

October 1924

Notes

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Recommended Citation

John P. Burita, Henry E. Sasso, C. A. Helffrich & Charles E. Hughes, *Notes*, 3 Chi.-Kent L. Rev. 3 (1924).
Available at: <https://scholarship.kentlaw.iit.edu/cklawreview/vol3/iss2/2>

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The Chicago-Kent Review

Published Monthly during the School Year by the Students of
THE CHICAGO-KENT COLLEGE OF LAW
 10 North Franklin Street, Chicago

Matriculated students are subscribers by virtue of the incidental fee charged them. Subscription price to others \$1.00 per year.

Volume 3.

October, 1924.

Number 2.

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It is the purpose of the Review to act as a medium of news and for the exchange of ideas of Chicago-Kent alumni and students. Contributions of news or legal articles will be gratefully received.

CHICAGO-KENT PRACTICE COURT.

The Chicago-Kent Practice Court opened its fall term on Wednesday, September 17th. Because of the great number of cases on the docket it was found necessary to call in a country judge from Hyde Park and to divide the call into two calendars. Judge Guy Guernsey was selected to assist Judge Higgins in disposing of the heavy docket. For the first division John P. Burita was chosen clerk and John T. Dillon, sheriff. For the second division H. E. Sasso was chosen clerk and Alfred Lubovitz sheriff. All four of these gentlemen have qualified for their positions, and contrary to what is usual in such instances a general approval has been voiced in their selection.

Attorneys Nelson and Sherry experienced what might be termed their first victory on Wednesday, September 24, when, after a hotly contested battle waged by Bernstein & Flanagan, the jury disagreed. It is reported that on the final ballot the jury stood eight to four for a verdict of not guilty. Messrs. Nelson and Sherry represented the Chicago Surface Lines in a suit brought by John Smith for injuries alleged to have been received by reason of the negligence of the defendant. The cross-examinations were marked by especially brilliant sallies on the part of counsel, and many were the merry quips and puns at the expense of the witnesses and of opposing counsel. There may have been a time or two when a witness appeared to be in a dilemma, but on the whole they appeared to be a straightforward lot.

Because of the gravity of the questions involved, the case of Hitchcock vs. Williams, with Kessler and Tobin representing the plaintiff and Hirsch and Bass representing the defendant, was heard by Judge Guernsey and student judges Dunlevy and Kulbarsh, sitting en banc. Several hours were necessary for a hearing of the case, part of this time being spent in the argument of the demurrer filed by Hirsch and Bass. The demurrer resulted in an amendment of the declaration on its face, after which the trial proceeded. It was the waiving of a jury that caused Judge Guernsey to call in student judges Dunlevy and Kulbarsh. Up to the time of this writing the judges had not entered a finding.

Messrs. Wagner and Woodworth won their first victory October 8th in the case of Russell vs. The Palmer House. These gentlemen represented the defendant, the plaintiff being represented by Messrs. Baggott and Molan. The case involved a suit of clothes, alleged to have been lost through the negligence of the hotel. Tracy, as the tailor's boy, admitted that he often picked scraps—from the floor. Madden, in the character of the star witness for the defense, said that he often tripped—that is, that he made eastern trips now and then. And then there was the testimony of the desk clerk and of the forgetful bell hop of former years. A verdict finding the issues for the defendant was returned in very short order, the jury coming to such a conclusion on the first ballot. Judge Higgins announced himself as well satisfied that justice had been done.

Following is a calendar of the cases which have been set for a day certain. Attorneys are requested to preserve this printed calendar, as no bound calendar will be issued. Attorneys are also requested to observe the rules of court in regard to filing pleadings within the specified time.

CHICAGO-KENT PRACTICE COURT. FIRST DIVISION.

Calendar, 1924-25.

