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The PHI ALPHA DELTA QUARTERLY

Official Organ of the Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity

OSCAR W. HOBERG, Editor-in-chief

VOLUME X

NUMBER 1

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MAY, 1917

SEVENTEENTH
CONVENTION *of*

Phi Alpha Delta
Law Fraternity

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Corliss—University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., 1911.
Ross—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., 1911.
Holmes—Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal., 1911.
Temple—University of California, San Francisco, Cal., 1911.
Staples—Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., 1912.
Hughes—Denver University, Denver, Colo., 1913.
Clay—University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., 1914.
Kent—University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, 1914.
Dunbar—University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., 1914.
Reese—University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., 1915.
Brewer—John B. Stetson University, De Land, Fla., 1915.
Harlan—University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., 1916.
McReynolds—University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., 1916.
Livingston—Columbia University, New York, N. Y., 1916.

ALUMNI CHAPTERS

The Alumni Chapter of Chicago, Ill., 1911.
The Alumni Chapter of Portland, Ore., 1911.
The Alumni Chapter of New York City, N. Y., 1911.
The Alumni Chapter of Washington, D. C., 1911.
The Alumni Chapter of Kansas City, Mo., 1912.
The Alumni Chapter of Los Angeles, Cal., 1912.
The Alumni Chapter of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1912.
The Alumni Chapter of Cleveland, Ohio, 1913.
The Alumni Chapter of Grand Forks, N. D., 1913.
The Alumni Chapter of San Francisco, Cal., 1913.
The Alumni Chapter of Milwaukee, Wis., 1915.
The Alumni Chapter of Denver, Colo., 1916.
The Alumni Chapter of Indianapolis, Ind., 1917.

(All other organizations of alumni members are alumni "associations" not chartered by the Fraternity.)

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The Clerk of every active chapter is *ex officio* an editor's agent and supplied with the official subscription receipts.



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PHI ALPHA DELTA QUARTERLY

VOL. X

MAY, 1917

NO. 1

THE CONVENTION POSTPONED

When the Supreme Executive Board met in Chicago, December 30 and 31, 1916, there was no serious indication of the conditions which have since so completely changed the economic and social aspect of the entire country. There were rumors of war but none could have safely predicted the outcome. The policy of society and of all of its structures has undergone a most profound transformation. Business is taking stock of and marshalling its resources against unknown demands. There is no panic, but men are universally cautious. It is quite natural that fraternal organizations should immediately feel the effect of this movement, and such has been the case with Phi Alpha Delta. In a circular letter sent to all chapters by the Supreme Justice, May 28, 1917, that officer announced the decision of this Board cancelling the dates of July 12, 13, and 14, 1917, heretofore set by this body as the dates for the Convention and asked the chapters to support us in this important change. As far as human foresight can extend, the new dates recommended, December 29, 30, and 31, 1917, will be practicable and convenient to all chapters, wherever located. Chapters have a right to know why this move was made and in order that all may realize the emergency in its true light, attention is called to the reasons.

As a fraternity depends for its financial support as much upon the steady attendance, as active members, of its previously admitted and initiated men, as it does upon the accession of new members, the solicitude of the Board for the welfare of Phi Alpha Delta becomes clear and easily understood. For many chapters state that their ranks have been practically wiped out by that high and commendable agency—the call for volunteers! No one in authority has any hope of an early termination of the conflict and this is no time to discuss it. We can but adjust ourselves to conditions and look about us for sane methods by which to prepare ourselves for and minimize the shocks which we are bound to feel as an organization. It is not as yet known how the colleges and universities will be affected, but it is generally understood that these great corporations themselves will be put to a severe test of endurance. It may not be amiss to recall that upon the outbreak of the War, in Germany, the fraternities of that country immediately closed their houses and turned

their valuable accumulations of property over to their senior alumni. Some of them will never gather strength to recover the loss. While our systems will not be so vitally affected, we do not know with any approximation what percentage of men will compose the fall classes, nor how heavy college registration will be. Where then, is the certainty of our primary financial income, at least from the usual sources? This is one great phase of the matter—the prospect.

Now for a retrospect. To those to whom the experiences of the early years of the Fraternity are fresh in memory, and who have in the course of office made its affairs a study, it is clear that the financial policies of previous administrations have been based almost entirely upon expediency. It has always been the needs of the day, or the year. If a deficit existed, an assessment was levied. Later, when assessments seemed unnecessary or a species of crude finance, in view of increased taxes and a Supreme Chapter charged with disbursement of a central fund, it became the custom to “go down to Convention” at any cost, and if the delegates could not then be paid in full, they were promised the balance and paid from the income of the ensuing year. This was perhaps the best thing that could be done when we were growing so fast that one year’s plan did not fit the next, and each aggregation of delegates fought sincerely but shortsightedly against the slightest addition to the per capita tax. So we have outgrown our “raiment.” As Supreme Justice Stewart stated in his introduction to the proposed constitution, the old methods should be abandoned. With these facts in mind, it seemed to Brother Stewart, and he so stated in a careful report to this Board under date of May 5, 1917, that the policy of charging the current Convention expenses to the next administration was all wrong. He pointed out that this policy left each incoming administration with a deficit to meet which it did not create. The present Supreme Chapter inherited the usual Convention deficit, somewhat augmented by other expenses, and despite careful administration has not been able to overcome it, because of the system and the insufficient per capita tax. A prodigious effort has been made to reach the root of the matter and as we are about to build a new “house” in which to live, there comes the War. Although it would have been in a measure the same had there been no war, the national disturbance has doubled the emergency by removing insured income. And it does not seem wise to continue the old policy, if it can be avoided. The Board thinks it can—in a measure at least—by postponing the Convention. We do not want to “tie a mill-stone around the neck” of the new administration! The fall initiation receipts, though perhaps under normal, will aid the treasury to some extent, and by the Christmas holidays we believe it will be known to what extent the colleges and universities have been

affected, and therefore the Fraternity itself. The publication of the new Directory has been a special expense alone of over \$700, benefiting three years but payable in one.

It was hoped that we could have men in July as first planned, to ratify the new Constitution, which would simplify the work and remove many difficulties, but this must of necessity be deferred until the actual meeting of the Convention, when it will receive proper consideration. Meanwhile, every possible expense will be avoided, and delinquent chapters will be asked to do their share as required. Surely, this is better than incurring bills which the new administration would find itself, under the war conditions, unable to meet even approximately. It would be an injustice to do so.

It must be borne in mind that this applies to things as they are. If the emergency becomes more acute, we will be as ready to take the Fraternity into our confidence when such occasion requires.

May 28, 1917.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE BOARD,

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity.

THE NEW ALUMNI CHAPTER

Just as we are closing forms we learn that the Fraternity has granted a charter to our alumni in Indianapolis, Indiana, for several years known to be a center to which many of our alumni were being attracted.

Indianapolis becomes the thirteenth alumni chapter in the Order, with ten charter members as follows:

Howard W. Adams (Calhoun '10), Merritt H. Perkins (Gunter '10), Frank C. Ayres (Campbell '10), Robert H. Espey (Chase '11), Fred Pitcher (Capen '14), Chester L. Zechiel (Marshall '13), William G. Hoag (Campbell '13), Mark E. Archer (Marshall '13), Joseph O. Hoffman (Taft '12), and Roger W. Wallace (Holmes '12).

It will be noted that eight different chapters of the Fraternity are represented among its ten charter members.

All good fortune to the alumni chapter of Indianapolis!

LINCOLN MEMORIAL ADDRESS

SPEECH OF HON. BURNETT M. CHIPERFIELD OF ILLINOIS, IN THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 12, 1917

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The following address of Brother Chiperfield, honorary member of Magruder Chapter, is published in this issue to comply with numerous requests, the available number of government copies having been exhausted. Aside from its noble theme, the address is a classic among its kind. Brother Chiperfield's especial kindness to Magruder Chapter, and to the chapters of the Fraternity of the Middle West, have won for him an affectionate regard among their older alumni and active membership alike.]

MR. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, many years have come and gone since the earth last saw the beloved form of the Great Emancipator.

Although now they almost equal in number the allotted span of the life of a man, not a single laurel that was placed upon his brow by the loving hands of a grateful people has withered or faded under the destroying hand of time.

The passage of the years has but added to their freshness and luster, and his memory has become the more fixed and established, until to-day we again gather in reverence, to do homage to the deeds and achievements of the Nation's greatest—Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.]

