<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Follow this and additional works at: [https://dc.suffolk.edu/ad-news](https://dc.suffolk.edu/ad-news)

**Recommended Citation**
[https://dc.suffolk.edu/ad-news/64](https://dc.suffolk.edu/ad-news/64)

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by the Suffolk University Publications at Digital Collections @ Suffolk. It has been accepted for inclusion in Advancement and Alumni Newsletters by an authorized administrator of Digital Collections @ Suffolk. For more information, please contact dct@suffolk.edu.
M A L D E N - E V E R E T T - S O M E R V I L L E N I G H T
WITH THE ALUMNI
March 14, 7.30 P. M., at the Club House

George A. Douglas, President Suffolk Alumni, Presiding

HONORED GUESTS AND SPEAKERS
Ex-Mayor Thomas J. Boynton of Everett, Toastmaster
Mayor John D. Dever of Malden
Justice Elbridge G. Davis of Malden
Willfred B. Tyler, Clerk of Court, Malden
Senator Alvin C. Bliss of Malden
Justice H. Haustia Newton of Everett
Justice Malcolm E. Sturtevant of Somerville
Justice Francis J. Brine of Somerville
Representative Joseph S. Borgetti
Daniel H. Bradley, Clerk of Court, Somerville

CO-COMMITTEEMEN
William J. Kelley, Malden
Kenneth J. Murphy, W. Somerville
Walter R. Flint, Everett
Charles T. Cavanagh, Somerville
Edward J. Bushnell, Director of Entertainment

ALUMNI FROM ALL DISTRICTS INVITED

REFRESHMENTS

1929 DUES NOW PAYABLE

M A R C H
ALUMNI COURSES
6.00 to 7.30 P. M., at the Club House
MONDAY: March 18 and 25; and April 1 and 8.
Practice in The Bankruptcy Court
Leo Wyman, LL.B.
Instructor at Suffolk Law School
FRIDAY: March 1, 8, 15 and 22.
Important Phases of Accounting in Practice
Arthur W. Hanson, LL.B.,
Instructor at Harvard School of Business Administration

NEW PROPOSALS!
WILL YOU RESPOND?
An Alumni Quartette
An Alumni Orchestra
An Alumni Debating Team
An Alumni Public Speakers' Bureau
A Suffolk Alumni Song Bureau
For Gala Occasions
(Already one song has been submitted in response to this suggestion. Let manuscript be in hand by March 20.)

SINGERS — MUSICIANS
DEBATERS — SPEAKERS
Meet Wednesday, 7.00 P. M., March 6, at The Club House with suggestions and plans

SUFFOLK LUNCHEON CLUB
Thursday March 28
Hotel Bellevue
1.00 to 2.00 P. M.

In Recognition of Suffolk Men Recently Admitted to the Bar

Let young and old graduates give a hearty welcome to our new brothers-in-law

GUEST AND SPEAKER
Francis P. Garland, LL.B.

A Fine Menu
An Enjoyable Occasion for All

CONTENTS
Page
The Bay State Bar.................. 2
George R. Farnum,
U. S. Asst. Atty.-General
Recommendations.................. 2
Joseph E. Warner,
Attorney-General of Mass.
"Tweedle and Twaddle"......... 3
Leo S. Halloran, LL.B.
Educational Trusts.............. 3
Gleason L. Archer, LL.D.
Does the Democracy of the Fathers of the Republic Still Live?..... 4
Charles S. O'Connor, LL.B.
Recent Decisions of Mass. Supreme Court.................. 6
Arthur V. Getchell, LL.B.
A Lawyer's Book of Accounts..... 9
John N. O'Donohue, LL.B.
Interstate Commerce Law....... 9
James H. Prentice, LL.B.
WELCOME!

We welcome to The Alumni ranks the finest representation of the Mid-Year Class to augment our forces in the great alumni work; and we assure each and every one of you that "Mutual Co-operation and Interest" is the Suffolk Alumni foreword.

REPORT OF FEBRUARY MEETING

Alden M. Cleveland, Secretary

The February Business Meeting was held on the 14th at the Club House, 7:30 P.M., with about one hundred and fifty members present. President George A. Douglas presided.

Secretary’s report read and approved.

Committee appointments, as published herewith, were given to members present and unanimously approved.

Voted: That March Business Meeting was held on the 14th at the Club House, 7:30 P.M., with about one hundred and fifty members present. President George A. Douglas presided.

Secretary’s report read and approved.

Committee appointments, as published herewith, were given to members present and unanimously approved.

Other guests and speakers whose introductions were greatly appreciated by all: Roderick J. Peters, '24, as Chairman of Suffolk Law School; George W. Norton, Francis E. Burke, Martin W. Powers.

THE BAY STATE BAR

George R. Farnum, U. S. Assistant Attorney-General

I, for one, have absolute faith in the bar of Massachusetts.

During eighteen years while in active private practice and during two years while associated with the United States attorney’s office at Boston, I came to know the lawyers of Massachu­setts pretty intimately. During the last two years my work at the capital has brought me into relations with lawyers from every part of the country. I am convinced that, take it all in all, our professional standards are among the highest that can be found anywhere without exception.

Of course, there will be now and then some one who turns out to be unworthy. Until human nature is entirely other than it is, we are bound to have some recurring cases of dereliction. After all, the bar is made up of ordinary mortals drafted from the community at large. For one lawyer, however, who blossoms the test, there are hundreds of fine, upright, loyal men who preserve the highest traditions of a great and honorable profession.

Furthermore, can there be anything that makes greater challenge to that same confidence than the present serious concern of the local bar associations to raise the standards of character and scholarship, and purge the bar entirely of the unfit? This anxious self-appraisal of the profession is certainly a healthy indication of the professional trend of the times.

It reminds me remotely of the wise saying of Emerson—which implies so much—"We grant that human life is mean, but how did we find out that it was mean?"

Let me reiterate, that I have firm faith in the lawyers of Massachusetts, and am proud to be a member of the Bar of the old Bay State and able to count so many of its members among my closest friends.

Finally, the leaders of the Bar anywhere set the ideals and are themselves an exemplification of the existing professional standards. Nothing gives a more significant impression of the fineness and elevation of the lawyers of Massachusetts than a consideration of the quality of those attorneys whom we can fairly class as leaders. For obvious reasons I shall not undertake any enumeration—for one reason it would be too lengthy an affair—but they all come to mind im­mediately when we come to think of the lawyers of Massachusetts, and include many names distinguished for character and learning among the lawyers of the entire country. From these ranks have come two of the great men who are to-day sitting on the United States Supreme Court and the many who are now maintaining the high prestige of the Bench of Massachusetts.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON BARS, INSURANCE, SECURITIES AND CENSORSHIPS

Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner, in his annual report to the Legislature, recommends a permanent commission to investigate charges of misconduct by, and to prosecute disbarment proceedings against, attorneys, appointed by the Governor for a term of years, who could not practice law during that period, but who would be vested with power to act in all cases of "deceit, malpractice and other gross misconduct" in the legal profession in this state.

Under the present system a private citizen has neither time nor knowledge to pursue disbarment proceedings, while a fellow attorney has little inclina­tion to do so, both from lack of time and the possibility of involving inessential codes. As in all vocations, there is in the Bar an "irresponsible element," now small in numbers. But increasing activities of attorneys in the practice of law, and in business, make it advisable to have a commission, unprejudiced, unhampered, and easily accessible to private and professional man alike.

Mr. Warner concludes, however, that no general investigation of the Bar is necessary through the courts, but recommends that the Attorney-General be given authority to call and examine witnesses under oath, in independent inquiry.

Complaints of the former State Insurance Commissioner that fraudulent practices at the Bar would affect compulsory insurance rates have proven groundless, falling flat on hearsay evidence and "leaders of no immediate value.

