's the toast we give to you;
Good-Bye Boys, Good-Bye Boys,
Good-Bye Sixteen, you're through.

Maurice M. Walsh, '19

MAY
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Bon Voyage Mes. Seniors

Leo J. Halloran, '18

In the name of the undergraduates of the Suffolk Law School, in the name of the hundreds of students who have associated with you during your school life, in the name of the hundreds who have gone before, I wish you, Honored Seniors, a sincere and lasting “Bon Voyage.”

We bid you farewell as you leave the school wherein cherished memories will long exist. Your term has been honorable; you have successfully passed through four years of vicissitudes and trials; you have studied and have sacrificed hundreds of pleasures; you have burnt the “midnight oil,” and today on the verge of your entry into a new life we bid you “bon voyage.” May your journey be a successful one; may the spirit and the inspiration of your Alma Mater guide your every act.

Four years ago as the Freshman class of nineteen twelve you looked forward to the day when you should graduate, when you should receive the coveted degree. It seems almost as yesterday that Dean Archer welcomed you within the friendly portals of the Suffolk Law School. How quickly those years have flown by only you can tell, how fleeting have been the hours, the pleasures and the trials of those years, is only known to you. You search in vain for many faces which four years ago were familiar to you, faces which were once radiant with hope and ambition, but are now missing, fallen by the wayside as year after year passed by, and it is with a firm grasp of the hand and a suspicious trembling of the lips that you bid goodbye to those men —those classmates who have studied and associated with you during those four short years.

The friendships which you have cultivated are of the lasting kind, they will endure so long as life endures, and whenever in the future you again meet, whether it be in the Legislative Halls at Washington, the Courts of Justice, or in any place in this wide world, a smile of joy will illumine your features, a great warmth will fill your hearts, as you old classmates recall to mind the cherished memories of your law school days.

Under the able tuition of your learned instructors; under the watchful guidance of your beloved Dean; under the influence of your association with the noblest type of men as represented by the students of the Suffolk Law School, you are now prepared to go forth and cope with whatever awaits you in the struggle for legal recognition, and to succeed where others have failed.

And so, members of the Senior Class, with Suffolk’s high ideals always before you, with “Honestas et Dilegentia” your watchword—GO FORTH AND WIN. “BON VOYAGE.”
She Waits For Me

M. E. Rosenzweig, '19

Then.
She waits for me at twilight's glow,
In fragrant-scented wooded bower;
While tender evening breezes blow
Sweet thoughts from every dew-dipped flower;
She waits for me, expectant,—sighing,
With heart of love, exalted, free,
And I—I come impatient, flying,
Because I know—
She waits for me!

And Now.
She waits for me at candle's glow,
When all the world at rest is sleeping,
And with preparedness strong, I know,
The dreamy-eyed is waiting,—weeping;
She waits for me with intense feeling,
Her strong crusader of the spree;
And I—in stealth come homeward stealing,
Because I know—
She waits for me!

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A Word About Preparedness

V. W. P. '18.

Preparedness is the slogan of the day, and justly so; for it is a firm foundation upon which to stand, not only in the affairs of government and country, but in every endeavor and achievement of man. The squirrel who stores his nuts and food is much better prepared to withstand a long hard winter than the improvident little sparrow who neglects his opportunities and is forced to hop about in the winter storms to get a scanty meal for sustenance.

And so it is among us here in the Suffolk Law School, there seems to be a decided tendency on the part of many of our embryo lawyers to neglect their preliminary education, and worse still to "balk" at a tardy opportunity of making up this deficiency. And it is indeed surprising to note the number of men who grumble because the standard is not lowered to meet their lack of requirements, instead of their studying and fulfilling the terms of the agreement under which they first entered as students of the school.

Many New England law schools absolutely require a high school diploma or college degree as a condition precedent to entering the school. Here in the Suffolk Law School, however, a man is allowed to begin his course of studies without a diploma or degree on the express condition that before he has completed his four years he shall have complied with certain requirements regarding preliminary education. When that is done, provided his average in his law studies has been good, he is entitled to, and receives, his degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Degree, a Legal Passport.

When a man has studied four years he wants to feel that in receiving the degree he is receiving something of value, an appreciation of faithful endeavor, a recommendation and passport into the inner circles of his chosen profession. If however, the value of that degree is to be weakened, as it would be, by lowering the educational requirements, if men who have not shown that they possess even the rudiments of general education are allowed to receive the degree, then it is no longer a mark of merit and becomes of little more value than the paper it is written on.

There is another phase of the question. We need in the profession men versed in the different branches of education. The Law more than probably any other profession or science requires a broad and comprehensive knowledge of many and varied subjects. Men lacking in education will be a detriment to the profession, and will lower the respect of the layman for the lawyer.

Therefore it behooves each and every fellow to find just where he stands regarding educational requirements, and make up those in which he is lacking, without grumbling. The summer prep. course offers an excellent chance for just such a systematic, complete and interesting preparation. The question, gentlemen, is, shall we lower the standard of the school to the level of those who do not desire to perfect themselves in the rudiments of education, or shall we maintain our high standard to the general welfare of all concerned? There is only one answer,—by all means maintain a standard that will continue to cause other schools to praise and respect the well-equipped men which Suffolk Law School turns out year after year.
Sources of the Law
A Brief but Interesting Treatise Describing Origin and Growth of the Law

Michael Ruane, '13.

There must be refuge! Men
Perished in winter winds till one smote fire
From flint stones coldly hiding what they held,
The red spark treasured from the kindling sun;
They gorged on flesh like wolves, till one sowed corn,
Which grew a weed, yet makes the life of man;
They mowed and babbled till some tongue struck speech,
And patient fingers framed the lettered sound.
What good gift have my brothers, but it came
From search and strife and loving sacrifice.
—Matthew Arnold.

The origination of the law has never been traced to its ultimate source by any process of mental research. To the ancient philosophers its crystallization into a living scientific force was a matter of supposition and conjecture, they found it like the history of prehistoric man, unrecorded, and as they proceeded along the lines of inductive reasoning they were confounded because they were in pursuit of a spiritual intangible thing—unlike the geological theory of the earth, here, they could not offer stratic or crust-formation to substantiate their proofs.

It is possible, however, that the Law in its crudest form was a preconceived mind-idea put in actual operation, and commonly recognized and assented to by the family, tribe for the purpose of of simplifying the complexities of their surroundings and reducing the obstacles they had to contend with and the dangers to which they were exposed to a minimum.

Rights and Duties Traced.

The rights, duties and obligations which are now so elaborately defined by textbooks and judicial tribunals are all traceable to the raw material—the moral faculty of man weaving the web of justice through the slow and painful process of centuries, wisely and cautiously limiting the result of his labors to material things only; but whatever may have kindled the divine spark within him and intensified his ardor, he has produced the law as we now have it, an by so much has humanity emerged and step by step spanned te distance from savage isolation to social organic life.

But we are not much interested in the sources of the Law, like electricity we take it as we find it, for the present application of its useful benefits, and yet, a few remarks on its early history may be as helpful and entertaining to the study and practice of it, as the history of the Lex Mercatoris in the decision of an adjudged case.

In every age and county predominant social forces influenced the framework of the Law and marked its destinies.

The civilizations of Greece and Rome produced minds capable of formulating and establishing legal systems. In volume and expansion Roman legislation was not confined to the boundaries of
the empire but gradually acquired continental recognition either from intrinsic merit in peaceful colonization or forced itself upon alien peoples by the ruthless hands of Roman warriors. It was pagan as the times were pagan, and even after Constantine until the compilation of the Institutes by Justinian when the Christian concept was engrafted as far as possible on the pagan laws of Rome. It spread beyond the continent, working through the genius of Alfred, it forged the tribal laws and customs of the Saxons, fragmentary and conglomerate, into one concrete system—from division and isolation into one organic whole.

Development of Saxons.

What was the development of Saxon society, and what were the laws of England before his time?