In the State from which I come, as well as in the other Commonwealths of the Nation, his greatness is not forgotten, nor are the deeds which he performed lost to remembrance, nor is their glory lessened, and though he has long since passed to the glorious company of the immortals, yet in truth he now liveth and speaks wherever the thought of liberty finds lodgment in the mind of man.

As the gray twilight brings the day to a close on the broad prairies of Illinois, mothers draw their little ones to their knees and tell in tones of affection o'er and o'er again the entrancing story of the life of this great man. And as the tale holds the youthful listeners spellbound, she does not dwell on the battles of years gone by, but speaks she of his humble origin; of the devoted mother who guided his childish steps; of the struggling youth; the sturdy and determined manhood; and the just and loving heart that found vast expression in the beneficent life that gave to us a most precious legacy—the memory of the greatest and most loved man since the days of the Savior of the world—the memory of the humble rail splitter of the prairies of Illinois. [Applause.]

Others may speak of Lincoln the leader, the statesman, the President, but I speak this day of Lincoln the humane, of Lincoln the man, and the life that has endeared him to all liberty-loving citizens of the world.

At this day we can not understand the severity of the struggles by which he rose or the bleak barrenness of his life, which he describes as

"the short and simple annals of the poor." In after years he could not bear to speak of those days, and so far as his words are concerned they are a sealed book.

In all the length and breadth of the land to-day there is not poverty such as he knew. It is not accurate for men to say that his life was the common lot of the sturdy pioneer of those days, for this is not correct.

Why, I can not tell, but so it is, that when a great work in the affairs of nations is to be accomplished and a great man required, the early scenes of his life are almost invariably laid amidst the humblest surroundings and in homes where love must supply the greater part of the needs of childhood days. It was so with Gideon, David, Luther, Garfield, Webster, Grant, Edison, and many others, and so it was, although to a much greater degree, with Lincoln.

Reared in a cabin that was inferior to the shelter of the animals on the farm, housed in a structure that was for a long time without windows, doors, or a floor, and that was not even enclosed on all four of its sides, here his early years were spent. The furnishings, meager and cruelly crude, were hardly worthy of the name; his resting place was a bed of leaves laid upon a rude support of poles. Here dwelt and developed the indomitable spirit of the lad, who, while his heart was oftentimes saddened, though not embittered by the privations he experienced and the hardships he endured, suffered not his courage to fail.

Here it was that he learned the vast sympathy and the broad affection for his fellow-man that a mansion or a palace does not seem to favor or create.

The church wisely reverences the humble cradle and abode of the Savior, and the American people find inspiration in the life of the youth who, like the chrysalis, outgrows his humble surroundings and emerges triumphant with a character glorious and beautiful.

And so with the lad of poverty, he triumphed, until at his death the world stood silent and the monarchs of the earth bowed their heads in grief and laid their tributes upon his bier as he made his last journey, silent and still, by night and by day, through the unbroken ranks of sorrowing citizens, to the old home, in the heart of Illinois, where now his sacred dust reposes, a precious trust of the people of that State.

Between the humble home and the last imposing spectacle lay a life of love, devotion, and service. In it all is not found one day of selfish ease or idle self-indulgence. No anchorite ever lived more humbly or toiled more vigorously to attain the goal, that was to be his.

To me it is a delight and a privilege to trace in imagination his triumphant, though weary steps.

Love and service, attended with the highest devotion to duty, marked his course. His guide and counsellor in those days of privation was a wonderful mother, whom he loved with all the devotion of his boyish heart and of whom he said: "All that I am or ever hope to be I owe to my angel mother." When the summons came to the rude hut and called her from earth away, it left the lad bereft and alone, and none could bring him comfort.

It was the first staggering blow to a life that already well knew sorrow.

Father and son with their own hands hewed out the rude casket, and winding her in her humble shroud, they laid her away forever from the sight of man, to await that glorious day of awakening when, instead of one of the humblest of the earth, she would be welcomed to the life beyond as the heroic mother of the world's noblest.

Denoting the steadfastness of his devotion and purpose and the strength of his affection, the lad grieved day by day because no words of consolation and benediction had been spoken over the last resting place of his loved one, until learning that a man of God was at a distant point months afterwards, he trudged his weary way over hill and dale and through the lonely forest that the mother might have Christian burial, and gladly brought to her grave a holy man to perform the last rites and there speak the words of comfort and peace.

As the virgin mother of God is remembered by the faithful, so is lovingly adored by the people of the land the mother of Abraham Lincoln, and to all mothers who toil and struggle in sacrifice through poverty and hardship that their children may start the world aright, she stands in their vision as a patron saint, a guiding light, and a glorious inspiration. [Applause.]

The struggles of his boyhood days and their biting poverty left a melancholy impress on his mind and soul.

It gave to him for his entire lifetime the sensitive heart of a child.

He could see no wrong done or hurt come to any living thing without himself being hurt.

He sorrowed with the sorrowful and his tears fell with those who had been wounded and broken on the march of life.

His soul responded to the sufferings of the world.

Through his bitter experiences no man could better understand than he the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and this sympathetic comprehension animated and guided his every act.

In all the record of his life no mean deed is written and in the story of his career, as orally preserved by tradition in the State from which I come, there does not remain even the suggestion that he was capable of a selfish or unworthy act.

(Continued on page 29.)

AMERICA—THE CHAMPION OF DEMOCRACY

(By the Supreme Justice)

Since our letter to the chapters of Phi Alpha Delta, calling attention to the approaching national crisis and to the importance of immediate thought upon the subject of military service, all that was then impending has come to pass. We are already deep in the world struggle, pledging our money and our life's blood to the cause.

Many inquiries have been made by our members who have awakened to the seriousness of the situation, and as far as possible this office has endeavored to supply the information sought. A liberal number of our boys will take the July examinations for commissions in the United States Marine Corps, and without doubt success will go with many of them. Many have selected other branches of the service and even as I now address you, eight of the Jackson Temple Chapter brothers have been enrolled at one time, in the Officers' Reserve Training Camp at the Presidio Army Post, San Francisco. A majority of these will probably receive commissions, their first selection being but probationary, pending the demonstration which they now make of their fitness.

The emergency is so great, however, and the trend of events so rapid, that it has been difficult to prepare definite information for the Fraternity at large that would hold good throughout the United States, and at the same time be of value upon the date of the delivery of this magazine. It would now appear best to advise all brothers to hereafter seek the local military headquarters in the various districts, for authentic and quick information upon the question of how to be of most service to the country. Quite naturally, those who have had the benefit of many years education believe themselves fitted for and most useful in the rôle of officers, and the policy of the War and Navy Departments has so far been of a nature to lend encouragement to the college man. It should be borne in mind, however, that examination for a commission is a strictly competitive matter, where no military training is in the balance to add weight. Graduates and even 1917 seniors of colleges where military training is supervised by United States Officers are given a preference. There is, of course, a wide difference of inclination among those who voluntarily seek the service, and as the Marine Corps, heretofore mentioned, is but a branch of the Navy Department, the latter as well as the Army will draw a goodly number of our brothers. As in the past, and to the extent that it may be deemed of value, this office will upon request continue to add its recommendation to the references asked of all applicants. The field is wide and the necessity far more grave than most Americans yet dream.

For, Brother, what does it all mean—this sudden transformation of an erstwhile peaceful, carefree people into a fighting nation of willing burden bearers? What is this grand fraternal responsibility voluntarily shouldered by America, wherein, when gold uncounted is not enough to turn the scale, we pay without measure of our hearts' blood? What is this altar, for whose defense no price is too great, for whose preservation we, with others, make such sacrifice? What is it, if not the Shrine of Liberty itself? What lesser peril than the fear of destruction of that Temple would impel us to answer this faint cry from afar—this new call from over the water, which is now heard broadcast throughout the Land of Freedom? We, on another shore, who but yesterday deemed ourselves safely without the eddies of this maelstrom of war, and gave little concern to its fortunes. What is it all, if not true fraternity, in the larger view of our obligations to those for whom America has been the ideal of democracy? And is there not, withal, the consciousness of brotherhood endangered? That this Temple builded by the martyrs of centuries may not crumble. The realization that if that insistent call be suffered to go unanswered—to die without response—its echo will live to taunt us when the menace of autocracy invades our own domain. A feeling that if the armed hand of the ruthless and the despoiler should succeed in stifling the call which now reaches our ears, the dark shadow of that same uplifted hand will soon be visible in the heavens of the land which we would fain bless for our children. Lest the world go back a thousand years, let not the Light be dimmed on the Statue of Liberty!

