Suffolk Alumni News, Vol. 2, No. 9, 1928

Suffolk University

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SUFFOLK’S BIG EVENTS

LOWELL NIGHT
with the
ALUMNI

DECEMBER 6TH, 7.30 P. M.
at the CLUB HOUSE

When PROFESSOR GEORGE H. SPILLANE
and
HIS LOWELL TEAM
will present
A REAL PROGRAM
and
A RARE TREAT
QUARTET, SOLOS, AND SPEAKERS

BOSTON MUST HAVE A BIG CROWD PRESENT TO
WELCOME LOWELL BROTHERS!

PACK THE CLUB HOUSE! MAKE A RESERVATION!

HONORARY LUNCHEON
to
OUR THIRTY NEWLY ELECTED LEGISLATORS

HOTEL BELLEVUE

DECEMBER 19TH, 1.00 to 2.00 P. M.

President Brennan presiding

A GREAT OCCASION
with
HONORED GUESTS

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS BY DECEMBER 17TH

— A QUESTION —

TO MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS,
GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES

It It Worth While?

Does the Alumni NEWS convey to you monthly information of sufficient interest relating to Suffolk men and affairs, to Law in particular and matters in general, to warrant its continuance?

We invite expressions of opinion in the matter, criticisms and suggestions for improvement of the NEWS, and what is more, your personal co-operation by contribution of articles, and your practical co-operation by subscription—$1.00. We need 500 additional subscriptions this month! Cut down your smokes and send in your dollar! Support your own publicity campaign!

Suffolk men are winning and you’re on the crest of the wave!

(Blank for your convenience)

(Tear off, sign, and mail in with your remittance)

Enclosed herewith $1.00 subscription to Alumni NEWS.

NAME ...................................................... Class ............... Address ..................................................
ALUMNI OFFICERS FOR 1928
James H. Brennan, President.
George A. Douglas, Vice-President.
John H. Keefe, Secretary.
Alden M. Cleveland, Treasurer.

SUFFOLK ALUMNI NEWS
Published monthly, September to June, by the Suffolk Law Alumni Association, 73 Hancock Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
Alden M. Cleveland, Editor, H. K. L. O'Reilley, chairman, '25; Bernard Gately, '27; Jacob Walsh, '26; Patrick Merton, '28; Kemelen Murphy, '27.

DECEMBER EDUCATIONAL COURSES
6.00 to 7.30 P. M. at the Club House
Monday, Dec. 3, 10, 17.
Practical Course in Conveyance Title Work.
Alexander R. Smith, LL. B.
Monday, Dec. 30.
First of a Series of Practical Taxation Lectures in which the lecturer lends personal aid in tax problems.
John N. O'Donohue, LL. B.
Tuesday, round Table Conferences on cases submitted. This offers an opportunity for the new attorney especially to confer with men of experience, on current cases before the courts.
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Friday, Dec. 7, 14.
Conditional Sales Lectures.
Frank Keezer, LL. B.

NOTE—In November we enjoyed two very valuable courses of interest to the attorney and general public alike. One by Attorney Sidney von Loesecke on Massachusetts Automobile Law was especially opportune considering the present agitation relating to insurance, accidents and liabilities; the other by Attorney Frank Keezer is continued in December and deals with the very important subject of buying and selling under widely varied conditions.

ALUMNI—MAKE THE EFFORT!
ATTEND!

SUFFOLK ALUMNI DIRECTORY

THE PROGRESS OF ALUMNI WORK DEPENDS ON YOU!

PARTICIPATE, BY ATTENDANCE AT ITS FUNCTIONS!
SUPPORT IT, BY PAYMENT OF 1929 DUES NOW!
(Those who have not yet joined enjoy an extra month of membership thus:
and those now members rally to the ranks of loyal 1929 supporters.)

ON THE PRESS

Dean Archer's Latest Book

Dean Archer's latest book "History of the Law" was completed on November 12th, and is expected to be available to the public on or before December 1st. When the first hundred pages of the text had been written, compositors began to put it into type in order that the book might be available for the new attorney especially to take the January Bar Examination.

Dean Archer has probably written his greatest book, and one that deserves to pass among the notable contributions to the literature of the law. That he wrote it under great pressure, in no way detracts from its high qualities as a keen analytical study of the history of the law, and of the nations that contributed to its upbuilding.

That he wrote it "in forty days and forty nights" is the Dean's jocular way of explaining his performance. Five to six hours of sleep was his average during the forty days. His usual time of beginning the day's work was 3.00 A. M., and, with an hour's sleep at midday, he usually worked until 16.00 P. M. daily.

But his preparation for this monumental task of facing the chaos of legislation, of all ages and nations, reaches back into the years before he ever studied law. The Dean is a profound student of history. The writing of thirteen law text books has equipped him as perhaps no other man in America, to select the fundamental propositions that should go into a history of this nature.

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# Descent and Distribution

## of Real and Personal Property in Massachusetts

## Of Persons Dying Without a Will

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the Deceased Leaves Surviving</th>
<th>Husband or Wife Takes</th>
<th>Children or Issue of Deceased Child or Children Takes</th>
<th>Parents Take (Note 2)</th>
<th>Brother and Sister or Issue of Deceased Brother and Sister Take</th>
<th>Next of Kin Take</th>
<th>Common Wealth Takes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husband or wife, no heirs or next of kin.</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband or wife, children or descendants of deceased child or children.</td>
<td>One-third of real and one-third of personal estate.</td>
<td>Two-thirds of real and two-thirds of personal estate. (Note 4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband or wife, brothers and sisters, no parents, no issue.</td>
<td>First $5,000 and one-half remainder both real and personal. (Note 1) (Note 3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband or wife, parents, no children.</td>
<td>First $5,000 and one-half remainder both real and personal. (Note 1) (Note 3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband or wife, no brother, or sister, no parents, no issue.</td>
<td>First $5,000 and one-half remainder both real and personal. (Note 1) (Note 3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children or issue of deceased children, no widow or widower.</td>
<td>ALL (Note 4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents, no husband or wife, no issue.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brothers and sisters, no husband or wife, no issue, no parents.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next of kin, no husband or wife, no issue, no parents, no brothers, no sisters or their issue.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No heirs at law.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1—Parents and brothers and sisters are technically next of kin, but for the purposes of this chart we treat them separately.