Mr. Warner further recommends the appointment of a special division in the Department of Public Utilities for more effective enforcement of the Sale of Securities Act and the regulation of tipster sheets and investment securities.

He also recommends a sounder scheme for more rational censorship of drug addicts, apart from penal institutions; and a requirement for the registration of lodgers in overnight camps.

Mr. Warner’s unprejudiced and searching investigation of many ac­tivities is to be commended. The Sports situation is centering attention just now; while other questions are pending.

BOSTON’S NEW COURT HOUSE

Three building plans have been sug­gested for relieving congestion in Suffolk County Courts; one, a new courthouse on Ashburton Place; a new building on Somerset Street; and the third, a new thirteen-story superstructure on the present court­house, rising thirty-three stories and twenty-three feet. Any one of these plans, together with the addition of a practical administrative management, will relieve court congestion for many years to come.
"TWEEDLE AND TWADDLE"
By Leo J. Halloran

Now is the season for onslaughts on the evening law schools. The Legislature is in session, and those high-minded leaders concerned with the well-being of the legal profession and the welfare of the public, arise in their might and assail the method of procuring qualified women for the practice of law. Frequent suggestions are made as to the method of protecting the public from unscrupulous lawyers; it is in the temper of the time that the most effort is being made to purge the legal profession of undesirables.

Let us analyze the proposals and determine to what extent they benefit the public and the profession. Let us examine carefully the language of the proposers, and ascertain the motive with which they push this latest and most drastic move.

The proposal to compel a student to register with the bar association six months after matriculation at a law school and to pay ten dollars for the privilege, would appear to be a rather crude attempt to build up the failing finances of the association, by taking money out of the pockets of struggling young men and women, who in the vast majority of cases can ill afford such an outlay. The expenditure would be the path of a man or woman and saying "you can go no further along this road unless you pay us ten dollars.

The fee is currently five dollars, students will be carefully investigated during their schooling, their marks watched, and their character and past training will be investigated, all by assistants to the bar examiners. What else is proposed? That the fee for taking the examination a first time be increased from fifteen dollars to twenty-five dollars; that the fee for taking the examination a second time be fifty dollars; and that no applicant be allowed to take the examination more than twice.

Now this sounds well and in print makes interesting reading for the public, and undoubtedly encourages the every day man and woman to pass the bar examination. Does this latest and most drastic move.

The latest suggestions, which no less an authority than the President of the Boston Bar Association says will be incorporated into recommendations, is that candidates for admission will be required to register with the bar association six months after matriculation at a law school. The cost of such registration is a mere ten dollars. All members of the bar will be compelled to become members of the Bar Association, the dues for members being about five dollars. The Bar Association, the dues for membership being about five dollars. The Bar Association, presumably from the ten dollar fees received from the students, will contribute about $8,000. Now what is to be done with this money? It will be used according to the plan of the proposers, to investigate, examine, watch and scrutinize the very men and women who will be paying the money.

The students will be investigated by persons to be designated as "assistants to the bar examiners" as to their character and "past training."

What is meant by "past training"? It is to have but one meaning, namely an inquiry into the very men and women who are being disfranchised of their most sacred rights in the American republic. "The fatal idea of caste and privilege, 'industrial investigators' and the like. But in his own State the Court of Appeals has decreed that no man may take the bar examination who has not had at least two years in a college. Governor Smith did not even graduate from high school. Yet Elizu Root, the official leader of the movement that has brought this situation to pass, declared years ago that Governor Smith possessed the most profound knowledge of the institutions and laws of the State of any of his associates in the Constitutional convention.

"TWEEDLE AND TWADDLE"

SUFFOLK ALUMNI NEWS

EDUCATIONAL TRUSTS
Gleason L. Archer, LL.D.

(From Boston Globe, Feb. 8, 1929)

Charging that great educational trusts are transforming America into a society for one class of society alone, Dean Gleason L. Archer of Suffolk Law School told the alumni of Middlesex College of Medicine at Elks Hotel that the time is coming when no man can participate in any of the learned professions unless he is educated in colleges belonging to these educational trusts.

"There are to be no more Benjamin Franklins, Abraham Lincolns or Thomas Edisons," said Dean Archer. "The very class from which our great leaders have been largely recruited are being disfranchised of their most sacred rights in the American republic.

"The fatal idea of caste and privilege is growing in this country," Dean Archer said, "and the chief principle of democracy, that of equal opportunity, is being forgotten." The Harkness plan for Harvard University was cited by Dean Archer as an illustration of this tendency to venerate and imitate Old World ideas.

"I have a son in the junior class in Harvard College," Dean Archer said, "and I am told he is to graduate before his proper term. Let me say right here, I do not believe that the English type of education with exclusive inner colleges within a university is at all suited to a republic such as ours."

Colleges are controlled by endowment of the Harkness type and are also controlled through membership in the boards of trustees, Dean Archer said. Only members of wealthy families are invited to membership on these boards and, and the more millions a trustee possesses the more potent his voice becomes in the management of the institution. "The educated public," he continued, "have become members of boards of trustees or boards of governors of our universities. They now dictate the educational policies of a large number of such institutions.

"So we find propaganda in schools and colleges favorable to this and that monopozy. We find college professors on the payroll of great corporations as "industrial investigators" and the like. The chains already forged and big business are helping to redirect the chlorined-in form of the form of specious and subtle propaganda. We shall awake presently and find those chains upon us. We shall find that the claim of opportunity has been abolished by law, that a privileged class has been created."

Cites Ex-Governor Smith

As an illustration of the passing of equal opportunity Dean Archer cited the case of Ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, asking, how it is that a man who has been four times elected Governor of the Empire State and for whom more than 15,000,000 citizens voted for in the United States is declared forever ineligible to practice law even in a Police Court in his native State.

"What crime has he committed for which so heavy a sentence should be imposed? The one unpardonable offense, it seems. He was born in a home of poverty, his father died when he was a mere child and he went to work to support the family. When he should have been in college he was working in a fish market."

"It matters not in this new dispensation that this man has proven his ability and his education in the sense that education is the trained mind capable of logical and constructive thought. But in his own State the Court of Appeals has decreed that no man may take the bar examination who has not had at least two years in a college. Governor Smith did not even graduate from high school. Yet Elihu Root, the official leader of the movement that has brought this situation to pass, declared years ago that Governor Smith possessed the most profound knowledge of the institutions and laws of the State of any of his associates in the Constitutional convention."

"TWEEDLE AND TWADDLE"

"TWEEDLE AND TWADDLE"
DOES THE DEMOCRACY OF THE FATHERS OF THE REPUBLIC STILL LIVE?

Charles S. O'Connor

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself has said—
'This is my own, my native land.'"

Our native land! America the beautiful, the majestic, the mighty! Self-respecting — self-relying — self-acting! Promised Land to the downtrodden and oppressed of all the world; where the Angel of Peace has found rest, and Liberty and Justice have set their seal. This is the land of which we sing: "My Country! 'Tis of Thee." A land where every citizen is a sovereign, and no one seeks to wear a crown. This is the "land of the free" our fathers brought forth, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. We have been asked whether that nation, so conceived and so dedicated, has remained true to the ideals of its founders, who took their inspiration from Heaven itself, and wrote across the history of the world in words of living and celestial fire, the challenge of humanity and the political redemption of man.