But thank God, we are still able to hear that call—aye more—that we are now awakening to its meaning and responding to its pleading. There is daily evidence of it everywhere, in the commonplace of life. There is a hush in the morning as we go to work, a pensiveness where once was gaiety. There is a disposition to think more and say less. You can read it in the grave demeanor of your neighbor and your friend. They are hearing the call, each day more clearly. The bright hopes and personal plans of yesterday are quietly but firmly laid aside, with the scarcely audible prayer that it may not be forever. There is a silent inventory being taken of the status of the home and the family—an introspection of the individual. There is, withal, no bitterness but rather sorrow that it must be so. The very soul is in the throes of a great struggle to which there is and can be but one end—the triumph of fraternal sympathy—the clarion answer that we are coming!

(Continued on page 18.)

PHI ALPHA DELTA QUARTERLY

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Address all communications to the Editor-in-chief.

EDITORIALLY

DO IT NOW

Many brothers on the mailing list will change addresses through their enlistments in the Army or Navy. Please give us your new addresses as quickly as you learn them so that no number of THE QUARTERLY is missent and thus lost to you. A postal card to the editor addressed Peru, Illinois, giving in every instance your old and new address, will do. Do it now if you know your new address.

WILLIAM RAIMOND BAIRD PASSES AWAY

William Raimond Baird, for many years editor of the *Beta Theta Pi*, died at his home at South Orange, New Jersey, March 15, 1917. Mr. Baird was popularly referred to among Greek-letter journalists as "the dean of college fraternity journalism." He was for a short time editor of *The Brief* of Phi Delta Phi, but his name will always be identified in the Greek-letter world with the *Beta Theta Pi*, which he moulded into a leader among its fellows and his *Manual of American College Fraternities*, the encyclopaedia on that subject since its first edition in 1879. Mr. Baird "blazed the way" in fraternity publications. He was kind and lent encouragement to the editors and managers of the journals of the younger fraternities. We shall miss his inquiries and the kindly interest he always manifested in us in common with all college fraternities. It is with sincere regard that we record his passing.

CONVENTION FELLOWSHIP

The call to the Convention is always irresistible to those who have attended one Convention, and with each successive Convention the number of former delegates who come as alumni materially increases. The Convention engenders a type of intense fraternalism and fellowship no other factor in the Fraternity can exactly duplicate. It is a source of continuing enthusiasm. It does not fall apart when the Convention adjourns and farewells are said, but

it gives an impetus, and the spirit lives on until the Convention convenes again. Not only does the Convention eminently serve to renew old fellowships and make new ones, but the enthusiasm of it all remains a source of enjoyment long afterward. And if there is a brother who feels his fraternity enthusiasm waning in any measure let him by all means come to the Convention to be recharged and to have the faith of Phi Alpha Delta rekindled in him.

OUR TENTH ANNIVERSARY This is the tenth anniversary number of *THE QUARTERLY* as reference to the title page will show. We have left behind us ten mile-stones, monuments of innumerable difficulties. We had expected to observe the anniversary in a manner befitting its significance and by presenting to the Fraternity a number unsurpassed in wealth of material. The crisis American universities are facing in common with other national institutions; the consequent premature disbanding of chapters and the high cost of production have contributed to defeat our fond desires in this regard. Never has the production of an issue been attended with such difficulties as this number. Much of our active membership is in Officers' Reserve Training Camps, for which we may feel proud. Chapters are necessarily greatly disorganized by the absence of so many of their members. The condition is not local but is true of almost every chapter throughout the country. The cost of production at this time, a secondary consideration only, however, demands that the material be collected with a minimum of expense. Yet it is not without a sense of pride that the forms for this number are closed. Much improvement has been shown in the past two volumes of the magazine, attributable to faithful chapter correspondents and a better understanding of what the magazine should reflect. And this is the foundation upon which successful fraternity journalism can be built.

GENERAL FRATERNITY NOTES

Second Supreme Vice-justice August A. Rendigs, Jr., announces that until August 15, 1917, he will be in the Officers' Reserve Corps Training Camp at Fort Benjamin, Indiana, forty minutes by interurban from Indianapolis where he would be pleased to meet brothers who may have the opportunity to visit him.

The prices for the new 1917 Directory of the Fraternity have been fixed at the following prices: Combination offers with *THE QUARTERLY* and the prices heretofore obtaining are withdrawn, except that all

brothers who have taken advantage of the combination offer or placed Directory orders at the former price will be protected.

One copy of the Directory, postpaid, to active member . . \$.50

One copy of the Directory, postpaid, to alumni member . . 1.00

Seniors graduating this year and who have paid their magazine tax, and whose chapter has remitted the same to the Supreme Financial Secretary, will receive the Directory without further charge with next year's QUARTERLIES.

After this number of THE QUARTERLY is in the mails editor's agents are not authorized to extend the combination rate of \$1.25 for the Directory and QUARTERLY, and such purported combination subscriptions after that time will not carry with them the Directory, but up to that time the combination offers received will be in all cases honored. The Directory will be distributed through the office of the Editor-in-chief.

Burr, Patterson and Co. announce the publication of a new issue of the *Book for Modern Greeks*. It is not being mailed broadcast but will be sent to those of our members who request it.

THE QUARTERLY with its next number will begin and maintain a "Roll of Honor" where the names of all brothers enlisting in the Army or Navy in the present crisis will be listed with details as to their membership. The haste essential in the publication of this issue prevents a beginning here.

The following names have been passed upon for honorary membership by the Supreme Executive Board since the last QUARTERLY appeared:
Judge Fred Shepard—Reese Chapter.
Justice George M. Hanson—Hamlin Chapter.

THE LAST WORD ON THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

By the time that this announcement is before you, all copies of the proposed Constitution, recently sent out to the active and alumni chapters for consideration, will probably have been returned to San Francisco. Should any of the chapters find themselves still in possession of same, they are earnestly requested to forward the draft at once.

I wish to take special occasion to thank the various chapters for the serious thought which they have bestowed upon the proposed draft and to announce that a careful study will be made of chapter suggestions, with a view of recommending to the Supreme Executive Board and to the Convention, those which finally appear to merit incorporation in the completed document. It should be borne in mind, however, that a decided difference of opinion may and probably does exist, as to the relative desirability and practicability of many such suggestions, and it is these that will probably require most attention.

In order to facilitate the labor and routine of ultimate adoption, I will be pleased to personally confer with delegates prior to the meeting of the next Supreme Executive Board.

GEORGE L. STEWART,
Supreme Justice.

AMERICA, THE CHAMPION OF DEMOCRACY

• (Continued from page 14.)

And think not of the cost, Brother, for despite the awful toll of war, this is the greatest thing that could happen to America. Nothing on earth could so awaken the country and set such tremendous forces at work for good. What a splendid unified nation the common cause will make of us! What mere internal political force or movement would ever work the wonders which we daily witness on every hand? Conceive, if possible, what economic potency could ever bring about this universal improvement of land and people. A miracle is about to be wrought, indeed, is being wrought before our very eyes, and we shall advance one hundred years as in a day. Should we ask for more?

If so, I answer that the material growth is but the least that will come to pass. It will bring to a generation which has almost forgotten the glories of its forefathers and the price they paid for freedom, a regeneration of life,

a living consciousness of their beloved possessions. It will introduce to millions of Americans for the first time the blessings of their own soil, and through suffering they and their ideals will again become one. It can be done in no other way. It will consecrate anew the Flag, and bequeath to us—what we have really never had—a national song, a song that will live like the Marseillaise—forever. But greater than all of these and for this we will not have suffered in vain—it will fulfill the sublime destiny of America, the dream of the ages. The Fire will now be placed beneath the great “Melting-pot” and the elements which cannot combine must take new form. And there will arise from the vapors thereof a new thought on the rights of man, an international Magna Charta, the Preamble of which must be Brotherhood!

GEORGE L. STEWART,
Supreme Justice.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF ELDEN B. TURNER

In the passing away of our beloved brother, Elden B. Turner, the community in which he lived has lost one of its most respected citizens and this Fraternity a most loyal supporter; one whose record and achievements, both during his active participation in the Fraternity work and since his entrance upon the duties of his chosen profession, serve as an incentive to greater effort on the part of those who have followed him, and

It being the desire of the members of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity of the University of Maine College of Law to express their feelings of respect and admiration of these qualities of his character and ability that will cause his loss to be so deeply felt, it is

Resolved, That in his death the Fraternity, as a whole, has lost a most earnest and sincere friend and brother, and that by these resolutions we express our heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted family and friends; and further,

That these resolutions be communicated to the family, placed upon the records of the Fraternity, and published in the *Maine Law Review*, *The Kennebec Journal*, the *Bangor Daily News*, and *THE PHI ALPHA DELTA QUARTERLY*.