2—Parents share equally.

3—The first $5,000 is to be paid out of the personal property, and if that is insufficient, it may be made up by a sale or mortgage of the real estate. If the court finds that the total estate will not exceed $5,000 after payment of debts and charges of administration, it may assign the real estate to the survivor direct.

4—If all such issue are in the same degree of kindred to the intestate they share the estate equally; otherwise they take according to the right of representation.

5—To compute degrees of kindred count backward from the deceased person to the nearest common ancestor of him and the person whose relationship is under consideration, and then downward to the latter, adding each step.

6—If there are several claimants of equal degrees of kindred those claiming through the nearest common ancestor are preferred.

7—Kindred of half blood inherit equally with those of whole blood in the same degree.

8—A posthumous child is for purposes of inheritance treated as living at the death of his father.

9—An adopted child inherits from his adopting parents in the same manner as if they were his natural parents.

10—An illegitimate child inherits from his mother or any of his maternal ancestors.
SUFFOLK ALUMNI NEWS

SPARKER, DECEMBER 6TH

LOWELL NIGHT AT THE CLUB HOUSE

JOHN F. CRONIN

CLERK OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

The sitting Justices and Associate Justices of the Lowell Court and several Boston Justices have accepted invitations to be present, as well as prominent attorneys from Lowell and locally.

Suffolk men notify the Secretary promptly if you are coming: This occasion requires your co-operation in planning and fulfilling. COME.

SCHOOL SPIRIT

George H. Spillane, '21

I have been invited to say something regarding my impression of the undergraduate and alumni spirit as it has come under my observation over a period of more than eleven years. In those days there were a goodly number among the student body, faculty and executive department of the school, and I can say that in those days there certainly were a more sentimental and less responsible student body who possessed only in the mildest degree what in the day universities might be called a strong "college spirit." Very little of that which is credited to the football teams of the universities, the "Do or die for good old Y—" spirit was manifest in the nightly exchange of views that were given in the old school building on Mt. Vernon Street; and yet I noticed that even among those who possessed what appeared to be the least of this form of emotional fealty to the school, there was a genuine appreciation of the outstanding fact that in Suffolk they were privileged to become a member of a student body that offered principally the only medium of which they could reasonably avail themselves to attain the goal which they had set their heart upon, namely membership in the Massachusetts bar.

As we went along through the Sophomore and Junior years, it became very noticeable to me that while there might have been less of the emotional cheering sort of fealty, there was an abiding belief in the integrity and wisdom of the executive head of the school, the trustees, and in the effectiveness of the always critically appraised faculty.

After all, the average night school student takes up his studies at a time in life when he has passed the "cheering" stage and has arrived at the maturity of mind that brings out a determination of purpose not to be found among younger men or men with less responsibilities, who have the time and opportunity to attend the day universities.

In the Senior year, to be sure, the critics had somewhat increased in number, but strange as it may seem, the loyalty also had given measurable evidences of having reached even a more sentimental and solid foundation. We then realized, even though we did not feel it fashionable to express it, the great debt of gratitude that we were bound to Suffolk Law School and all those with whom we were associated therein, for the education that we received, the contacts we had been privileged to make and the opportunity which had been fashioned for us by the pioneer work of many who had gone before and that now enabled us to present ourselves before the Bar Examiners for determination as to our equipment to become enrolled as members of the Bar.

During those days, too, the school called upon us in certain matters not a part of our regular curriculum, but which vitally affected the interest of the school, and it was very noticeable then that a call to rally about Suffolk always met with a warmth of response and a heartening determination for successful accomplishment that did much to establish beyond any question of doubt that there did exist in the student body a genuine Suffolk spirit.

I am persuaded to believe from the contacts that I have with the student body of to-day that there exists right now in great measure a splendid school spirit.

Certainly the morale of the student body, as far as it is evidenced in the classrooms, is to my mind at the highest point of efficiency. The call of the student body I believe no one can possibly question, is of a higher grade than ever before in the history of the school.

The methods that are now used to open up the avenues of research and to promote study and reflection upon, as well as application of legal principles, have never been surpassed in the period in which I have been connected with the school organization.

It is my belief that we have in Suffolk a genuine school spirit not manifested perhaps (and possibly never may be) in the "three cheers" manner, but effectively demonstrated in the abiding goodwill in loyalty of purpose, and desire to do honor to the school by excellence in studies and deportment that now to a fair degree exist throughout the student body.

The standard of professional conduct on the part of the alumni in practice is reported to be creditable to the school, and many alumni who have continued in business careers or followed other professions are of eminent standing—all reflecting the genuine benefit of Suffolk training and the reality of a Suffolk Law School spirit.

Recent events have still further shown that alumni maintain in larger degree than ever an affectionate good-will and loyalty to the school which induce them, at no little expense and inconvenience in their personal affairs, to journey far with the executive head and officers of the school to meetings of great importance where matters affecting the welfare of young men who are seeking to become lawyers, come up for determination.

It behooves all who are or have been in any way connected with Suffolk to strengthen and deepen our loyalty to it, and by our own good work, exemplify our real appreciation of the wonderful foundation that has been laid by the pioneers, of which we to-day, undergraduates and alumni alike, are the beneficiaries.

Don't Wait Till the 6th for This A TOAST:

"LONG LIVE LOWELL'S LIVELY LAWYERS"

(BY HENRY W. WALTER, '25)

In reply card response as to attendance.


From Professor Hogan, Massachusetts Law Quarterly and American Bar Association Journal.

From the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, The Merchant Fleet News, an interesting and useful pamphlet dealing with business conditions at home and abroad, and shipping propositions.
HONORARY LUNCHEON TO SUFFOLK LAW MEN RECENTLY ADMITTED TO BAR

A large group of Suffolk men gathered at Hotel Bellevue, Wednesday, November 21st, at a luncheon given in honor of over a hundred graduates recently admitted to the Bar. Among those present greeting their new brothers-in-law were Ex-Congressman Hon. Joseph H. O'Connell, who extended a welcome in behalf of the legal profession; Hon. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General; and Hon. Edward T. Simonneau, Assistant Attorney-General; J. L. Argent, Dean of Suffolk Law School; former Senator James H. Brennan, President of Suffolk Law Alumni; and Alden M. Cleveland, Alumni Secretary; and Thomas F. Duffy, Committee Chairman and Waltham attorney. Jeremiah S. Connors responded for the new attorney.