No.	Title	Pltf's Attys	Deft's Attys.	Date Set.
1	Jones vs. Smith	Gerchikov & Steiner	Woodard & Frifeld	9/24/24
2	Smith vs. Chicago City R. R.	Aplon & Bennett	Baker & Beckett	10/ 1/24
3	Hitchcock vs. Williams	Berc & Berenson	Broz & Brown	10/ 8/24
4	Russell vs. Palmer House	Cook & Corey	Clark & Buck	10/15/24
5	Shaw & Co. vs. Mason	Michalak & Modjeska	McDevitt & W. O'Brien	10/22/24
6	Farmer vs. Chicago Lumber Co.	Sproger & Cohn	Zack & Wendt	10/29/24
7	Warren vs. Elliott	Shanner & Setecka	Skala & Smith	11/ 5/24
8	E. T. Bronsteller vs.	James & Hill	G. Hansen & W. Johnson	11/12/24
9	James Butler vs. Howard Gregory	Jurewicz & Ludwigs	Horwich & Hruda	11/19/24
10	Emma Heaton vs. Elbert Fraser	Ballantyne & Gubbins	Dillon & Moore	11/26/24

11	Franklin Knight vs. Chicago Surface	Fay & Dowd	Byrd & Sprague	12/ 3/24
12	Wm. Bristol vs.	Viner & Corcoran	Johnson, H. & Solon	12/10/24
13	Alice Robertson vs. C.B.&Q.R.R.Co.	Cushna & Clemmons	Joseph & Kaufman	12/17/24
14 vs.	Deutsch & Eiseman	Duvall & Huffman	1/ 7/25
15	Chicago Music Co. vs. Delmar Deland	Cervenka & Ginsberg	Ellis & Waller	1/14/25
16	Frank Grannis vs. Harold Leering	Howe & L. M. Hansen	Grosskopf & Gordon	1/21/25
17	Margaret Langdon vs. George Lane	Watson & Strom	Smullin &	1/28/25
18	Frank Wells vs.	Rice & D. B. Levy	Macaulay & Lenington	2/ 4/25
19	Henry Reynolds vs. C.B.&Q.R.R.Co.	Piper & Klaskin	Phillips & Jennings	2/11/25
20	Franklin Gregory vs.	Goldberg & Goldsmith	Kalmon & Kennedy	2/18/25
21	Wm. Keane vs. Jane Keane, et al	Heinecamp & Klooster	2/25/25

Note: In case No. 8 Declaration due 3 weeks before trial; Answer 10 days thereafter. In all other cases declarations are due 5 weeks before trial and answers are due 12 days thereafter.

JOHN P. BURITA,
Clerk of the Court.

CHICAGO-KENT PRACTICE COURT. SECOND DIVISION.

Calendar, 1924-25.

No.	Title	Pltff's Attys.	Deft's Attys.	Date Set
1	Smith vs. C. S. L.	Bernstein & Flanagan	Nelson & Sherry	9/24/24
2	Theo. Hitchcock vs. Wilson Williams	Kessler & Tobin	Hirsch & Bass	10/ 1/24
3	James Russell vs. Palmer House	Molan & Baggott	Woodworth & Wagner	10/ 8/24
4	Shaw & Co. vs. James Mason	Hoffman & Bennett	Cohn & Mazor	10/15/24
5	Chas. Farmer vs. C. Lumber Co.	Reilly & M. Kaplan	Kulbarsh & Dunlevy	10/22/24
6	Geo. Warren vs. Robt. Elliott	Cohl & Karp	M. Kaplan & Blake	10/29/24
7	John Monroe vs.	Madden & Marovitz	McClure & Jos. Newntian	11/ 5/24
8	Alice Robertson vs. C. B. & Q.	Rosenzweig & Murphy	Sampson & Porter	11/12/24
9	Franklin Knight vs. C. S. L.	Engh & Kacz	Terry & Torme	11/19/24
10	Wm. Bristol vs.	Zuris & Zweig	Wiseman & Frankenstein	11/26/24
11	Al. Hicks vs.	Meyer & D. Neuman	Lubovitz & Hofeld	12/ 3/24