On behalf of the members of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity,

A. RAYMOND SANBORN
PERLEY H. FORD
CECIL E. BROWN
Committee.

NEW ILLINOIS ADMISSION RULE

At its last April term the Supreme Court of Illinois amended its rule 39, relating to admission to the bar of that state. The amended rule will appear as a prefix to Volume 278 of the published Illinois Supreme Court reports.

As was anticipated the requirements and proofs for admission are made more rigid. A preliminary general education, acquired prior to beginning the study of law, equivalent to a four years' high school course, and within six years next prior to application, pursued for a period of three years, during at least thirty-six weeks in each year, a course of law studies prescribed in an established law school or under the personal tuition of one or more licensed attorneys, and if studying under such tuition submission to weekly and satis-

scribed subject, to be proven by affidavit of applicant and certificate of secretary of the law school or affidavit of the attorney or attorneys tutoring applicant. It provides for the creation in each appellate court district of a committee of not less than three attorneys who with the bar examiners of that district shall pass on the character and fitness of the affidavit and provide for a certificate of good moral character from the committee. It also provides for answers to a more detailed and elaborate questionnaire than heretofore used. The rule also makes more rigid and specific the essentials for admission of foreign attorneys. The Secretary of the Board of Law Examiners of Illinois, Quincy, Illinois, furnishes detailed information.

CHAPTERS RESPONDING

RYAN CHAPTER

Tempus fugit! Ere this semester should drift into a pathetic phantom of history Father Time has lent us his crucible to test Ryan Chapter. The results are staggering in their brilliance despite the itching pruriency of shaggy-headed Nemesis to find some fault. Tried by the standard of intellectual achievement, Ryan Chapter is merely an algebraical expression for lofty genius. Tested by the measure of personality Ryan Chapter is the embodiment of vivaciousness and daring tinctured with a generous dash of virtue. Yet no justifiable elation has tempted us to claim superiority over other chapters. We repudiate the doctrine of the Pharisees but we would, in the kindest of spirit, modestly urge other chapters to strive for similar achievement.

Brothers Penningroth and Sletteland have heeded the universal clamor for agricultural help and in conformity therewith have returned to their home farms. A number of $\Phi A \Delta s$ have offered their services to the United States. Owing to the indefiniteness of acceptance in several instances we postpone publication of names until the next issue of *THE QUARTERLY*.

We are inordinately proud of the fact that Bro. Fred Seibold has been awarded the distinguished rank of being a Phi Beta Kappa. His distinction is all the more pleasing inasmuch as he had not been a mere "grinding-machine."

Another $\Phi A \Delta$ in the august personality of Walter C. Cartwright has renounced the sublime philosophy of bachelorhood and he has now taken unto himself a comely spouse, a very dear and charming friend of Ryan Chapter.

Very soon we shall have to perform the solemn and mournful rites of farewell. Among the smiling faces that will be missing next year we shall count

Brothers Ewers, Loomis, Napiecinski, Penningroth, Pottinger, and Ramsdell. Much as we deplore their departure yet we do not consider it altogether as an irretrievable loss. They must uphold our victorious banner in the outer world. With one accord we wish good luck, happiness, and buoyancy of daz-zling success.

Several weeks ago we entertained the members of Phi Delta Phi at our house. Even the most strong-hearted of our rivals voluntarily conceded that it was a spectacular occasion of wit and punch. We were agreeably surprised at the unusual tone of friendliness with which their original poems were invested. Upon the whole we are getting along admirably well with our gentlemanly rivals.

Ryan Chapter was well represented at the recent Law School Association banquet held in the Capitol café.

Alumnus Bro. Carl Dietze, who has duties to perform in the State Senate, is still with us. It is also observable that one of our first warriors, Bro. A. Thomann continues to stay at our house much to our pleasure and mutual happiness. He certainly has been a bulwark to our organization and we are indebted to him in many ways. Bro. Glenn W. Stephens, LL.B., positively refuses to be lured away from us. However, we dread that his amorous heart will not long withstand the desperate onslaughts of Cupid whose victorious strategy over so many $\Phi A \Delta s$ generally emanates from the Chi Omega Sorority.

It would be altogether unpardonable should we omit to avail ourselves of this opportunity of thanking our business manager, Bro. H. W. John, for the efficient and highly satisfactory manner in which he has attended to our worldly affairs. Last but not least, we thank Bro.

Bailey Ramsdell for his unflinching devotion and judicious administration as justice. It is no gushing dissimulation to pronounce his work as one of the best known to Ryan Chapter.

The old school year wanes. We experience a sensation of profound seriousness. Who knows what the coming year has in store for all of us? Melancholy reflection beclouds our joy. Will we ever meet again? Many will be called to the gory fields of battle. Will this war sap the foundation of our existence? The outlook is gloomy. If, after all, we are doomed to extinction—Heaven forefend such dire disaster!—yet History will assuredly record our Phi Alpha Delta Fraternity as a shining planet of unwavering principles and

crown it with the immortal fame of a stainless name.

We extend to the sister chapters our best and sincerest wishes. We can assure them that Ryan Chapter will strive to the very last to maintain its existence. No effort, no deprivation, no hardship will be spared to keep our position in the coming turbulent times. With grim determination even bordering upon desperation we shall, we must, we will remain a strong unit of Phi Alpha Delta. Though we may be reduced in quantity yet our few and faithful cohorts shall uphold what is most dear to us—quality!

Fraternal greetings to all other chapters.

ERNEST W. G. BOGNER.

Correspondent.

HAY CHAPTER

Hay Chapter has been making good progress although there is nothing of especial interest to tell about. We have had an alumni smoker and have entertained the other law fraternities. At both of these functions we have enjoyed ourselves and had an opportunity to become better acquainted with men outside of the fraternity. The war has had an effect upon everyone in the college and already a good many of the law students have either signed up with some military organization or have left college to work on farms. Phi Alpha Delta will be well represented in all lines of activity. Brothers Evans, Weber, and Fox leave shortly to work on farms together with Brothers Goodrich and Prasse who leave just before the final examinations. Brothers Horn, Sherrer, and even the scribe himself leave next week for the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Although the number in the chapter will be greatly decreased we intend to keep

up the house and do our best to keep Phi Alpha Delta alive in the college.

The following officers were elected at the last regular meeting. Bro. H. A. Horn—Justice; Bro. M. N. Goodrich—Vice-president; Bro. P. H. Rice—Financial Secretary; Bro. P. N. Johnson—Marshal; Bro. F. A. Sherrer—Scribe; and Brother Fox—Clerk.

Phi Alpha Delta stands ready to do its duty during the present emergency. Brother Kiss was elected delegate and Brother Leopold alternate at the coming convention.

Brothers Brady, Davis, Kellogg, Stearns, Metcalf, and Young will receive their degrees at the coming commencement. Brother Metcalf successfully passed the special Ohio bar examination given for those who enlisted in military service.

With best wishes to all of the chapters.

Fraternally yours,

HAROLD M. METCALF, *Scribe.*

HAMMOND CHAPTER

Owing to a misunderstanding, Hammond Chapter has not been heard from for the last two issues but it has not been because there has not been plenty of things to write about. We have twenty active members and seven pledges, and this is not counting Brothers Getty, Nicholl, and Wilson, who dropped out at the beginning of the second semester and will be back next year unless they go to war.

The men have been unusually active in school affairs this year. Bro. A. R. Nelson is president of Marshall Law Society, and president of the senior law class. Brother Hamill is president of the senior L. A. class, being also a freshman law. We also have eight men on the different senior committees. Earl Hall is associate editor of the *Daily Iowan*. William Wehrli managed the Hep-Zet play. Brother Hayes is principal musician of the university band. Virgil Hancher won the Hamilton Club prize for intercollegiate orators at the Hamilton Club, Chicago, and together with Brother Wilson was a member of the varsity debating team for the past season. Brother Mendenhall was half-back on the varsity eleven. Four of the men were on the University Glee Club, and the captain and both lieutenants of the Law School Drill Company are $\Phi A \Delta s$.