Mr. O'Connell's remarks were an incentive and an admonition for Suffolk attorneys to stand for the right, in the practice of a profession to-day held in this state in too low esteem because of maligning too many attorneys. Jere-Tor James H. Brennan, President of the legal profession; Hon. Gleason L. Archer, Dean of the legal profession; Hon. Joseph B. Warner, Attorney-General; and Hon. Edward T. Simonneau, Assistant Attorney-General, in offering his sincere congratulations to the new attorneys said in part: "As you progress in your profession feed a glowing sense of fellowship with other Suffolk men, and actively sustain alumni activities for the good of all. From the early history of our Commonwealth comes the forceful illustration of the value of concerted effort to "win through."... Autocracy and democracy have been the problems of the ages. Lawyers have made it possible for the people to share in the governments, and you men of Suffolk Law Alumni now have a duty to perform in this respect, namely, to protect the rights of democracy."

Jeremiah S. Connors responded for the new attorneys in an eloquent and apt speech which reflected real appreciation of hard Suffolk training, in support of an orator who stands so firmly by that plan, and a sincere gratitude at being a member of the legal profession and of the great loyal Alumni. Mr. Connors' gracious reference to having received first-hand information at Alumni headquarters in the formation of a corporation a few days ago "is illustrative," he said, "of the practical co-operation of the Association with its members, and is one of many similar instances of immediate help that are needed. It is the business of the Alumni office to solve problems, and solve problems it does!" And the adjournment closed this great event which marked a new milestone in Suffolk's progressive history.

Edward V. Keating, Ames Building, Boston.
Jeremiah F. Kiley, 27 Main St., Natick.
Edward J. Kirk, c/o American Bell Telephone Co., New York City.
Francis J. Maguire, 78 Warren Ave., Woburn.
Clarence A. Nado, 18 Tremont St., Boston.
Thomas Penta, address unknown.
Vincent L. Scanlon, 57 Wallingford Road, Brighton.

DIRECTORY DATA
Changes, Oct. 21-Nov. 21
Andrew F. Connell, Hyde Park, Mass.
Michael J. Cronin, 116 Primrose St., Haverhill.
Harry J. Dooley, address unknown.
John A. Dooley, 153 State St., Boston.
William E. Dunne, address unknown.
H. C. Duston.
Harry G. Gilbert, 386a Riverway, Boston.
Abramham Goldenberg
Robert Grandfield.
Thomas J. Grehan.
William H. Hildbrunner, 7 Clinton St., Woburn.

ALUMNI DIRECTORY PURCHASERS
October 21 to November 21

Voluntary Subscribers to Alumni NEWS
Oct. 21 to Nov. 21

LIBRARY FUND
Oct. 21 to Nov. 21
(Names of Donors Written on Book Labels and Placed in Library Volumes as Contributors.)

OUR LIBRARY
Increasing use of our library be-speaks its value to our men who have ready access to it. But the goal is still ahead! There are invaluable books we must have for use of the active practicing attorney and for research. Let the Christmas spirit turn your minds toward the Library Fund, to which you may contribute any amount you desire. In return you will find in the library the book you want to win your case: and many another man as well! Those dollar contributions, (for which a donor's name is placed on a book-label in a library volume, as contributor), have brought a number of very valuable books to our shelves, and kept the Advance Sheets at hand. Keep up the good work! You will have a pride and an interest in your library by so doing.

Allan N. Swain, 58 School St., Dedham.
Leland P. Symmes, 56 Belvidere St., Springfield.
Frederick R. Walsh, 6 Beacon St., Boston.
Frank W. Zhiltz, 199 Beacon St., Boston.

SUFFOLK ALUMNI NEWS
THE HISTORY OF LAW

Gleason L. Archer, LL., D.

(For the purpose of aid in review work for the bar, and to encourage a general interest in historical reading, we publish herewith the Table of Contents of Dean Archer's latest book which will be received from the press about December 10th.)

PART ONE

Chapter I. — Early Codes of Law.

§1. Origin of Law.
3. The Jewish Code.
4. Lycurgus the Lawgiver of Sparta.
6. Changes Effected by Draco.
7. Solon, the Reformer of Athenian Laws.
8. Solon's Disburdening Ordinances.
9. Solon's Reform to the Political System.

Chapter II. — Early Roman Laws.

§11. Early Roman Law.
13. Law Making of “Campus Martius.”
14. Romes Change from Kingdom to Republic.
15. Revolt of the Plebeians.
22. Gaius and His “Institutes.”
24. Compilers of Law — 180 to 500 A.D.

Chapter III. — Later Development of Roman Law.

22. Gaius and His “Institutes.”
24. Complier of Law — 180 to 500 A.D.
26. The Institutes.
27. The Digests.
28. The Codex or Code.
29. The Novels.
30. The Finished Task.
31. Significance of the Justinian Codex.
32. Subsequent Fate of Justinian's Work.

Chapter IV. — Origin and Nature of the Feudal System.

§34. Origin of the Feudal System.
35. The Barbarian Invasion of Europe.
36. Invasion of the Visigoths.
37. The Vandals and the Huns.
38. Invasion by the Ostrogoths.
39. Invasion of Gaul by the Franks.
40. Results of the Invasion.
41. The Feudal System Defined.
42. Lords and Vassals.
43. Feud, Feud or Fee.
44. Serfs, Villains.
45. Feudalism and the State.
46. Decay of the Feudal System.
47. Influence of the Feudal System Upon Law.

Chapter V. — Hanseatic League and Law Merchant.

50. The League formed at Last.
51. It Makes Law and Adopts a Constitution.
52. Nature of Constitution.
53. The League Ascendancy and Power.
54. Decay and Downfall of the League.
55. The Law Merchant.
58. How the Law Merchant was Enforced.
59. Law Merchant Adopted by Common Law Courts.
60. Law Merchant Codified.

PART TWO

Chapter VI. — The English Common Law.

