

The Reporter



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Phi Alpha Delta
Law Fraternity

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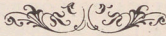
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FRATERNITY CALENDER

October 15th Form D due in Secretary's office
November 1st Per Capita taxes due in Secretary's office
November 7th Celebration of Founder's Day
December 1st Yearly chapter audit due in Secretary's office
March 15th Form E due in Secretary's office
April 1st Election of all chapter officers
May 30th Form J due in Secretary's office
Initiation fees and first \$3.00 installment on Life subscriptions to the
Quarterly must be paid immediately following initiation of any
member.

MAGAZINE MATERIAL

October 1st for October issue
December 1st for December issue
March 1st for March issue
May 1st for May issue
No material arriving after the 5th of the above mentioned months
can be used in that particular issue.

We will be glad to carry on this page the date of any annual functions
of the active or alumni chapters.



Justice Sutherland Dissents

By Joseph P. Pollard.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Every law student is keenly interested in the mental operation of our Supreme Court. The following is an enlightening presentation of how the courts outlook may change on social and economic problems. The article is printed by courtesy of "The Outlook.")

MR. JUSTICE SUTHERLAND is back on top. Leader of the Supreme Court's arch-conservatives from the time of his appointment by President Harding in 1922, to the appointment of Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justice Roberts by President Hoover in 1930, Judge Sutherland had much to behold that was good as he surveyed the work of the court during those eight years. But the latest change in personnel brought a change in the court's outlook on social and economic problems. Hughes and Roberts, in a year's work, turned out to be liberal judges, and Judge Sutherland found himself in the embarrassing position of spokesman for a minority, an Old Guard judge who could do nothing but fulminate in burning dissent against the radical words of the new humanitarians. So it must have been gratifying to him to lead the court once more when, on last May 25, five judges decided that a pacifist was not entitled to become an American citizen.

The strange cases of Dr. MacIntosh and Miss Bland, which for two years have stirred public discussion to fever heat, are now at rest in the calm pages of the United States Reports. But the professor and the nurse, both of whom opposed war because they had had personal and harrowing experience with it horrors, are branded with a stigma which reaches many other applicants for citizenship, and which thousands of good citizens consider undeserved. They believe in peace. "Peace is a sweet and holy thing," read the opinion of Justice Sutherland. "There are few finer or more exalted sentiments than that which finds expression in

opposition to war,"—but unless one is willing to bear arms in war, in any war, even an aggressive one waged by plundering politicians, one is not fit to become an American citizen. And the Rosika Schwimmer case is there to prove it. Such euphemistic dicta designed to soften the fall of a harsh result, such narrow and archaic logic, such worship of bad precedent, such warlike gestures on the part of the highest judicial officers of a government professing peace, are nothing for a progressive people to be proud of, but they are consistent with the legal philosophy which had long dominated American social thought, and which is so aptly illustrated by the opinions of Mr. Justice Sutherland.

To this mild and scholarly looking gentleman with the trim, grey beard goes the honor of having written the opinion in the Minimum Wage decision in 1923—the case which, next to the New York Bakers case, is considered by intelligent modern thinkers to be the one most unjust and hurtful to the needs of humble men in an oppressive industrial age. Even the late Chief Justice Taft dissented from the Minimum Wage opinion, and Mr. Taft was more than moderately conservative. It will be recalled that the question there was whether Congress, acting as the legislature for the District of Columbia could require employers in the District to pay a living wage to women workers, in this case to elevator operators. And the answer was "No." The idea of free contract, the *laissez faire* doctrine of the Manchester School of economics must be read into the American Constitution, into that section of the Fourteenth Amendment which says "Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." And whenever employers of labor object to the

welfare work of legislatures, the court will uphold the objection and will say that states must not deprive working people, especially women, of their liberty to starve. This decision was a good start but not unexpected in the light of Judge Sutherland's past public life. One of Utah's ablest lawyers, he had represented that state in the United States Senate for twelve years. Utah had long ago passed through the pioneer stage, its unique religious rites had yielded to the power of the federal government, and Mormon and Gentile, once bitter enemies, had been living in peace for years. The fight now was for prosperity and the fight was flourishing. The conservative element ruled, the miners and farmers were content, the people were staunch Republicans. George Sutherland, though born in England, arrived in Utah at an early age, was educated there, started his law practice in Salt Lake City, and rapidly became a power in the political life of the commonwealth. His work as a member of the first Utah Senate won the recognition of national Republicans. He was a delegate to five national conventions, a member of Congress, and from 1905 to 1917 he was Senator. A grave, dignified factor in national affairs, he was as regular in his politics as in his law. When Roosevelt bolted in 1912, Senator Sutherland kept Utah in line for the conservative Taft. And when Congress voted to abolish the ill-fated Commerce Court, which had acted contrary to public sentiment in overruling so many decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Sutherland upheld President Taft's futile veto.

And now, under another conservative president, with whom he had served and often sided in the Senate, he was a Supreme Court judge. Harding's doctrine of normalcy meant the triumph of big business and the halting of effective social legislation, and the new judge's decision in the Minimum Wage case must have made Harding proud of his appointment.

But it also inaugurated a conflict of constitutional theory between two judges, a conflict destined to rage through the years, with victory going first to the conservative but lately to the liberal. The theory of interpreting the Constitution in favor of property prevailed in the majority opinion of Justice Sutherland in the Minimum Wage case. But the theory of interpreting the Constitution in favor of the right of state legislatures to experiment in matters of social welfare, brought out in the powerful dissenting opinion of Justice Holmes, has met with the approval of the new and younger judges, and is being incorporated more and more in the modern law of the land. The new judges are not content to follow Judge Sutherland when he says that the Nineteenth Amendment "emancipated women from the old doctrine of special protection and restraints." They see it is a legalistic formula divorced from reality. Rather do they follow Justice Holmes when he says "It will need more than the Nineteenth Amendment to convince me that there are no differences between men and women," because there is the recognition of the *fact* of women's physical handicap in the economic struggle.

But Justice Sutherland's triumphs are many and far-reaching. Following the Minimum Wage case, with its attendant wails on the part of liberal judges and lawyers, the Supreme Court's attention was called to other efforts of state lawmakers to achieve an economic democracy, challenged by capitalists as depriving them of their "property" under the due process clause. Chief among these were the price-fixing statutes. Ever since the Granger cases sustained the right to regulate the rates of business "affected with a public interest,"—in those cases railroads and grain elevators in the growing West of 1875—laws have been passed bringing new and varied enterprises under governmental control. These laws have been savagely attacked

by the proprietors affected, with varying results. The liberal wave that swept political thought before the war resulted in the Supreme Court sustaining a Kansas act limiting the rates to be charged by insurance companies. That was before the Harding appointees brought the court back to the "normalcy" of Mark Hanna. Sutherland was not on the bench then, but he was when theatre ticket brokers and employment agency operators brought their troubles before the court.

The ticket broker case came up from New York in 1927. The gouging of theatre patrons by those in control of seats for popular plays in New York City had resulted in a law forbidding brokers to charge more than fifty cents in excess of the price printed on the ticket. But Judge Sutherland and his conservative colleagues saw in this attempt to aid the victims of proprietary oppression only an arbitrary and paternalistic interference with free bargaining. By the narrow margin of one vote the law was overthrown, with Justice Sutherland, spokesman for the majority, again at odds with Justice Holmes, whose brilliant dissent holds high rank in the long list of his efforts to stem the tide of judicial imperialism. Sutherland's statement that the theatre is not "clothed with a public interest" is true only if that phrase is to be restricted to its narrow meaning in the past. Again we have legalism divorced from reality. Justice Holmes answered that in his opinion the legislature may restrict *any* business when it has a sufficient force of public opinion behind it. Holmes's view certainly prevails in the minds of intelligent laymen who believe in democracy. But Sutherland's view is the law. And theatregoers are still at the mercy of the ticket brokers.

But if playgoing be looked upon as a luxury which can, under necessity's pinch, be dispensed with, what about the right to earn a livelihood, unhindered by the merciless exploiting of human labor by those in control of

employment facilities? That was the problem before the high tribunal in 1928, when the unemployment situation, though less acute and painful than it is today, was still of sufficient force vitally to affect thousand of willing workers. To remedy the evils caused by the greed of private employment agencies, whose victims, looking for bread and butter, were absolutely helpless in the struggle, the state of New Jersey (and twenty some other states) had passed laws limiting the fees to be charged workers for obtaining jobs. It was a public welfare measure, a governmental attempt to combat the practice of charging exorbitant fees, fee-splitting, obtaining unsuitable jobs, and various kinds of fraud. But it was declared unconstitutional. Judge Sutherland wrote the opinion of the court, and, again blind to modern industrial facts, refused to extend the limits of governmental interference in business beyond the close bounds set by the court fifty years before. And, being a jurist of the old school, he relied heavily on his own decision in the theatre ticket case for precedent.

SO FAR as Justice Sutherland is concerned, and his views are law (or were until the past year), price-fixing statutes, on any enterprise not universally and for years past regarded as a public utility, are so many wasted words. And so with other state legislation—taxation, for instance. Attempts to raise revenue to be used for the general good have frequently been thwarted as in conflict with some provision or other of the Constitution. When Pennsylvania imposed a tax on the gross receipts of taxicab corporations, the Supreme Court threw it out because a similar tax was not imposed on individuals running a taxicab business. When Oklahoma sought to encourage co-operative farming by granting a license to operate cotton gins to individual operators only upon a showing of public necessity, without re-

quiring such a showing on the part of co-operative associations, Judge Sutherland, speaking for the court (Holmes, Brandeis and Stone dissenting), decided that such classification could not be upheld. The distinction in the Act was based upon a real difference—co-operative farming was deemed by the legislature to be highly desirably in Oklahoma, the Act attempted to socialize farmers' interests and to insure economic democracy—but the court refused to sanction what it considered an attempt to slight individual capitalists.

Even in the case of recognized public utilities,—railroads, telephone, electric power—where the legislature's power to regulate has long been acknowledged, the tendency of the court has been to bind the hands of the regulators by making them conform to artificial standards of value in computing rates. One of the outstanding cases in this field is the Baltimore Street Railway case of 1930. There the street car company objected to an order of the state Public Service Commission fixing a rate of fare which would yield a return of only six and a quarter per cent on the value of the property. The order was sustained by the highest court of Maryland, but was reversed by the Supreme Court. Again Judge Sutherland wrote the opinion. He held that such a return was "confiscatory," and that the company should be allowed to earn seven and a half per cent in the interests of dividends and surplus. Justice Brandeis, who is acknowledged, even by his enemies, to know more about economic problems than any one on the bench, wrote an extensive dissent pointing out that the Commission's findings were correct, and that in any event the court should be reluctant to substitute its own slant for the findings of a state body whose business is to know all the intricate details of the local situation.