The greater portion of the senior law class of the university have applied for admission to the Officers' Reserve Training Camp for the summer, and among them several $\Phi A \Delta s$. If they get by the examinations, this chapter will finish with a short chapter roll. A good many of our underclassmen have also applied, and it may be that the chapter will be badly crippled when it starts next fall. The men are all anxiously waiting word from their applications now, and the result is that little is being done in the

classrooms, but our belief is that the same is true of practically every college in the land. Some of the law faculty have also applied for admission to the training camps, and it may be that our law school will have to close down a little early this year.

Hammond Chapter has had six nice parties this year, and we are closing with one just before examinations. And we believe that what the parties lack in numbers or "dog" is made up in the good times we have.

We have had lots of the old men back this year, at different times, and it sure helps a chapter a lot to know that the " $\Phi A \Delta$ " feeling doesn't leave the men when they get their degrees and quit paying their dues, but that they are anxious to come back whenever they can. And we always try to make them feel that we want them to come back whenever they can. Speaking for myself, I know that I will be homesick for my chapter next year when I am out and I am glad that I live only fifty miles away with good roads between.

And now for a word of Old Iowa. It is small wonder that the chapter has done so well this year, and that we have done things in school activities for we have the best law school in years back of us, and truly the school is the mother of the fraternity. The whole law school is full of mighty fine fellows, who hang together as law students oblivious of any difference of fraternity affiliation. They have taken the lead in all kinds of school affairs and are the most active men on the campus, so that with Hammond Chapter having these to choose from it is easy for us to maintain our share.

Fraternally,

EDWIN R. HICKLIN,
Correspondent.

HAMLIN CHAPTER

At the close of another college year, we can truly say that we feel satisfied with the year's work. Each success with us, however, can only lead to greater achievements in the future. For the last month we have been making plans for and actually mapping out next year's work. We believe we have the right spirit, and are determined to place Hamlin Chapter in the front ranks.

We succeeded in our last election in obtaining a most excellent body of officers to carry on the work for the coming year. The new officers are as follows:

Justice—A. Raymond Sanborn.

Vice-justice—Albert J. Fortier.

Clerk—Allen Sherman.

Treasurer—James C. DeWolfe.

Marshal—Stanley F. Needham.

Correspondent—Ernest R. Decker.

This new board of officers should meet with unlimited success.

After the election of officers an informal banquet was held, Bro. Allen Sherman acting as toastmaster. Every man present was asked to express his

thoughts concerning $\Phi A \Delta$, and many responded with words of deepest interest. Percy Aiken and James Quine of the alumni were present and each gave us a most interesting and beneficial talk about past experiences of Hamlin Chapter.

Our plans for the annual field day and class banquet to be held June 8 are nearly complete. This day has always been the biggest day of all the year and we are going to make it bigger than ever this year. All alumni are cordially invited and it is hoped and expected to see old faces with us again this year.

In one respect at least the close of the year brings a tinge of regret. Eighteen of our brothers complete their college course in June and it is with deep sorrow that we lose their fellowship so much enjoyed and appreciated during the past. But we are pleased to see so many capable men going forth from the institution to do grace and honor to the noblest of noble professions.

ERNEST R. DECKER.

Correspondent.

ALUMNI NOTES

HAMLIN CHAPTER

Brothers Pease, '14, and Conary, '11, recently paid us a very welcome and much appreciated visit, extending the hand of fellowship to all our old and new members. Such visits as these lend strength and life to the fraternity and are always encouraged.

Bro. Granville Gray, '16, of Brewer, Maine, was recently promoted from corporal to first sergeant in local Company G.

Bro. James Quine, '16, was elected to the Bangor City Council at the last election. Mr. Quine is practicing law in Bangor with his uncle, Terrence Towle.

CHICAGO ALUMNI CHAPTER

Chicago Alumna Chapter greets the brothers of the country. The annual election of officers resulted in the following being named:

President—John B. DeLany

Vice-president—Judge Harry Keats

Treasurer—Paul C. L'Amoreaux

Secretary—Lash Thomas

Marshal—Dan Ryan

Our monthly meetings and dinners have been well attended, and the entertainment provided by the president has been appreciated, each succeeding dinner has brought forth more of the brothers. We are now satisfied that the Chicago chapter can and will be made the most progressive alumna chapter of the Fraternity.

At the dinner held in April, Brother Timm of Story and Brother Cambridge, of Webster discussed the topic, "Should the Jury System be abolished?" They held the attention of the brothers during the entire time allotted and at the conclusion a vote of thanks was extended to them.

The topic to be discussed at the next dinner to be held in May, will be that of "Fees" which is always a very live subject, and which provokes at all times the liveliest kind of debate. It is trusted that the brothers will receive many helpful suggestions, and that the discussion will serve in a way to standardize such matters as we all know that there is a great variance in fees charged by the law profession.

Bro. Lash Thomas, our popular secretary, will attend his last dinner May 15 and leave that evening for Fortress Monroe, Virginia, to join the coast artillery of which he has been named a second lieutenant.

A number of the brothers are contemplating leaving for Fort Sheridan where they will go into camp for the next three months, and as a result of which

many will become commissioned officers in the army.

No doubt before many moons have passed a majority of the men will have entered into one or another branch of the service.

The annual joint chapter banquet given Saturday, May 5, at the Hotel Sherman was a huge success, more members than ever attending. The patriotic speeches given by the honorary members who attended served to fire the enthusiasm of all those present and should there have been a recruiting station on the floor over fifty per cent of members would have enlisted right then and there.

Among the honorary members present were Judges Cooper, Foell, Dolan, O'Connor, McGoorty, Sullivan, and Moran.

The success of the banquet was due in a large measure to the untiring efforts of Brothers Helander and DeLany, assisted by the justices of Blackstone, Marshall, Fuller, and Webster Chapters.

WM. E. HELANDER.

Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES ALUMNI CHAPTER

The alumni chapter of Los Angeles, California, reports the year 1916-17 now nearing its close to have been a very successful one.

Joint social affairs with Ross Chapter, consisting of dances, house parties, "wienie bakes," and initiations have kept alive a fine fraternal spirit.

A trip to the mountains is now in contemplation, as well as a formal dinner dance.

All of the boys who were not barred by reason of the age limit, or whose family ties were not such as to make it necessary for them to remain at home, have shown their loyalty to this great nation of ours by making application for service in either our army or navy.

The following men have been accepted for training in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Arthur Elton Hamilton
Benjamin Sheppard
Graham Burgess Hunter
John Franklin Burton
Wm. Lehner

Ray L. Morrow and Allen T. Davenport have been accepted for service in the Naval Reserve Corps.

Cris Wilson, Jr., has received a commission as second lieutenant of infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

We bid these men Godspeed.

Our brother, John Mellen, is now located at Julesburg, Colorado, where he is president of the First National Bank.

Christy Walsh has joined the ranks of the benedicts and by reason thereof is now subject to the orders and commands of former Miss Madeline Souden.

Fraternally,

KIMPTON ELLIS.



HAY CHAPTER

First row, left to right—Brothers H. A. Horn, J. M. Kiss, M. N. Goodrich, B. S. Brady, E. E. Detrich, P. W. Fox, F. A. Sherrer.
 Second row—H. M. Metcalf, V. Zuber, F. Jones, C. D. Evans, F. J. Young, P. H. Rice.
 Last row—P. N. Johnston, R. H. Davis, E. Weber, J. H. Kellogg.

GLEANINGS FROM THE GREEK PRESS

HELP BOTH WAYS

Get some men that the chapter can help as well as some that can help the chapter.—*The Record* of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

THEY WILL GET IN

According to *Banta's Greek Exchange* the Order of the Coif (honorary) has just elected a woman to membership at the University of Chicago. She was the only woman to win honors that term.

Next we will be having a Delta Chi Ladies' Auxiliary.

Somebody please page the founders of the Jeannette Rankin Chapter.—*Delta Chi Quarterly*.

THE NOBLE PROFESSION

For a beginner the practice of law holds forth the prospect of an exciting variety, to spice his life for several years; one day chicken to eat, the next day chicken-bone soup to drink, and the third day the feathers to ruminate while waiting for something to turn up.—*Brief* of Phi Delta Phi.