“The Saxons migrated from Germany to England about the middle of the fifth century. The community consisted of Eorls and Ceorls.

The former consisted of men of property and position and were divided into different ranks. The latter were small landlords, handi-craftsmen, who generally placed themselves under the protection of some halford or lord. There was also the (thomans) or serfs who might have been either slaves, or freemen who had forfeited their liberty for their crimes, or worn poverty or fortune of war had brought to that position. They served as agricultural laborers on their master’s estates and were mere chattels, as absolutely the property of their masters as were his chattels.” “One of the features of Anglosaxon society was the “wergyld” or life price established for settling of feuds.” To use the words of Chief Justice Holmes, “the blood feud was bought off.” A sum either in kind or in money was placed on the life of every freeman according to his rank in the state, his birth, or his office; a corresponding sum was paid for every wound that could be inflicted upon his person, for every injury that could be done to his civil rights, his honor, or domestic peace.

From the operation of this principle no one was exempt, and the king as well as the peasant was protected by a wergyld.”

Thus, it will be seen that under the Saxons slavery flourished, property and life was an absolute equation—the deprivation of the one was considered a sufficient satisfaction for the other—the rich man could slay the poor man with impunity, and therefore, the letter and spirit of the law was either the negation of individual security or made the accumulation of private property the paramount aim in life. It is true that under the Saxons the monopolization of land was incomplete, hence a certain measure of liberty, but after the battle of Hastings in 1066 Saxon influence disappears, and the lands of England with her customs and laws, lost their identity and passed out of sight into the feudal system of the Norman.

This process of infusion consisted of bringing individual dominion into subordination to the superior dominion which represented the larger community or nation. Its units were the landowners who, by virtue of their ownership, were absolute lords on their own domain, and who “by the way” performed the office of protection.

Continued on Page 18).
Items of Interest

VISITS SCHOOL.
Mr. John F. Haley of the class of twelve paid a visit to the school a few weeks ago, and held a long conversation with the Dean. He declared his delight with the many changes which had taken place in the school, and was loud in his praise of the great work of Dean Archer. Mr. Haley is favorably remembered as one of those loyal students who stood shoulder to shoulder with the Dean during the school’s three-year legislative fight.

LINCOLN’S ADVICE.
“Shakespeare was the best judge of human nature that ever wrote.”
“It is unnecessary to remind your lordship that this mean’s war.”
“It is better only sometimes to be right than at all times to be wrong.”
“My boy, never try to be President! If you do, you never will be.”
“The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present.”
“A private soldier has as much right to justice as a major-general.”
“I am slow to learn and slow to forget that which I have learned.”
“I authorize no bargains for the Presidency, and will be bound by none.”
“This government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.”
“Sending men to that army is like shoveling fleas across a barnyard.”
“If men never began to drink, they would never become drunkards.”

SENIOR “LIBELS.”
Well, boys, suppose you’re all plugging for the Bar Exams.

“Cute” Stiles is to read the will. Anyone who has ever associated with ‘Cute” knows full well what magic that announcement carries.

The contest for winner of the West Publishing Company’s prize of a set of law books seems to rest between Baker, McEvilla and Marshall.

We'll miss Charlie McEvilla’s ready wit, inexhaustible fund of stories, and pocket law library.

Three lusty cheers for our President, John Drew.

Say, fellows, have you begun to think how you’ll look in your caps and gowns; like students or undertakers, which?

’Tis rumored that Stiles is preparing a “terrible bunch” of insults for you fellows.

Charles McEvilla — Pleasing, possessed, ponderous, pleasant.

Myer Lynder — Canny, cute, cunning, cultured.

Isaac Mostow — Industrious, diligent and illustrious.

Gus Crosky, the “child from Lynn” says he is going to put on long pants after his graduation.

Maurice Goldberg — Concentrative, competent and usually correct. Chief Ambition—To be Hamlet and have Gornstein be Polonius.
Book-keeping and the Lawyer

John J. Heffernan '18

Is the knowledge of bookkeeping essential to the lawyer? It is unquestionably proper to answer "Yes." In our present day life, business enterprises depend largely upon the law-trained man to guide them along a successful course; and lawyers' practice consists largely of purely commercial problems. As no business can be handled in an efficient manner without "Bookkeeping Records," such records being the vital centre of intelligent management, no lawyer, when called upon to lend assistance to a business enterprise, can act in his best capacity, unless he can abstract conditions in a modern businesslike manner; that is, properly interpret commercial conditions as a business man does, namely, with a knowledge of the fundamentals of accounting.

By this I do not mean to say that a lawyer must be an expert accountant, but he should have a workable knowledge of the elements of accounting, so that when confronted with a set of accounting records he can, for himself, interpret the records properly. Such a knowledge would be of valuable assistance to him in the presentation of his arguments when called upon to handle various cases, as, for example, the settlement of estates, bankruptcy proceedings, and similar cases.

It is a long established opinion that lawyers are the poorest bookkeepers in the world. The truth of this opinion I do not know; but I do know that in no line of endeavor is the knowledge of bookkeeping so requisite as to the lawyer.

A Case in Point

I recall a case in point, in which this was aptly demonstrated. I was called in to close up the books of a large manufacturing concern some time ago, and in the course of the work I noticed several matters of strange appearance. The lawyer who was protecting the interests of the stockholders was called in. He had prepared an elaborate and apparently impenetrable case. I pointed out the facts that came to my attention, and which were of vital importance. The lawyer was of a high calibre in a professional way, but did not have a knowledge of the "elements of bookkeeping," and it was with great difficulty that he was convinced that the records were not in accord with one of his main issues. It was simply a case of lack of knowledge of simple accounting that was leading him astray, for he had looked over the records on the point in question, but, owing to his inability to interpret accounts used in bookkeeping, he failed to observe the point. After being shown the question involved he became able to meet the point when presented. He afterward studied up a little of accounting science, in a brief way, and it is safe to say that another case as above illustrated will not escape his notice.

Of Immense Value.

Another reason why a lawyer should know bookkeeping, aside from its value in assisting his clients, is the necessity of keeping an efficient accounting system in his office, to safeguard himself. While it is not advisable to render an itemized account to a client, still it is of value to have suitable records showing such expenses to enable the lawyer to
determine his position, and to ascertain the amount of the fee such an expense would warrant. Also to be able to correctly make a statement of funds and property held in his trust.

Those who are to take a course in the preparatory department of the school are advised to take up the subject of bookkeeping; and others, not required to take the preparatory course, if not already conversant with the principles of bookkeeping, to take up a little light reading, this summer, along this line.

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**Short Sayings of Abraham Lincoln**

*(A Brief Compilation of Pithy Sayings of the Great Statesman Taken from Numerous Speeches, Documents and Letters.)*

"Work, work, work."
"One war at a time."
"Give the boys a chance."
"We cannot escape history."
"Hold on with a bull-dog grip."
"All in the one word, through."
"I can bear censure, but not insult!"
"Never regret what you don't write."
"Better hatch the egg than smash it."
"More pegs than holes to put them in."
"I'm nothing, but truth is everything."
"Let none falter who think he is right."
"Lord Lyons, go thou and do likewise."
"Freedom is the last, best hope of earth."
"Don't swap horses crossing a stream."
"This nation should be on the Lord's side."
"We are indeed the treasury of the world."
"Let us have faith that right makes might."
"I'm glad of the chance to finish this big job."
"Public opinion in this country is everything."
"I am free from any taint of personal triumph."
"Calling a sheep's tail a leg doesn't make it so."