Before we attempt to diagnose ailments from which the body politic is presumed to be suffering, let us find out what were the ideals of the founders of the Republic. In the preamble to the Constitution we have those ideals inscribed: "To promote the welfare of the community of individuals by whom the government is made up. There is no country in the world where the right of public assemblage is so common, and with the benediction of the people—"To promote the general welfare..." To promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Here, then, are summed up in a word the ideals of the founders of these United States. Liberty to them meant the untrammelled exercise of free will under the law. They guaranteed liberty to themselves and posterity. They did not guarantee freedom from mistakes, freedom from the weaknesses of human nature, or the perfection in the fulfillment of their ideals. They did not, could not, guarantee what use posterity would make of the freedom they had won in the bloody trail from Concord and Lexington to Yorktown. Almost at their very council table Alexander Hamilton declared his distrust of the people when he said "Your public, sir, is a beast." We realize that abuses have crept into our scheme of government, and that the God-given principle of liberty has time and again been threatened by the capitalist on the one side and the demagogue on the other. The fault is not, as we see, that no human society is, or can be, perfect. But we also realize that it is folly to tear down the whole structure in order to mend a leak in the roof. We maintain that the ideals of the founders of American independence, in all their essential purity, are being fulfilled in this day and generation.

We have amendments to the Constitution of which has ever been a part into that immortal document by the majority of the people themselves. And every defect in our structure of government can and must be laid at the door of the sovereign power in America—the people. When we indict government in a kingdom, we indict the king; when we indict government in a republic, we indict the majority of the people themselves. When we indict government in a monarchy, we indict the monarch; but when we indict government in a republic like ours, we indict the source of all real power, the power and authority—the people. The American idea of democracy is based upon the right of every person to have a share in the government, as the only guarantor of liberty to ourselves and are our fellows. Therefore, in indicting our present government, we are indicting that intangible thing called Democracy; we are indicting ourselves, who are the government. In the words of Daniel Webster, "He grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it."

Those living and imperishable forces—the forces of the people—we fearlessly assert to be the only true and prudent form of supremacy in America. "To promote the welfare of the community of individuals by whom the government is made up. There is no country in the world where the right of public assembly is so common, and the benediction of the people—"To promote the general welfare..." To promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Here, then, are summed up in a word the ideals of the founders of these United States. Liberty to them meant the untrammelled exercise of free will under the law. They guaranteed liberty to themselves and posterity. They did not guarantee freedom from mistakes, freedom from the weaknesses of human nature, or the perfection in the fulfillment of their ideals. They did not, could not, guarantee what use posterity would make of the freedom they had won in the bloody trail from Concord and Lexington to Yorktown. Almost at their very council table Alexander Hamilton declared his distrust of the people when he said "Your public, sir, is a beast." We realize that abuses have crept into our scheme of government, and that the God-given principle of liberty has time and again been threatened by the capitalist on the one side and the demagogue on the other. The fault is not, as we see, that no human society is, or can be, perfect. But we also realize that it is folly to tear down the whole structure in order to mend a leak in the roof.

There can be no consistency, no order, no patriotism, no loyalty in any established form of government, without some mouthpiece of final and absolute authority. The founders of this Republic wisely foresaw this, and for freedom's sake they devised the system of democratic government that the world has ever known, created a body

(Continued Page 8, Col. 3)
LAW STUDENTS
and
THEIR FRIENDS
are
cordially invited to open a Checking or Savings Account.
Nearest Banking Institution to the Law School.
Come in and let us explain the facilities of our
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
in connection with the settlement of Estates abroad
EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY
Two Conveniently Located Offices:
Washington and Court Streets 124 Boylston Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Tuxedos
Caps and Gowns
FOR HIRE
SHOES — SHIRTS — HATS, ETC.
Discount to Suffolk Men
E. E. BURNS CO.
125 Summer St. - BOSTON, MASS.

DIRECTORY DATA
Changes, Jan. 21-Feb. 21
Arthur A. Baker, 8 Coburn St.,
Malden.
James G. Barry, address unknown.
Walter B. Bushway, address unknown.
Harold D. Cunningham, Los Angeles, Cal.
Joseph Dente, 15 Sterling St., W.
Somerville.
James J. Devlin, 77 Tyndall St., Dorchester.
Neil J. Devlin, 47 Winthrop St.,
Brighton.
Joseph K. Finn, address unknown.
Ronald H. Haley, 46 Phillips Ave.,
Lynn.
John H. Higgins, 1 State St., Boston.
Joseph I. Holland, address unknown.
Elmer G. Lawler, deceased.
Robert J. Leopold, address unknown.
Frank G. Lichtenstein, 9 Ames Ave.,
Somerville.
Riggo Malocchi, 17 Florence St.,
Somerville.
Everett H. Miller, 463 Weld St., W.
Roxbury.
James J. Morris, address unknown.
Neil J. Murphy, 35 Allie Ave., Lynn.
George L. Newman, Ex., '23, 8 Irving
St., Boston.
Ralph E. Nowell, address unknown.

ALUMNI DIRECTORY PURCHASERS
January 21 to February 21
George A. O'Connor, John H. Higgins,
Sydney G. Carpenter, F. J. Hansberry,
Arthur J. Mahoney, Joseph Dente, Lawrence P. McHugh,
Robert J. Keating, John A. MacIntyre.

Voluntary Subscriptions to Alumni NEWS
January 21 to February 21
Paul Zerrahn, Lawrence P. McHugh, Mark Crockett.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
Blue Book—Acts and Resolves, 1928; and Pending Legislative Bills; from
H. C. Biller, Senior.
1922, 3, 4, 5, Acts and Resolves, from
Maxwell S. Hurvitz.

Charles L. O'Reilly, 25 St. Peters St.,
Jamaica Plain.
A. W. Plotkin, Athol, Mass.
Fred C. Scanga, 18A Melvin St., Somerville.
Albert K. Shimelovich, 106 Main St.,
Brockton.
Irving A. Tebo, address unknown.

—For your convenience—Voluntary Subscription Blank
To the Editor,
Suffolk Alumni NEWS.
Dear Sir:
For the enclosed $1.00 (special rate), please enter my subscription
the Suffolk Alumni NEWS for one year—shown appreciation
of your publication and to help the
cause along.
Name ....................................................
Address ..................................................
Class ..................................................
(Subscription will begin with the
issue and will be acknowledged
that issue.)
Make checks payable to
Suffolk Law Alumni Association.
Please make suggestions for improve ment of The NEWS.
SOME RECENT DECISIONS OF THE
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
Arthur V. Getchell
Agency of Employee

In Khoury v. Edison Electric Illuminating Co., 1928 Adv. Sh. 2157, plaintiff was injured by defendant's employee, who was driving his own automobile, but on defendant's business. It was shown that there was an agreement between defendant and employee that he might, while travelling for defendant, use his own car and defendant would pay him an amount equivalent to railroad or truck fare. It was held on those facts that the principle of respondent superior did not apply, and that the defendant was not liable for injuries caused by the use of the automobile.

Delay in Ordering Printing of Exceptions

In Hirsch v. Goldstein, 1928 Adv. Sh. 2165, the Court held that defendant had not taken proper steps to have his exceptions entered "as soon as may be" after their allowance, in conformity with G. L. c. 251, sec. 135, which was called to order. Exceptions printed until twenty-nine days after their allowance.

Liability for Allowing Operation of Automobile by Improper Person

Gordon v. Bedard, 1929 Adv. Sh. 1. Plaintiff was injured by a motor truck driven by defendant's son, who had no legal right to drive the truck. The action is based on the violation of G. L. c. 99, sec. 12, as amended by St. 1923, c. 464, sec. 5, which makes it a criminal offense for the owner of, or one in control of, a motor vehicle to allow it to be operated by an improper person. Defendant, who knew that his son's license had been revoked, testified, when called by plaintiff, that he told the son not to drive the truck, and also called to the son to leave the truck as the son was driving it out. The testimony was uncontested, and the defendant contended that the plaintiff was bound by it. The Court said that while a party putting in answers to interrogatories is bound by them if uncontested, the rule does not apply to testimony of a party when called by his opponent to testify. The jury may believe as much of such testimony as is in the nature of an admission and disbelieve such portion as is favorable to the party testifying.