§61. English Common Law Defined.
62. Celts the First Civilized Inhabitants of Britain.
63. England Becomes a Roman Province.
64. Coming of the Angles and the Saxons.
65. Civilization in Ireland.
66. Laws and Customs of the Anglo-Saxons.
68. Elective War Chiefs and Kings.
70. The Ordeal as a Means of Determining Guilt.
71. Fire Ordeal.
72. Water Ordeal.

Chapter VI. — Ethelbert to Alfred the Great.

§73. Establishing the Anglo-Saxon Tribes in England.
74. Ethelbert and His Laws.
75. Literary Awakening of England.
76. Influence of the Clergy upon the Secular Law.
77. New Ordeals Added to Penal Laws.
78. Code of Ina, King of the Saxons.
79. Invasion of England by the Danes.
80. Alfred the Great.
81. The Laws of Alfred.

Chapter VIII. — England Under Alfred's Successors.

§82. The Feeble Descendants of Alfred.
83. England Drifts into Ruins.
84. The Danish Conquest Complete.
85. The Great Reign of Canute.
86. The Laws of Canute.
87. The English Crown Reverts to the Line of Alfred.
88. Edward the Confessor and His Laws.
89. Hastings and the Norman Conquest.

Chapter IX. — William the Conqueror and the Feudal System.

§90. The Feudal System in Normandy.
92. Doomsday Book.
93. English Feudalism Peculiar to Itself.
95. Establishment of Court of Chancery.
96. Trial by Battle.
97. County Courts and Hundred Courts.
98. Courts of Manor and Townships.
100. William Rufus, Henry I and Stephen.

Chapter X. — Henry II to Magna Charta.

§101. Henry II and His Momentous Reforms.
103. The Assize of Clarendon.
104. Other Legal Reforms of Henry II.
108. The Nobles Confront the King.
110. Extracts from Magna Charta.


§111. Aftermath of Magna Charta.
113. Bradon and His Institutes.
114. Edward I, the Lawgiver.
115. Statute of Westminster First.
117. Statute of Merchants.
120. Statute of Quo Warranto.
121. End of the Reign of Edward I.

Chapter XII. — Wars in Which English Feudalism Perished.

§122. The Reigns of Edward II and Edward III.
123. Development in Legal Procedure.
125. The Inns of Court.
126. A Compendium of Law — the “Mirror of Justices.”
127. Richard II and the Peasants' Revolt.
128. Chancery Separates from Common Law Courts.
129. The Common Law in the Time of Richard II.
130. Richard II to Henry VI.
131. What the Wars of the Roses Did to England.

Chapter XIII. — Legal Development Under the Tudor Kings.

§132. The Reign of Henry VII.
133. The Reign of Henry VIII.
134. The Reign of Henry VII.
§146. Edward, Mary and Elizabeth.
§153. Colonization in America.
§166. The Puritan Emigration.
§190. Relation of Massachusetts to Virginia.

135. Important Events During Reign.
149. Sir Edward Coke.
137. Benefit of Clergy and Right of Sanctuary
136. Organization of Court of Star Chamber.
143. The Statute of Wills.
142. The Statute of Uses.
140. Establishment of Church of England.
139. Henry's Divorce from Queen Catherine.
138. Henry VIII Becomes King.
137. Benefit of Clergy and Right of Sanctuary.
136. Organization of Court of Star Chamber.
143. The Statute of Wills.
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140. Establishment of Church of England.
139. Henry's Divorce from Queen Catherine.
138. Henry VIII Becomes King.

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161. Establishing a Self-Governing Colony at Plymouth.
160. The Mayflower Compact.
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165. Governor Yarbridge's Reforms.
164. Laws of Plymouth Colony.
163. How the Pilgrims Paid for Their Colony.
162. Communion at Plymouth.
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175. Courts of the Colony.
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171. The Massachusetts Charter of 1691.
170. Governor Winthrop's Strategy.
169. How the Pilgrims Paid for Their Colony.
168. Patricians in the Wilderness.
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166. The Puritan Emigration.
165. Settlement of Virginia.
164. Laws of Plymouth Colony.
163. How the Pilgrims Paid for Their Colony.
162. Communion at Plymouth.
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159. The Pilgrim Fathers.
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237. Public Sentiment Veers to Independence.
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234. The Continental Congress Assumes the Task.
233. The Colonies Arm for War.
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231. The Boston Port Bill.
229. The Boston "Massacre."
228. The Boston "Massacre."
226. Forcing the Repeal of Stamp Act.
225. The Stamp Act of 1765.
224. Patrick Henry and Virginia.
223. The American Revolution and What It Gave to Law.
222. Writs of Assistance.
221. Causes Leading to Revolution.
220. Literature and Education in the Colonies.
219. The Thirteen Colonies After the French and Indian War.
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265. The Dartmouth College Case.
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284. Tensions over Slavery — Missouri Compromise.
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282. Committees on Correspondence.
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279. The Thirteenth Amendment.
278. The Dred Scott Decision.
277. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill.
276. The Fugitive Slave Law.
275. Slavery Becomes a Major Issue.
274. The Tariff and Attempted Nullification.
273. The Tariff and Attempted Nullification.
every man an author
by kenneth b. williams

as the year draws to a close and
man in pensive mood turns back the
pages of time, he holds the record
of his life in indelible ink. each of his acts is a word penned by
him in this great book.

when the impervious curtain of
depth is drawn, the last chapter of a
complete and unchangeable story will
be written. every one writes whether
he will or no, and his story is a record
of his wisdom, his ignorance, of his
wealth and strength, and failure and achieve-
ment. when the great critic ex-
amines the book he will determine its
value by the proportion of wisdom, strength and achievement therein
found. every man as the “master of
his fate,” and the “captain of his soul,”
has the power to write the story of
his life as he wishes it to read.

the ink-stained and time-worn page
on which is written the record of the
past other words, if the car is a 1929
an unstained page will lie before
everyone, and on it each must pen
the record of the coming year. how his
page will read each must determine.

massachusetts excise tax
sydney s. von loesecke

on and after january 1, 1929, the excise tax on motor vehicles for the
privilege of operating them upon the
highways of massachusetts will be-
come effective. this tax is assessed in
lieu of the property tax which was
formerly assessed and its amount will
not differ materially from the former
property tax.

under the old law vehicles which
were not in the state on april 1st of
any year were not subject to the
property tax, but under the terms of the
new excise tax, every motor ve-
cicle which is registered and cus-
tomarily kept within massachusetts is
subject to an excise tax. the excise
tax is based upon the value of the
car and assessed at the average state
rate for the calendar year.