12	Emmy Heaton vs. Elbert Fraser	Laurine & Levinson	Swank & Sheldon	12/10/24
13	James Butler vs. Howard Gregory	Jones & Little	Muldoon & Olsen	12/17/24
14	E. T. Bronsteller vs.	Capouch & Smith	Brennan & Long	12/24/24
15	Frank Grannis vs. Harold Deering	Levy & O'Connell	Kopacz & Tracy	1/ 7/25
16	Margarey Landon vs. Geo. Lane	Levinc & Sprague	Hargrave & Hansen	1/14/25

H. E. SASSO, Clerk.

The case of John Jones vs. John Smith was called for trial at the opening of the first division of the Chicago-Kent Practice Court for the present term. The plaintiff, alias Abe Cohen, was ably examined by his counsel, Gerchikow and Steiner, and cross-examined by Woodard and Frinfeld, counsel for the defense. He testified that he had been going very slowly before and up to the time of the accident because he was taking his mother from the hospital, where she had just been operated on, to her home and that, using all care possible, had proceeded to cross Van Buren and Wabash Avenue from the east when a 5½-ton truck loaded with coal and going at an excessive rate of speed ran into the front part of his car and damaged it to the extent of \$150.00. Luckily the passengers were not injured. Dr. Bennet corroborated this story and stated that he saw it from the corner as he was on his way to his office in the Congress Hotel. Maurice Goldberg, a taxicab driver, said he was following the truck for several blocks and that the truck was going about 23 miles per hour all of the time he followed it. J. C. Seteckka was the automobile expert that was used to prove up the damage and charges as fair and reasonable.

And now comes the defendant and testifies that he, John Smith, alias H. H. Moore, was driving his truck loaded with coal south on Wabash

Ave. and that this truck was governed down to 15 miles per hour so that it was impossible to exceed that speed; that he had come to a full stop at the crossing in question and upon being given the signal started his truck. It necessarily started slowly because of the load it carried and that as he was near center of the crossing the plaintiff's auto coming fast ran into the truck and was damaged. His truck, being more substantial, was not damaged at all. David B. Levy and A. H. Weston were also witnesses and corroborated John Smith's testimony.

The attorneys then made their arguments and Steiner showed unusual ability in this line.

The jury returned a verdict finding the defendant guilty and assessing the damages at \$55.50. Motion for new trial overruled.

John Smith vs. Chicago Surface Lines was tried before a jury, and Judge Higgins, (who was formerly the Chicago Surface Lines attorney). The plaintiff testified that due to the accident his leg was about three inches shorter than before the accident. Gordon, who was riding on the front platform of the northbound car which struck the plaintiff, said that the motorman had trouble with his controller and could not stop the car; that it went past the southbound car and over 26th St. crossing at about 35 miles per hour and that the plaintiff, carefully walking past the

rear end of the southbound car, was struck and dragged about a block under the car.

Horwick, a storekeeper, looking out of his window, saw the accident and told the same story above given, except that he did not know why the car did not stop.

Dr. Steiner, of the Wesley Memorial Hospital, testified that he treated the injured man and that his leg was permanently shortened 3 inches. On cross-examination the defense wanted to know if any of the bone had been removed and found that it had not been. They wondered how the leg could then be shortened and the learned doctor told them that a contracting of the muscles of the leg had caused this. This did not seem to be well taken by the audience, and Sheriff Dillon had to work hard to have the courtroom regain its usual peace and quiet. With the close of the doctor's testimony the plaintiff rested.

The defendant had secured good witnesses, the first of whom was Dr. R. K. Hill, who saw the car lose its trolley just south of 26th St. and stop and then proceed very slowly. He saw the plaintiff run around the car that he alighted from and into the northbound car while it was sounding its gong. He ran over to the man and heard him say that he did not think of a car coming that way. The doctor did not conduct an examination or render any attention because the man from all appearances was not hurt, his clothing was slightly dirty but not torn. Mr. S. W. Clark, who was following the car in his auto, gave the same story.