With this manner of dealing with the efforts of governmental bodies to

bring about some measure of financial freedom for underdogs in the economic struggle, it is not surprising that Justice Sutherland should have treated the Sherman and Clayton Acts the way he did. The Sherman Act was designed to prevent combinations of capital in restraint of trade. The Clayton Act, supplementing it, was designed also to protect labor from the injunction abuse. But in the *Journeymen Stonecutters* case in 1927 the manifest purpose of this legislation was ignored, and the statutes, aimed by Congress at large aggregations of capital, were turned by the Supreme Court in the direction of a labor union, and upon the complaint of a large aggregation of capital! The stonecutters' union had refused to work on stone of producers controlling seventy per cent of the total output. That is all they did—no sabotage, executed or threatened, no boycott, merely a refusal to work on stone shipped into their territory by unfair producers. The producers sought to enjoin them from refusing to work, and the Supreme Court held the producers were entitled to the injunction. Justice Sutherland wrote the opinion.

So it was really Justice Sutherland and his like-minded colleagues that the United States Senate railed against when Mr. Hughes was appointed to succeed Chief Justice Taft in February of 1930. Hughes's own past record on the high tribunal was liberal but was obscured by the immaterial though recent fact that he represented large corporations at the bar. It was still Sutherland and his like-minded colleagues that the Senate railed against when they rejected Judge Parker in May, 1930, though Parker was undoubtedly tinged with conservatism. Hughes and Roberts heeded the storm, voted liberally, and tipped the scales enough to throw Sutherland and his reactionary views into the discard during 1930-31.

Imagine the strain upon the temper of this grave and scholarly tory, whose name is indelibly linked to the propo-

sition that legislative rate-making is allowed only on businesses "clothed with a public interest," and that practically no business is so clothed. Why, during the past term the new court actually *upheld* a New Jersey statute fixing the rates of commission that can be charged by insurance agents. The decision went far beyond any insurance regulation that had been suffered before. It would never have been thus under the old regime, and that very point was emphasized in the bitter, burning dissent of the brand new dissenter, Mr. Justice Sutherland.

Imagine further the chagrin with which this sixty-nine year old veteran of the judicial councils had to listen to the reading of young Judge Roberts's chain store opinion on May 18, 1931. After all of Sutherland's work to upset taxing acts, to glorify the Fourteenth Amendment at the expense of the state police power, to invalidate legislation designed to help humble people, it must have been an uncomfortable few minutes for him when the decision of the court was announced, sustaining the Act of Indiana which imposed a license fee on retail stores graduated according to the number of stores under one ownership. There was legislative interference which would never have been brooked in the old days. Sutherland himself, in those better days, with other men, had thrown

out a similar attempt to check the evils of big business, had annulled the Pennsylvania law requiring drug stores to be owned by licensed pharmacists. And now the best he could do was to cite his own opinion in the Liggett drug store case in a vain effort to stem the modern tide of social control. The change in personnel and point of view had relegated him to the position of minority leader; he was leading a lost cause; his dissent on behalf of the abused chain stores meant nothing.

Such was the sad plight of Justice Sutherland when the pacifist case came before the high court. He would vote the old way, he would be consistent. As he had old-fashioned notions about the supremacy of property over government in peace-time economic battles, so he had old-fashioned notions about the taboos and dogmas that make for patriotism and good citizenship in time of war. He would vote to deny citizenship to Dr. MacIntosh and Miss Bland as he had to Rosika Schwimmer. But he could hardly hope for victory—his old foes Holmes and Brandeis and Stone had been joined, apparently, by Hughes and Roberts. Five out of nine win. And then, for some inexplicable reason, Judge Roberts joined him, and victory was his. It must have been gratifying to Justice Sutherland, on that late May day, to be back on top once more.





Upper left
Vivian Lewis

Lower right
Paul Brosman

PAUL W. BROSMAN

Brother Paul W. Brosman is a professor in the College of Law of Tulane University at New Orleans, Louisiana. He was born on November 9, 1899, at Albion, Illinois. He graduated from the College of Law of the University of Illinois with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Indiana University in 1926 and the degree of J. S. D. in 1929 from Yale University. Admitted to practice in Illinois in 1924.

During 1924-25 he was an instructor in Business Law at Indiana University and an Assistant Professor of Law from 1925-26. He served as a Professor of Law at Mercer University from 1926-28. Since 1929 he has been a professor of law at Tulane University. During 1928-29 he was on a leave of absence as Sterling Fellow at Yale University Law School. He has published articles and book reviews in Tulane Law Review and other periodicals.

He is a member of the New Orleans Bar Association and Louisiana State Bar Association. He was initiated as

a member of Benjamin D. Magruder Chapter on December 16, 1920.

He was married to Miss Katherine E. Lewis of Indianapolis, Indiana, on August 21, 1925. They have one child.

Vivian M. Lewis

Brother Vivian M. Lewis was born at Paterson, N. J., June 8th, 1869. Prior to his admission to the bar he was engaged as correspondent of several New York newspapers. He was appointed judge-advocate of the old Second Regiment, National Guard, in July, 1896, and served until the reorganization in 1899, when he was placed on the retired list with the rank of captain. He was elected to the Assembly in 1898, 1899 and 1900, and was leader of the Republican majority on the floor of the House during his last term. He was for many years one of the counsel of the State Board of Health. He was elected City Counsel of Paterson in 1904 for a full term of office, but resigned upon his appointment by Governor Franklin Murphy as Clerk in Chancery, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward C. Stokes, who was elected Governor. He was nominated for a full term of office in 1905, by Governor Stokes, and was confirmed by the Senate. He served in that office until April, 1909, when he was appointed Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, which office he held until April 3rd, 1912, when he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor Edwin R. Walker. He has received the degree of L.L.D. from Lafayette College, Pa. He was reappointed in 1919 and again in 1926 and his term will expire April 3d, 1933.

Vice-Chancellor Lewis was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1910. He opposed our distinguished brother, the late Woodrow Wilson (Jefferson). He was initiated as an honorary member of Charles A. Rapallo Chapter in the fall of 1915.

The Necessity of Scholarship

James P. Harrold, Chairman of Committee on Scholastic Standing of
Phi Alpha Delta.

A distinguished New York lawyer addressed a group of his law school alumni recently having for his subject, "The Changing Profession." He pictured the successful lawyer of a half a century ago, told of his adeptness in presenting facts to a jury and his skill in the court room and recalled how the popular impression of a lawyer's duties, and truly so at that time, was that he should be skilled in the trial of litigated causes. He then went on to show how gradually the change in the activities of the profession had come about until at the present time the trial of cases was only a small part of the active practitioner's work. Many of the ablest and most successful members of our profession rarely appear in the court room, but are busy advising their clients how to conduct complicated commercial ventures without getting into expensive and unsatisfactory litigation.

Does this mean that the law profession is neglecting and forgetting its real functions and that the lawyer is going into business? By no means, rather the lawyer is taking to himself the leading place that belongs to his profession. He is one recognized as skilled in the law and therefore qualified to advise the men who deal in things rather than ideas, how they can carry on business affairs without misunderstanding between themselves or violation of their public obligations.

This development of the duties of the profession emphasizes the necessity that the lawyer shall be a man of learning, not only that he shall have mastered the technique of the practical work of his profession, but that he shall have such an education as will enable him to be a liaison officer be-

tween the artist and scientist and the practical man of affairs. In order to meet the needs of our changing profession the lawyer sees more clearly every day that his education must be broad enough to take in every human activity. If he be successful he must be of sufficient learning in physics and chemistry to command the respect of the scientist for whom he is drawing a contract. He must be a student of history and political science and the art of government if he would advise those dealing with the municipal authorities as to their rights and obligations. The lawyer of the present day is greatly limited in usefulness to his client if he is only able to conduct a suit in court, though he should also be able to do that skillfully.

Almost all serious litigation has arisen from misunderstanding that would have been avoided if both parties had been properly advised of their legal rights when they first entered into business relations. All of this emphasizes the necessity of broad general education to one who would win success as a lawyer.

It is possible that a profound student may be unsuccessful in the practice of law, but it is certain that no one who is not an accomplished scholar can attain the highest measure of success in the active work of the profession.

The standards of scholarship set by the American Bar Association are becoming the recognized standards throughout the United States. In a very few years those standards will be recognized as the requirements necessary to one entering the work of the profession in all of the states. The legal fraternity that desires to retain a high place must look well to it that

its members are able to meet this test.

An examination of the records of Phi Alpha Delta since its organization and more particularly during the period of the last twenty-five years, shows that the National Organization and its officers have had well in mind the importance of high standards of scholarship. Since 1908 no new chapter has been granted a franchise by the Supreme Officers of Phi Alpha Delta unless the school meets the requirements as set up by the association of American Law Schools or the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association. Since the adoption of the present standards of requisite preparatory and legal education at the meeting in Cincinnati in 1921, no chapter has been granted a franchise by the Supreme Officers excepting in full time law schools connected with established universities.

This attitude toward new chapters shows that the Supreme Officers re-

cognize the importance of extending the membership of Phi Alpha Delta only to those institutions that can be depended upon to maintain the highest educational requirements. The members of the Alumni Chapters have reason to be proud of this stand taken by their Supreme Officers and those in charge of the active chapters should be urged to choose the new members, coming into the order from year to year, upon a basis that will keep our standards so high that we may face confident comparison with any group of law students in any school.

May we appeal to all of the active chapters to keep this ideal of scholarship well to the front in considering those to be chosen for members of Phi Alpha Delta?

James P. Harrold,
Chairman of Committee on
Scholastic Standing of
Phi Alpha Delta.



Birmingham Alumni Chapter Elects Officers at Airport Meeting

"Members of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity elected William H. Ellis as President of the Birmingham Alumni Chapter at a meeting Friday, July 31st at the Birmingham Municipal Airport. Mr. Ellis succeeds Paul G. Parsons, recently appointed Southern District Justice. The other officers chosen include John W. Gillon, Vice-Justice; Yelverton Cowherd, Clerk; W. M. Trueman, Treasurer and J. P. Abercrombie, Marshall.

"An attempt to obtain the 1934 biennial National Convention of the

Fraternity for Birmingham will be made by Mr. Parsons, who will attend the Convention in Los Angeles next Summer.

"C. Z. Roberts, Chandler Burton and John Gillon were given airplane rides at the airport as attendance prizes. About twenty-five members attended the meeting and much interest and enthusiasm was shown by all. Regrets were registered at the death of Clyde D. McKee. Mr. Parsons was praised by many of the members for the good work he has done in and for the Fraternity."



Frank M. Ludwich.