On the question of liability, the Court pointed out that, while violation of the criminal statute was evidence of negligence, in order for such negligence to be a basis of liability in the case at bar there must be a causal connection between the violation of the statute and the injury, and the Court, in overruling the defendant's objection, held the plaintiff's refusal to order a verdict, held that the injury caused by the son's negligent act was not so remote that as to preclude a recovery. The Court held that the contract of hiring included continuous service when needed.

Damages Not Awarded in Equity

Where Action at Law Would Not Lie

In Hennessy v. City of Boston, 1929 Adv. Sh. 71, an action in equity wherein the plaintiff, alleging that the city was maintaining a playground as a nuisance, prayed for an injunction to require the city to erect a fence to protect petitioner's property, held that the city was entitled to respond in damages for the injury already done, and if it appeared at the hearing in the Superior Court, that a proper fence, that the Court enters a decree assessing damages against the city, that the city the Full Court held that, as no action at law would lie against the city for the failure of its park commissioners to control the use of the playground so that no harm to persons or property would result, the rule that a Court which had obtained jurisdiction to enjoins a trespass or abates a nuisance might also, to avoid multiplicity of suits and to do complete justice, award damages for injury already done did not apply in this case, and the decree of the Superior Court so far as it awarded damages was reversed.

Effect of Deed of a Man to Himself and Wife Jointly

In Ames v. Chandler, 1929 Adv. Sh. 135, there came in question the effect of a deed of the tenant, a married man, running to himself and his wife as joint tenants created an estate by the entirety; that although under G. L. c. 184, sec. 8, a person may convey to himself and another jointly, the language of this statute precludes a conveyance by a man to himself and his wife as tenants by the entirety, since in such estate there is no "other" person, as the husband and wife are considered as one person. Therefore the deed in this case was a nullity. The Full Court overruled this decision and held that, although a man could not convey to himself and his wife as tenants by the entirety, yet under the rule that a deed shall be construed to give effect to the intent of the parties unless contrary to some rule of law or repugnant to the terms of the grant, and that the language of the instrument should be construed as creating a joint tenancy between the tenant and his wife.
BOSTON MIRROR CO.

129-131 PORTLAND ST. BOSTON, MASS.

JOSEPH Le MAY
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
35 BEVEL STREET
Tel. 9048

(CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT OF SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL; THE ANNEX; AND ALUMNI CLUB HOUSE)

Framed and Unframed MIRRORS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Tel. Haymarket 5318

儆行

WHITING MILK COMPANIES

JOSEPH Le MAY
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
35 BEVEL STREET
Tel. 9048

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
35 BEVEL STREET

HENRY LEWIS
CONTRACTOR

35 BEVEL STREET

BANQUET GROUP COMMERCIAL Flashlights
FAY FOTO SERVICE
Commercial Photographers
29 FAYETTE ST. BOSTON, MASS.

BANQUET GROUP COMMERCIAL Flashlights
FAY FOTO SERVICE
Commercial Photographers
29 FAYETTE ST. BOSTON, MASS.

PURITAN LINOTYPE

PRINTERS
65 Austin Street

PUBLISHERS
Cambridge

Let FERDINAND furnish your Home—Outside the High Rent District

Three Generations of Satisfied Customers

FRANK FERDINAND, INC.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS FOR 60 YEARS
At Dudley Street “L” Terminal, Boston Victor A. Heath, President
Branch at Needham, Mass.

Lawrence on Equity Jurisprudence

Judge Fred F. Lawrence has written what we consider a modern legal classic.

In masterly fashion he has treated the broad subject of Equity, completely, in the small compass of a “two-in-one” volume.

His six rules for condensing this important subject are described in a circular. Or better still, let us send you the book. Your remittance will be returned if you wish to return the book within fifteen days for any reason whatever.

□ Please send circular describing Lawrence on Equity
□ Enclosed is $15.00 for the above (returnable within 15 days)

MATTHEW BENDER & COMPANY
Incorporated
109 State St., 296 Broadway,
Albany, N. Y. New York City.
PERSONAL MENTION

We regret to learn of the death of one of our much respected young men, Elmer G. Lawler, '24, of Kingfield, Maine. Mr. Lawler was a popular young man of his class and went to Maine College, which appeared in the September, 1928, issue of the Infantry Journal. Captain Connors showed himself past master of his subject, and with similar tactics applied in civil life and in practice, is bound to succeed, and to uphold justice.

Another writer in our ranks, Edson L. Ford, '27, published an article in "Education," touching a problem which to-day is holding the thoughts of leading educators throughout the country: "The Unit System of Grading and Promotion." Mr. Ford's long and successful experience as a teacher is reflected in sound suggestions made in his article, which should be of interest to Suffolk fathers!

In a 1914 edition of Case and Comment we found an article on Marriage and Divorce by Professor Frank Keeler, who even then was an authority on the subject. No wonder that to-day he is so frequently called in consultation, with added years of successful experience and study to his credit.

James H. Brennan, '21, our able President last year, spoke eloquently before the Joint Legislative Committee on Rules, on a resolve for the appointment of a special commission to study and report on the advisability of establishing a circuit under which various Municipal and District Court judges would sit in one court and then another at stated times during the year. Parts of Mr. Brennan's proposals were in accord with the Report of the Judicial Council and would help alleviate present congestion in the Superior Courts; as well as "rotate" justice in the lesser courts.

Suffolk men will do well to specially patronize our advertisers, who are loyal and interested in Suffolk interests. Look over the ad. pages and find the friend to fill your needs.

Louis H. Glixman, '20, and Frederick H. Reinstein, '22, were re-elected to the City Council of Revere.

James M. O'Brien, Ex. '27, is City Treasurer of Revere.

George Lund and James F. Robertson, both Ex. '17, are Councilmen-at-large, Revere, while Charles Gilflx, '18, was one of the unsuccessful candidates for the office. Mr. Sheridan, Ex. '28, though unsuccessful in election, made things interesting in his campaign for Representative from Revere.

Two Suffolk men from Maine brought the wholesome spirit of the Pine Tree State to our office by a call when in Boston this month, Joseph C. McCart, '25, of Eastport, Maine, and John P. Cary, '24, of Bath, Maine. Both are enjoying a healthy life and a satisfactory practice away from the heart of the city, and in the land of God." Mr. McCart is serving his second term in the Legislature.

We were pleased to receive a letter from Charles A. Perry, '25, Camden, Maine, recently elected Merchants' Mutual. He enthusiastically states the advantages of small-town practice, with remuneration sufficient to participate in life, yet time to be a "leading citizen" and forward the interests of the community. This angle of practice is worthy the consideration of young men entering the profession of law. One of our leading Boston court attaches recently visiting the Club House, remarked, "It is easy and pleasing to recognize the average graduate attorney, for he enters the court with the quiet poise of one knowing what he is about, and goes right through his case with clear presentation of the law, well argued. His poise and ability is a result of cultivated dependency on self; time for study of law, well used; and a certain respect shown him as an dependable man in the community. Thus the young man more frequently "comes to his own" more quickly in the small town than in the city."

A. Lelyveld, '12, again heads the Rockland Credit Union as president, and serves the Rockland Credit Union in the same capacity. Mr. Lelyveld is a peer among parliamentarians, with the happy faculty of mastering without offending; and always has an infectious enthusiasm which effectually boosts business and organization interests.

Thure Hanson, '18, of Worcester, recently called at the Club House and left good-will and good-wishes for many later Suffolk men by his hearty greetings.

Bowdoin Alumni Association of Boston claims our genial Professor John L. Hurley for Vice-President this year.

Frank B. Frederick, '28, President of Dorchester Y. P. R. U., was speaker in the Boston Week held in February.

Francis J. Greeley, '26, announces the removal of his law office from Inman Square, Cambridge, to 24 Union Square, Room 1, Somerville.

SUFFOLK CRIMINAL COURT

In 1928 records show 7301 cases disposed of in Suffolk Superior Criminal Court and by the district attorney. In 1927, 6617 cases.