The case was continued at 8:45 P. M. until October 8, 1924, at which time it was continued generally.

JOHN P. BURITA,
Clerk of the Court.

CHICAGO-KENT'S BOWLING ACTIVITIES.

The Chicago-Kent Bowlers opened the 1924-5 season on Friday, September 19th, at the Bensinger Alleys, 73 W. Monroe St., 3rd floor, and although it was a very disagreeable evening and several fraternities were holding meetings on the same evening, there were present approximately twenty men, who enjoyed themselves by discovering several sets of muscles which had become more or less flabby from non-use, this being evident from the groans caused by pain and stiffness for the next few days. This did not keep them, however, from coming out again on September 26th to another bowling session which was enjoyed by all.

This is a branch of athletics that has in the past been more or less neglected in the school, but henceforth there will be a session for the Chicago-Kent Bowlers at the above named alleys each Friday evening, beginning about 8:45. If there are men enough attending to so warrant, teams will be formed from the different classes, or in some other like division, to whom prizes will be given by the school as well as individual prizes for high score, high average, etc.

This movement has been endorsed by the Dean and Faculty of the College, and as long as it proves to be of interest to Kent students it will continue to be a part of the Athletic Department schedule. All students are heartily invited and will be cordially welcomed into the Bowling Department. The only formality in joining the Bowlers is to report at the bowling alleys and sign up with the man in charge.

Chicago-Kent Athletic Association

Arrangements have been made with the Central Young Men's Christian Association, 19 South La Salle St., 5th floor, for the privilege of using the gymnasium, locker rooms and showers each Tuesday and Thursday evening, from 9 to 10:30. The mode of procedure will be as follows:

Lockers are open to the students at 9 o'clock sharp on each of the specified evenings, allowing fifteen minutes for dressing. Each student participating in the athletic events will be required to report on the gymnasium floor at 9:15 at which time the very necessary and important work of conditioning men for the different branches of athletics participated in by the school will begin.

The first fifteen minutes will be given over to calisthenics, this being required of all the competing athletes. After this one hour will be given to the playing of basketball, running of track events and competing in other athletic gymnastic events, such as the different styles of jumping, both broad and high, the backward jump, chinning, etc.

The interclass tournament teams will be formed from the different classes in the school and the scoring will be as follows:

Each team will be credited with one point for each man who attends that evening and the events will count five points for each team winning that event. No team will be allowed to compete in any event if less than five members of that team are present on that evening.

There will be three separate and distinct divisions of athletics operating at the same time during the hour. One division will be competing on the track under competent coaching and instruction, while another division will be competing in the athletic events under coaching and in-

struction; and at the same time another division will be playing basketball under coaching and instruction. By operating in this way every man who comes out will be given a fair and equal share in the athletics of the Chicago-Kent College of Law.

The college is desirous of seeing the proper spirit of athletic competition instilled in the hearts and minds of its students, and in order to further this idea the college has arranged for a beautiful trophy to be given to the winning class, to be held for the next succeeding year. The pictures of the winning team will be inserted and kept in the trophy during the time that their class holds the trophy. The name and year of that class will be engraved upon the trophy, which will remain as a mark of the honor which they have won in the Interclass Tournaments of Chicago-Kent College of Law.

'Varsity teams for Chicago-Kent will be picked from the competing athletes in these interclass tournaments. They will receive special training and will represent the School in playing games with other institutions of learning. In this way Chicago-Kent will be enabled to put into the field its very best men. No partiality will be shown to anyone, all students being obliged to win their places upon the 'Varsity team through merit alone. All men playing on the 'Varsity representing Kent in one-half or more of the games played by the 'Varsity, will be given their sweaters and letters by the College.

Arrangements are being made to take care of the swimmers who attend Chicago Kent, and no doubt within the next week or so there will be a complete explanation and a schedule of procedure given out for students in this branch of athletics.