Fraternity Means Brotherhood

By

Frank M. Ludwich
Our Supreme Secretary

There is a frequent impression in the minds of some that a Fraternity Man is a genial, back-slapping, hand-shaking individual with a secret grip and a pass-word that entitles him to certain prerogatives that less favored individuals cannot enjoy. Greek-Letter fraternities, in the early era of their development, came nearly being classed with witch-craft, and their initiation rites and ceremonies were oftentimes considered to rank with Voo-doo doctors and the black-arts. Yet how different, actually, is the truth from either of these estimates.

Fraternity means Brotherhood: and Brotherhood means the banding-together, in spirit and in thought, against the common enemy of man; be that the defense of one's own shores, the overcoming of adversity in many phases, or a united front against the ignorance of individuals or the masses. Through this mutual spirit of helpfulness and assistance, is developed a strength of thought that is willing to serve others. Its reward is a deeper

understanding of the meaning of life, and thereby comes the ability to overcome obstacles more readily and live a happier existence.

How often it has been said that "History repeats itself." Yet we never learn the lesson fully. In the early days of American history our forefathers were bound together by the necessities of livelihood and defense against the common enemy. Dangers beset them on every side and they could not subsist alone. Those were the days of fast friendships and mutual assistance, with lives at stake and a civilization to be hewn from the wilderness.

Phi Alpha Delta was formed during the century just gone as a direct result of attachments, individually, among a group of men brought together to achieve a common desire. As always, the emergency passed, the lingering unity of thought, and love, and understanding persisted; and thus our organization was perpetuated for other needs and emergencies yet ahead.

Then, within the past decade, came times of boom-prosperity. There appeared to be a common enemy no longer. Individuals were selfsufficient—or thought themselves to be. They seemed not to need the mutual protection of their brothers to live well and find happiness. Yet this condition was all artificial. Prosperity tended to single-out the individual from his surroundings and to glorify individual success. Yet how short-lived was this phase after all. Brotherhood, for a time more or less forgotten, begins once more to be sought, for comfort and for solace in adversity. And so history repeats itself today.

Those of us so fortunate as to be-

long together, in fraternity, are finding once again the comfort of association and of help that our Fraternity brings us. There is a closer weaving of our thoughts, together. One is striving mightily to help the other. Again is the "Need" bringing service, through Brotherhood, to the fore.

Men in active chapters in Phi Alpha Delta should cement these bonds the tighter now, that they may last throughout their lives. They should take immediate advantage of the benefits to be gained by their membership in this wonderful organization of ours and wherever possible direct other members who need assistance to those Brothers who can aid them. The true meaning of Brotherhood is Service.



Forms of Wills

Brother Herbert C. Fooks of Baltimore, Maryland, is the compiler of a 326 page volume entitled "Forms of Wills. He has very kindly consented to furnish a copy of his book to any member of the Fraternity who will send him \$1.50 to cover the printing, binding, packing and transportation charges. The regular price of the book is six dollars.

The book has excerpts from the wills of Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Stephen Girard, John Jacob Astor, David J. Brewer, Jay Gould, Levi Z. Leiter, Potter Palmer, Marshall Field and many others. It

has been commended by Brother Lyman P. Wilson of Cornell University, the American Bar Association Journal, the Michigan Law Review and the Banking Law Journal. Here is a splendid opportunity to secure a book that will be of much value to you in your practice.

He still has additional copies of his book entitled "Leading Cases on Federal Taxation." He will be glad to send you a copy for One dollar. The regular price is Ten dollars.

Brother Fooks is a member of Kent Chapter of the Fraternity and has offices at 723 Munsey Building, Baltimore.

High Distinction to Honorable William J. Hughes

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., June 8, 1931, upon Honorable William J. Hughes. Upon the investiture of this honor it was stated that the distinction was bestowed upon Mr. Hughes, a graduate of Georgetown U. Law School in 1891, as a recognition of his eminent career in public and professional life.

Among his more noteworthy accomplishments may be mentioned a continuous period of more than 45 years of distinguished service to the Government in the Department of Justice, 17 years as a member of the faculty of Georgetown University Law School, and the recent publication of his comprehensive and monumental work on Federal Practice, Jurisdiction and Procedure.

This outstanding achievement, Hughes on Federal Practice, Jurisdiction and Procedure, a work consisting of 14 volumes the preparation of which required years of unremitting endeavor, has won the approval and highest praise of many of the most notable members of the legal profession in the country. That Mr. Hughes and his work are held in high esteem by leaders in his profession is evidenced by the statement of Honorable George W. Wickersham, late Attorney General of the United States, who says, in writing of Mr. Hughes and his relations to the Attorneys General with whom he has been associated:

"A lawyer whose services have commended themselves to such a succession of brilliant counsellors as these, may be assumed to have

thoroughly mastered the law and the procedure of the federal jurisdiction."

Honorable John W. Davis, late Solicitor General of the United States and Democratic candidate for President in 1924, writes of Mr. Hughes and his work:

"He has had long and intimate contact with the subject. The writer, who was privileged to work in close association with him for five years, gladly bears witness to the breadth and accuracy of his learning, his industry and patience in investigation, and his general competency, in short, for the task he has undertaken."

Honorable James M. Beck, late Solicitor General of the United States, writes:

"I do not hesitate to say that no American lawyer was more competent to give the profession this definitive work on judicial procedure than William J. Hughes. His qualifications for a difficult task are unique. He has been a valued assistant in the Department of Justice for nearly half a century. For many years he has been the expert assistant of the Solicitor General in procedural matters."

The Philadelphia College of Law, also, on June 24th bestowed upon Mr. Hughes the degree of Doctor of Laws, on which occasion it was stated that the recipient was so honored:

"In recognition of his great work as educator, author, and his national prominence in the field of Federal practice and procedure."



Message to the Active Members of Our Fraternity

By Our Supreme Justice.

It is fitting and proper that the message from the Supreme Justice in this issue of the REPORTER should be directed to you, the active men of our Fraternity. Many of you return from pleasant vacations where you have built up your physical being ready to take up the serious work of education as school opens. Others have undoubtedly been laboring so that they might return to complete their educations.

The world in general has not been rolling around as smoothly as it has in the past. There is no question but what business in general and our governmental agencies have been tested to the limit in keeping some semblance of order. Every organization as well as business has felt the hard hand of emergency upon them.

I am happy to report that in so far as our Fraternity is concerned, we are in excellent condition financially and our Brothers as a whole have stood up well under the stress of these difficult times. It is a credit to the men of our Fraternity that they generally have done so well under such trying times. The history of our Fraternity brings forcibly to the front the leadership that its men have given to the country as a whole in all emergencies. Our senators and representatives, brothers in Phi Alpha Delta, have all stood for the higher things of life, and we who are active in the Fraternity cannot help but feel that some of the principles and loyalty which have been cultivated in our association with other members of the Fraternity have made these leaders of our country.

The officers of the active chapters should keep this in mind, and if in some cases the enrollment in the freshman classes is not as large as usual, discretion should be used in the selection of members for our great organization. We want strong men. We want men of personality,—men who will be the leaders of the future and who will add to our already streaming pages of success.

The National Officers of your Fraternity wish you well and welcome as heartily as you, the new Brothers-to-be into an association with you and with us. The members of the active chapters should always feel that the National officers, as well as the officers of the alumni chapters throughout the country, are ever at your beck and call.

It is one of the glories of our Fraternity that while its men have the pleasant associations and comradeship going through school, still when they get out to practice in the various states, they find the helping hands of older Brothers, and in over thirty communities, the helping hand of the Brothers organized in alumni chapters. Three or four years' association in our Fraternity in school merely prepares the active men for an association of mutual helpfulness for the rest of their lives.

May this year be a bigger and better year for you as active men in your great chapter of our Fraternity.

Yours fraternally,
ALLAN T. GILBERT,
Supreme Justice.





Brother Allen T. Gilbert
Supreme Justice



Upper left L. E. Wyman
Lower right W. H. Langroise

Two Brothers, L. E. Wyman, and W. H. Langroise, Assistant United States Attorneys have conducted themselves in a manner which is a credit to the legal profession and the fraternity.

Wyman was born in Nickerson, Kansas, September 8, 1899. One year later he moved to Hutchinson without protest. He was graduated from Hutchinson High School in 1917 and the Washburn School of Law in 1922, serving one year of that period in the United States Army. He was a member of Benson Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta at Washburn. He was appointed Assistant County Attorney at Reno county in 1926 and Assistant United States Attorney for Kansas the latter part of that year. Our information as to Brother Wyman is considerably restricted by the following statement, "I have given you a short statement of my past, leaving out that part which might incriminate me, and will add that it gives me a peculiar feeling to be talking about myself in view of the fact that no one else does."

Brother Langroise was born at Emmett, Idaho, September 4, 1898. He received his L.L.B. degree at the University of Idaho in 1921. He started to practice law with Perky and Brink. In 1923 he was appointed Special Assistant to the United States Attorney. He served in that capacity for about two years when he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Idaho and is serving in that capacity at the present time.

An Independent Jurist

Judge James H. Gray, of Common Pleas Court, handed down two decisions on Tuesday which bear witness anew to his uprightness, independence and regard for civic decency.

The decisions also call attention to the fact that Judge Gray is not under the control or influence of the corrupt Republican machine.

In one case Judge Gray put a stop to a questionable course of conduct that was being followed by the machine-controlled Board for the Assessment and Revision of Taxes. He signed a writ of mandamus requiring the board to certify lists of persons

assessed for taxation, thus opening the lists to inspection by the Registration Commission, which charges fraud.

In the other case Judge Gray rebuked the "brazen effrontery" of a man with a criminal record, Mike De Rosa, Jr., son of the machine's twelfth Ward chairman, in offering himself as a candidate for Alderman.

The public is fortunate in having a man of Judge Gray's type, owing nothing to the machine, to pass on election cases.

Judge Gray is an honorary member of D. T. Watson Chapter and is a member of the Alumni Chapter.

The University Law School Racket

By Gleason L. Archer, LL.D.

Editor's note: This article is printed here through the courtesy of PLAIN TALK because of a discussion over prelegal requirements in which we took part. It is my opinion that a lawyer of today must have an education which is broad enough to give him a grasp of every human activity. He must not only know how to conduct a suit in court, but he must understand the science, the art or the business which makes up the facts in his suit.

I am also of the opinion that the Benjamin Franklins, George Washingtons, John Marshalls and Abraham Lincolns of today are taking advantage of the many opportunities to get the education required as a prerequisite to the

practice of law. I seriously question whether or not men of such ability are being lost to the legal profession.

There are, however, two sides to the question and as we are pushing scholarship and the advantage of a university training it would seem only fair that we get the position of the opposition. It has always been my contention that a man's position is not very sound if he cannot listen to the arguments of the opposition without having his stand seriously affected.

The article is thought provoking and whether or not we agree with all that is said we will find it interesting and well presented.