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"Wealth is a superfluity of what we don't need."
"If slavery is not wrong, then nothing is wrong."
"With malice toward none, with charity for all."
"Like a seven-foot whistle on a five-foot boiler."
"The gentleman smelt no royalty in our carriage."
"Many have got into a habit of being dissatisfied."
"Let them laugh, as long as the thing works well."
"I know I am right because I know Liberty is right."
"Lisenthral ourselves, then we shall serve ourselves."
"I will hold McClellan's horse if he will win a battle!"
"Is a man to blame for having a pair of cowardly legs?"
"I count for something and there will be no more fighting."
"When you can't remove an obstacle, *plough around it!*"
"Honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve."
"That some are rich shows that others may become rich."
"Being elected has not pleased me so much as I expected."
"If you have made a bad bargain, hug it all the tighter!"
"I call these weekly receptions my 'public opinion baths.'"
"Come what will, I keep my faith with friend and foe."
Harry Seligman, who graduated from the Suffolk Day Law School last June and successfully passed the bar examination on his first trial, has opened an office in the Exchange Bldg. He visited the school a few days ago and looks "prosperous," just like a real lawyer.

Charlie DeCourcey '15, is breaking into the legal game gradually. He's kind of mixing it with his real estate business. In a few months, however, he expects to devote himself entirely to the practice of law. Charlie passed last June, on his first trial of the Bar Exams. DeCourcey is favorably remembered as having won the Callaghan prize in his Junior year.

"Bill" O'Donnell '15, is following something the same idea as Charlie. He has a highly successful insurance business which he is loathe to give up at present. "Bill" passed the exams in January.

Granahan, another man who passed in January, has not as yet taken up active practice. His genial smile may still be seen back of a window in the central post office.

DeCourcey, O'Donnell and Granahan attended the lectures in Conveyancing, and declared it a most practical and interesting course.

Michael Ruane '13, is in the law office of former State Treasurer Mansfield, and is getting along in excellent style.

John Haley '12 is the same cheerful chap as of old. He hasn't as yet decided when he will open his office.

"Bill" Dolan, '12, who is the school recorder, is a rattling nice fellow to meet, and is a prime favorite with the students. He is President of the Alumni Association.

George A. Douglass (now "Professor") is an old Suffolk boy who has made good with a vengeance. His students are delighted with his rapid-fire delivery.

Charlie O'Connor '12, has about decided to resign his position as health inspector for the City of Boston and devote his whole time to the practice of law. He will become a partner of Judge Day of the So. Boston Ct. Mr. O'Connor will be a candidate for the Legislature from So. Boston this coming fall, and from all indications looks like a pretty sure winner.

Bernard J. Killian '10 a short time ago argued a case before the full bench of the U. S. Supreme Ct.

"For thirty years I have been a temperance man, and am too old to change."

"I do not think much of a man who is not wiser today than he was yesterday."

"Gold is good in its place; but loving, brave, patriotic men are better than gold."
The Play of Plays

J. J. H., '18.

Now "Stop! Look! and Listen," and "Watch Your Step."

Being "A Man From Home," "Alone at Last," "In the Heart of the City," you would naturally be "Lonesome" and your "Memories" would drift back to "The Only Girl"—"The Girl From the Golden West" with her "Bright Eyes"—wishing that "The Future" would overcome "The Barrier" and make you "The Man of the Hour" "When Dreams Come True" at the end of "College Days."

Following "The Commandment of "My Friend From India," "The Matchmaker,"—"The Hero in "America," which is the "Melting Pot" of the people from "The Flags of All Nations"; and "The Promoter" of "Making Her Mrs.," in which, "The Drama of Married Life," you have "Fond Hopes" of being "The Leading Man," having for "The Leading Lady" "The Girl in the Taxi" from "The Moulin Rouge." "At 33 Washington Square" who was "The Pink Lady," "The Flirt," named "Olga" in "The play entitled "Professor Pipp"—you would have "Heart Throbs" which has been the "Experience" of "Human Hearts," "Yesterday," "Today" and will be unto "Eternity," from the "Littlest Rebel" up to "The Conqueror," all along "The Road to Destiny" as far as "The Great Divide," all striving to make a "Little Cinderella" become "His Wife," with the aid of "The Little Minister" at "The Little Church Around the Corner."


Food for Thought

"You haven't a stray post-office in your pocket, have you?"
"We might just as well take the people into our confidence."
"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union."
"Be sure you put your feet in the right place, then stand firm."
"What use to me would be a second term if I had no country?"
"With a brave army and a just cause, may God sustain you!"
"Faith in God is indispensable to successful statesmanship."
"In the corner there's a rat-hole that will bear looking into."
"When you have written a wrathful letter, put it in the stove."

"There is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law."
"Suspicion and jealousy never did help any man in any situation."
"If ever I get a chance to hit that thing (slavery), I'll hit it hard!"
"Never get between the warrior's skillet and the man's ax-helve."
"These men will find that they have not read their Bibles aright."
It is going to take a big man who will succeed in filling Mostow's shoes after he graduates from Suffolk. He wears number tens.

Myer Lynder is getting reckless nowadays. He "took" a haircut, and also incurred the fabulous expense of purchasing a new pair of shoe lacinga and a union suit.

"Pat" Joyce is non-committal on the present Bay State Street Ry. Co.'s "six cent fare hearing." He should worry anyway,—he's class treasurer. Oh we don't mean to cast aspersions!

Goldberg absolutely denies that he is the cartoonist; but there is circumstantial evidence which is contradictory. His writing board is covered with all kinds of "fancy" drawings and sketches of that great "argyfier" Gornstein.

Famous sayings—"All the athletes can go over to the common; —shut the windows!"

A mystery uncovered. "Bill" Murphy once possessed a glorious orange and red tie, which mysteriously disappeared. That was three months ago. Last Thursday night "Willie" strolled into Tremont Temple. He noticed all the ladies in the balcony looking admiringly at a gentleman in the third row aisle seat. And low and behold the gentleman was Grant Stoneburg and the cause of the admiration a "glorious orange and red tie" formerly owned by "Bill" Murphy. No action, settled out of court.

Don't you feel a little "queer" when you think of leaving the old school?

Here's to Peter Borre, the youngest man to ever graduate from Suffolk (he's only eighteen) and so far as is known, the youngest graduate from any law school, day or evening.

It is rumored, with a strong basis of fact, that Karl Baker and Mr. Walker, our hale and hearty fellow student, are to be future law partners.

"Some" toast on the front cover, boys. Just goes to show that the undergrads have a warm spot in their hearts for you.

Let us say "au revoir" but not "good-bye." Want you all to visit the school frequently. Always welcome.

"Johnnie" Murphy is lining up his constituents for his coming Congressional fight. Best wishes John!

Baker will be class orator, and "believe us, boys," he'll show you a few things about the gentle art or oratory.

William Marshall, Jr., of Beverly is to deliver the valedictorian address. Mr. Marshall in his Junior year won the Callaghan prize for excellence in his studies.

"Bill" Duffy, as class salutatorian, will undoubtedly give us something good. We know for a fact that as "spoocher" "Bill" is "the goods."
New Treatise on Legal Ethics
By One Who Knows.

The business management of the Register have just successfully closed a deal with the author of the latest and most up-to-date treatise on Legal Ethics. It is now published in this paper for the scrutiny of fellow students.

(Ed. Note.—The board of editors refuse to be held accountable for the after effects caused by this article, upon any fellow students and also refuse to donate for flowers.)

What a Young Lawyer Should Know.

(Copyright applied for.)

A lawyer should maintain a neat and classy appearance. He must neither smoke nor swear, chew nor "wear" his hands in his pockets. The reason for the latter rule is the prospective client will immediately think of the emptiness of the lawyer's pocket, and how soon his will also be empty.

Never joke about rascality of the lawyers. (The author means other lawyers). It is all right to joke about your own rascality for that is cleverness.

Be careful in your pronunciation. It is a common fault of young lawyers (?) Remember, in four years, you, too, may be admitted to the Bar.

A young lawyer should be temperate. If not, he should be headed off before he reaches the Bar (a solemn joke, but nevertheless true.)

First “get” your client. It is important to keep the doors of your office opened, likewise your ears; and your mouth and eyes closed. The advantage of keeping your door open is that you can see the client before he sees you; and if it is a bill collector you can “beat it” while the shoe leather is good.