POST GRADUATE CLASS.

The post graduate class at Kent consists only of those students who desire to further their knowledge of the law by extra work on a subject that is interesting to them, by studying the proper preparation of various pleadings, by following the history of our law, and by discussing the different phases of bringing a case to trial. Only those men who have maintained an average of B or better throughout their undergraduate work are eligible to take this course at Kent, although the undergraduate work need not have been taken at this school.

The class meets on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at the offices of two of the instructors, Dean Burke and Professor Jackson, in the Hartford Building, at 6:30 P. M. The weekly schedule varies somewhat but in substance follows this schedule:

Tuesdays—Reading of papers by students on their special subject and answering questions presented by the audience.

Thursdays—The history of the law and kindred subjects.

Fridays—Preparation and criticism of pleadings prepared in numerous hypothetical cases and formula for bringing case in point to trial.

Considerable outside work is necessary to fulfill the requirements of this course, which culminates in a thesis on the student's special subject. So besides a monthly report, a final 5,000-word summary is needed to finish the work of the year, and in order to merit the award of the degree of Master of Laws.

Although the class is limited to twenty, there were only sixteen who attended the first regular meeting. Subjects were chosen or assigned to those who were present and the report days were designated. There is a lot of ground to be covered between now and Commencement, so our instructors are not hesitating in the matter of starting the work on pleading.

The first proposition is the preparation of a designated judgment note, making a Narr. and Cog. on the same and confessing judgment. Then comes the question of how to open up a judgment by confession and how to pursue the judgment debtor to enforce payment.

A proper question at this time is as to the advantage of this extra work. Briefly, it is this: a great majority of the students have never been employed in a law office and do not know the proper procedure in the preparation of a case, or how to draw up a declaration or a bill, or where to find a good form in a specified action. Very few students ever hear of Puterbaugh or Branson, and their usefulness to a law office is an unfathomable mystery. It is to this type of student, primarily, that this course is a distinct advantage, even a necessity, for it tears away the veil of obscurity and explains the purpose of every book, every form and every action. Then, for those who have had some office experience, it gives them actual problems to work on and is a great aid toward increasing their usefulness in the office. When the student is admitted he will find that this extra year of practical work will be of more direct benefit to him than the three years of preliminary work, although the foundation is most essential.

It is the belief of some of the members of the class that the fourth year will soon be made part of the regular work and a requirement for admission to the bar. Should this rule be adopted, the result would be beneficial to the

bar as a whole and of untold usefulness to the practicing attorney. Every student now in school, whether or not he is admitted upon graduation, should contemplate a year in the graduate course to finish his legal education in school and to obtain the rest of his knowledge from the cases brought before him as a lawyer.

Those attending the graduate class and the subjects they have chosen are:
Anderson, William E.—Webster '20—Federal Equity Pleading in Patent Cases.

Brin, E. Stanley—Kent '24—Mechanics Liens.

Cawley, A.—Kent '24—Bankruptcy.

Gross, Julius—Kent '23½.

Lamar, Frederick A.—Kent '24—Federal Taxation of Corporations.

Maffitt, Marcus—Kent '24—Mortgages.

Nelson, W. O.—Kent '24—Mortgages.

Nelson, W. O.—Kent '24—Regulation of Public Utilities.

Powell, Byron S.—Kent '24—Real Estate Conveyancing.

Rothstein, Alexander—Kent '24—Crime and Punishment.

Huben, Sidney—Kent '24—Evidence.

Shepard, Amos B.—Kent '24—Special Assessments.

Smith, R. H.—Marshall '24—Business Trusts.

Tobin, Howard—Kent '24—Future Interests.

Warren, H. F.—Kent '24—Patents.

Weston, Cyril L. L.—Kent '24—Receiverships.

Wolfe, E.—Kent '20—Essentials for Maintenance of Common Law Actions.