THE EVIL example set by such men as Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Patrick Henry and John Marshall is corrupting American youth according to our university professors. Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln, by the same token, were greater culprits even than the four first named. As for Thomas A. Edison, he is the very worst of the lot, and something must be done about it.

Something is being done about it! Measures have been taken in fourteen States of the American Union to eliminate all such men from public life in the future. Agitation is going on for the same kind of remedial measures in every other State in the Union.

Now what evil example did these seven culprits commit? Each of the seven was too poor to go to college. Each committed the unpardonable offense, in the eyes of these eminent university professors, of educating himself while earning his living. This demoralizing business has got to stop and stop now. We have had altogether too many self-educated Presidents, statesmen and leaders. It is time for the college men to have their turn, so say highly placed pedagogs who are training the aforesaid college men.

This raises one of the most pregnant

issues of the present day. The American people must face it whether they will or no, for the professors in question are in dead earnest.

Can you blame them? Colleges have been turning out graduates in America for the past 285 years. Self-educated men have been quietly elbowing them aside and occupying many of the chief places in the land for more than two and three-quarters centuries.

Think of what a humiliation it must have been to the college men of his time to have Benjamin Franklin, who left school when he was ten years old but who used his evenings and odd moments to educate himself, crowned by the savants of Europe as the greatest scholar and philosopher of his age!

How keenly these professors must feel the adulation now being lavished upon Thomas A. Edison, whom the entire civilized world recently honored as one of the greatest scientists of all time! Edison, as everyone knows, is entirely self-educated since he, like Abraham Lincoln, had but a few months of formal schooling.

NOW THE university authorities have taken it upon themselves to remedy matters, with a vengeance. If college men have been elbowed aside by these self-educated chaps for 285 years it is time to prevent *bio-polloi* from

doing any more elbowing!

How can gentlemen be persuaded to pay ten to fifteen thousand dollars each for an education, and to devote the first 25 to 28 years of their lives to the task, if other men, not their social equals and who have not paid toll to the universities, can be permitted to capture the honors and dignities of life competition with them?

So, as I have said, the universities have lately adopted a new policy, a militant policy, a policy of guile and deep laid strategy. That policy first took definite shape 25 years ago.

At that time the University Medical Schools found that only 6.3 percent of the medical students of America were being educated in their schools. Some nameless genius in their midst evolved the brilliant idea of obliging every prospective doctor to go to college for at least two years before entering medical school.

This idea deserves analytical attention. If 93.7 percent of the medical students of America were attending schools not financially able to bar all but college men, three results must follow this new policy of college requirement as night follows day.

1. Such rival schools would go out of business.

2. The collegiate departments of the universities would receive a great increase of revenues from the influx of pre-medical students.

3. The medical departments of the universities would speedily attain a monopoly of medical education.

Two bites out of the same cherry! And out of every cherry! What rejoicing in academic halls at the idea! Fantastic as it may have seemed, the medical men put over that very program.

Between 1904 and 1914 they put out of business one-third of all the medical schools in America. In that same period they changed the ratio from 6.3 percent of the medical students of America to 80 percent in their own schools.

This is not a fairy tale but sober fact, abundantly supported by official records. But so deftly and quietly was it accomplished that the public was not aware of anything except that "disgraceful, disreputable and altogether unworthy medical schools," as propaganda dubbed them, were being obliged to quit educating doctors. America was being scoured and garnished and made ready for a medical millennium—or for something.

People are now beginning to think it was not for the millennium. The country doctor is already extinct. Medical education has become so long drawn out and expensive that no young doctor can afford to go to the country to practice. Country women must give up bearing children or take the consequences.

IS THIS why the United States has the highest death rate in confinement cases of any civilized nation—three times greater than Holland, two and a half times that of Scandinavia and Italy and nearly double that of England and Wales?

But this was only a beginning. The same universities, exultant at their marvelous victory in medical education, soon turned their attention to a far greater field, that of the profession of law and the vast ramifications of that great profession.

To those who have not well pondered the situation, permit me to point out the following facts:

THE MOST potent branch of our Government, both in state and nation, is the judiciary. Our judiciary can set aside the acts of the executive and legislative branches if they conceive the same to be contrary to the organic law of the land. Our judiciary is the final authority as to what may or may not be done within the law by Big Business as well as by the humble citizen.

If it should ever come to pass that every judge must be not only a lawyer

but also trained in a college, we might expect to see the predatory element of Big Business turning its attention to the colleges of the land. They might take it into their heads to give millions of dollars to such colleges, to establish pension funds for professors, to become members of the boards of trustees of such colleges and thus to control what should be taught in the colleges and what professor should hold his job long enough to secure a pension.

Train up the youth in the way he should go and when he becomes a judge he will have a natural friendliness for Captains of Industry, worthy or not!

This, then, is one of the possibilities of college monopoly of legal education.

Like Mark Anthony in his funeral oration "I would not wrong these honorable men" by the slightest suspicion that in the colleges they have found a way to mold public opinion much more effectively than by the mad, bad purchase of votes in legislative assemblies. It is, of course, entirely a coincidence that that so many of those whom Roosevelt termed malefactors of great wealth have become so fond of our colleges during the past twenty years.

But the legal profession supplies from its own ranks nearly all of our Presidents, as well as the dominating membership of both branches of Congress. Our governors and the leaders in the state legislatures are likewise recruited largely from the legal profession. Control of this one profession, therefore, carries with it control of the Nation itself.

The contest now being waged in the American Bar Association, growing in intensity each year, deserves the earnest attention, it seems to me, of every forward looking citizen of this Republic.

If we find that fourteen states of this Union have already been persuaded to bar all save college trained

men from the profession of law, this would lend point to our inquiry. But if we also find that one of the fourteen, the State of Connecticut, has recently decreed that no man, college trained or otherwise, who has received his legal training in an evening law school shall be permitted to take the state bar examinations, we may well be shaken out of our complacency.

By what process of thought or logic has any state board arrived at the astounding conclusion that education by candle light is an offense that disqualifies a man from taking a public examination in competition with men who were trained in the day?

THE ANSWER may lie in this:

(a) The Association of American Law Schools is composed of 63 university schools all of which require college training of applicants for admission and all of which operate in the daytime. All member schools are subject to the provision, enacted in 1919, "that neither they nor the universities with which they are connected should thereafter conduct night classes in law for students preparing for the Bar."

(b) Yale Law School is one of the leaders of the Association of American Law Schools.

(c) Connecticut, in which this astounding rule has been made, is the home of Yale University.

The excuses given in every one of the fourteen captured commonwealths will of course be that they are merely complying with the American Bar Association "Standards" promulgated in 1921.

A STORY of great dramatic interest lies behind the adoption of these so-called "Standards." The author of this article, because he is the executive head of one of the larger independent law schools, has had a special interest in watching the activities of the astute gentlemen who have engineered the scheme. He has now in his possession

the official record of the Association of American Law Schools from 1900 to the present time.

From those records he has compiled incontestable evidence of one of the most amazing plots ever successfully executed in America. His brief, embodying this evidence, was presented to the leaders of the American Bar Association at its recent convention in Memphis and caused an exciting debate, the like of which has not been seen in that august body for many years.

The "standards" are revealed by these records as having been "adopted" under the following circumstances: As early as 1913 the law school departments of the same universities that were concerned in the medical school campaign, decided to monopolize legal education by employing the same tactics as in the medical school campaign. A Carnegie Foundation investigation had been of great assistance in the medical campaign. In 1913 university men, who had entrenched themselves in the American Bar Association, invited the Carnegie Foundation to investigate legal education also.

To their dismay, however, it soon developed that Alfred Z. Reed, the investigator assigned, was not susceptible to suggestion. He was making a genuine and painstaking investigation of legal education which eventually covered a period of eight years and arrived at conclusions quite at variance with their monopoly scheme.

In 1915, the Association of American Law School formally adopted the medical school campaign as its model. The American Medical Association had promulgated "standards" and had sought to impose those standards on the various states. The law school men decided to make use of the American Bar Association in the same manner. The prestige of its name would be indispensable to their cause.

Hence we find them laying down a barrage on the section of legal education at the Bar Association Convention

of 1915, with Dean John H. Wigmore of Northwestern University and Dean William Draper Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania Law School as the chief speakers in advocacy of the medical school program.

But the Bar Association turned deaf ears to their plea. It was well known that the majority of the leading lawyers and jurists of America, as they are today, were non-college men. For the Bar Association to condemn non-college men was, therefore, out of the question.

IN 1917, however, in the midst of a busy morning of the Bar convention an innocent appearing order was passed which was later found to authorize a Bar Association "Council" on Legal Education (similar to the medical school "council" that had "classified" medical schools). This council when formed consisted of the law school deans of Yale, Harvard, Northwestern, Minnesota and Michigan universities.

Posing as "Bar Association experts," these five men began immediately to classify law schools *into schools approved or disapproved by the American Bar Association*.

The Bar Association at once repudiated the "council" and all its works, refused to pay its bills and in the stormy convention of 1919 voted the council out of existence by constitutional amendment reorganizing the Section of Legal Education.

SMARTING and desperate from defeat the law school men met in Chicago in December, 1919, and concocted a scheme to capture the Section of Legal Education at the next Convention of the American Bar Association. All this is a matter of record. The speeches there made are in the possession of the author of this article. Professor John B. Sanborn of the University of Wisconsin Law School and Dean William Draper Lewis, already referred to, are entitled to the dubious

honor of fathering the plot.

How they engineered the capture of the section is a story in itself, a story of clever intrigue by which the organization meeting of the section was held miles away from the convention hall (*all other section meetings held at convention headquarters*) and 57 law school professors, their bills paid by their respective universities, dominated the organization meeting. They captured the section, elected their own men to office, and appointed the Root Committee to investigate legal education.

Elihu Root, by the way, in a public address several years before, had endorsed their college monopoly scheme. William Draper Lewis was a potent member of the Root Committee.

In the public press the committee was depicted as conducting an epoch-making investigation. Records now show that it held but two meetings, probably less than a full day in all. Yet it reported the "medical monopoly" scheme *in toto* despite the fact that the results of the eight-year Carnegie investigation were then about to be made public. A learned and scholarly report covering nearly five hundred pages was just coming from the press.

The Root Committee had seen the advance sheets of this report. Its conclusions would be fatal to the monopoly scheme if the Bar Association members had a chance to read it. Despite the protests of a few eminent members who had secured advance copies of the Carnegie report, "Training for the Public Profession of Law," the scheme was pushed through and the Root Committee report was adopted in 1921.

But in the background of the year during which the Root Committee was supposed to be functioning is a secret campaign of propaganda and intrigue unparalleled in American history. In the fall of 1920, immediately after the capture of the section, the nation began to be flooded with charges of

corruption in the legal profession, largely mythical and unsubstantiated by truth. To be sure a blackmail ring of sinister proportions was discovered in Massachusetts.