GUESS WHAT HAPPENED, CHANDLER

Need one despair when a poor judge is incapable of apprehending a sound proposition of law? Not at all. Now such a judge is likely to have an inner consciousness of his own lack of comprehension. So state the proposition with dogmatic assurance, in hopes that his Honor will reflect afterwards, "The law is incomprehensible to me; this proposition is incomprehensible to me; therefore, this proposition may be the law."—*Brief* of Phi Delta Phi.

DOUBLE MEMBERSHIP

If, as suggested at the Interfraternity Conference, the social fraternities forbid their members to join professional

fraternities, it is proposed to initiate undergraduates in the colleges who "expect to study law." That is, if the undergraduate societies declare war, we will invade their domain. The result will be that instead of indirect competition, such as exists today, they shall have provoked direct competition. And in the universities where we enter the undergraduate departments, we shall thus be able to offer to the students a fraternity association lasting seven years. Most of our members belong to the undergraduate societies; we have no desire for this conflict; it is not of our waging; but if struck at, we know where to strike.—*Brief* of Phi Delta Phi.

IN BAD TASTE

In a letter sent out by one of our chapters to its alumni there is some profanity, much slang, many nicknames and some otherwise offensive expressions. It does not seem to us that there is any emphasis added to a letter by the question the enthusiasm or earnestness of the brothers who wrote the letter. It is excellent in conception and spirit but expressed in bad taste. The letter would be just as effective and in our opinion, more effective, if the features referred to were eliminated.

Another letter sent out by a chapter to its alumni refers to its pledges or initiates as "pups." We sincerely hope that the chapter will cease to designate its incoming members in any such way. The dog is a noble animal but he is not a man, and a puppy is playful and affectionate but he is yet but a dog. Such nicknames strike us unpleasantly.—*Beta Theta Pi*.

THE ALUMNUS AND THE CHAPTER

In reading over the Chapter letters and other materials that reach us in the work of preparing the Quarterly, we

are struck by the almost total lack of interest between the alumnus and the undergraduate. As far as undergraduate mention in Chapter letters is concerned, the alumnus doesn't seem to cut much ice. And still many alumni retain a great deal of interest in Chapter affairs. The trouble seems to be in a complete lack of understanding and sympathy between the active Chapter and many of the alumni. Whatever the cause of this is—and the fault may lie either with the undergraduates in neglecting the alumni, or in the alumni in allowing business to wean them away from the Fraternity—it throws active Chapters on their own resources and leaves them without that support and keen advice that they should receive from the alumni. And it leaves the alumnus out of touch with the Fraternity. The Chapter loses, the alumnus

loses and the Fraternity loses. The matter is important. The value of a well organized and interested body of alumni is plain. How can this be obtained? We believe that the only way is by the formation of real Chapter organizations. At least one chapter has demonstrated that this can be done and that a body so organized is a distinct asset to the Chapter and the Fraternity. It is true that many Chapters have alumni organizations, but most of these are so in little more than name. The time is coming when these must awake and convert themselves into live organs of the Fraternity. The sooner the Chapter and the alumnus can be bound together with something more than a perfunctory bond and can be made to feel a real and live interest in each other, the sooner will many problems which now appear so large drop away and disappear.—*Delta Upsilon Quarterly.*

A WHIT OF WIT

THE KIND HE WAS

A friend asked ex-president Taft:

"Isn't Hamilton a criminal lawyer?"

"Yes, he is," answered Mr. Taft.

"Very."—*Everybody's*.

LOST

JUDGE—"Madam, have you anything to say?"

PRISONER'S HUSBAND—"Lord, Judge! Now you've done it!"—*Life*.

MORE AND MERRIER

Lawyer—"The precedents are all against us, madam."

Lady—"Then we'll sue them too?"
—*Boston Transcript*.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER

"I couldn't serve as juror, Judge; one look at that feller convinces me he's guilty."

"Sh-h—That's the attorney for the state."—*Life*.

JUST ORDINARY

Lawyer—"How large were the hoofs? Were they as large as my feet or my hands?"

Darky—"No, sah, they was jus' ordinary-sized hoofs, sah."—*Cornell Widow*.

HE DID LIKEWISE

Lawyer (to witness at a booze trial)
—"Did you take cognizance of the man who sold the liquor?"

Witness—"I took the same as the rest."—*Nebraska Awgwan*.

PREPARATORY

A lawyer engaged a stenographer to come to him on the first of the following month. Meeting her mother in the meantime, he said to her;

"I hope your daughter is preparing herself for the position?"

"Oh, yes," was the answer. "She is reading 'Bertha, the Beautiful Blond Stenographer.'"—*Home Journal*.

SOME WITNESS

The prosecuting attorney had encountered a somewhat difficult witness. Finally he asked the man if he was acquainted with any of the men on the jury.

"Yes, sir," announced the witness, "more than half of them."

"Are you willing to swear that you know more than half of them?" demanded the lawyer.

"Why, if it comes to that, I'm willing to swear that I know more than all of them put together."—*St. Louis Republic*.

PLACE

A political officer having died, there was an unseemly scramble for the office, even while the body was awaiting burial. One candidate said to the Governor, "Sir, do you think you would have any objections to my getting Mr. Smith's place?"

"No, I don't think I should have any objection," answered the Governor, "if the undertaker is willing."—*Brief of Phi Delta Phi*.

NO CRIME TO CHEAT A LAWYER

Kittanning, Pa.—"Any man who can get money from a lawyer under false pretense is a good one, and I can't sentence you for that offense," Judge J. W. King said when Patrick O'Neil, aged 78, of Ford City, appeared in Criminal Court and pleaded guilty. Counsel for the defendant explained that the charge had been made by William Pollock, but that O'Neil had committed a similar offense by obtaining money from an Armstrong County attorney. He refused to divulge the attorney's name.

O'Neil was paroled for six months.—*Chicago Herald.*

NO CASE

The old miser in the story, who dropt a five-dollar gold piece in the plate at church, mistaking it for a nickle, could get no satisfaction out of the deacon, as will be recalled, but he was not the man to give up easily.

Accordingly he sought legal advice with a view of instituting a suit at law.

But the lawyer whom he consulted was one of those rare and gifted souls who would rather be witty than rich, or almost anything else, for that matter.

"Sir," said he at once, "you have no case. You are guilty of contributory negligence."—*Chicago Daily News.*

BRINGING IT HOME

A negro was recently brought into police court in a little town in Georgia, charged with assault and battery. The negro, who was well known to the judge, was charged with having struck another, "unbleached American" with a brick. After the usual preliminaries the judge inquired:

"Why did you hit this man?"

"Judge, he called me a damn black rascal."

"Well, you are one, aren't you?"

"Yessah I is one. But Judge, s'pose somebody'd call you a damn black rascal, wouldn't you hit 'em?"

"But I'm not one, am I?"

"Naw, sah, naw, sah, you ain't one; but s'pose somebody'd call you de kind o' rascal you is what'd you do?"—*Everybody's.*

ENHANCING THE VALUE

Shortly after a new administration took over a well-known Western railway a great number of claims were preferred against the company on account of horses and cattle being killed along the line in Texas. Not only that,

but it appeared that every animal killed invariably figured in the claims presented as being of the best blood in Texas.

The claims finally became so numerous and the majority so unreasonable, that one day the president of the road became much excited while discussing the situation with one of the road's attorneys.

"Do you know," he exclaimed, bringing down his fist on the desk by way of emphasis, "I have reached the conclusion that nothing in Texas so improves live stock as crossing it with a locomotive."—*Everybody's.*

GETTING THINGS STRAIGHT

"What we want to get at," began the counsel, "is, who was the aggressor."

"What?" asked the brawny-looking witness, puzzled.

"Let me illustrate my meaning," said the lawyer. "Suppose I met you in the street and struck you in the face, I should be the aggressor."

"You'd be a bloomin' fool!" remarked the witness with growing emphasis.

"No, no," said the lawyer, with heightened color, "you don't understand. I was speaking only in the abstract. Suppose we met, and, without provocation, I struck you. I should be committing an act of aggression."

The man hunched his shoulders. "You'd be committin' suicide, mister," he remarked grimly.

POETICAL INSTRUCTIONS

In the trial of the case of DeVries v. Chicago & N. W. R. R. Co., tried March 11, 1915, in the District Court of Sioux County, Iowa, presided over by Judge William Hutchinson, the issues involved the killing of a hog, the value of which was stated in the original petition to be twenty-five dollars. The following is a verbatim statement of the issues, as given to the jury by the Court:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: In this case the Court gives you the following instructions:

Par. 1. Plaintiff brings suit against defendant

And for his claim doth say:

"My razor-back stole down your track
One cold December day;

Your Sixty-nine came down the line
And snuffed his life away.