Now that you have “roped” a likely client, lock the doors and close the windows. Then proceed.

CHAPTER II.

Is It a Duty to Advance Money to Clients.

The argument here is to tell your client to look up the Small Loans Act and that you have no license under the same. There will then be no chance for him to prevail upon you.” Moreover, the chances are that most young lawyers will be seeking to borrow from others, instead of lending.

Never take a client's case when he is “sore.” A client once stepped into a noted lawyer's office and said “A man just told me to go to ——.”

At this point the board of editors found that the business management had failed to contract for the rest of the treatise, so therefore the abrupt ending. They intend to procure the remainder of the author's work, so that it may be published in the summer issue.

The author stated that at the end of this masterpiece he had compiled a Table of Useless Information and Over-ruled Cases. He believes no law book is complete without millions of the latter.

It is rumored that this book is not up-to-date as aforesaid. It is said to have been published in 1910, six years ago. If the charge is proven, the Board of Editors announced that they will have the Appendix cut out, should it live to another issue. It will then be entirely up-to-date.

Now let your hilarity subside.
"Freddy" Breen has been taking a course in philosophy the past year in conjunction with his law studies. The course leads to a degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Freddy declares that it is recreation for him to study "philos." Well, it wouldn't be for some we might mention.

"Old Boy" Rogers has got a jovial smile playing 'round the corners of his mouth. Probably thinking of that set of books he's going to "cop" next year.

Sullivan and Rainey are about tied for the cup to be given for the best debater. Both are the center of a crowd of future lawyers in the smoking room every night. They argue about everything from law and politics to why babies don't wear rubber boots to keep their hands warm.

Well, "Rosie," Old Top, it's been a great year for you, getting free passes for shows and receiving hundred and tens in your problems and exams.

Fielding and McGowan, "The Twins," have one more year together and then must part. But wait a moment; will they part, or form a combination. Fielding's millions and "Mac's" good looks ought to be a success.

If there's anything Toole loves (besides a certain lady), it's his pipe. The old smokestack has done good service.

Here's to our president, Mullen.

William G. Leonard has acquired one of the highest averages for the year ever attained by a Suffolk student.

We find good fellows where'er we may go, but very few are in the class of Marty Rosenfield. As a "prince of good fellows" he is "the candy."

Till next year, fellows, I am "your epitaph writer."

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**Corporation.**
- C onceived in Cupidity
- O ut for the Money
- R eared by Monopoly
- P assing by Honesty
- O r crying Calamity
- R aised in Self-Conceit
- A dvanced in Aggression
- T raisor in Retreat
- I mplacable for Possession
- O racle of Arrogance for all to behold
- N o mercy to him who is not in the Fold.

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**A Contract.**

When persons, two or more, meet, on business bent,
- Mutually exchange promises, or accept one sent;
- Then each as the terms of the agreement may lay,
- Must act accordingly, or he will have to pay,
- For this is business in quite the legal way.
Suffolk's Two J. J. Murphys

One of the peculiar coincidences of which story writers tell about is that of a hero having a double or of two namesakes whose lives interweave each other. In this case there is no particular hero, merely an instance of how two namesakes have actually come across each other's path in everyday life.

Amusing Incidents.

There are two students by the name of John J. Murphy attending Suffolk Law School. One is a senior and resides in South Boston; the other is a sophomore and lives in Somerville. The South Boston “John J.” has served in the House of Representatives and is at present secretary to Mayor Curley. Rumor has it that he is to be a candidate for Congress this fall. Although he has not graduated from Suffolk yet, he passed the Bar Examinations last January. The Somerville “John J.” like his namesake, is a Democrat and several years ago he came very near being elected to the House from a strongly Republican district. Last year he was chairman of the Democratic City Committee of Somerville. Thus these two namesakes are both politicians and have quite often been mistaken for one another. An amusing incident happened in the State campaign last fall. “John J.” of South Boston promised to speak at a rally in Dorchester, but not feeling very well he telephoned that he would be unable to appear. The next day the Boston papers reported a big rally in Somerville and gave John J. Murphy as the presiding officer. Immediately upon reading this the Dorchester friend of the South Boston “John J.” called him on the telephone and wanted to know how it was that he was well enough to speak in Somerville and not in Dorchester. “John” had a hard time to convince his friends that it was not him but his namesake.

A still further coincidence occurred last Summer. South Boston held a big “pageant” and John J. Murphy of that place took the part of the king. He was assisted by a charming young lady princess, and it developed that this young lady was an old friend of the Somerville “John J.”

The two “John J.’s” have also met each other in a business way. Each takes a peculiar interest and pride in the doings of the other.

A Booster of Suffolk.

Once again the name of Hon. Wm. J. Day, Associate Justice of South Boston, is brought into the limelight. He was recently elected State Secretary of the K. of C. For the past five years, in the position of District Deputy of the Order he has worked earnestly for the Order's welfare.

Note of Thanks.

An invitation has been extended to the members of the various classes, and their friends, by the Senior Class President, John Drew, in behalf of his class, to attend the school graduation to be held at Ford Hall, May 31, 1916. Through the medium of this column, the undergraduate body wish to express their united appreciation for this cordial invitation.

A Problem For the Freshman.

If Archer teaches Torts and Contracts, can it surely be, by leaving Crimes to Douglas, this creates the Agency?
AN APPRECIATION.

The editors take this opportunity of sincerely thanking all those students who during the past year aided in the carrying on of this magazine, either by the writing of articles or news items or by patronizing the magazine. It was a big venture to attempt to publish a magazine which should measure up to the Suffolk standard, but, thanks to the loyalty of the students, this, the only Evening Law School publication in the United States, is a success. The board also desire to thank Professor A. Chesley Yorke for his ready answer to the request for articles from the Faculty in the form of an excellent and interesting treatise. Professor Yorke was the first and only member of the Faculty to contribute an article to this magazine. A word of praise and thanks is also due Judge William J. Day of the South Boston Court for his widely quoted article on "Lawyers and Social Service," which ran serially in the first three issues of the "Register." And in closing, Messrs. Ayers, O'Donnell and Ruane of the alumnae are to be thanked for the kindly spirit and loyalty they showed to their Alma Mater in the form of excellent dissertations on important subjects.

TO THE UNDERGRADUATES.

Another year is ended, one which it is hoped has been an important and valuable one for the students of every class. The Freshmen have had an opportunity of observing and practising the excellent system of study as pursued in the Suffolk Law School, the Sophomores have gone through a hard year with honor, the Juniors have become prepared for the final spurt covering their Senior year. May each class return next September, after a three months' rest, ready and eager to take up the trail where they left off and to continue to maintain the high standard which has heretofore characterized their work. Suffolk is proud of her sons and rightly so, for the old Suffolk, "never-say-die" spirit has landed many a fellow classmate high on the ladder of success.

PROF. McLEAN'S BAR REVIEW.

The annual review for the July Bar Examinations will begin May 22nd. As in past years Prof. Arthur W. McLean will conduct the course, which is open to the members of this year's graduating class and to the alumnae of the school. No fee is charged for admission to this course, although in other schools a fee of at least twenty-five dollars is charged. Prof. McLean's review is complete, thorough and of immense value to those who are preparing for the Bar Examinations. He covers the whole body of the law as studied in the Suffolk Law School in an interesting, systematic manner.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR TO RESIGN FROM MAGAZINE.

It is with deep regret that the members of the editorial board of the Register receive word of the contemplated resignation of Leo J. Halloran from the position of Assistant Editor in Chief. Mr. Halloran has handled the magazine in an able and efficient manner; he has been a hard worker in its interests, many times to the extent of sacrificing his studies. During the current year he has written numerous articles and has received widespread commendation both in and out of school for his literary ability. He is well known and popular throughout the school and has a host of friends in all the classes, a result of his pleasing address and genial personality. Mr. Halloran is President of the Sophomore Class and also attendance clerk of that class. The editors express the hope that he may find time during the coming year to contribute several articles for the publication.