In January, 1928, there remained 314 cases awaiting trial. The Grand Jury had 107 cases presented to it the first month.

October, 1928, was the busy month, with 14,900 cases, five hundred and nine dollars was collected in the Superior Criminal Court by Deputy Sheriff William McDermott in the same year.

DEMOCRACY OF THE FATHERS

(Continued from Page 4)

to interpret their Constitution, whose fame and glory is a household word throughout the world wherever intelligence and justice abide—the Supreme Court of the United States.

Every day the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States. When that august tribunal speaks, the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of that particular law is settled, and either becomes the law or is definitely discarded. No enactment of any State or of the Congress can become law if this great court decries its unconstitutionality.

What a God-given blessing is the Supreme Court! Free and independent, wise, learned, patriotic, liberty-loving, high above partisan, racial and religious factions, speaking for the Constitution of these United States, hewing straight to the line of right and justice, let the chips fall where they will. Without it what would we have—with the legislation of forty-eight States conflicting over the conflicting interests of one hundred and twenty million?

(SENATE SECRET SESSIONS)

In early days secret sessions of the United States Senate were the rule, rather than the exception. Treaties, and other confidential communications were subject to a rule which required that they be "kept inviolably secret" until by resolution the Senate remove the injunction.

Divulgence in this high trust resulted in censure of one or two Senators, discharge of lesser officials, and imprisonment of several newspaper men (who refused to betray their informants).

Open executive sessions to-day are held by two-thirds vote of the Senate or resolved to that effect (as in dispute over the Veracruz case); or by unanimous agreement to do so.

Some senators argue unconstitutionality of this Senate rule as contra to their oath of office "to support and defend the Constitution."

Colonial legislative customs were inherited from British Parliament which maintained secrecy until the 18th century in its sessions. It is interesting to note that Greece and Rome held open legislative sessions.

Undoubtedly to-day demand for publicity will be met by continued open sessions in Washington, with the rule for closed doors still possible to be invoked at convenience or as necessity demands, though American policy is the open door.

JUSTICE HENRY KING BAILEY

On January 17th, Justice Braley, senior member of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died at his home in Boston at the age of seventy-eight.

For twenty-six years he had been a respected member of the Supreme Bench; and for thirty-eight years a judge.

The Commonwealth will long revere the memory of her faithful service.
A LAWYER'S BOOK OF ACCOUNTS

John N. O'Donohue

1. Day Book or Diary

The principal thing which a lawyer has to offer his clients is his time, that is, his personal services and his efforts in their behalf. His primary efforts in their behalf. His primary

that is, his personal services and his time, he has given to each client and the services he has rendered. A reasonably accurate and complete record of this kind is necessary to make up bills for services. Clients are prone, especially if some time has passed since the services were rendered, to forget, if indeed they ever knew, how much work the lawyer has done in their behalf. In case it should be necessary for the lawyer to sue a client to recover his fee, he will generally be entitled to recover only the fair value of such services as he can prove; and if there has been no record made and for this purpose nothing can take the place of a complete and accurate daily record of services.

A record should be kept up to date at all times, that is, at the close of each day the lawyer should be sure that he has a complete record of what was done by him during that day. For the use of the ordinary lawyer in Massachusetts a very good diary is published under the name of "The Massachusetts Lawyer’s Diary" which contains a great deal of valuable information, together with supplementary pages for cash accounts, etc.

2. Check Book

As far as possible, all financial matters should be handled through a bank account. All fees should be deposited

and all payments should be made by check. A complete record of the nature of all deposits, including the names of clients from whom received and the nature of the transaction, should be kept on the stub of the check book. In this way the check book will be a complete record of money handled except for the small unavoidable cash transactions.

If the lawyer receives or handles any substantial amount of money for clients or others, it is very desirable that he handle all such money through a separate bank account in his name as trustee. I have frequently emphasized the importance of lawyers keeping trust funds separate from their private funds.

3. Cash Book

Small receipts or payments of cash which cannot conveniently be handled through the bank account may be noted in the daily record in the diary, thus making a separate cash book unnecessary. If desired, however, a small record of these transactions may be kept in which may be noted the small receipts and payments of cash which do not go into the bank account. Or for this purpose it is sufficient to use the pages headed "cash account" at the back of the Massachusetts Lawyer’s Diary.

4. Ledger

Although it is very desirable that the lawyer make out and collect his bill promptly after the service is rendered or the case is closed, yet many times in actual practice a case will drag along for months and even years before the bill is made up. In order to keep in one convenient place an account of the transactions with a particular client, it is desirable to use a ledger. This is a book which is ruled to show in the same account in chronological order the charges and credits against a particular individual or company. At frequent intervals, the diary, check book, and other records should be reviewed and all the items relating to each client should be brought together in his account book. On the left, or debit side of the account, should appear the dates on which services were rendered to the client and the dates and amounts of all money spent for his account. On the right, or credit side, should appear all amounts received from or on behalf of the client.

With a ledger account of this sort properly kept up and with the papers in the case it is easy at the time of making up a bill to review all the transactions which have been handled in behalf of the client, to prepare a proper bill for the work done and expenses incurred, and if necessary, to explain to the client in detail what has been done for him and why the lawyer is entitled to the fee which he asks.

Other Records

The foregoing are suggested as sufficient for the use of the ordinary attorney, especially one who is not familiar with the daily business of the practice of law. Where there is a partnership and it is necessary to determine the rights of a number of attorneys, or where the transactions are numerous, it is desirable to keep a regular double-entry book of accounts and to employ a bookkeeper.

Many valuable suggestions for the lawyer are contained in "Law Office Management," by McCarty, published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, N. Y. (See Alumni Library.)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW

James H. Prentice

In writing here on Interstate Commerce Law it is impossible to give more than a general perspective of so large a subject in so small a space. It is well to give a little history outlining the necessity of governmental regulation of common carriers.

Regulations of transportation lines is required primarily for the protection of the public against unjust and unreasonable charges and practices, against unjust and unreasonable discrimination between individuals in the rates charged for like service under similar circumstances and conditions; against unjust and unreasonable discrimination between towns and localities similarly situated; to insure adequate shipping facilities and services, and to prevent changes in the rates practiced on the transportation lines without proper and advance notice being made to the public.

A State has jurisdiction over and enacts laws regulating the transportation lines in handling traffic having origin, destination and entire course within its boundaries. Such traffic is called Interstate Traffic. State laws are enforced by State commissions, generally designated as Public Service, Railroad, or Utility commissions. I just mention State jurisdiction in order to make plain that the Interstate Commerce Law has absolutely no power whatever to regulate or control individual State transportation.

The commerce of the country is largely interstate. My further outline will be confined to this class of transportation.

The Federal Government has jurisdiction over and enacts laws regulating the transportation lines in handling traffic from one State, Territory in the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory in the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory in the United States or the District of Columbia to any other place in a Territory to another place in the same Territory; from one place in a Territory to another place in the same Territory; from one place in a Territory to another place in the same State, the movement being through another State; from any place in the United States to a foreign country; from a foreign country to any place in the United States; and from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States. Such traffic is called Interstate Traffic and is governed by the Federal laws.

The Federal laws governing transportation are made by a commission, composed of eleven members, who are appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This commission is called the Interstate Commerce Commission and has its principal offices in Washington, D. C.

As for the laws this Commission is charged with enforcing, it is hardly necessary for me to refresh your recollection as to who the Commissioners are. Warner (our attorney-general) told us in his Constitutional Law Class: “Congress has the power to regulate commerce.” Refer to paragraph three of section eight of article one of the Constitution of the United States, known as the “Commerce Clause”—it grants the power to Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.”

It was originally intended to meet the abuses incident to the insignificant trade of a scattered population conducted on horseback, stage coaches and sailing vessels, this provision of the Constitution serves to-day to furnish the grant of power through which Congress may regulate the inconceivable volume of trade moved by steam and electricity over land and water.