the commissioner of corporations and
taxation will determine the value
of the motor vehicle but the value
must not exceed the following per-
centages of the list price established
by the manufacturer at the time the
car was marked:

in the year of manufacture...........90%
in the second year ....................60%
in the third year ......................40%
in the fifth and succeeding years 10%

if the car is a 1929 car, the tax will be assessed on 90% of
its list price, and if it is a 1928
car, the tax will be based on 60% of
its list price, etc.

in the case of non-residents who
take out a summer registration but
whose cars are customarily kept with-
out the state, the excise tax will not
be levied, but the non-resident must
state that his car is customarily kept
without the state. if the non-resident
customarily keeps his car within the
state, then he is liable to the tax.

if the motor vehicles are kept
wholly out of the state, they are then taxed in the same way
that any personal property is taxed.

any motor vehicle which is ac-
quired and registered after the last
day of june of its last registration is
only one-half of the tax and if acquired and registered
after the first day of october, it is
liable to only one-quarter of the tax.

if the ownership of the motor ve-
cicle, upon which the excise tax has
been paid for the calendar year, is
transferred, it is not liable to an
additional excise tax.

the tax becomes due and payable
on the first day of the month not
less than sixty days from the date of regis-
tration but in no event is it payable
earlier than the date set for the pay-
ment of local taxes. in other words,
if local taxes are due lajdy payable on
october 1st and the car is registered in
january, the excise tax is not due
until october 1st. if, however, the car
is registered in january until october 1st, the
tax does not become due and payable
until november 1st.

tom riley
a memorial by william j. kelley, ’20,
chief probation officer,
first district court,
malden

in the midst of our eagerness to
hear the latest returns from the elec-
tion came the news of the death, in
cleveland, ohio, of judge thomas p.
riley. for a time hoover and smith
were forgotten, as we all bowed our
heads in sorrow at the loss of one
whom none knew but to love. it has
been my pleasure to have known
judge riley for over a quarter of a
century, as a young lawyer, legis-
lator, judge. i have known him inti-
mately for nearly twenty years, and
i have known him to do things for
a friend that none but one with a
heart of gold could have done. dur-
ing the illness of the late judge bruce,
judge riley sat as judge without com-
pen- sation from the moment of giving
his valuable time so that his friend, judge
bruce, might have his full salary at
a time when it was seriously needed.
yes, even his death can be attributed
to loyalty to his party and friends,
for he was giving his time and talents
free to his party when he was
stricken.

as i look out at the crape covered
front of the malden court house,
I can hardly believe that death has
struck so close, and that one who
stood in this office only the other
day in the full vigor of his splendid
manhood now lies cold and dead.

as the years go by and our friends
drop by the wayside, we see a more
complete and unchangeable story will
be written.

ann other letter

christie news

suffolk alumni news

8

suffolk alumni news

every man an author

by kenneth b. williams

as the year draws to a close and
man in pensive mood turns back the
pages of time, he holds the record
of his life in indelible ink. each of his acts is a word penned by
him in this great book.

when the impervious curtain of
depth is drawn, the last chapter of a
complete and unchangeable story will
be written. every one writes whether
he will or no, and his story is a record
of his wisdom, his ignorance, of his
wealth and strength, and failure and achieve-
ment. when the great critic ex-
amines the book he will determine its
value by the proportion of wisdom, strength and achievement therein
found. every man as the "master of
his fate," and the "captain of his soul,"
has the power to write the story of
his life as he wishes it to read.

the ink-stained and time-worn page
on which is written the record of the
past other words, if the car is a 1929
an unstained page will lie before
everyone, and on it each must pen
the record of the coming year. how his
page will read each must determine.

massachusetts excise tax
sydney s. von loesecke

on and after january 1, 1929, the excise tax on motor vehicles for the
privilege of operating them upon the
highways of massachusetts will be-
come effective. this tax is assessed in
lieu of the property tax which was
formerly assessed and its amount will
not differ materially from the former
property tax.

under the old law vehicles which
were not in the state on april 1st of
any year were not subject to the
property tax, but under the terms of the
new excise tax, every motor ve-
cicle which is registered and cus-
tomarily kept within massachusetts is
subject to an excise tax. the excise
tax is based upon the value of the
car and assessed at the average state
rate for the calendar year.

the commissioner of corporations and
taxation will determine the value
of the motor vehicle but the value
must not exceed the following per-
centages of the list price established
by the manufacturer at the time the
car was marked:

in the year of manufacture...........90%
in the second year ....................60%
in the third year ......................40%
in the fifth and succeeding years 10%

if the car is a 1929 car, the tax will be assessed on 90% of
its list price, and if it is a 1928
car, the tax will be based on 60% of
its list price, etc.

in the case of non-residents who
take out a summer registration but
whose cars are customarily kept with-
out the state, the excise tax will not
be levied, but the non-resident must
state that his car is customarily kept
without the state. if the non-resident
customarily keeps his car within the
state, then he is liable to the tax.

if the motor vehicles are kept
wholly out of the state, they are then taxed in the same way
that any personal property is taxed.

any motor vehicle which is ac-
quired and registered after the last
day of june of its last registration is
only one-half of the tax and if acquired and registered
after the first day of october, it is
liable to only one-quarter of the tax.

if the ownership of the motor ve-
cicle, upon which the excise tax has
been paid for the calendar year, is
transferred, it is not liable to an
additional excise tax.

the tax becomes due and payable
on the first day of the month not
less than sixty days from the date of regis-
tration but in no event is it payable
earlier than the date set for the pay-
ment of local taxes. in other words,
if local taxes are due lajdy payable on
october 1st and the car is registered in
january, the excise tax is not due
until october 1st. if, however, the car
is registered in january until october 1st, the
tax does not become due and payable
until november 1st.

with the solons
leo j. halloran, ’21

professor joseph e. warner has
been elected attorney-general for the
commonwealth by a decisive margin.

arthur i. burgess, a suffolk gradu-
ate, and for many years a practicing
attorney with offices in boston and
quincy, has been elected the legis-
lature from his native city of quincy.
representative-elect burgess will un-
doubtedly be a faithful and active
legislator.