GRADUATION EXERCISES, MAY 31st.

The officers of the Senior Class have chosen the evening of May 31st as the date of their graduation exercises. The place as in past years, will be Ford Hall. Last year, the auditorium was filled to overflowing with an enthusiastic gathering of friends of the students and of the school. The exercises last year were most interesting and from advance information this year's will even excel them. An excellent program has been arranged, including Karl G. Baker, orator; William Duffy, salutatorian; William Marshall, Jr., valedictorian; J. I. Hanflig, prophet; Wm. B. Stiles will read the will. Edw. Dahlborg will be class marshal, while John Drew, president of the class, will act as chairman. The other class officers are Maurice Goldberg, vice-president; William Joyce, treasurer; and Peter Borre, secretary. Dean Archer will address the gathering and Ex-Attorney Gen. Thos. G. Boynton will speak and present the degrees. All students and friends are cordially invited to attend. Tickets may be procured of Mr. Snyder, the treasurer, or Mr. Dolan, the recorder.

WALSH ELECTED EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

At a meeting of the Editorial Board of the Register, May 8th, Maurice M. Walsh of the class of '19 was elected editor-in-chief for the coming year. Leo J. Halloran was nominated but declined, announcing his resignation from the magazine. Mr. Walsh is attendance clerk and president of the class of '19. The past year he has been an associate editor of the Register. The new editor-in-chief selected Steve A. McAleer, '18, as assistant editor-in-chief.

Interesting Sayings

"The Lord must love the common people—that's why he made so many of them."

"Now, sonny, keep that (temperance) pledge and it will be the best act of your life."

"Better give your path to a dog—even killing the dog would not cure the bite."

"No man is good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent."
Sources of the Law  
(Continued on page 6.)

They had followers and vassals, and so on down to the serfs or villiens who cultivated the land for a bare living.

The basis of the feudal system was the absolute ownership of land, it had its fee simple, fee tail and conditional fee, and every other fee productive of inequality, the king was the master of all, and even after the Barons wrenched the Magna Charta from the sovereign, te kings of England unblushingly usurped the rights and liberties of the people.

Colonial Law.

The law the colonists brought with them in 1620 could not be greater than its antecedent, and the law of England at that time was the law of real property and its appendages. Indeed, so imperfect was the whole fabric of the law of that country as late as 1686, that one Sir Joshua Child, at that time, wrote the following public letter:

"The laws of England are a heap of nonsense compiled by a few ignorant country gentlemen who hardly knew how to make laws for the good government of their own families, much less for the regulation of companies and foreign commerce."

The laws of a country are necessarily to a certain degree a representation of its sentiment and condition. The labor laws in particular until they approach mob license is the true indicator of a free democracy. It is inconceivable how history repeats itself even in legislative bodies; how failures without search or analysis are revived and accepted, and passed on to the body politic with the wisdom and sanction of law. "In 1348 the Statute of Laborers was passe in England. Workmen were not allowed to ask or receive wages above a fixed amount." "In Mass. colony, Aug. 23, 1630, it was ordered that carpenters, bricklayers, sawyers and thatchers shall not take above 2 shillings per day, nor any man shall give more upon pain of 10 shillings to the taker and giver."

In both of these instances the result was the degradation of labor, and the condition of the working class bound and shackled sank in proportion to their legal mischiefs.

"Bad laws and bad lawmakers in a country" says Edmund Burke, "are of all bad things the worst." Especially is this so when the peurile brain of cheap and accidental politicians seeks recognition from their constituencies by an effort to become the originators of cheap and worthless measures, or when an administering judicial officer of whatever type or character stands in the temple of justice, and with sanctimonious visage and sacrilegious hand defiles the most sacred institution of Man without even the scant homage of hypocrisy, and robs it of the people's confidence, its most sacred ornament.

Whatever may be the sources of the law, no one can study it and grasp its meaning without profound respect for its institutions and traditions.

It seems as if matchless ingenuity had been used to prevent the operation of the ineradicable primary evil, how rules are laid down for the guidance and restraint of one man, and the protection of another; rightly understood it is said to be one of the noblest of
the moral sciences co-existent with man's conception of himself; and in the face of warring nations engaged in a death struggle so terrible and tremendous in its results that nothing remains but the primary instinct of self-preservation, no one can see the President of our own country standing on the aegis of the law and proclaiming amidst the clash and din of battle "thou shalt not break this solemn compact of nations," without a solemn veneration for the past history of the law, and an abiding faith in its future,

But, the days of the nations bear no trace
Of all the sunshine so far foretold;
The cannon speak in the teachers place,
The age is weary with wealth and gold;
And high hopes wither, and memories wane;
On hearths and altars the fires are dead;
But that brave faith hath not lived in vain
And this is all that our watcher said.

NOTES AND COMMENT
T. B. E., '19

To all whom it may concern:
In reply to those who inquired why the "Heard & Seen" column has not been heard or seen lately in the Register, notice is hereby given that the editor of this column "just got married" and of course the humor has somewhat left him for awhile, but he is improving and is on the road to recovery. He will soon be heard and seen again.

Our Beau Brummell, associate editor and honorable president of the freshmen class, was one evening busily engaged at his table writing a love poem. The instructor suddenly asked him: "How is an agency by necessity created?"
It was too sudden for him. "Next gentleman," said the instructor. "It is created by law in the case of a husband failing to support his wife," came the reply. Thereupon the poet hurriedly tore up his manuscript.

Mr. Cline recently made a pleasure trip to his home town to act as their counsel after passing the Bar. Good for you, Cline, there is nothing like aiming high.

Mr. Shidlosky (newly wed)—What doctrine of contracts governs the law of marriage?
Mr. Abramson—Er-er—I believe er—a cavat emptor" (let taker be aware).

Friendly Advice
If anyone comes into the class room somewhat shaky on some subject, on an evening when a written quiz is expected and needs encouragement, just cast a glance upon the radiant face of Mr. Branch, who usually sits to the right of the instructor, and you will surely receive all the inspiration necessary. MORAL: Keep smiling.

Those who complain that they are timid about asking questions in the class because of the laughter that follows, should cheer up and take an example of George Applebaum. He has already asked 57 varieties in spite of all the laughter. Georgie, you are certainly brave!
Sophomore Notes

Johnnie Fitzgerald and "Art" Chisholm were discussing dogs, and John declared that anybody could take the fight out of a savage dog by sitting down and staring straight at him. "Yes," agreed "Art," "I once had occasion to try it. The dog was coming at me as fast as he could, and all that I could do was to sit down and look him right in the eye." "I am glad to hear you say that," was the rejoinder of Fitz. "It is an actual confirmation of what science contends." "True," answered Arthur, "but I should have added that when I sat down I chose for a seat the top limb of a ninety-foot tree."

At a dance Jake Krulee was presented to a beautiful young girl from an adjoining town, and during the evening it was his great happiness to lead her out among the papier-mache palms for ice-cream and angel cake. "And so," said the girl, in response to Jake's story of his life, "you have never married?" "No," answered Jake, "I shall never marry until I meet a woman who is my direct opposite." "That should not be hard," returned the pretty one with a faint smile. "There are bright, intelligent girls in every part of the town."

Teacher—Now John Callahan, can you tell me what letter this is?
Small John—No, ma'am.
Teacher—You can't? Why, surely you know what comes after "T," don't you?

Well, boys, I suppose you're all ready for the good old summer time. Those many pretty Misses who were so much neglected during the winter months will be kept busy on many an evening from now until the middle of September.

We want every fellow to come back next Fall for his Junior year. Let us have a class that will stick together in good shape for four years.

As Freshmen we sat in the second floor front; as Sophs we did the same; and as Juniors we will continue to hold down the same old seats. I tell you, it's no wonder we're attached to our lecture hall.