The word commerce” is not defined in the Constitution, but I think I am safe in telling you that commerce includes traffic by railroad, telephone, telegraph and pipe lines and water transportation, undiscovered when the Constitution (Continued Page 10, Col. 3)
WITH THE SOLONS

Leo J. Halloran

Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner is gaining the praise of men and women of both political parties by the admirable manner in which he is conducting the duties of his office. He has selected as his assistants men of tact and ability, and a woman in the person of Mrs. Schofield, who has rare personality and capacity for work. Mr. Warner is not the "head-liner" type. He is not forever seeking the front pages of the newspapers. He is handling the biggest law-enforcement job in the Commonwealth quietly, efficiently and fairly. Although he is each time brought up to the present and refuses to look ahead to the future, the people of the Commonwealth and the leaders of his party already are predicting that the attorney-general in the comparatively near future will be occupying a higher elective office, in the executive department of the state.

It now appears that Norwood must share with Lynn the honor of having someone in high office, the Governor of the Commonwealth. Only the other day over five thousand people of the latter city welcomed "homeward Governor Allen," to where he spent a considerable part of his life.

The bill providing for jury service for women is again before the Legislature. Year after year the effort is made to pass legislation providing for this form of service for women, and every time it comes up for consideration it is promptly rejected. The proponents and opponents have advanced clever arguments for and against the proposal. We have not as yet heard from the women who are busily engaged at home watching over the welfare of the future citizens of the Commonwealth, and taking care of the multitudinous duties encumbent upon the maker of any well-ordered home.

Governor Allen has signed the bill increasing the salaries of deputy assessors of the City of Boston from $4000 to $4500. A jump of ten dollars per week in the salary envelope must be welcome to the men who place a valuation on our property.

And still the battle rages anent ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway. The solution of the problem is not yet in sight.

The Jones Bill, increasing the punishment to be meted out to dry law violators, has passed the Senate. During consideration of the bill, Senator Reed, of Missouri, about to return to private life, says he has never in all his years of power seen a bill pass with less enthusiasm. The white-hair, fiery-tongued orator hurled verbal bomb after verbal bomb at the dry laws. Senator Borah, the great exponent and champion of the Volstead Act, took up the cudgels with Reed. The newspapers likened the exchange to famous debates of half a century ago.—L. J. H.

BEACON HILL PHARMACY

Cor. Bowdoin St. and Ashburton Place

"A Corner of Popular Refreshments for Students and Alumni"

Convenient to School and Club House

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW

(Continued Page 9)

was adopted. If new forms of intercourse and new means of interchange between the States should be discovered, Congress will have jurisdiction over them.

There is no need in stating to attorneys that the United States Constitution went into effect March 4, 1789, but I want to point out that almost one hundred years elapsed before Congress passed the first law for the regulation of transportation. The first law enacted by Congress was known as the Act to Regulate Commerce, being approved Feb. 4, 1887, and becoming effective April 5th of that year.

The Act to Regulate Commerce being the first piece of legislation in regard to commerce, you can well imagine that it was far from being perfect. Many amendments were made to the act, so to-day we find the Interstate Commerce Act, approved Feb. 28, 1920, (which is the new name for the Act to Regulate Commerce) a most perfect piece of commerce legislation. The act contains twenty-seven sections, the salient features of which are as follows:

Section 1 describes the carriers that are subject to the act. Transportation charges must be just and reasonable. Equitable division of revenue between carriers must be established. Carriers must establish just and reasonable classification and regulations, rates, tariffs, tickets, etc. Prohibits carriers from transporting articles for which they produce. Requires establishment upon reasonable terms of switch connections. Empowers the Commission to establish rules with respect to car service, also extension, construction or leasing of new lines; also to abandon all or portions of a railroad. Carriers to provide safe and adequate facilities for performing car service and to extend their lines.

Section 2—Prohibits unjust discrimination or rebating by common carriers.

Section 3—Prohibits carriers from giving any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to one party over another. Carriers not to deliver freight until charges have been paid, except that credit may be extended by carriers. Common carriers shall affirm reasonable and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic and shall not discriminate in their rates or charges between connecting lines. Carrier's terminal facilities may be jointly used upon terms fixed by the Commission.

Section 4—Prohibits carriers from charging or receiving transportation charges for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance, except

(Continued Page 12)
them to attend law school without working they would be attending day by day, and grease under their nails and on their hands, who are now successful and honorable members of the profession.

We also have in mind men who were engaged in "white collar" occupations whose work in school was not high class, and who are now struggling.

We must remember that the student's prior schooling. Neither of them has ever had to go without his warm and useful member of the community, and has never been blessed with the

Ah—but we don't intend to inquire into the type of work performed by a man or woman," object the proposers.

"We have in mind a consideration of the applicant's "fitness" to be admitted wherein thirty questions drawn from all the body of the law were presented to them for solution?

We wonder what would happen if some of these leaders were compelled to go through the rigid course of study now required by all of our law schools, and subsequently pass an examination in writing wherein the statement of a lawyer that an applicant had

There can be no doubt that a preliminary academic training in a college or university, forms a desirable background for one who proposes to acquire a lawyer that an applicant had

There is no doubt that a preliminary academic training in a college or university, forms a desirable background for one who proposes to acquire an education. Neither of them agree so

Unless the man has within his mind are seeking and acquiring an education. Neither of them stretch of the imagination can possibly or properly have any bearing upon an applicant's right to enter the legal profession.

There can be no doubt that a preliminary academic training in a college or university, forms a desirable background for one who proposes to study law. But to hold that a man who has not a college degree is not fitted to study law, is arrant nonsense.

We note that the millionaire president of the Massachusetts Senate and the millionaire speaker of the House of Representatives, both lawyers, concur in the proposed recommendations.

Neither of these gentlemen were ever

Editor in the proposed recommendations.

There is no question but that a small minority of the membership of the Bar Association, which in turn represents a small minority of the members of the profession in the Commonwealth.

These efforts to hold down the ambitious but not overly prosperous men and women to the advantage of persons with money, power and influence can have but the same result as other efforts in the past to place a premium on birth, social position and financial standing—failure. This is because we have not yet reached the stage where it will turn back centuries and make the legal profession an aristocracy of money, brains or influence.

Let's be done with twaddle and twaddle and go at the problem in a sane and proper manner, without discrimination, with fair play. This is an honest endeavor to purge the profession of any scoundrels that may exist, whether they be in the highest circles of the profession, or whether they be backed by a college or university training, or have only had a high school education. The present attempt when analyzed will not appear to the public as sincere efforts to right a condition that is alleged to exist.

Suppose that members of the profession do not choose to become members of the Bar Association, whether it be the Boston, the Massachusetts, the County or the American Bar Association.

Then what? Will they be disgraced as undesirable? And which have a right to inquire into the type of work performed by a man or woman, and are we to be spared for the luxury of a ride in an electric car. If they had, they might have spared for the luxury of a ride in an electric car. If they had, they might have
INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW
(Continued from Page 10)

that the Commission may grant exceptions under certain conditions.

Section 5—Provides that it will be unlawful for common carriers to enter into pooling arrangements for the handling of freight or the dividing of earnings, unless authorized by the Commission. Provides for railroad mergers into an unlimited number of systems. Prohibits common carriers to own, control or operate any common carrier that operates by water through the Panama Canal or elsewhere, when such water carrier is in competition with the rail carrier.

Section 6—Provides that common carriers shall file with the Commission their schedules showing the rates, fares, charges, rules, regulations, etc.; Commission regulates and controls not only the printing of these schedules, but has full power to fix the charges common carriers shall charge for their transportation. Provides for posting for publication of interim or preliminary schedules. Provides thirty days' notice to the public of change in rates. Prohibits carriers to engage in transportation of passengers or property between rail lines and dock; Commission may determine terms of construction and operation.