You can't blame me, the swine, you see,
Stole through your broken fence,

So just strip off some currency

The debt to recompense."

Par. 2. Defendant for reply

And in denial pleads

"Our coffers are not full enough

To answer all our needs,

Our Sixty-nine went down the line

And killed your swine, we know;

But razor-backs on railroad tracks

Quite often come to woe,

The twenty-five we must decline,

For which your heart doth pine!

Just plant the dead, place o'er his head;

'Here lies a foolish swine.'"—*Case and Comment.*

LINCOLN MEMORIAL ADDRESS

(Continued from page 12.)

As only a starved soul could yearn, he desired affection and when this was given to him by Anne Rutledge it was returned with an ardor that was great. Many say that Anne Rutledge is a myth. I have visited her grave near the town of Old Salem, where it is said that after her death Lincoln came often in sadness and would not be consoled. It is repeated that at one of these times he said that the true inscription for her resting place should be "Here lies the body of Anne Rutledge and the heart of Abraham Lincoln."

Ofttimes he was oppressed with grief and for days he would seem to be crushed by it. At such a time he once said, "I am now the most miserable man living. If what I feel were distributed among the whole human family, there would not be a cheerful face on earth. Whether I shall ever be better, I can not tell. I awfully forbode I shall not. To remain as I am is impossible; I must die or be better, it seems to me."

With his sensitive nature he sought the love of those with whom he was brought in contact. Their esteem and good opinion sustained, encouraged, and supported him. Without it he was cast

down and disheartened. His reward—and the only one he sought—was the approval of his countrymen. And in later years the knowledge that he was at variance with a great section of the land, caused him the most poignant grief.

It is worthy of much comment that although Lincoln, as he states, had the advantage of only six months of school, and no opportunity for what is sometimes called higher education, that he was a man of great and profound knowledge.

Perhaps not widely versed in the details of the arts or sciences, yet he knew men. He knew their thoughts and minds and souls and the motives which animated them. He knew their strength and their weakness. He was brother and father to all mankind, and knew their sorrows and their trials. To them he could speak in simple words that touched their deepest sensibilities, and could play upon the chords of their emotion in language plain, it is true, but with words that lived and breathed, in language that stands to this day as an unparalleled example of literary style.

If you ask where he attained this power, the answer, it seems to me, is easy to give.

He and his forbears were born amid surroundings where life was stern, and where each day was an actual struggle for existence.

Under these conditions speech was as plain as the method of life. There they employed the good old Anglo-Saxon of a century past.

They stripped from their meager vocabulary all effete and soft words and left remaining only those that were strong and vigorous, and of these they did not employ many.

The Bible was almost the only book and its influence upon their speech was marked. Lincoln used words that were dynamic in their vigor. The addition of a syllable to a sentence was to him a matter of profligacy.

Each phrase was cut to the last degree and thought was given expression in sentences that were strong, direct, and filled with meaning.

Lincoln used the monosyllable whenever possible, and his sentences oft-times were almost entirely made up of these elementary words. When he spoke to the people in these simple terms they listened to him gladly as they did in days of yore to the Man of Galilee, whose words were also plain and touched the hearts of all.

In this simple style, Lincoln said:

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have. I must stand with anybody that stands right; stand with him while he is right and part with him when he is wrong.

And so again they were employed by him in making this prediction:

The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle field and every patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched as they will surely be by the better angels of our nature.

And it was in these same words of common speech that he astonished and

charmed the world when in their marvellous beauty he paid his tribute on the field of Gettysburg to the men of the land who had given their lives that the Nation might live forever. This famous speech consisted of about 300 words. Of these, 204 were words of one syllable.

In all of his preparation for his life work, he was thorough and painstaking to the last degree. One day he was confronted with the word "demonstrate." Asking himself what it was to demonstrate, he went to his dictionary and saw that its meaning was "to make clear." He asked himself the question, if he could demonstrate and "make clear," and his answer was that he could not. Thereupon he laid aside the study of law, upon which he had commenced some months before, and took up the study of Euclid and did not again return to the law until he had mastered the first five books of Euclid's great work.

So it was in all his acts.

Thoroughness was his rule, and upon this basis did he build his life.

The way that Lincoln traversed in public life was not an easy one. Probably no man who ever attained great prominence has tasted as bitterly of defeat as did he.

In 1832 he was defeated for a seat in the Legislature of Illinois.

In 1848 he was defeated for renomination to Congress, to his great disappointment.

It then seemed to him, and so he said, that he believed that his public career was forever ended and that there was no further public service for him.

In 1849 he was a candidate for Commissioner of the General Land Office, but was defeated because Daniel Webster cast his influence in favor of another candidate.

In 1854 he was a candidate for United States Senator, but after a time withdrew in favor of Judge Trumbull.

In 1856 he was a candidate for Vice President, but was not named by the convention.

At that time he said:

I have the cottage at Springfield and about \$8,000 in money. If they make me Vice President with Seward, as some say they will, I hope I shall be able to increase it to \$20,000 and that is as much as any man ought to want.

In 1858 he was a candidate for the Senate of the United States, but was defeated by Judge Douglas, although he carried the popular vote of the State by 4,000.

His was a brave and indomitable heart.

He was not dismayed or crushed by these successive defeats, although his campaigns were made at a great sacrifice.

Lincoln was a comparatively poor man, and just what the sacrifices were can best be told in his own words to the Republican State committee of Illinois when he was told by them that there was no money to pay outstanding bills.

He wrote to the committee, as follows:

Yours of the 15th is just received. I wrote you the same day. As to the pecuniary matter, I am willing to pay according to my ability, but I am the poorest hand living to get others to pay. I have been on expense so long without earning anything that I am absolutely without money now for even household purposes. Still if you can put up \$250 for me toward discharging the debt of the committee, I will allow it when you and I settle the private matter between us. This with what I have already paid, and with an outstanding note of mine, will exceed my subscription of \$500. This, too, is exclusive of my ordinary expenses during the campaign, all of which, being added to my loss of time and business, bears pretty heavily on one no better off in world's goods than I, but, as I had the post of honor, it is not for me to be over-nice. You are feeling badly, "And this, too, shall pass away, never fear."

And after the long struggle came the great victory, and he sat in the seat of the mighty.

But this did not change a single fiber of his kindly nature. The mountain crest meant no more to him than the lowly valley.

When power came and greatness was his, he wore his honors modestly, without arrogance or ostentation, and humility and kindness marked his course.

He was to the Nation Father Abraham, and with meekness and might, affection and care, he led his children through the valley of the shadow, safely into the fold of peace and tranquillity.

No greater tribute can be paid to the wisdom and worth of the opinion of Lincoln than is paid to-day by those who use him and his words as the final and supreme argument in favor of some proposed plan or movement.

It is demonstration to the minds of many when it can be said, "Lincoln favored these things."

But while the tribute is great the name of Lincoln is not always worthily employed.

Those who seek to destroy and break down the vital principles of our Government do not hesitate to invoke his name as an aid in the accomplishment of that purpose.

By the frenzied orator of the curb who inveighs against all government his auditors are told that Lincoln stood for absolute freedom of thought and action and that he had no regard for the limitations of law.

They are not told, however, that Lincoln stood for freedom of speech and action *only under the Constitution and the law*. They are not told that in speaking of this freedom of speech he said:

Yes; we will speak for freedom and against slavery as long as the Constitution of our country guarantees free speech, until everywhere in this wide land the sun shall shine and the rain shall fall and the winds shall blow upon no man who goes forth to unrequited toil.

The things for which he stood and which he attempted to do were *in the*

name of the Constitution, and to this instrument—as he construed it—he was wholly devoted.

The reckless and hairbrained experiment in government possessed no attraction for him, nor was he inclined to adopt a plan merely because it was new and untried, but going hand in hand with this conservatism was the ever-present desire to so adapt the Constitution that it would respond to the changing needs and requirements of the people.

While regarding with reverence the precedents of the past, he also sought to be acutely conscious of, and responsive to, the economic demands and needs of the present.

As he was intensely human in all his aspects of life, so did he make a sympathetic and human interpretation of the Constitution, where the rights of men were involved, which while not always strict or entirely logical, still made for the uplifting and the welfare of the land.

With such a construction of the Constitution of the United States by those in power, the people of the Nation will not quarrel. It is radical changes in our forms of government, not authorized by the Constitution, that will be met with condemnation.