I really believe fellows that the hardest year is over. You will go a long distance before you find such difficult studies as Bills and Notes, Equity and Real Property.

The boys are getting kind of nervous and fidgety now-a-days, and perceptible bluish marks under the eyes significant of but one thing, "burning the midnight oil." I guess those coming exams have got us all a bit on the anxious seat.

The students congratulate Professors Yorke and McLean for the excellent manner in which they handled their courses this year. The Profs have made quite a hit with the students.
And now to the livest booster a class ever had, Leo Halloran; three Suffolks and a Tiger. That's good.

Peter Maggio is a pretty happy "guy" these days. He recently fulfilled his educational requirements and is now out gunning for that Callaghan prize. Peter has a remarkably high average.

It is rumored that Leo Halloran will resign as Assistant Editor-in-Chief of the magazine after this issue. He feels that he must devote all his spare time to his studies, and cannot do justice to the magazine.

Mr. Pollock of our class is a writer. He has frequently written for big magazines and his work is in great demand.

John Donlon says he's glad school will be over for a few months, so that he can go out and root for the Red Sox without worrying about some problem or abstract which is overdue.

"Congrats," Victor Porter, you're a lucky dog. But you're not the only one; it is rumored that "Handsome Dan" McGillcuddy and "Sherlocko" Joe Twitchell are also going to "take the jump."

Johnny Shay and "Tom" Friary, the inseparables, are seriously considering a future firm of "Shay and Friary."

Steve McAleer is taking elocution lessons. "Nuff Ced."

"Ed" Simoneau travels all the way from Marlboro on school nights. Do you blame him for being glad that school will soon be over.

Keep it under your hat: "Phil" O'Connell is a descendant of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish orator.

"Sam" Blackman says that he's married—to his studies. Good enough, Sam.

Say good-by to genial George Hogan, fellows, this is his last year. He has covered four years' work in two.

Fred Gillespie is out with a gun hunting the fellow who sent him a bottle of hair tonic. Guess why?

Inspector O'Halloran had a discussion with Leo Halloran one night. He tried to prove that he was a relation of Leo's, and wanted to know when Leo dropped the "O." Leo settled the argument by proving that he came from a different "County" than the esteemed inspector.

Ever hear Fred Carpenter tell about the cases he settled up for five and ten thousand dollars? Why you'd almost think he had already passed the bar.

While Ralph Longfellow is no relation of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, he seems to have the same poetic strain in his make-up. You should have heard him one snowy night in early May praising the "spring, beautiful spring."

John J. Tobin is never happier than when he's got a case book in one hand and a problem in the other.

Frank Kalinoski is studying Domestic Relations as a side line. There must be a reason. And it is rumored, boys, that she's pretty nice."
"Pick-Ups by the Stroller"

"Doc" Nolan is getting stouter, in spite of the fact that he claims he runs up Beacon Hill three times a day.

How pleasant it is to be in the lecture hall trying to keep your thoughts on Equity of "Prop," and at the same time refrain from hearing a hand-organ outside the window.

"Ed" Condon is looking quite radiant these beautiful days. You see the summer's coming, and "in the summer a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."

It is rumored that Leo J. Halloran, Soph. president, attendance clerk, "register," editor, etc., is to be a candidate for the Legislature from So. Boston next fall. Leo has been mixed up in the game for the past four years and looks like a winner.

Morehead—Say, Lipkin, old toppy, how'd you like to be taking care of three kiddies and be called fawther?

Lipkin—Oh, 'tain't so bad. I'm taking care of three war orphan babies in France, but—I'm fawther away.

Mel Morget walked into class with a violin case. "Gee!" murmured Foster, "he must be talented, carrying that cello around." First time we heard of a cello fitting into a violin case.

John Finnerty must be given the prize for being the Beau Brummel of the Soph. class. Dapper, faultlessly groomed, he is a "model of perfection"; and he is just as dapper and as thorough in his studies as in his dress.

"Tom" Ellis is sporting a "pip" of a new suit, of a perfect cut.

But why shouldn't Tom always "look the cream," his father's a tailor.

The only regret of the Sophs is that they must get along without Prof. Yorke's stories until Senior year, when he will again be with us in "Corporations."

Mike Tracey hasn't been in class for two months. Guess the old boy has left us, for this year anyway. However, his side pal, John Ryan, is still on deck.

How do you like trying to master the Rule in Shelley's Case or the Doctrine of Advancements these hot nights.

Some of these Sophs are "the limit" for digging up the cases on the problems.

Roger McGrath, as "petite" as ever, strolls nonchalantly into class about ten minutes late every night.

"Cinch," fellows, who said that? "Joe" McGrath's got a "graft." He only has to take an exam in six subjects, three Soph. and three Senior.

It's a wonder that the Profs don't have nightmares, with a bunch of "ifs," "buts," "supposins," etc., running around promiscuously.

The Worcester Boys, alias Fergus, Hanson, and Rosenberg, have been labelled "The Barometers," three guesses. Right the first time.

"Don't shoot too high—aim low and the common people will understand."

"I have great respect for the semi-colon; it is a mighty handy little fellow."
Wanted—A window opener in class, 6:30 p.m. Mr. Green has resigned his position. Only those who have passed the civil service exams need apply.

**Tort Problem**

Defendant, one Foley (of the Foley trio) fell asleep during class lecture, thereby dropping his book on the floor, which caused a noise that awakened plaintiff, Mr. Linharris, who was fast asleep at the time. Mr. Linharris intends to sue Mr. Foley for damages, for being disturbed and frightened. Has plaintiff a right of action?

Mr. Patterson has all the appearances of a distinguished lawyer—all he needs is—to know law.

There are more “good enough” students around the school than there ought to be. Don’t be satisfied to remain in the “good enough” class. Get in the “best class.” It is more honorable.

Ben Franklin said: “Have something to say, say it, stop talking.” Fellow members, read and take heed.

The Suffolk Law School Register is six months old with this issue. If we have been of any service to you, we are very happy. If you have any suggestions or criticisms to make we will be glad to hear from you at the beginning of the next school year.

Ernest W. Branch, one of the solid members of the class, has been prominent in civic and political affairs in the city of Quincy for several years. He served in the Quincy City Council for several terms and was one of its most valuable members.

Two law firms that may be expected about three years hence if all goes well: Foley, Foley & Foley and Crockwell & Crockwell.

John H. O’Brien of the first division was recently appointed as Examiner of Stations by Postmaster Murray. He has been a letter carrier in Medford for several years, and his new position is the reward of his long and efficient service.

John Henry Backus, who has made his presence in the classroom felt in more ways than one, is one of Pres. Wilson’s most ardent supporters, and from now until after the Presidential election will be busy campaigning down in good old Cape Cod.

The recorder of the Freshman Class in looking over the attendance slips found that Mary Pickford, “Charlie Chaplin,” “Ty” Cobb and Harry Thaw had recorded themselves as present at the Monday Torts lecture.

The old saying is “Opportunity knocks but once.” I see it connected with Harry Levin’s eye this time. Many gorgeous colors may now be seen around this optic. Take a peek at it, fellows.
ODDS AND ENDS

Senior "Knocks."
Isaac Gornstein—His chief desire, that someone will in time discover some remedy to restore hair. Ambition—to take Pres. Wilson's picture.

John Drew—President of Class of 1916. Chief Ambition—To be representative from Ward 17.

What's this we hear—a law firm to be known as Baker, Hogan and Walker, Esq., Lynn, Mass. Of course they will handle all cases, even Roessle, Pfaifs, Budweiser, and all other prominent cases.

Bernard Mathews—Ask him what he thinks of the ethical obligations of a lawyer.

Isadore Paretsky—Reasons on both sides. Chief failing—never has his shoe lacing pressed.

Dahlborg ought to make a "Bushmanlike" looking class marshall. The old "Ex-Rep." is a pretty sweet looking boy when he gets "dolled up."