Section 7—Prohibits common carriers to prevent the continuous haul of shipments from place of shipment to place of destination, and prohibits that no break of bulk, stoppage, or interruption made by such common carrier shall prevent the carriage of freights from being treated as one continuous carriage unless made in good faith for some particular purpose and without any intent to evade the law.

Section 8—Provides civil liability of common carriers for damage caused by violation of this act, and the attorney general may institute litigation in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 9—Provides that persons claiming to be damaged under the provisions of the act may make complaint to the commission or sue in any United States court having competent jurisdiction.

Section 10—Provides criminal responsibility for violations of this act by carriers, corporate officers, agents, or employees. Provides criminal responsibility of shippers, consignees and others for false billing, false classification, false weighing, misdescription of any article transported, or by any other means by which transportation may be obtained for less than the published rates of the carriers. Provides penalties for inducing common carriers to discriminate unjustly.

Section 11—Provides for the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission; also the conduct, method of appointment, terms and removal of the Commissioners. (See amendment Section 4-A.)

Section 12—Provides authority to the Commission to secure information and data from the records of common carriers. Provides for prosecution by United States district attorney for violations of this act. Provides for the appearance before the Commission and the production of records, also the taking of depositions.

Section 13—Provides for the filing of complaints with the Commission and the manner in which complaints shall be drawn and the procedure and disposition thereof. Provides for cooperation between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State regulating bodies of the various States or Territories in the United States, and provides that in cases to require reports and prescribe manner of making same and what they shall contain. Provides a common carrier receiving property for transportation in interstate commerce shall issue a bill of lading or a receipt for such goods and shall be liable to the holder for loss or damage; stipulates the time in which claims must be filed and suits instituted.

Section 14—Provides that the Commission shall make reports, with conclusions and orders in writing. Provides for the publication of its reports and decisions for public information and use, and such authorized publications shall be accepted as evidence of the reports and decisions of the Commission therein contained in all courts of the United States and of the several states with any office of the United States. Provides for the enforcement of order of the Commission by courts named. Provides for the enforcement of order of the Commission by courts having jurisdiction. (Attorney's fee is allowed as part of the costs of the suit.) Provides for the period of time in which carriers must institute proceedings to collect their charges, and the period of limitation affecting suits against carriers.

Section 15A—Provides that rates of common carriers shall be just and reasonable, so that the carriers will, under efficient management, afford a fair return upon the value of railway property held for and used in the service of transportation; requires the Commission to determine what percentage constitutes a fair return. Provides for reposition to be made of net revenue in excess of a reasonable return, and creates a general railroad contingent fund from which carriers may borrow.

Section 16—Provides that award of damages by the Commission shall be paid by carrier on or before a day named. Provides for the enforcement of order of the Commission by courts having jurisdiction. Provides that the railway carrier shall issue through bills of lading if a through rail-and-water service is established.

Section 17—Provides that the Commission may order common carriers to install any safety device. Penalty for refusal, $100 for each day of continuance.

Section 18—Provides that „this Act may be cited as the Interstate Commerce Act.„ There are a number of other acts pertaining to Interstate Commerce Law, which should be carefully read if the student is interested in this particular branch of the law.
Kollen's Public Market Corp.
Central Square, Cambridge

DELICATESSEN
EDWARD A. KOLLEN, President

Sandwiches by the Thousand
Hot Coffee in Tank
University 3667
Suffolk '24

HOTEL BELLEVUE
at Beacon Street on Beacon Hill
Attractive and Convenient Location beside the State House and Boston Common
One Block to Subway
Especially Well Equipped with Conference and Banquet Rooms
Inquiries Given Prompt Attention
CHAS. A. WOOD, MANAGING DIRECTOR

BEACON HILL GARAGE, INC.
12 GARDEN STREET
BOSTON

BEACON HILL GARAGE, INC.
12 GARDEN STREET
BOSTON

BERNARD SEGEL
CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE
4 Hastings Square
CAMBRIDGE

POLLY PERKINS RESTAURANT
71 HANCOCK STREET
BOSTON
(Next Door to Alumni Club House)
Luncheon: 11-2
Dinner: 6-7
Table d’Hote Luncheons and Dinners from 40c - 65c
Special parties, Bridges, Meetings, etc., can be arranged in evening.
CHARLOTTE B. ELLIS, Prop.

CHASE & SANDFORD COMPANY
PRESCRIPTION OPTICIANS
76-78 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON

FRED G. SANDFORD, Pres.
FRANK L. SULLIVAN, Trea.

This Ad. Space—$10 Per Year
Larger Space—in Proportion
News Goes to Over 3000 Men Monthly
Of “Good Buying Power”

AMERICAN SIGN COMPANY
228 FRIEND STREET
BOSTON

Established 1885

F. J. LEHR
8½ BULFINCH STREET
BOSTON

GENERAL CONTRACTOR
PLUMBING and HEATING

REBUILT BOOKS SHOP
64 PEMBERTON SQUARE
BOSTON

Open Evenings to 9
Bargains in Second-Hand Law Books

1928 Reprint
Thayer’s Preliminary Treatise on Evidence at the Common Law

By JAMES BRADLEY THAYER, late Weld Professor of Law at Harvard University
This famous legal classic has been reprinted, making available again one of the greatest works ever written.

It should be read and re-read frequently by all who really desire to master the fundamental rules of Evidence.

One Volume
Buckram
Price: $5.00 Delivered

Little, Brown & Company
34 BEACON STREET
BOSTON
DEMOCRACY OF THE FATHERS

(Continued from Page 8)

lions of people—but confusion, discord, anarchy and dissolution. And still, is there not in America a region more severely criticized and more savagely attacked than the Supreme Court? For centuries after the Magna Charta was written, and after John in England, its provisions lay dead because there were no courts or judges with courage enough to enforce them. Thank God for the Supreme Court. Without it, we would have chaos instead of law. Without it we would have no America. It is the final and authoritative exponent of the government. It is the living voice of the Constitution, the conscience of the people. It is the guarantee of the minority threatened by the majority—the fountain-head of the best thought in America, the bulwark of our government.

Its character and power, and the wisdom of its decisions have aroused the admiration of the best statesmen of the world. Strong and weak, rich and poor, appeal to it with confidence after every other avenue has been closed. Although during its long existence the power of impeachment has never been vested in Congress, no justice of the Supreme Court has ever been removed. Mistakes it has made, perhaps, but it gives us today its record of thousands of decisions, and two hundred and fifty volumes of intelligence and patriotism, and the preservation of life, liberty and property in this country.

If we have departed from the ideals of the Fathers of the Republic, why is it that in all our history of the past fifty years we have not gone back any further, we have had no serious outbreaks against authority; we have had no sedition cases or writing; or rancor or menace? We have had no bloody revolutions, and no blood-thirsty repressions.

Our entire history to the present day is about as free from the terrible pages that disfigure the history of other countries. We have had no "Reigns of Terrors" or communal outbursts; we have not attempted to crush the liberty of the Constitution with bayonet or rifle. Our greatest and most sanguinary upheaval was for liberty—to free the black man from bondage.

Have we departed from the ideals of the fathers? Open only one page of our history. If I were asked to name the greatest and furthest milestone reached in the progress of democratic American civilization itself, I would say that it was during the great coal strike in our own generation, which filled the land with misery, wretchedness and suffering; when the fire had gone out of the miner’s heart, when his ragged and starving wife clutched her infant babe, purified with the cold, for warmth to her breast; when the wolf we call hunger was gnawing at the throats of the poor; the greatest epoch in the history of labor of which I am aware was the peaceful settlement of that titanic struggle between capital and labor, when an humble mine worker, John Mitchell, and the union of which he was the president, Baer, stood in the White House, on an equal footing before the great Roosevelt, ruler of the greatest nation on earth, the United States of America. Where could that have happened but in America?