THE BARRISTER.

DELTA THETA PHI

Webster Senate has started this semester with the snap and vigor of youth, which is more than becoming to the youngest fraternity at Kent. After spending last semester in preparation, we are now working to build up a strong organization upon the foundation so carefully laid. Rushing season is at its height, and the Senate is proud to announce the pledging of Roland Abey, '27, Joseph Fay, '25, and Charles McCauley, '25. In addition there are pledges, Williston, '26, and Pierce, '26, who began wearing the green and white shield last semester.

Our smokers at the Morrison Hotel and the dinner at Henrici's were very well attended by members as well as guests. We hope to have more of them, but sentiment is growing for a dance or theatre party in the near future.

Sunday morning, October 5th, found a number of our men driving out to Greenview golf course before breakfast. All immediately ceased fasting upon arriving at the club house, where we met a representation from our alumni senate. Everybody spent a most enjoyable day knocking the little white pills around in the grass. We look forward to more outings of this nature, when good fellows get together.

Brother Frank Gillespie, Clerk of the Exchequer, recently joined the great and growing order of benedicts, and we all join in wishing him and his better half many years of contented happiness.

O. C. STROM.

CURBSTONE OPINIONS

The Review wishes to announce the opening of a special department. Each month five students will be asked a question concerning some subject of interest, and will be asked to register their opinions in a short statement. The question for this month has to do with our old friend, common law pleading, and five juniors have been asked to give their opinions on this subject. Students having ideas for future questions are asked to leave them with the editor, as it is our intention to air quite thoroughly a number of moot questions, some of which have never been fully passed upon.

The question for this month was as follows:

"What is your opinion of the subject of common law pleading?"

E. L. Andrews, Jr.:

It is with a feeling of awe and reverence not unlike that of one entering the tomb of a great man that I give my humble opinion on the grand and glorious system of common law pleading.

I can do nothing more than to express my awe and wonder at a system, now found only in our beloved Illinois, which has so great a historical background, so many traditions, so great and mysterious a logic woven into its very fabric. Many are the great minds that have gone to develop this system, and marvelous has been the result.

I can marvel at its mysterious logic, wonder at its deep intricacies, and feel an undying respect for its age. Yea, verily I may so think and feel, but long ago have I given up any idea of ever understanding what it is all about.

E. D. Langert:

Being a junior of some four weeks' standing, and knowing the subject thoroughly from cover to cover of the artistic cast-iron brass-bound textbook, I feel fully qualified (and more than fully) to render a sound and logical opinion of the subject of common law pleading.

I shall endeavor to treat the subject in as systematic a manner as is possible.

1. The book is indeed a work of art. Being of cast iron, it will undoubtedly last much longer than any of us will ever have use for it as a textbook. Being of cast iron, it was necessary to cut the printed matter with steel type. The advantage in this can readily be seen. Its weight makes it handy as a bookend, paper weight, teething ring for the baby, flat iron or chopping block, and I have been told by Mr. Reuben B. Short that it has even been used in lieu of the customary rolling pin.

2. The text is very conveniently divided into chapters, sections and paragraphs, which makes it easy for teachers to make assignments, and makes it inexcusable for a student not to know the exact location of the lesson. All pages are beautifully numbered, fore and aft, in graceful arabic figures, further facilitating the making of assignments.

3. The author has a very abundant supply of information on the subject. Even I have often found the subject far above my head, which proves that Mr. Gould knew his subject. I've often scratched my head in vain trying to find a solution of a proposition propounded by Mr. Eaton. Yet not all in vain, because I have found on such occasions that all that

lieth back of a man's eyes and below his hat is neither bone nor water.

Shelby Buford:

The question is deserving of a truthful answer, but, as a matter of diplomacy I will not begin to answer it without saying that Professor Higgins' efforts are thoroughly appreciated.