Maurice Goldberg has the "softest" position of any class officer. He does not have to preside over meetings, nor hold money, nor yet write down the minutes of meetings. All he has to do is sit back, look wise, and have his name on the program as Vice-President.

Mr. William B. Walker has the excellent record of never having been late or absent from lecture during his four years in the school. How many can boast of a similar record?

Sophomore Slams.
Inspector O'Halloran did a Spring cleaning business out in Newton. In one week he prosecuted before the Superior Court at East Cambridge a number of criminals, the total of whose sentences was over 90 years. Keep it up "Ed" and the State will have to build an addition to its "hotel" in Charlestown.

"Dan" Kiley of Natick should be connected with some banking institution instead of delivering letters for Uncle Sam. "Dan" makes a very efficient "draft" clerk.

"Leo" Halloran is entitled to more than passing credit for the work he has done for the "Register." He has given unstintedly of his time and energy to further the school magazine even though at a great personal sacrifice.

"?" Howard has been quite taciturn since he lost the company of his side partner "Jeems." Never mind "?" old boy, the best of friends must part.

Daniel Tumulty wants to know if unlimited numbers of cattle are domestic animals and if they are in the same class as cats and dogs, and should they be allowed to drink all the water from a stream to the great damage of the lower riparian owner? Peabody must be a dry town!

"Herbie" Lynch is a fellow who doesn't have much to say, yet he is a hard worker and is "hitting" at a good average.

John J. Heffernan of Framingham is another fellow who deserves credit. He makes the long trip back and forth to his home town on every school night and is seldom absent. "John" is much sought after by the boys who happen to be absent once in a while. "There's a reason."

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A Little of Everything

Freshman "Taps."

Chester Shorley, the blind student of the second division is on deck every night. Believe us, boys, he knows some law, too. Keep it up, "Chet," you'll earn a name for yourself and Suffolk.

It is a great pleasure to note that George Chapman is with us again. He was extremely ill for a term of six or eight weeks. Take things easy for a while, "Georgie." Wait till you've fully convalesced.

Hear ye!

As I looked over some of our loan library books recently, I noticed that they had not been used any too gently. Now it behooves each of us to think over the following few lines, which are worth remembering:

"Rivets and nails are not used in binding books." Draw your own inference now.

Those who have been desirous of knowing how many members there are in the Freshman class, peruse the following compilation:

First Division .......... 108
Second Division .......... 67

It has come to my notice that James Flaherty, one of our class, is chairman of St. Clements' Parish Field Day (Somerville) which is to take place on June 10. Mr. Flaherty has been a persistent worker all his life, and is always interested in anything that is worth while.

"Matt" Peters could be listed in a business directory, under the heading, "Jack of All Trades." He is:

Justice of the Peace;

Insurance Agent;
Notary Public;
Real Estate Operator.
The editor's writing arm gave out here.

Honest "Abe" Said:

"He can compress the most words into the smallest ideas of any man I ever met."

"Would you undertake to disprove a proposition in Euclid by calling Euclid a liar?"

"It will be some time before the front door sets up housekeeping on its own account!"

"It is the same spirit that says: "You work and toil and earn bread, and I will eat it."

"If Minnehaha means 'Laugh-Water,' 'Weep-Water' must be 'Minnehooho!' !"

"I am like the boy that stumped his toe: hurt too much to laugh and too big to cry."

"Meet face to face and converse together the best way to efface unpleasant feeling."

"Trusted in Providence till the bridge broke, and then didn't know what on airth to do!"

"As our troops can neither crawl under Maryland, nor fly over it, they must come across it."

"I feel like a man letting belongings at one end of the house while the other end is on fire."

"I believe I have made some work which will tell for the cause of liberty long after I am gone."

"Until every drain of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword."

"Slavery is founded in the selfishness of man's nature—opposition to it in the love of justice."
Senior Gossip

Belle—Peter has his first client. Charged with theft, but Peter says he's innocent.

June—Awfully so if he's retained Peter!

In the lobby of a hotel they were talking about equivocal speeches when Karl Granville Baker, the author, was reminded of a little incident.

At a dinner party somebody broached the subject of small vices. A party named Stiles broke in with this dissertation on his own excellence.

"Of course I am not criticising anybody," he said, "but personally I never drink, swear, or indulge in habits of that kind."

"But, Mr. Stiles," interjected one of the company, "you certainly smoke, don't you?"

"Yes, I like a cigar after a good meal," admitted Stiles, "but I suppose that on an average I don't smoke more than one a month."

GOOD ADVICE.

"Familiarize yourself with the chains of bondage and you prepare your own limbs to wear them."

"I'm making generals now. In a few days I'll be making quartermasters, and then I'll fix you."

"That government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

"To several 'weighty' men from the upper part of Delaware, 'Didn't the State tip up when you got off?'"

"I want it said of me that I plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow."

"Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently to build one for himself."

"Take all of the Bible upon reason that you can, and the balance on faith, and you will live and die a better man."

"A man has no time to spend in quarrels. If any ceases to attack one never remember the past against him."

"There are already too many weeping widows in the United States. For God's sake don't ask me to make any more!"

"Like the pair of pantaloons the Yankee peddler offered for sale, 'Large enough for any man—small enough for any boy.'"

"Nobody has ever expected me to be President. In my poor, lean, lank face, nobody has ever seen that any cabbages are sprouting out."

"You may fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

"If this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it."

"Repeal the Missouri Compromise; repeal all compromises; repeal the Declaration of Independence; repeal all past history; you cannot repeal human nature."

"If all that has been said in praise of woman were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. God bless the women of America."
More Bar Questions and Answers
(Hereafter the Register will print Bar questions with the answers complete in same issue.)

ANSWER 14.
(a) The provisions of the power must be complied with. Notice of sale must be published not less than 21 days before date of sale. It must be published in a newspaper, if any, published in the city or town where the land lies; and if there is none, then in a newspaper published in the county.

An affidavit must be made and recorded within thirty days of date of sale, stating the steps taken and showing a copy of the notice published.

See R. L. Ch. 197, ss. 14, 15.

(b) The mortgagee or holder of mortgage, if so authorized by the mortgage, may bid at the sale either directly or through an agent and may take a deed directly or through an agent. He may bid the property in at any price he sees fit if there are no other bidders.

Q. 15. (a) What is the rule against perpetuities?
   (b) What is the rule in Shelley’s case and how far, if at all, is it in force in Massachusetts?

ANSWER 15.
(a) That a future estate is void for remoteness unless it vests within a life or lives in being or within 21 years thereafter with a few months more in the case of a posthumous child.

Bouvier’s Dict. “Perpetuity.”
Seaver v. Fitzgerald, 141 Mass. 401.
(b) That a deed or will to A for life with remainder to his heirs operates to give A a fee.
Shelley’s Case, 1 Co. Rep. 219.
Sims v. Pierce, 157 Mass. 52.
It was abolished in Mass. as to wills in 1792 by St. 1791, c. 60, s. 3, and as to deeds in 1836 by Rev. Stats. c. 59, S. 9.
Sims v. Pierce 157 Mass. 52.
Rev. Laws c. 134, s. 4.

July, 1910, Bar Examination Questions.
Morning Paper.

Q. 1. Brown being about to go to Europe made a deed of a farm called “Blackacre,” leaving a blank space for the name of the grantee. This deed he signed and acknowledged and left with his agent with ‘parol authority to fill in the name, in case a purchaser should be found during his absence. Jones bought the farm and the agent filled in Jones’ name and delivered the deed to him.

Did Jones get a good title?

ANSWER 1.

No. A deed requires a grantee as well as a grantor, and a deed in blank is of no effect and cannot be filled in after it is executed,
unless power is conferred by a power of attorney under seal.

**Bradford v. Pearson, 9 Allen 387.**

**Q. 2.** (1) How does a corporation differ from a partnership?
   (2) How must process be served:-
   (a) In a suit against a domestic corporation?
   (b) In a suit against a foreign corporation?
   (c) In a suit against a partnership?