But the leaders of the ring were two district attorneys each of whom were college graduates and graduates of a law school belonging to the Association of American Law Schools. Undaunted by this fact, the directors of the campaign of propaganda contrived to fix the blame in the public mind for the alleged corruption of the bar upon lack of education among lawyers.

A DEPLORABLE situation of overcrowding of the profession in New York City, with hordes of newly admitted lawyers of one particular race, against whom it is always easy to fan up popular prejudice, was also seized upon by the college monopoly engineers as a dramatic talking point.

Prior to the convention of 1921, already referred to, when the Root report was to be presented, the plotters assembled a distinguished array of speakers favorable to their side. The debate was so managed, public sentiment had been so worked upon and the stage was so dramatically set, that there was no genuine opportunity for adverse discussion. They refused to wait for the Carnegie report. The eloquence of Wickersham and Taft and Root prevailed and the college monopoly scheme was adopted.

NOW THAT they had accomplished their purpose the authors of the scheme tried to strangle the Section of Legal Education and prevent a reversal of its action at a subsequent convention. So bold did they become that they abolished meetings of the section, thus rendering it impossible to reopen the question of legal education. But at all times they were feverishly working in all states to carry out the alleged "mandate" of the American Bar

Association with respect to standards of legal education.

Not only that but they also raided the Bar Association treasury to the tune of fifteen thousand dollars a year and are now paying ten thousand dollars a year salary to the present President of the Association of American Law Schools (Professor H. Claude Horack of the State University of Iowa Law School) to organize the monopoly movement in all states.

Under his direction, as previously indicated, they have captured fourteen states for college monopoly.

Now these fourteen captured commonwealths may think that they are bowing to the wishes of the American Bar Association. It will no doubt be a revelation to them to learn that the Bar Association did not originate the "standards" and that the captured section for nine years has been operated by and in the behalf of the Association of America law schools, with the Bar Association merely paying the bills.

Bar Association members are beginning to note with alarm that the mounting cost of college training is removing college education farther and farther from the reach of the poor boy—the annual expense in Eastern colleges now averaging over one thousand dollars a year. They realize also that the youth who leaves high school to assist in the support of his family is absolutely doomed under these "standards." However much education he may secure by self-endeavor it is not education "in a college" and is therefore worthless.

Bar Association members are also awakening to the fact that current statistics of "college attendance" are grossly misleading—all students in business, vocational and other non-academic departments being listed in statistics as college students. But the so-called "standards" recognize nothing but attendance in an academic college.

The latest Government statistics demonstrate that out of every one

hundred students who enter the public schools but one and one-third graduate from an academic college. In other words about 98 out of every hundred are to be doomed for life because they could not afford in youth to pay the universities their price for admitting them into a field that was formerly the birthright of every young man of ability and integrity, who by dint of sacrifice and privation succeeded in educating himself.

IN OTHER words, the men of genius and ability among the 98 percent are not to be allowed to do any more elbowing aside of the alumni of the universities.

These facts are beginning to alarm the forward looking members of the American Bar Association. Some of the most outspoken in their condemnation of the monopoly scheme are themselves college graduates. They realize that America needs every man of genius or outstanding ability from its entire population, and that the Franklins and Marshalls and Lincolns among the submerged 98 percent may be worth more to the nation than all the university graduates for whom they are to be sacrificed.

HENCE within the Bar Association itself is developing an insurgent movement that threatens destruction to the plans of the university men. The cancellation of meetings of the section was vigorously attacked in the convention of 1927. In the convention of 1928 an amendment to the constitution, proposed by the author of this article, was adopted by the Bar Association, which amendment required every section to hold one or more business meetings on the day prior to the annual convention, thus obliging the university men to permit a meeting of the Section of Legal Education this year.

In the recent convention in Memphis, October, 1929, the Section of Legal Education held a stormy all-day

session. In a formal address the author of this article presented accusations and proof of the foregoing facts. The result was that the law school men, including Dean Lewis and Professor Sanborn, who have held office continuously since the capture of the section, were dropped from the list of officers.

But the President of the Association of American Law Schools is still clinging to his ten thousand dollar a year job at the expense of the American Bar Association. For the first time in Bar Association history the treasurer did not read his report this year so that expenditures could be inquired into by the convention. This latter fact is of ominous significance.

In short, enough dynamite is lying around loose to wreck the organization unless wise counsels prevail—unless there is a return to the calm judgment that characterized the Bar Association of a dozen years ago.

It is a foregone conclusion that an organization composed very largely of non-college men will not permanently permit a small group of men inferen-

tially to stigmatize them as undesirable lawyers, nor will it permit their moneys to be used to bar their own sons or grandsons from the profession of law unless they have financial ability to patronize an exclusive group of colleges and law schools.

Both college and non-college men are now realizing that this mad and selfish campaign must cease. High standards must be maintained, to be sure, but education wherever and however obtained must be recognized. "The open shop" in education is the way of life for America. "The closed shop" and university domination of education would smother aspiration and hope among the downtrodden until their natural leaders turned their talents to a process of liberation that would assuredly shake society to its foundations.

But the Bar Association itself can, and I believe will, prevent that evil day by striking off the shackles now being affixed to the States, thus restoring equality of opportunity in America.

Address our Supreme Secretary, Frank M. Ludwick at his new address, 5225 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Active Chapter News

A. H. C.

BENSON.

In the school elections of May 1st, P. A. D. again vindicated her uninterrupted political leadership and was influential in filling fourteen out of sixteen elective school offices. Bro. Robert Cobean was elected to the Athletic Board of Control. Bro. Jerry Horman and Bro. Art Lepper were elected editor and business manager respectively of the Kaw, and the Washburn year book, for 1932-33.

A Kansas City orchestra and the Hotel Jayhawk furnished the background for our Spring formal dinner-dance on the Jayhawk Roof-Garden on the night of May eighth. The chapter was gratified by the return of a large number of alumni, and four guests from Green chapter.

Just prior to the finals chapter officers for the first semester of 1931-1932 were elected. The officers are:

Roy B. Chipp, Wichita, Kansas, Justice.

Danforth Smyth, Grantville, Kansas, Vice-Justice.

Herbert Hobble, Jr., Liberal, Kansas, Treasurer.

Frank Hart, Topeka, Kansas, Marshall.

Geo. Dickerson, Salina, Kansas, Clerk.

Wm. Eckhart, Trinidad, Colo., Historian.

Benson chapter was a strong contender in the field of intra-mural sports in addition to supporting a program of professional interest. And as the last event of the school year won the intra-mural baseball blaque.

Bro. Paul Dice, '31, was elected as spokesman for the Law School in the commencement exercises. And Brother Dice delivered himself in a fashion which was commendable to both the Law School and to P. A. D.

Brothers Baker, Bremer, Clampitt, Clark, D'ca, Kyle, Linge, Mitchell, Studebaker, Wilson, Wells and Garvin all received the long persued degree of L.L.B. this past June. They then took the Kansas Bar Examination and all passed.

BREWER.

William Gautier

Brewer Chapter

Justice

1930-1931



Brewer chapter lost last year by graduation, Bros. Mox, Luckie, Grant, Jinkinson, and Pledge Booth. However, there are a strong group back

headed by Bro. E. W. Gautier, Justice of the chapter. Bro. Gautier last year was captain of the football team at Stetson university.

CALHOUN.



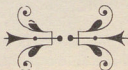
Active Chapter Calhoun

Calhoun chapter of the Yale Law School sends in word that last year it took the cream of the law freshmen at that institution.

On May 9th the chapter celebrated its annual reunion. It had the honor of being the first organization to use the beautiful new Commons in the Sterling Law building. One of the speakers likened it to the "Inns of Courts" in London. Bro. Bob Sullivan

was in charge of the reunion, and Bro. Bob Watts acted as toastmaster. Bro. Charles Darling, speaker of the evening talked on the best procedure in civil trials. Other speakers were: Bros. Bill Gumbart, Fred Hesselmeyer, and Ken Wynne.

The Derby Day event on May 15th was the last celebration before exams. James Woodie Butte, now in Venezuela deserves credit for his work as Justice.



DUNBAR.

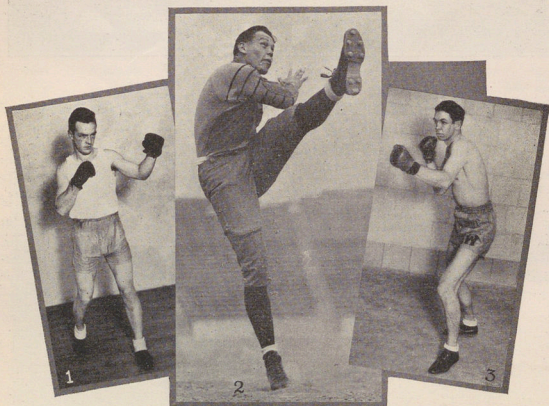


Clifford Moe Allen Pomeroy
New Justice Retiring Justice

During the past year Dunbar chapter celebrated three outstanding social events. The season was opened with the Fall informal at the Butler Hotel. Next was the Winter Initiation banquet and ceremony held at the Olympic hotel. The spring party was called the spring "Bust" and was held at "The Ranch," a nearby roadhouse.

The chapter was particularly well represented in student activities during the year. Among the men participating and the activities engaged in, are the following:

Edward J. Burns, manager A. S. U. W. relay carnival; John R. Bol-



1. Richard Hurrell, varsity boxing champion at welterweight.
2. George Guttormson former football captain and quarterback.
3. Clay Nixon former varsity lightheavyweight boxing champion.



Active Chapter 1930-1931

Left to right—back row: Pickering, Jeffers, Roe, Ryan, Nixon, Roselline, Pimeroy. Center row: Allison, McWalters, Dean Ayer, Prof. Meacham, Burns, Moe, Keller. Front row: Guilmont, Vaughn, Webster, Howell, Murray.

inger, Knights of the Hook; Pat Guilmont, Chiseler Club; George Guttormsen, President of the Associated students, varsity football man, all coast quarter-back, Oval club and Fir tree; Fred Hamley, editor of the Washington Law Review, varsity debater; Merritt Jergin, highest class in scholarship, Order of Coif; Clifford Moe, manager Associated Students Advertising club, Chiseler club; Clay Nixon, Chiseler club, Oval club, light-heavy boxing champion, Varsity debater, Focsle club; George Nickell, varsity track man, "W" club, Oval club, all University players; Allan Pomeroy, Chiseler club, graduate representative of A. S. U. W.; chairman varsity ball, senior Council, chairman home coming, chairman alumni co-operative

committee, and Focsle club; Felix Rea, track, Chiseler club, Washington Law Review; Dean Taylor, varsity Boxing; Joseph T. Bradley, boxing; Cedar B. Aronow, senior class treasurer—1st year member Law Board; Richard M. Hurrell, varsity boxing, Pacific coast welter champion; Robert Murray, senior representative to Board of Control; Elton B. Jones, supervarsity football; Ralph Sproule, vaudeville; Richard Ward, freshman crew manager.