francis j. hickey, former suffolk
man, has been re-elected to the legis-
lature from the dorchester district.

ignatius j. o’connor, suffolk gradu-
ate of a few years ago, will sit in the
house of representatives for the next
two years from the dorchester
district.

ralph prout, war veteran, and suf-
folk graduate, was successful in the
recent primary campaign in quincy
for the office of councillor-at-large.
he will undoubtedly be elected by a
handsome majority. mr. prout for the
past few years has been practicing
law in quincy. for his first venture
into politics he has made an enviable
showing.

james a. muhall, former state
representative from mattapan, lawyer
and suffolk graduate, now residing
in quincy, was active in the manage-
ment of the campaign for mayor of
one of the unsuccessful quincy
candidates.

leo w. higgins, suffolk, 1925, is
seriously considering a venture into
politics, as a candidate for represen-
tative two years hence.

another letter

cambridge, mass.

nov. 3, 1928.

gentlemen:

attached is check in the sum of
$4.00 covering alumni directory, $3.00,
and alumni news subscription, $1.00.

i have examined the contents of
the directory and find it an invaluable
aid in knowing many members of the
massachusetts bar, who are graduates
of tufts college.

it is a pleasure to
discover that many of them are those
who have already rendered every aid
and help possible in the adjustment
of legal matters.

yours very truly, m. j. f., ‘24.
BOOKS AND ARTICLES ON THE
HISTORY OF LAW, ESPECIALLY
MASSACHUSETTS LAW

Suggested for Reading by Bar
Candidates

Davis, William T. History of Massa­

Frothingham, Louis A. Brief History
of the Constitution and Government of
Massachusetts, with a chapter on the
Legislative Procedure. 2nd ed. 154 p.
Boston, 1925.

Grinnell, Frank W. Constitutional His­
tory of the Supreme Judicial Court of
Massachusetts, from the Revolu­
tion to 1813. (See Massachusetts
Law Quarterly, v. 2, 357-562.)

Grinnell, Frank W. Some Early Law­
yers of Massachusetts and Their
Present Influence on the Life of the
Nation. 24 p. (See Massachusetts
Law Quarterly, v. 7, Feb., 1923.)

Grinnell, Frank W. Government of
Massachusetts Prior to the Federal
Convention, p. 175-322. (See Massa­
chusetts Law Quarterly, v. 19, Nov.,
1924.)

Grinnell, Frank W. Bench and Bar
in Colony and Province. 1630-1776.
(See Colonial History of Massachu­
ets, v. 2, 156-191.)

Hilkey, Charles J. Legal Develop­
ment of Colonial Massachusetts, 1630-
1835. 145 p. N. Y. 1919. (Columbia
University Studies in History, Eco­
nomics and Public Law, v. 37, No. 2.)

Holdsworth, William S. Some Lessons
from Our Legal History. 198 p.
New York, 1928.

Huges, Charles E. Supreme Court of
the United States; Its Foundation,
Methods and Achievements—An In­

Maitland, Frederick W. and Montague,
F. C. Sketch of English Legal His­
tory. 239 p. New York, 1918.

Marshall, John, Life of. By Albert J.
Beveridge. 4 v. Boston 1918-19.

Mason, Albert. Extracts from an arti­cle
on the history of the Supreme Judi­
cial Court of Massachusetts. (See Massa­
chusetts Law Quarterly, v. 2, p. 128-196.)

Progress in the Law; A Discussion of
some of the Tendencies of the Law and
the Administration of Justice tend­
ing constantly to adapt law to the
changing conditions of our mod­
ern social and economic life. 187 p.
Philadelphia, 1928. (Annals of the
American Academy, v. 136.)

Stebbins, Howard L. Outline of Mas­
sachusetts Statute Law Publica­
tions. (See Law Journal, v. 20,
72-74.)

Warren, Charles. Supreme Court in
United States History, 3 vol. Bos­
ton, 1928.

Warren, Charles. Early History of the
Supreme Court of the United States
in connection with modern attacks
on the Judiciary. (See Massachu­
ets Law Quarterly, v. 8, Dec. 1928,
p. 123.)

Walsh, William F. Outline of the His­
tory of English and American Law.
633 p. New York, 1929. (Revised
in 9 Cornell Law Quarterly 360-
361; neither Social Law Library nor
State Library have the book.)

Manuscript of the Constitutional
Convention containing History of
Massachusetts from Colonial Days.

Query: If any of our men have one or
more of the above books or pam­
phlets on hand, a loan or a gift to
the Alumni-Association would be espe­
cially helpful just now. Aside from
need of Bar Candidates, they will
give to help to meet the new interest
now taken in Legal History by many of
our men.

PERSONAL MENTION

Frank J. Donahue, '21, formerly for
a number of years professor of Cor­
porations at Suffolk, and for over
fifteen years a contributor of the In­
dustrial Accident Board, recently
re­
signed his position from that Board to
devote his entire time to study and at­
tention to his work as chairman of the
Democratic State Committee.

James M. Swift, member of our
Board of Trustees, and actively inter­
ested in Suffolk men, brought to our
attention a clipping worthy of the
reading of every man. Dealing with
the question of "Why Men Fail as
Students of Law and in Practice," the
answer summarized is as follows:
"Not laziness, but lack of knowledge
of proper method of study, is account­
able for the failure of the majority
of men in law. The first requisite is
that one shall learn how to study and ab­
sorb knowledge. The second is that
he shall properly evaluate history of
common law and the vital need of
some of the Tendencies of the Law
applying its principles to present
time to think within himself." It is
well for a man "to take time to think
within himself." Suffolk encourages
this and its system of study is both
that it be done
right.

George T. Finnegan, '28, C. P. A.,
and LL.B., has been appointed in­
structed in the law courses of the
Young Men's Catholic Association.
Mr. Finnegan has taught the Ad­
vanced Accounting Courses during
the past few years at the Association.

COMMERCIAL CRIMES

It is estimated that the cost of com­
mercial crimes in the United States
runs to over $1,900,000,000, involving
credit fraud and fraud in bankruptcy
cases, and others.

As a result of contributions to the
"commercial war chest" of over
$1,400,000 three years ago, five hun­
dred forty-five commercial crooks have
been sentenced to prison. When you
join The Association you may be
invest
paying.