Those who find comfort in the denial of a God or of a Supreme Being frequently claim Lincoln as one who shared their views and approved their lack of belief.

No greater or more foul slander could be uttered against this man.

Lincoln walked hand in hand with God for many years before his death, and there is no act of his life that warrants the claims so advanced.

It may be that he could not define a particular creed that entirely and closely fitted his views, but his steadfast belief in a God and His divine power to guide and shape the affairs of men was touching.

There is hardly an utterance of Lincoln that has been preserved that does not speak of this belief and faith.

On one occasion, early in life, when his father was about to pass away Lincoln wrote this letter:

I sincerely hope father may recover his health, but, in all events tell him to remember to call upon and confide in our great and good and merciful Maker, who will not turn away from him in any extremity. He notes the fall of a sparrow and numbers the hairs of our heads, and He will not forget the dying man who puts his trust in Him. Say to him that if we could meet now it is doubtful whether it would be more painful than pleasant, but that if it be his lot to go now, he will soon have a joyous meeting with many loved ones gone before, and where the rest of us, through the help of God, hope ere long to join them.

His state papers are filled with appeals to God and the statement of his belief in a Supreme Being and his reliance upon His aid and assistance.

His trusting faith was like that of a little child who confidently puts his hand in that of a loving father and walks the path with a sublime trust and without fear.

One can not fail but be impressed with the startling fact that the entire achievement of the life of Abraham Lincoln that has caused the generations to remember him were accomplished and performed in barely fifteen hundred days.

If from his life were taken the actions and deeds embraced in those days his name would barely be known outside of the counties of Illinois where his activities had been.

When defeated for the Senate by Douglas it seemed to the doubting many that his career was done; but the defeats of the past were, to him, only the foundations on which he builded his future triumph.

His trials and struggles and sorrows had refined his soul until the dross was gone, and out of his bitter experience came forth a man—apparently called of God—to guide the people of the land,

both North and South, out of the horrors of war to the place where, rededicated by the blood of a hundred fields, they stood a united and an invincible people.

One lesson taught by Lincoln that may be helpful at the present day was his determination to stand steadfast before the nations of the world for the rights of America.

Although opposed by the bravest of the brave at home, he did not fail to courageously speak for the dignity of the country when it was assailed from abroad, and like our own President in the crisis of today he spoke in the name of our Nation for the preservation of its rights.

The poet has told in inspiring lines of the response that the people of the land will make to such an appeal, and it was no more true when penned than it is today.

This whole Nation will respond in arms and bear any hardship that may be imposed, no matter how severe, whenever a wrong that involves a national principle is inflicted by a foreign foe.

If the call to arms should come, which God forbid, truly it can be said:

Up the hillside, down the glen,
Rouse the sleeping citizen,
Summon out the might of men.

Like a lion growling low,
Like a night storm rising slow,
Like the tread of unseen foe.

It is coming—it is nigh;
Stand your homes and altars by;
On your own free thresholds die.

Clang the bells in all your spires;
On the gray hills of your sires
Fling to heaven your signal fires.

O, for God and duty stand,
Heart to heart and hand to hand,
'Round the old graves of the land.

Whoso shrinks or falters now,
Whoso to the yoke would bow,
Brand the craven on his brow.

Freedom's soil hath only place
For a free and fearless race—
None for traitors false and base.

Perish party, perish clan;
Strike together while ye can,
Like the arm of one strong man.

[Applause.]

How marvelously like the ministry of the Savior of the world were the beneficent years of this great leader of men.

How like the passion of the Son of God was the martyrdom which he suffered that all men might be free and, better yet, be free with the Nation united.

For him the zenith of his career had been reached, and, like Moses, he stood upon the height and viewed the land regenerated, but which he might not enter; and then, on Good Friday, the day that the Christian world was sorrowfully observing the crucifixion of the Christ, God took him, even though the evening of his life had not yet come, for his task was done.

Yea, he was taken, if it can be so said of the death of the clay that formed his body; but there was left the undying spirit of this great man to lead and protect the people of this Nation by the wisdom he displayed for many generations to come.

Great men have come and gone since Lincoln fell, and many have attained high places in the Nation, but it is rarely that one, when his power was at the greatest, attained the wonderful influence over the people of the land that has been manifested, and still continues to be manifested until this day, by the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

That influence has guided the Nation when the hand of living man has faltered, for being dead, yet he speaketh to the souls of men with power and conviction.

And so today, as a Representative of the State of Illinois, I pay a humble tribute to the life and work of her great son.

Into his hands they gave all that was best and dearest.

To him they intrusted the sacred honor of the Nation, and never did he fail that trust.

In his death they honor him and preserve his memory.

In the Hall of Representatives at Springfield only two portraits are found.

On the one hand is that of Douglas, who in the hour of stress clasped hands with his old-time political opponent, and who held up the arms of Lincoln as Aaron did of old.

The place of Douglas is secure in the affections of the people of the Prairie State.

From the other side of the hall looks down the towering form of Abraham Lincoln, and there the people of the State come and stand with tearful eyes, gazing into the kindly face of this great man, and as they depart they take away inspiration to better and more fully discharge the duties of citizenship.

Our State has taken his ashes and his fame and his memory to its heart.

One it will guard and the others it will proclaim until the Father of Waters no longer runs to the sea and until time is no more.

Not without thy wondrous story,
Illinois, Illinois,
Can be writ the Nation's glory,
Illinois, Illinois;
On the record of thy years
Abram Lincoln's name appears,
Grant and Logan, and our tears,
Illinois.

In one of the most beautiful parks in the city of Chicago stands a wonderful monument, erected to commemorate the life of this, one of the world's greatest men.

It is builded beside the great inland sea, whose ceaseless surf sounds a requiem by night and by day.

The first rays of the rising sun rest upon it in rosy salutation, and here again they pause in benediction ere the night closes down.

To this spot the people come as they might to a shrine of freedom.

Here they pause and linger.

Here gather the poor, of whom Lincoln said, "God must have loved them or else He would not have made so many of them."

At the base of the statue the little children play.

Here kings and princes and rulers have sent their wreaths and floral tributes to be laid at the feet of the imposing figure that, motionless and silent, ever looks toward the great city.

In loving remembrance this memorial has been builded by the people of Illinois to honor its first citizen, Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President.

On its base, chiseled deep into the lasting granite, is one of the greatest sentences in the English language, and from its perusal we can gain the secret of the power and see the faith that animated Lincoln and gave him the courage to perform his task.

There may be found a motto that any man can live by, and that can be adopted by a nation in its hour of need.

These are his words—noble and courageous:

Let us have faith to believe that right makes might, and firm in that conviction let us to the end dare to do our duty as God gives us to see it.

Words of mine can add nothing to the veneration in which this wonderful character is held by the people of the land, both North and South.

He is loved and revered and his fame grows more secure as the generations pass.

I can not refrain, however, from adding as a far greater tribute than any I can pay that which was penned of Lincoln by a sweet singer.

It seems to me that it is a sublime epitomization of the character and the life of this man.

The color of the ground was in him, the red earth;

The tang and odor of the primal things—
The rectitude and patience of the rocks;
The gladness of the wind that shakes the corn;
The courage of the bird that dares the sea,
The justice of the rain that loves all leaves;
The pity of the snow that hides all scars;
The loving kindness of the wayside well;
The tolerance and equity of light that gives
as freely to
The shrinking weed as to the great oak flaring
to the wind—
The grave's low hill as to the Matterhorn
That shoulders out the sky.

And so he came
From prairie cabin to the Capitol,
One fair ideal led our chieftain on.
Forevermore he burned to do his deed
With the fine stroke and gesture of a king
He built the rail pile as he built the State,

Pouring his splendid strength through every
blow,

The conscience of him testing every stroke,
To make his deed the measure of a man.

So came the Captain, with his mighty heart;
And when the step of earthquake shook the
house,
Wrenching the rafters from their ancient hold,
He held the ridge pole up and spiked again
The rafters of the Home. He held his place—
Held the long purpose like a growing tree—
Held on through blame and faltered not at
praise

And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a kingly cedar, green with boughs,
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

[Loud applause.]

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STATEMENT

The Federal Act of August 24, 1912, requires the following statement to be made and published twice a year:

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OSCAR W. HOBERG.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this tenth day of March, A.D. 1917.

ADOLPH HOSS, *Notary Public*.

(SEAL)

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DECEMBER 29, 30 and 31, 1917

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