Dunbar Chapter is also fortunate in having among its members, two of the Faculty. They are, acting Dean Leslie J. Ayer and Prof. Frank Mechem. The coming year they will have with them Dean Harold Shepherd.

FLETCHER.

The past summer session presented the first summer meetings of Fletcher chapter. We meet at the room of Justice Livingston and discussed plans for the ensuing year.

Fletcher is optimistic about the coming year because of its small number of graduates and the interest indicated by its initiates. The past year represented a successful rushing year and under the guidance of Brother Jenkins as rushing chairman we expect to attain even greater heights this year.

The chapter reports that the following brothers were elected to campus political offices, Joe Kirton, Editor in chief of the Seminole, and John Rogers, Honor Court representative from the Law College.

Brother Larson has attained greater honor as he is a member of the state legislature. We hope to accept his invitation to visit the Supreme Court this fall.

Plans are being developed for the annual smoker and as the principal speaker we hope to have Bro. David Schultz of Daytona Beach, a potential candidate for Governor of the state.

HOLMES.

Holmes chapter of Stanford university was honored during the past year through Bro. Therice H. Stahle, being one of three men in school to be awarded the coveted honor of the Order of the Coif.

Another Senior who will be graduated in August and will probably receive Coif, is Bro. Ben C. Dunniway, Brother Dunniway was Chief Justice of the chapter last Spring, was president of the Law School association last year, and is holder of a Rhodes scholarship to Oxford.

Bros. Robert Hume and John Cranston covered themselves with glory by winning the Moot court trials, one of the highest honors attainable at Stanford. Bro. Leland Skanchy put up a staunch fight in the finals, but his partner was not a P. A. D. so of

course he had to be contented with second place.

JAY.

Prof. Alvin C. Brightman, of John Hay Chapter is co-editor of the fourth edition of *Clark on Contracts*, which came off the press in June of this year. This work which has the reputation of being the most popular law book in the world, from the standpoint of sales, has been enlarged and revised by the use of many of Professor Brightman's class notes, and independent research.

Professor Brightman presented the chapter with an autographed copy of this latest work on the law of contracts.

Willis L. Hotchkiss has been appointed assistant dean of Fenn College, Cleveland. During the past year he had been a Fellow at the Law School working in conjunction with the John Hopkins university survey of the court system of the United States. The Cleveland Press in writing of his history says, "Hotchkiss came to Cleveland when he was 14 from his father's mission quarters in Kenya, East Africa. Working between classes and evenings, he graduated from Western Reserve university and the Law School." Unfortunately, however, in the midst of this good fortune death visited his home and took away his mother. Funeral arrangements have been postponed awaiting the arrival of Mr. W. Hotchkiss, Sr., who was in Africa at the time of his wife's death.

Another tragedy occurred within the chapter family when the only son of Bro. George Myers was killed by a truck. The chapter, appreciating what a large part this lad played in the life of Brother Myers', offers its sincerest sympathy.

Among the list of successful bar aspirants who passed the recent Ohio bar examination we find the following from this chapter: Leon T. Gurney, Harold S. Ewing, Howard D. Barnes, and George H. Thompson. This is

not all of the list who took the examination, but they say the exam was tough; the fact is that 51 per cent failed.

Claude Parker and Sterling Parker are now located in the Engineers Building, Cleveland, in the office of George Myers.

In the active chapter Edwin D. Northrup and Andrew Pangrace, spent their summer working on the Johns Hopkins university survey. J. Storris, who leads the middle class in scholarship, and who was an honor student in his first year of law at Cincinnati Law School, beside being a Phi Beta Kappa, spent his summer doing work on a pleading book which is being edited at this school. James Broz and J. Lasko were employed at their usual places, the latter with a law firm. Douglas Charles Rex Baker, has taken such a liking to his job with the Higbee Company that he will not be back to school this year, but expects to return next year. By his absence the chapter misses a splendid treasurer. James L. MacDonald spent the summer in his father's office at Wellesville.

(EDITOR'S NOTE:)

The following letter from Jefferson Chapter is being printed in full because of the splendid growth of the chapter during the past year.

JEFFERSON.

**** I am aware that the information I am sending you in this letter is far behind time and very probably will arrive much too late to get in the coming issue of the fraternity magazine, but I shall send it anyhow—partly to relieve my conscience in some degree. I regret very much my delinquency in attending to this matter and have little or no excuse to offer therefor; I have simply neglected it in the rush and busy activity of vacation time and working.

Jefferson chapter began the school year of 1930-31 with an enrollment of only twelve active members and a standing considerably below that of

the only other fraternity in Law School—namely, Phi Delta Phi, which has the great advantage over us of numbering among its members the entire faculty (save one) of the Law School.

At once we set to work to increase our membership, with due regard to maintaining a high standard, and to strengthen the chapter in other ways. On October 23rd we initiated two pledges from the third year class—R. B. Davis and B. B. Smith. During the first week of November, a cup—called the Phi Alpha Delta scholarship award—was awarded to that member of the second year class who had been most outstanding in scholarship and other activities during the previous year in Law School—and it was voted that a similar presentation be made each ensuing year. This was in order to bring Phi Alpha Delta to the attention of the Law School and more particularly to that of the first and second year classes. On November 7th a smoker was given to which were invited a number of second year men and three first year men. Talks were made, refreshments were served, and a negro quartette rendered a number of selections, to the great appreciation of most of those present. As a result of this smoker, eleven new men were initiated into Jefferson chapter.

In February, 1931, another smoker was given to which a number of first year men only were invited. The entertainment was similar to that of the previous smoker—talks by one of the practicing alumni and by one of the College faculty, singing by the same negro quartet, and refreshments and smokes made up the program. As a result of this smoker, six of the first year class were initiated into the chapter, bringing the total membership up to thirty-one, which we decided to be a sufficient number for our purposes.

As the next step toward bringing the chapter to the attention of the students and thereby raising its standing, we determined to give a dance, something which had not been done by

either of the law fraternities previously, but which was done by the medical fraternities regularly with much success. Accordingly, arrangements were made and a formal dance given to which were invited the majority of the Law School, the Law faculty, and a large number of students in other departments of the University. The dance proved such a success that we decided to make it an annual affair and invite the alumni of the chapter also, so as to make it a great occasion for the gathering together of new and old members.

The final act of the year was to give a farewell banquet to the departing members who had worked so faithfully and so well in the interests of the chapter, and of Phi Alpha Delta. Practically all of the members were present at this final meeting and a most enjoyable time was had. It was for the most part a rather gay and convivial affair, but mixed with serious talks, containing words of sound advice, for those who were about to become alumni, leaving the chapter and its fate—success or failure—in our hands. With this banquet the school year ended, as far as Jefferson chapter was concerned, and we parted, not to meet again until the following year.

As the result of its increased membership, its award of a scholarship cup, its dance, and its final banquet Jefferson chapter of Phi Alpha Delta feels that it has accomplished a great deal toward acquiring for itself strength and prestige in the Law School. It realizes, however, that it is in a critical stage of its existence, that it still has far to go to obtain the standing that it desires, and that it must work hard during the coming years in order to reach its goal. But with the will to work and the ambition to go higher, the task should not be an impossible one, in spite of certain handicaps, one of which has already been mentioned.

You may do what you like with

this letter, Brother Hatcher—it is out of my hands now. As I said before, I regret very much not having written before, and I hope that others were not so delinquent. If the information does arrive in time to be put in the magazine (which I do not apprehend), you have my leave to revise this letter to any extent you may think necessary or advisable for insertion in the magazine—I am well aware of its imperfections.

By the way, I forgot to mention that at the end of last school year, Jefferson Chapter had among its active membership four Phi Beta Kappas, one member of the Raven Society, and nine members of the Editorial Board and three members of the Business Staff of the Virginia Law Review, one of whom is to be "Decisions Editor" of the Law Review during the coming year.

That is all, I think. Don't fail to call on me for any information you may want at any time during the continuance of my term of office—if you do, I shall try to be more prompt in obliging you than on the present occasion.

KNOX.

Knox chapter enjoyed a successful year. Members of the chapter had all of the student law offices, and had among their numbers many of the leading scholars, including two high men in the graduation class. The year saw better co-operation between the two legal fraternities than had existed at any time in the past.

Following final examinations the members and pledges held their customary banquet in Nogales, Senora, Mexico. The banquet was marked between numerous signals of "Bottoms up," and the usual spirit of good fellowship, which is always present at this annual affair. Thirteen pledges were initiated. Ben Shantz was awarded the jeweled pin for having the best grades among the pledges.

Last year saw the passing of one

of the oldest traditions in the College of Law, "Law Day." Instead of celebrating this day in the usual fashion, it was voted to set it aside as a day for study and rest. The lawyers and engineers had a heated squabble over the Blarney Stone. Covered by the dark shades of night, three laws, indignant at having one of their number paddled by the engineers, took the stone from its resting place and hid it in a lonely spot in the desert. The engineers were slow in finding out that the lawyers had the stone, but finally awoke and made a few feeble efforts to regain it. Under the steady guidance of Bro. Frank Jenny, President of the law student body, the laws finally decided to return the much sought for missile and the affair was ended.

Brother Jenny came across the continent to attend Berkeley. He has been active in the chapter serving as Justice therein. He has been president of the student body and was the only law graduate to receive Phi Kappa Phi. He was also awarded the degree of L.L.B. with high distinction.

Bro. Henry J. Stevens likewise came from a distance to attend the university. He was Justice during the Spring semester, and received the J.D. degree with distinction. He will probably locate in Arizona.

Bro. Gillmor Failor is the Justice elect.

SUTHERLAND.

The policy of the George Sutherland Chapter, based upon the accumulated experience of previous years, is to assist its members to prepare for the practice of law by a program of professional and social activities, which effectively supplement the ordinary routine of study and class work in the School of Law.

As a method of aiding students to anticipate and meet some of the questions and problems that will confront them when they practice law as a profession, the fraternity has inaugu-

rated a diversified program of activities, which includes handling the various law cases for the Legal Aid Society, the discussion of some outstanding legal questions by some prominent member of the bar at regular fraternity meetings, and other features such as following important cases in the supreme court and in the district courts.