When you join The Association you
may be
join The Association you not only
support it; you invest in it.

The more frequently you partici­
pate in its activities the larger the
dividends you receive. Though you
may be but an infrequent visitor at
the Clubhouse, you profit by these
visits. Your interest manifested by
your membership sustains a great publicity
and co-operative work which builds
a general reputation for success for
Suffolk men—including yourself. Gen­
eral reputation for success is con­
tagious. To be a graduate of cer­
tain institutions is to have an open
doors to opportunity. It is to have
such an institution by united achieve­
ment! Support your Alumni Asso­
ciation! Invest in it! Your Associa­
tion will flourish and succeed in the
largest measure when every graduate
invests; when every member stands
back of its officers, works with them,
and fights with them for mutual success. Invest!
Maney v. United States. (Decided by U. S. Supreme Court October 22, 1925). The Naturalization Act of June 29, 1906, 34 Stat. 596, requires to be attached to and made a part of the petition for naturalization, a certificate from the Department of Labor stating the date, place, and manner of arrival in the United States. Anna Maney filed a petition for naturalization on November 13, 1923, but the certificate of her arrival was not filed until November 3. At the hearing on February 11, 1924, the District Court ordered the certificate of arrival filed and attached to the petition. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court. "We are of the opinion that the Circuit Court of Appeals was right in holding that the filing with the petition of the certificate of arrival was a condition attached to the power of the government to confer citizenship. It was the condition attached to the grant, but those attached to the power of the instrument used by the United States to make the grant must be complied with strictly, as in other instances of Government gifts. The filing of the certificate is an essential prerequisite to a valid order of naturalization. No valid decree could be made until the certificate was filed and as the hearing took place May 31, 1925, two days from the time the certificate was received the want of power seems to us doubly plain. If, as we decide, the petitioner was wrong in failing to file the Department of Labor's certificate at the same time she filed her petition, the District Court could not cure her failure to do so and enlarge its own powers by embodying in an order a fiction that the certificate was filed in time."

Constitutional Law

Louis K. Liggett Co. v. Baldridge. (Decided by U. S. Supreme Court November 19, 1925). An act of the Pennsylvania legislature, approved May 13, 1927, provides that every corporation and unincorporated association, having a membership of twenty or more persons, shall file with the Secretary of State a copy of its constitution, by-laws, regulations and a list of members and officers. Any person who becomes a member of such an organization, or remains a member or attends a meeting with knowledge that this statute has not been complied with is guilty of a misdemeanor. George C. Bryant was convicted of a misdemeanor for remaining a member of an association and attending meetings of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, an unincorporated association coming within the statute which he knew had not been complied with. He petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the statute was unconstitutional because it abridged his privileges and immunities as a citizen of the United States, deprived him of liberty without due process of law, and denied him the equal protection of the law in contravention of the Fourteenth Amendment. The writ was denied in the State courts and the U. S. Supreme Court approved their action. The Court said in part: "There are various privileges and immunities which under our dual system of government belong to citizens of the United States solely by reason of such citizenship. It is against their abridgement by State laws that the privilege and immunity clause in the Fourteenth Amendment is directed. But no such privilege or immunity is in question here. It is to be and remain a member of a secret, unincorporated association and to be a be a privilege arising out of citizenship at all, it is an incident of State rather than United States citizenship; and such protection as it affords, speaking generally, about it by the Constitution is in no wise affected by its possessor being a citizen of the United States. Thus there is no basis here for invoking the privilege and immunity clause. "The relator's contention under the due process clause is that the statute deprives him of liberty in that it prevents him from exercising his right of membership in the association. But his liberty in this regard, like most other personal rights, must yield to the rightful exertion of the police power. There can be no doubt that under that power the State may prescribe and apply to associations having an oath-bound membership any reasonable regulation calculated to confine its purposes and activities within reasonable limits which are consistent with the rights of others as well as with public welfare. The requirement that each association shall file with the Secretary of State a sworn copy of its constitution, by-laws, regulations and a list of members and officers is (Continued on Page 11)
Failure to Observe Statute as Evidence of Negligence

Cannon v. Bassett, 1928 Adv. Sh. 1575. Action of tort for injuries received by the plaintiffs while traveling in an automobile along the highway, by being struck by defendant's car. The plaintiffs, in their car, were, following the defendant in his car, up a steep hill, when the defendant turned to the left side of the road preparatory to swinging over to the right side of the road, which was hidden from the view of the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs continued along on the right side of the road and were struck by the defendant's car when it turned.

The court upheld an instruction that the driver of a vehicle passing another to drive to the left of the middle of the travelled part of the way was evidence of negligence, and if the plaintiff's disregard contributed to the accident, no recovery was possible; but that, if plaintiffs used the care of ordinarily prudent men and failure to comply with the statute had not contributed to the accident, the court referred to the rule that the disregard of the statute would not prevent recovery.

Defendant's exceptions were overruled.

Workmen's Compensation—Death Caused by Operation

Atamian's Case, 1928 Adv. Sh. 1819. Appeal by insurer from a decree ordering compensation to widow of employee. Employee was incapacitated because of hernia received in the course of and arising out of his employment. The insurer's doctors advised against an operation, but a physician of employee's own choice advised an operation for the cure of the hernia. During the ensuing operation the surgeon found that the appendix was also diseased and removed it. After the operation a blood-clot formed, causing death. The Supreme Court upheld the Industrial Accident Board. The court held that, when an operation is justified as part of the treatment for an injury arising out of and in the course of the employment, and the employee has not been negligent in directing the surgeon for the operation, his dependents will not be denied compensation if death results from faulty or negligent surgery.

The court referred to the rule that the dependents ought not to be deprived of compensation even if the death was the result of an operation for real or for the purpose of relieving the pain from that part of the operation for repairing the hernia or from the part which was incidental to that operation.

From the facts, the conclusion that the causal connection between the injury and death was not broken by the intervention of an intermediate agency and that death resulted from an injury received in and arising out of the course of his employment is justified.

such a regulation. It proceeds on the two-fold theory that the State within whose territory and under whose jurisdiction the association is entitled to be informed of its nature and purpose, of whom it is composed and by whom its activities are conducted, and that requiring this information to be supplied for the public files will operate as an effective or substantial deterrent from the violations of public policy and private rights, or that the association might be tempted if such a disclosure were not required. The requirement is not arbitrary or oppressive, but reasonable and likely to be of real effect. Of course, power to require the disclosure includes authority to prevent individual members of an association which has failed to comply from attending meetings or retaining membership with knowledge of its default. We conclude that the due process clause is not violated.