It has been said that the proper method of teaching our children how we ought to have for our country, is to reside for a time in a foreign one. It is easy enough to pick flaws and find grievances in the way our government is as in every human society. We cannot pronounce and prove it perfect, as the only perfect human thing in all the world, and yet list it as a Father which will we look at it as we look at Raphael’s marvellous painting of the Grand Duca Medolana. The microscope or magnifying glass at that gorgeous work and you see the ugly little pieces or pigments of paint, and there is no beauty or loveliness in it. But stand back and view the painting as a whole, and you behold the masterpiece of genius and faith and spirituality that fills the Louvre with pilgrims from all the world. So with America. Let her carpers criticize, with magnifying glass and microscope, pick out the flaws—we should do the same, but let us always keep in mind the great Republic, from the acceptance of the Constitution to the latest decision of the Supreme Court the worthy child of the Fathers of the American, magnificent and powerful, America the beloved of the downtrodden and oppressed, the hope of humanity, the wonder and the envy of the world, and, and as Henry Clay, “A nation’s character is the sum of her splendid deeds.”

“Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,” and the greatest power in free America is the power of public opinion. No President or Congress could withstand a reasonable popular demand.

The government is in our hands—we are the government. It is in our power, constitutionally, peacefully and without violence, to exact reforms or to improve the condition of the masses. Therefore it is our duty to exert this power, eugenically, persistently, in the face of all opposition, to better our democracy and make certain that this government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Yes, this government of ours is fulfilling the ideals of the Fathers of the Republic. This generation is not sufficient for the world “The Greater Experiment.” The experiment is not yet finished. One hundred and fifty years is only a day in the life of a nation. With all our history, power, wealth, prestige and achievement, we are still in our swaddling clothes. Well may America look to the great Lafayette, “This generation is not sufficient for my ideals—I live as a citizen of the generations to come.” The principle of equality, the very heart of her great vision, will keep her great. Our vision of the future America is undimmed. When Europe, with its fallacies and follies and its greediness and its over-ambition, without its pride and power, when all her temples and her trophies shall have molded into dust, when the glory of Europe and the glamour of the realm of legend and fancy, American statesmen will still be drawing inspirations from the political philosophy of Franklin, and the pure intellect, and American youth will still be rekindling the fire of patriotism at the shrine of the immortal Washington.
A GOOD JUDGE

presiding in a High Court has passed this sentence upon us.

"It is a well nigh universal experience with me in asking for service to meet with a succession of misunderstandings, errors, and omissions, and it is a most refreshing exception thereto, to have been given a sitting by you and to have had an order filled with such scrupulous attention and such efficient execution, leaving absolutely nothing to be asked for or to mar the pleasure of the customer. It speaks well for your organization."

Official Photographer to Suffolk Law

160 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

Ralph Temple Jackson, S. B., S. M.
Member of American Institute of Architects
77 River Street Boston
Architect of Suffolk Law School Annex and Alumni Club House
Hat. 4472

Allen Brothers, Corp.
17 Cornhill Boston
Brass Signs Rubber Stamps
Corporation and Notary Seals
Fred Waters, Manager

Temple Drug Company
Cor. Temple - Cambridge Streets
And at 78 Green Street
Quality Goods Fair Prices
Reliable Prescription Service
D. V. McGowan, Proprietor

A. J. Wilkinson & Co.
184 Washington Street Boston
Everything in Hardware

Bowdoon 4115-3

Myrtle Lunch
24 Myrtle St. Boston
R. A. Weston, Prop.
Open 5.30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

Suffolk '24

James F. Kelly
Insurance and Bonds
16 Howe Street Dorchester
Columbia 1647

New Dress Clothes

FOR HIRE

Tuxedos
Full Dress Cutaways

Shirts
Shoes
Etc.

Special Student Rates

111 Summer Street and
93 Mass. Avenue, Boston

Woolworth Bldg.
Providence, R. I.

Caps and Gowns

Mason & Laxton Engraving Co

Designers Engravers Illustrators
7 Willow St. Boston Mass.
Hat. 1365

Martin Diplomas

Resolutions, Appreciations and Testimonials Engraved or Handmade
Martin Diploma Company
132 Boylston St. Boston

Suffolk '28

WEBSTER'S

NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Is this storehouse of information serving you?
2700 Pages
6000 Illustrations
407,000 Words and Phrases
Gazetteer and Biographical Dictionary

G. & C. Merriam Co.
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Gould and Cutler

Manufacturers and Distributors
Paints - Varnishes
45 Sudbury Street Boston

William J. Nagel

LAW BOOKS

26 Pemberton Square

National Reporter System Massachusetts Digest Anno.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO SUFFOLK STUDENTS

H. S. Stone, Oph. D.
Optometerist

Eyes Examined

Tel. Hancock 0464
1026 Little Bldg.
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, 1929
SUFFOLK LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Vice-President
George H. Spillane
10 Kearney Square, Lowell

President
George A. Douglas
6 Beacon Street, Boston

Treasurer
Martin W. Powers
10 State Street, Boston

Executive Committee—George A. Douglas, Chairman; Gleason L. Archer, Alden M. Cleveland, William J. Kelley, Roderick J. Peters.


Committee on Election to Public Office—John N. O'Donohue, Chairman; Walter V. McCarthy, Thomas P. Duffy, George F. Hogan, Joseph A. Parks.


Committee on Publications—Kenneth B. Williams, Chairman; Arthur V. Getchell, Leo J. Halloran, Sidney S. von Loesecke, William M. Anderson.


Committee on Legal Ethics—Gleason L. Archer, Chairman; Thomas J. Boynton, Hiram J. Archer, Wm. J. Leonard, George F. Hogan.

Finance and Auditing Committee—"The President of the Association and the Chairman of All Committees." By-Laws, Art. 2, E.

Committee on Annual Alumni Banquet—John J. Ryan, Chairman; Forrest L. Gould, Patrick A. Menton, Vincent L. Scanlon, Paul Zerrahn.

Committee on February Class-Day Dinner—John J. Ryan, Chairman; Forrest L. Gould, Patrick A. Menton, Vincent L. Scanlon, Paul Zerrahn.

Committee on Suffolk Luncheons and June Class-Day Dinner—William J. Kelley, Chairman; Harry J. O'Reilly, Louis Karp, George T. Holmes, Edward J. Segel, George W. Cashen, John H. Gilbert.

Committee on Publicity—Jeremiah S. Connors, Chairman; Frederick G. Hart, Charles J. Austin, Matthew L. Ring, Paul C. Wallace, Thomas J. Flinnegan.

Committee on Educational Program—Francis P. Garland, Chairman; John N. O'Donohue, '18; Frank Keezer; Arthur W. Hanson, '27; Albert L. Partridge; William J. Leonard, '17; Joseph A. Parks, '17; R. M. Shukle, '26; George A. Douglas, '08; Bernard J. Kil-lion, '10; George F. Hogan, '16; N. J. Dynan, '27; William G. Dolan, '12; Charles A. DeCourcy, '15; Allen N. Swan, '25; Leo J. Halloran, '20; Sidney S. von Loesecke, '25; Leo Wyman, '18; James W. Prentice, '27; Delbert M. Staley, '20; A. Cheles York; Martin W. Powers, '25; and Executive Committee.

Committee on "District Night"—Frederick R. Walsh, Chairman; Charles J. Austin, Edison L. Ford, Charles W. Mahoney, Edward A. Koljen, Sydney Buckman.


Committee on Co-operative Interests—Kenelm M. Murphy, Chairman; Bernard F. Gately, Wesley C. Haley, Walter M. Kendall, Abraham Livelyeld, Arthur W. Hanson, Bernard S. Killen, Paul Zerrahn, George F. Hogan, John Teagan.