In carrying out this program the fraternity provides for contact with members of the fraternity who have achieved success and distinction in the field of law. Among the members of the fraternity who participate in the program of social and professional activities of the chapter each year are a number of attorneys of note, judges of the juvenile and district courts, and two members of the Supreme various public administrative officials, Court of Utah, Chief Justice Cherry and Associate Justice Folland. The counsel and instruction made available to members of the chapter through the co-operation of these men not only provide a source of encouragement to students, but constitute a valuable contribution to the legal education of fraternity members.

The Utah Alumni Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta conducts a weekly luncheon, not only as a social function for members engaged in active practice, but also to enable the law students to become acquainted with members of the bar and learn something about their methods of handling certain types of problems. The alumni chapter also aims to assist graduating law students to make proper professional connections and to secure suitable legal positions.

In addition to the social contacts arising from professional activities, the chapter sponsors a variety of social activities which are designed to satisfy the current social needs of law students without imposing vexatious financial burdens upon them, and also to open avenues to worthwhile friendships which will enhance the joy of both the study and the practice of law.

John R. Snively Heads Illinois Bar Committee

John R. Snively, prominent Rockford attorney, has been reappointed chairman of the committee of the Illinois State Bar Association on the unlawful practice of the law.

The appointment was made by Amos C. Miller, of Chicago, new president of the association. Mr. Snively had been a member of this committee for three years prior to his elevation to the chairmanship of the same last year. He has been the youngest attorney in the Illinois State Bar association to serve as chairman of one of the important committees. His re-appointment is further recognition of his service to the association. In addition, Mr. Snively is also a member of a similar committee of the American Bar association. He has long been active in bar association work and has given freely of his time.

As a result of an investigation made by this committee several years ago,

the Illinois State Bar association and Chicago Bar association instituted contempt proceedings in the supreme court of Illinois against the Peoples Stock Yards bank of Chicago for engaging in the practice of law. This case was decided on June 18. The court said that this was a most aggravated case of unauthorized practice of law by a corporation. The bank was found guilty of contempt and assessed a fine of \$1,000. This case established the principle that the supreme court has inherent power to punish unauthorized persons or corporations who presume to practice law. According to Mr. Snively, this is the most important decision that has been rendered on this subject in the United States. It will furnish great protection to the public and the legal profession and the committee is expected to continue its effort to prevent such unauthorized practices.

News of Alumni

by

John R. Snively

Brother Linwood L. Brickhouse (Magruder) is City Attorney of Little Rock, Arkansas. He is also engaged in the general practice of law with his father.

Brother John D. Harvey (Taft) is Resident Manager of the Maryland Casualty Company at Syracuse, New York, with offices in the Loew Building.

Brother Harold Shepherd (Holmes), who is the new Dean of the Law School of the University of Washington at Seattle, had an interesting

article entitled "The Executory Accord" in the May issue of the Illinois Law Review. Prior to his appointment as Dean he had served for several years as a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago Law School.

Brother Neil Burkinshaw (Taft), of Washington, D. C. resigned his post as an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia several months ago in order to accept an appointment in the office of the Attorney General of the United States.

Brother Huston Thompson (Jay), of

Washington, D. C., addressed a meeting of the Young Democrats Club at the Women's National Democratic Clubhouse in Washington on the evening of the sixth of May. He declared that many American manufacturing concerns are moving into other countries to manufacture foreign trade products in order to escape reprisal tariffs which approximately 30 countries adopted following the tariff revision by the last Congress.

Brother William W. Westerfield (Martin) of New Orleans, Louisiana, gave a brief address at the annual meeting of the Louisiana State Bar Association at Baton Rouge on the 15th of May. He is Presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Parish of Orleans.

Brother Henry W. Robinson (Martin) of New Orleans, Louisiana, discussed the negative side of the proposition "Should the Organized Bar exert its influence in the Selection of Judicial Candidates" at the annual meeting of the Louisiana State Bar Association.

Brother Victor O. Nicholson (Dunbar) of Yakima, Washington, was elected President of the Yakima County Bar Association at the annual meeting which was held on the 23rd of May. He is a Judge of the Superior Court of Yakima County.

Brother Roy St. Lewis (Harlan) of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, was appointed an Assistant Attorney General of the United States by President Herbert Hoover on the second of June. He has charge of Admiralty, Finance and Alien Property Custodian matters. At the time of his appointment he was serving his second term as United States Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma.

Brother Thaddeus H. Caraway (Jay) of Jonesboro, Arkansas, was a patient

at the United States Naval Hospital at Washington, D. C., in July. He is the junior United States Senator from the State of Arkansas and is one of the most distinguished Democrats in the Senate.

Brother Albert J. Harno (Calhoun) of Urbana, Illinois, who is Dean of the College of Law of the University of Illinois, has been appointed Provost of the University by the Board of Trustees. He will devote a part of his time to the administrative duties of the office and will be relieved of some of his duties in the College of Law. He will serve for one year.

Brother Maurice T. Van Hecke (Ruffin) of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, gave the address of welcome at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Bar Association which was held there on July 23, 24, and 25. Brother Van Hecke has been a member of the faculty of the School of Law of the University of North Carolina for several years. During the first term of the past summer sessions he served as acting Dean of the School.

Brother Carl A. Swenson (Magruder) of Rockford, Illinois, who was formerly a member of the law firm of Knight, Swenson and Penny, has offices at 419 West State Street where he is engaged in the general practice of law.

Brother J. Warren Madden (Marshall), who is a member of the faculty of the School of Law of the University of Pittsburgh, visited with his brother, Attorney David D. Madden at Rockford, Illinois, this summer.

Brother Harry A. Bigelow (Marshall) of Chicago, Illinois, returned from a hunting trip in Africa early this summer. He is Dean of the University of Chicago Law School. The second edition of his casebook on Personal Property was recently pub-

lished by the West Publishing Company.

Brother John J. Kindred (Brewer) of Astoria, New York, will continue to give the course in Medical Jurisprudence in the College of Law of the John B. Stetson University at DeLand, Florida, this year. He is a former member of Congress and is especially well prepared to teach this important subject.

Brother Thomas E. Atkinson (Campbell) taught the subject of Procedure at the summer session of the University of Michigan Law School. He is a member of the faculty of the School of Law of the University of Kansas. Prior to his entrance into the teaching profession he was engaged in the general practice of law at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Brother Jalmer O. Muus (Corliss) of Grand Forks, North Dakota, taught the courses in Agency, Persons and Insurance during the second semester at the University of North Dakota Law School. He is now taking graduate work at the University of Chicago in order to secure the J. S. D. degree. Brother Muus was a delegate to the St. Louis convention.

Brother James J. Cherry (Story) of Chicago, Illinois, has compiled a new casebook on Partnership. He is a member of the faculty of the College of Law of DePaul University.

Brother Marion R. Kirkwood (Holmes) of Palo Alto, California, has resumed his duties as Dean of the School of Law of Stanford University. He was at Duke University last year on a leave of absence.

Brother Rousseau A. Burch (Benson) of Topeka, Kansas, taught Property II at the summer session of the School of Law of Northwestern University at Chicago. He is an Associate

Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas.

Brother Arthur L. Corbin (Calhoun) who is Townsend Professor of Law at Yale University, is a visiting professor at Columbia University during the fall semester of 1931-32. He will give the course on Contracts in the absence of Professor Karl N. Llewellyn.

Brother Alvin C. Brightman (Hay) of Cleveland, Ohio, and Professor A. H. Throckmorton are co-authors of the fourth edition of Clark on Contracts which was recently published by the West Publishing Company. They have both been members of the faculty of Western Reserve University Law School for many years.

Brother Lawrence P. Simpson (Magruder) of New York City is a member of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Air Law which was organized by the New York University Law School some months ago.

Brother John J. Pershing (Lawson) was scheduled to address the annual convention of the American Legion of Illinois at Peoria on Sunday, the 30th of August, but he was unable to do so as he was on his way back from France. He spent the summer in France in connection with his duties as Chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission. On the 13th of September he celebrated his seventy-first birthday anniversary. He has been prominently mentioned for Vice President of the United States in the event that Vice President Charles Curtis decides to be a candidate for his former seat in the United States Senate. However, he has always refused political office in the past so in all probability he will continue to do so.

Brother Ivan A. Elliott (Capen) of Carmi, Illinois, was elected Department Commander of the American Le-

gion of Illinois at the annual convention at Peoria on the first of September. He has been active in the American Legion for many years and is indeed well prepared to serve in this important post. During 1924-25 he served as Junior Vice Commander. The following year 1926-27 he was advanced to Senior Vice Commander. During 1927-28 he was Chairman of the Americanism Commission. He then served as Department Judge Advocate for two years and during the past year he was a member of the Legislative Committee. He is the fourth member of the Fraternity to serve as Department Commander. The others who have served are Brother Scott W. Lucas (Capen) of Havana; Brother Ferre C. Watkins (Capen) of Chicago and Brother Allan T. Gilbert (Blackstone) of Chicago. Brother Lucas later served for several years as National Judge Advocate. Brother Watkins served as National Executive Committeeman and as Chairman of the National Legislative Committee.

Brother John P. McGoorty (Blackstone) of Chicago, Illinois, retired as Chief Justice of the Criminal Court of Cook County on the seventh of September, after having served in this important post for the past year. Various improvements in the administration of justice in the Criminal Court were made during his term of office. The two outstanding improvements have been the inauguration of the public defender system and the change in the law which allows a defendant in a criminal case to waive a jury trial. Brother McGoorty has returned to his duties as Judge of the Superior Court.

Among those who attended the Fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Illinois State Bar Association at Peoria on May 28 and 29, 1931, were the following Phi Alpha Delta brothers: Robert M. Barnes of Lacon; William E. Britton of Urbana; Congressman

B. M. Chipfield of Canton; J. Ivan Cole of Bloomington; Will F. Costigan of Bloomington; Walter F. Dodd of Chicago; Judge Louis FitsHenry of Bloomington; Dean Albert J. Harno of Urbana; Fletcher Lewis of Chicago; George L. Quilici of Chicago; John R. Snively of Rockford; Deneen A. Watson of Springfield; R. E. Winkelman of Urbana; and Glen J. Cameron, Judge Joseph E. Daily, Roscoe C. Frederick, Ralph M. Monk, Ben T. Thurman, all of Peoria.

Brother John R. Snively of Rockford, who is Chairman of the Committee on Unlawful Practice of the Law, gave a review of the various proceedings that have been instituted in the courts in other states to prevent the unlawful practice of the law.

Chief Justice John J. Sonstebly of the Municipal Court of Chicago has announced the assignments of the Judges of the Court for the fall term. The following assignment of Phi Alpha Delta brothers has been made: Boys' Court, J. William Brooks; Court of Domestic Relations, Joseph A. Graber; Jury cases, William E. Helander; John H. Lyle; Edgar A. Jonas; and Jay A. Schiller. The fall term opened the 8th of September.