**ANSWER 2.**

(1) In the case of a corporation, the stockholders are not ordinarily personally liable for the debts of the company, while in the case of a partnership, each partner is personally liable for the debts of the firm.

(2) In a suit against a corporation, service may be made upon the treasurer or some other officer or upon a director; while in the case of a partnership, service must be made upon each partner who resides within the state.

**R. L. C. 167, Sec. 36.**


In case of foreign corporations doing business in this state, service may be made upon the Commissioner of Corporations (R. L. C. 126, Sec. 4), or as in domestic corporations (Acts of 1907, C. 332).

**Q. 3.** Brown, a retail merchant, gave Jones a chattel mortgage, which was duly recorded, for $2000 on Brown's stock of goods in his store, and on such goods as he should afterwards acquire, it being agreed that Jones might sell goods in the regular course of business free of the mortgage, using such part of the proceeds as should be required to keep up the stock. A year later, Brown fails. Half of the goods in his store are a part of the original stock, the rest are after-acquired goods.

What are Jones' rights as mortgagee as to the original stock and as to the after-acquired goods?

**ANSWER 3.**

Jones' mortgage covers the remainder of the original stock but not the after acquired goods.

Jones, however, can take possession of the after acquired goods and will hold the same as security, but he must do so before there are any proceedings in bankruptcy.

**Crockert's Notes on Com. Forms, 4th Ed., Page 388.**


**Q. 4.** Jones, the owner of a manufacturing plant, leases it to Brown and Carter, co-partners under the name of Brown and Co., for twenty years, at a yearly rental of $5,000, plus a sum equal to one-half of the profits of the firm. The business results in a loss each year.

(a) Is Jones liable to Brown and Carter for any part of the loss?

(b) Is Jones liable to creditors of the firm?
ANSWER 4.
Jones does not become a partner so far as Brown and Carter are concerned, as he was not to take anything qua profits, but only a sum EQUAL to one-half of the profits.

_Nantasket Beach S.S. Co. v. Shea_ 182 Mass., 149.
As regards creditors Jones is not liable.

_Fitch v. Harrington, 13 Gray, 474._
But if he had received a part of the profits and profits, he would have been liable.

_Pratt v. Langdon, 12 Allen, 547._

Q. 5. Brown is surety upon a bond given by Jones to dissolve an attachment. Carter, the plaintiff, gets judgment against Jones by default and then sues Brown as surety on the bond. Brown files an answer consisting of a general denial and alleging that there was a good defence to Carter's claim against Jones, and claims a right to dispute the validity of the judgment, as he was not given an opportunity to be heard. The court rules that it is not open to Jones to question the validity of the judgment, and the bond being produced by Carter directs a verdict for Carter, and Brown excepts.

_Should the exceptions be sustained?_

ANSWER 5.
No. The answer, being a general denial, the signatures on the bond were admitted. The judgment was binding on the surety. His answer did not allege any collusion between Carter and Jones.

_Cutter v. Evans, 115 Mass., 27._
_Ruggles v. Bernstein, 188 Mass., 232._

Q. 6. (a) What is the "full faith and credit" provision and where is it to be found?

(b) What is the provision as to impairing the obligation of contracts and upon whom is it binding?

ANSWER 6.
(a) The "full faith and credit" provision is found in the U. S. Constitution (Art. IV, Sec. 1) and is in substance that each state shall give full faith and credit to the public acts records and judicial proceedings of every other state, i.e., the same force and effect as they are entitled to in the state where they exist.

_Cole v. Cunningham, 133 U. S. 107._

(b) The U. S. Constitution (Art. I, Sec. 10) provides that no state shall pass any law which impairs the obligation of contracts. It is binding upon the state, not upon the United States.

_Miller on the Constitution, Page 523._
_Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward, 4 Wheaton, 518._

Q. 7. A gives $100 to B upon his agreement to pay it to C, when C demands it. C makes such demand within sixty days thereafter, and B refuses to pay C the money.

_What remedy is there, and who has it?_
ANSWER 7.

C has no remedy, as no consideration moved from him to B.

Low v. Foss, 121 Mass., 531.

Cottage Church v. Kendall, 121 Mass., 528 (cited 168 Mass., 415)


Q. 8. A life-insurance company, employed A as its agent to solicit insurance on its behalf and to receive and forward applications therefor. Its printed form of application and policy provided that the application should be considered a part of the contract and, of the representations in the application proved to be, in a material respect, untrue, no action should be maintained on the policy in case of loss.

A, as such agent, solicited B to insure his life in the Company, and produced an application for him to fill out and sign. B couldn't write, but truthfully told A about the condition of his, B's health, that he had been seriously ill and hadn't recovered, which was a material fact. A said that would make no difference, and filled out the application, stating therein, without B's knowledge that he, B, had not been ill. A, at B's request, signed B's name to the application, and forwarded it to the Company, which issued a policy to B payable in case of death to his widow. B accepted the policy and paid the premium for one year, and died the following month. The Company refused to pay the yoss.

Was it justified in so doing?

ANSWER 8.

Yes. If any representation is untrue in a material respect, the action cannot be maintained, and oral testimony cannot be received to show that the false representation was inserted by the agent employed by the Company, without the knowledge of the applicant, who had stated the truth to the agent.


Howe v. Newmarch, 12 Allen, 49.

Q. 9. Under what circumstances can a master be held liable for the willful or wanton acts of his servants, whereby a person is injured?

ANSWER 9.

When the act done by the servant is in the execution of the authority given by his master, and for the purpose of performing what the master has directed, the master will be responsible whether the wrong done be occasioned by negligence, or by a wanton or reckless purpose to accomplish the master's business in an unlawful manner.

Q. 10. (a) How was the Statute of Frauds changed by the Sales Act with reference to action on contracts for the sale of goods or choses in action?

(b) What is a negotiable document of title?
ANSWER 10.
(a) Contracts to sell or a sale of any goods or choses in action of the value of $500 or upwards (instead of $50) shall not be enforceable, unless buyer accepts a part of the goods or choses in action and actually receives the same, or gives something in earnest to bind the contract or in part payment, or unless some memorandum or note in writing of the contract or sale be signed by the party to be charged or his agent in that behalf.

The goods may be intended to be delivered at some future time, or may not be made, procured or provided, or fit or ready for delivery. But if goods are to be manufactured by the seller, especially for the buyer, and are not suitable for sale to others in the ordinary course of the seller's business, this provision does not apply.

St. 1908, Ch. 237, Sec. 4, Part 1.
(b) One in which it is stated that the goods designated therein will be delivered to the bearer or to the order of any person named therein.

St. 1908, Ch. 237, Sec. 27, Part 2.
See St. 1910 Ch. 214 Bill of Lading Act.
See St. 1907 Ch. 582 as to Warehouse receipts.

Q. 11. What implied warranty, if any, is there in the following cases, viz:—
(a) Where goods are bought by description from a seller who deals in goods of that description?
(b) Where the buyer has examined the goods?
(c) Where goods are bought under their patent or other trade name?

ANSWER 11.
(a) That the goods shall be of merchantable quality.
(b) None, as regards defects which such examinations ought to have revealed.
(c) None as to fitness for any particular purpose.

St. 1908, Ch. 237, Sec. 15, Part 1.

Q. 12. (a) Name the different methods of transferring a negotiable instrument so as to constitute the transferee the lawful holder and owner thereof.
(b) A negotiable instrument is made payable to an infant or his order, and he indorses the same in blank and delivers it to a holder for value.

What effect, if any, has such indorsement?

ANSWER 12
(a) 1. If payable to bearer, by delivery thereof.
   2. If payable to order, by indorsement and delivery thereof.
   3. The indorsement must be written on the instrument itself or upon a paper attached thereto.

R. L., C 73, Sec. 47-48.
(b) It passes the property in the instrument, notwithstanding that the infant, from want of capacity, incurs no liability thereon.

R. L., C. 73, Sec. 39.
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