The main contention made under the equal protection clause of the constitution is that the statute discriminates against the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and other associations in that it excepts from its requirements labor unions, the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Knights of Columbus.

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PERSONAL MENTION
To our many successful candidates for public office, congratulations! To the unsuccessful, better luck next time! Why are not more men mentioned in this column? Only because we have not heard from you. Be a self-appointed reporter. Contribute to this, the most read column in the paper. Keep us posted on news concerning yourself and other Suffolk men you know.

John E. Fenton, '24, of Lawrence, was elected Register of Deeds in Northern Middlesex District, which includes Lawrence, Methuen, Andover, and North Andover.

Another Suffolk recruit arrived November 12th, Ralph Bagley, to James E. Bagley, Jr., '27. May the boy follow his father's footsteps, an honor to the school, a credit to the profession.

John J. McDonough, '24, is Central Office Engineer for the Eastern Division of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Late reports say that the vacancy in the chairmanship of the Boston Finance Commission may be filled by the naming of Frank J. Donahue, '21, to that office.

Attorney-General Warner's decisive action in the radio fight has won him the praise and backing of all New England. Mr. Warner's activities are diverse, his investigations many, and in the right direction. He is active in our association and a staunch Suffolk supporter.

Though defeated, we were glad to see John J. Barry, '19, in the running for Mayor of Everett. He has long served his home city, as Chairman of the School Committee and in other offices.

It is with great regret that we learn of the death of one of our younger men, J. Crawford Maxwell, '26, on Saturday, Nov. 17, after a long illness. Mr. Maxwell was an active alumnus and was especially helpful in upbuilding our library, to which he had contributed the Monitor daily since the opening of Alumni headquarters. He saw extensive service overseas in the World War and completed his course at Suffolk on his return, with fine credit. His life is an example of perseverance to succeed against great odds, and we deeply regret that he did not survive to enjoy the fruits of his efforts. His memory remains, an inspiration to his many friends.

AN ALTERNATIVE VERDICT
A verdict of $35,000 was returned by a Federal Court jury in the $1,650,000 breach of contract suit brought by Gilbert's Patents, Ltd., of England, against Smith & Wesson, Inc., of Springfield. The plaintiff charged that it entered into a contract with the defendant, whereby Smith & Wesson was to assume all American rights in the Gilbert Wheel and the Gilbert Tool, and was to pay therefore annual royalties for seventeen years, which would total $1,650,000.

It was further charged that the contract was repudiated at a later date. The verdict returned by the jury is termed an alternative verdict. The term "alternative" means simply that if the appeals court finds the verdict was not sound in law the district court may enter a verdict for the defendant without further recourse to jury trial.

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PRACTICAL WORK OF PROBATION

William J. Kelley

If the average citizen, who does not come in close contact with public affairs, were to stop and consider the many departments that are involved in the conduct of the government of a State, and the vast amount of work each of these departments has to do, he would be amazed at the magnitude of it all. Right here, I am going to say that I do not know more about the average police officer than when it comes to enumerating the various departments of government and telling them duties, or the expense of their maintenance. I have, however, come in rather close contact with that branch which has to do with the enforcement of its laws, and in the conduct of the government of the last three years as chief probate in the City of Malden, and for the past two years as Chief Probation Officer of the First District Court, of Eastern Middlesex, at Malden, and it is of this latter work I am going to tell you in this article.

After assuming my present position, I have been asked several times, but I am busy until 5.30 P. M., or later every day, and sometimes return at night, why I could not write a long article on the theory of Probation, but I shall leave that to men who are still at this line of work, and, after all, one may talk long on the theory of probation, but it is an intensely practical proposition. A person to be successful as a Probation Officer should have a very broad understanding of human nature, much sympathy for their failings, and at the same time be fair to the general public. Sympathy is a wonderful thing, a thing to be desired; it helps one get along, but sympathy uncontrolled simply makes a probation officer a menace to the public and a hindrance, rather than a help, to those under his charge. In the last few years, there has been much work placed on the probation officers.

The appointment of probation officers, in order to reduce the number of persons convicted of offenses, whether of a public or private nature, placed the duty on probation officers of notifying the clerk of court in regard to the mental condition of a person held for Grand Jury, or, who once before had been convicted of an offense, if he has knowledge that such person may be mentally below the standard; and the clerk in turn must notify the Department of Mental Diseases. Within the last two years, most courts have turned over to the probation officer the duty of hearing and investigating all applications for failure to support. In Malden and many other cities and one busy town, that involves a great amount of work.

In many cases a probation officer has to interview with the accused husbands or sons, as the case may be, and sometimes conducts a hearing. In the case of convictions of four fines and one busy town, that involves a great amount of work.

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Sir John Igglesden, for fifty years editor, author and one of England's great unpaid layman magistrates of the Common Bench, not only led a revolution of justice in the mother country, but he deplores the delay everywhere evident in American courts. In England scarcely two weeks elapse between the time of a man's commitment and his trial, and his case is then set at his next "quarter session," wherever it convenes in his district, not even waiting for the three months to elapse when he would regularly be in session in his locality. This avoids court congestion.

The humane treatment, amounting to motherly and fatherly care, accorded girls and boys in the Kent Industrial School (where those up to nineteen years of age are sent) is well indicated in an appeal from one of your firstlings. . . . My subscription enclosed."

ENGLISH COURTS

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EXECUTIVE Clemency

Of 322 cases submitted to him, the President extended executive clemency to 203, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928. There were 1,391 pardon cases considered by the Pardon Attorney. Of this number 130 cases were pending at the beginning of the fiscal year, and 1,189 were filed during the year; 72 cases were reopened or reconsidered.

Full and unconditional pardons were granted by the President in seven cases; conditional pardons granted by the President in 19 cases; pardons to restore civil rights, after sentence served, 98; commutation of sentence, 124; pardon to reduce the rights of citizenship in a Navy case, one; sentences commuted conditionally, 45; fines and costs remitted, 36; respite granted, four.