Brother David E. Shanahan (Webster) of Chicago, Illinois, who is Speaker of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, served several times as acting Governor during the past summer. This was the first time in many years that the Speaker of the House had had the opportunity to serve in this capacity. Brother Shanahan has served longer as Speaker than any other person in the history of the state.

Brother Essel R. Dillavou (Magruder) of Urbana, Illinois, visited several days this summer with Brother Guy B. Reno of Rockford. Brother Dillavou is Professor in Business Law

in the College of Commerce of the University of Illinois.

Brother William E. Britton (Magruder) of Urbana, Illinois, has been reappointed Chairman of the Committee on Classification and Revision of Statutes by President Amos C. Miller of the Illinois State Bar Association. Brother Albert J. Harno (Calhoun) has been reappointed Chairman of the Committee on Uniform State Laws.

Brother Werner W. Schroeder (Campbell) of Chicago, Illinois, spent some time in Europe during the past summer. He is the senior member of the law firm of Schroeder & Metzger with offices at One North La Salle Street.

Brother Clarence J. Hartley (Ryan) of Superior, Wisconsin, was elected President of the State Bar Association of Wisconsin at the annual meeting of the Association which was held at Superior on June 24, 25 and 26.

Brother Irvine L. Lenroot (Ryan) of Washington, D. C., addressed a luncheon given by Douglas County Bar Association for the guests attending the annual meeting of the State Bar Association of Wisconsin at Superior on June 26, 1931. Brother Lenroot is a former United States Senator from Wisconsin and at present Judge of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals at Washington. He is a former resident of Superior and has a summer home on the picturesque Brule River near that city. In his address he told of the jurisdiction and work of the Court.

Brother Charles H. Gover (Jefferson) of Charlotte, North Carolina, was elected a Vice President of the North Carolina Bar Association at the annual meeting of the Association at Chapel Hill on July 23, 24 and 25.

Brother Hamlet J. Barry (Ryan) of

Denver, Colorado, was elected Vice President of the Denver Bar Association at a meeting of that Association which was held on May 4, 1931.

Brother L. Brooks Hays (Jay) of Little Rock, Arkansas, gave an address on the "Rule in Shelly's Case" at the annual banquet of the Bar Association of Arkansas which was held at Hot Springs on May 22, 1931. The Thirty-third annual meeting of the Association was held there.

Brother Clifford A. Pedderson (Campbell) of Rockford, Illinois, spent several months in Europe during the past summer.

Brother Silas H. Strawn (Campbell) of Chicago, Illinois, was elected President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States last May. He is a member of the law firm of Winston, Strawn & Shaw and a former President of the American Bar Association.

Brother Timothy I. McKnight (Magruder) of Chicago, Illinois, is a member of the law firm of Sims, Stransky, Brewer and Poust with offices in the Continental Illinois Bank Building.

Brother Walter C. Owen (Ryan) of Madison, Wisconsin, was initiated as an honorary member of the Order of the Coif at a banquet held at the Memorial Union at Madison on May 28, 1931. He is an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

Brother John M. Rooney (Ryan) has formed a law firm with Frederick F. Hilyer with offices at 721-24 Tenney Building at Madison, Wisconsin. They recently graduated from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin.

Brother Charles H. Kinnane (Magruder) of Laramie, Wyoming, had a very interesting article on "The

Threatened Inundation of the Bar" in the July issue of the American Bar Association Journal. We urge you to read it. Brother Kinnane is Dean of the University of Wyoming Law School.

Brother Edward F. Albertsworth

(Hay) of Chicago, Illinois, likewise had an interesting article in the same issue. It was entitled "The Rise and Fall of Constitutional Doctrine." Brother Albertsworth is a member of the faculty of Northwestern University Law School.

Our Political Mirror

by

J. R. S.

Brother Scott W. Lucas (Capen) of Havana, Illinois, announced this candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator several months ago. He is a former Department Commander of the American Legion of Illinois and recently resigned as National Judge Advocate of the American Legion. He has been active in the Legion since its organization and is well known among all Legionnaires. Honorable Otis F. Glenn of Murphysboro, a Republican, is the present United States Senator and is expected to be a candidate for re-nomination.

Brother Lowell B. Mason (Fuller) of Oak Park, Illinois, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Attorney General of the State of Illinois. He is engaged in the general practice of law at 111 West Washington Street, Chicago. From 1923-1931 he represented the Twenty-third Senatorial District in the State Senate. He is a son of the late United States Senator William E. Mason, who was prominent in Republican politics in the State of Illinois for many years.

Brother Charles W. Hadley (Fuller) of Wheaton, Illinois, is expected to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney General. He was

a candidate four years ago until Attorney General Oscar E. Carlstrom withdrew as a candidate for Governor in order to give Governor Louis L. Emmerson a clear field against former Governor Len Small. For the past several years Brother Hadley has been Chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission. He is well known throughout the state. He is a former State's Attorney of DuPage County and is a very forceful orator. At the present time there are some 17 Republican and Democratic candidates for Attorney General, so that the race for this office promises to rival the contest for Governor.

Brother Burnett M. Chipfield (Magruder) of Canton, Illinois, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress from the new 18th District. He now represents the 15th District. Brother Chipfield, who is also Judge Advocate General of the Illinois National Guard, attended the encampment of the National Guard at Camp Grant, Illinois, the first half of August. Camp Grant is located five miles south of Rockford.

Brother George W. Blanchard (Ryan) of Edgerton, Wisconsin, has been selected by the Conservative Republicans as a candidate for the un-

expired term of the late Congressman Henry Allen Cooper, who represented the First District in Congress for many years. Brother Blanchard has represented the Fifteenth Senatorial District in the Wisconsin Legislature since 1927. Prior to that he served in the Assembly for two years. It is expected that the Progressive Republicans will select a candidate to oppose him.

Brother Harry F. Hamlin (Campbell) of Chicago, Illinois, has been mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney General of the State of Illinois. He is a former First Assistant United States Attorney and served several terms as Associate Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago. At present he is the senior member of the law firm of Hamlin & Cleary with offices at 123 West Madison Street. He has had a wide experience and would make a strong candidate.

Brother George W. Blanchard (Ryan) of Edgerton, Wisconsin, was re-elected State Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District. He is engaged in the practice of law at Edgerton where he served as City Attorney from 1913-29. He was elected to the Assembly in November, 1924. In November, 1926, he was elected to the State Senate without opposition. He was re-elected again in 1928. He is a Republican.

Brother Orland S. Loomis (Ryan) of Mauston, Wisconsin, was elected State Senator from the Thirty-first Senatorial District on the Republican ticket. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1917, and served in the World War as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of law at Mauston as a member of the law firm of McFarlane & Loomis. He has served as City Attorney for eight years. He

was elected to the Assembly from Juneau County in November, 1928.

Brother Robert A. Nixon (Jay) of Washburn, Wisconsin, was re-elected Assemblyman from Bayfield County. He has been engaged in the practice of law at Washburn since 1927, and has been admitted to practice in the Courts of the District of Columbia. He is a Republican.

Brother W. Fulton Collipp (Ryan) of Friendship, Wisconsin, was re-elected District Attorney of Adams County.

Brother Claude F. Cooper (Ryan) of Superior, Wisconsin, was elected District Attorney of Douglas County.

Brother Walter C. Crocker (Ryan) of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, was re-elected District Attorney of Eau Claire County.

Brother Arthur M. Sells (Ryan) of Florence, Wisconsin, was re-elected District Attorney of Florence County.

Brother Lawrence E. Gooding (Ryan) of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, was re-elected District Attorney of Fond du Lac County.

Brother Rudolph M. Schlabach (Ryan) of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was re-elected District Attorney of La Crosse County.

Brother Theodore A. Waller (Ryan) of Elsworth, Wisconsin, was re-elected District Attorney of Pierce County.

Brother Harry S. Fox (Ryan) of Janesville, Wisconsin, was elected District Attorney of Rock County. He resigned his position as Circuit Court Commissioner and has assumed his duties as District Attorney.

Brother Arthur T. Thorsen (Ryan)

of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, was elected District Attorney of Walworth County. He has been engaged in the general practice of law there.

Brother Earl F. Kileen (Ryan) of Wautoma, Wisconsin, was elected District Attorney of Waushara County.

Brother Charles M. Pors (Ryan) of Marshfield, Wisconsin, was elected District attorney of Wood County. The county seat is Wisconsin Rapids.

Brother Marvin B. Rosenberry (Ryan) of Madison, Wisconsin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, administered the oath of office to Honorable Philip La Follette upon his inauguration as Governor. He also administered the oath to the other state officials. In his address he called attention to some of the requirements of the fundamental law and stated that the state officials could not meet and discharge the obligations of office successfully, however courageous and consecrated their efforts to do so, without the active aid and support of all right-minded citizens. He said "I believe the time has come when partisan interest must be forgotten and party fealty lost sight of and all good citizens must arrange themselves loyally on the side of law and order and seek to maintain our institutions upon the foundations upon which they were placed by our wise and farsighted forefathers. Let us therefore uphold the hands of those who take high office today, and support those charged with

the heavy responsibility of creating, administering and enforcing the law of the land . . ."

Brother John H. Lyle (Webster), who has made an able record as an Associate Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago, was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor of the City of Chicago at the primary election which was held on February 24, 1931. He made a vigorous campaign and ran second in a four cornered race. His term as Associate Judge expires in 1936, he having been re-elected for a six year term at the general election which was held on November 4, 1930.

Brother Michael C. Zacharias (Webster) of Chicago, Illinois, was a candidate for Trustee of the University of Illinois on the Democratic ticket at the general election which was held on November 4, 1930. He is an alumnus of the Chicago Law School (1908) and has practiced law in Chicago since then. He is President of the Ashland State Bank and a member of various civic bodies. We hope that he may be more fortunate next time.

Brother William P. Holaday (Ma-gruder) of Danville, Illinois, who represents the Eighteenth District in Congress, was elected by the Illinois delegation as a member of the Committee on Committees for the new Congress at a caucus which was held at Washington on February 26, 1931. This is a high honor.



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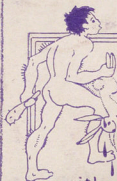
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Active Chapter News	24
An Independent Jurist	16
Brosman, Paul N.	8
Birmingham Chapter Elects	10
Directory of Active Chapters	40
Directory of Alumni Chapters	43
Forms of Wills	12
Fraternity Calendar	2
Fraternity Means Brotherhood	11
Honorable Wm. J. Hughes	13
Justice Sutherland Dissents	3
Longroise, W. H.	16
Lewis, Vivian M.	8
Message of Supreme Justice	14
News of Alumni	32
Our Political Mirror	37
Professional Directory	44
The Necessity of Scholarship	9
The University Law School Racket	17
Wyman, L. E.	16



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