Gould claims that certain pleas are odious. I take issue with him and will say that the whole subject is odious. Five weeks' standing as a student of the course causes one to wonder what it is all about. We have learned all sorts of exceptions but we don't know as yet what rules they are exceptions to. We know any number of things that can or cannot be traversed but we have tried long and hard and in vain to learn what a traverse is.

Professor Higgins clears up our cloudy brains every time the class meets (or rather tries to). Gould

then wrecks it all as soon as we consult him. Perhaps the maxim is: "He who goes out of the pleading class, goes with a foggy mind."

H. T. Huber:

Common Law Pleading is nothing more nor less than a diabolical invention of the manufacturers of red tape. Anyone can so clutter up his legal papers as to make them absolutely waterproof. Why then penalize the man who has something to say and says it without many and various "to-wits" and "whereases"?

Suggestion: A humble student submits his idea of what he thinks would make for a snappy trial, quick action and satisfied customers. To start a suit, let the plaintiff buy a ticket, to which are attached several stubs, one for the sheriff, one for the lawyer, one for the clerk, and so on. Tickets would be numbered, and on calling the number, the judge would say, "What's the matter?" Plaintiff: "Smith hit me on the parkway with his tin lizzie." Judge: "Who says so besides yourself?" Plaintiff: "Hannah and Hogg." Judge to the defendant: "What do you say?" Defendant: "Hezalyre." (Lyre is allowable, hence it is used rather than another word.) Judge: "Who says so besides yourself?" Defendant: "Barnum and Bailey." Judge: "Verdict for plaintiff. The witnesses of defendant are known for their clowning and monkeying, while Hannah and Hogg are household words." Next case—141164.

How simple. Error could never be more than 50%, as good an average as at present, and look at the time saved. Let Chicago try this, and it soon will be universally used, for as Chicago goes, so goes the nation.

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GOOD EATS
Will help you Kent
men to get your law.
Handy for you.

214 W. MADISON
MRS. H. M. ALLISON

**PATRONIZE REVIEW
ADVERTISERS**

JENNINGS WINS SENIOR CLASS ELECTION.

The senior class election was held on October 2, 1924, resulting in the election of James A. Jennings, Jr., as president by a margin of one vote. The other four members of his ticket were beaten by from 8 to 17 votes, and the present class officers represent men from both tickets.

The campaign preceding the election was short and intensive, climaxed by the 11th hour withdrawal of Thomas E. Smullin as a candidate to succeed himself as class president, and the substitution of Mr. Jennings.

A new method of holding the election was used, each student receiving a ballot and casting the same before class. This resulted in practically every student voting, and the result being announced at the end of the second period.

129 ballots were cast, one of them being spoiled by the voter. The results were as follows:

For President:	
Jennings	64
James	63
For Vice-President:	
Madden	71
Kaufman	57
For Secretary:	
Miss Johnson	71
Little	56
For Treasurer:	
Servos	72
Gordon	55
For Sergeant-at-Arms:	
Wright	68
Kalmon	60

No announcement has been made as yet as to the installation of class officers, but President Jennings announces the selection of the following committee men:

Entertainment committee — J. W. Jurewicz, chairman; Carl Aplan, E.

T. Howe, H. H. Moore, Wm. Zwieg, Frank Little.

DEBATING ACTIVITIES.

The annual tryouts to determine the winners of the Burke Memorial Prizes and the members of the class and college debating teams are now in full swing. At the moment of going to press we are informed that the first tryout, for students having less than 25 semester hours' credit, was to be held on the evening of Friday, October 10th. As a consequence, we were unable to announce the winners in this issue. Information regarding the competition as regards the other groups of eligibles is published below. The contests are enlivened in two respects this year, first by the addition of a third place, entitling the holder to an engraved pin, and second, by the addition of scholarship prizes to the winners. These facts, coupled with the fact that debating is excellent training, should prove a stimulus to all students.

The names of the winners, together with a tentative schedule of debates for the winter, will be published in the November issue of The Review.

Students having 25 or more and less than 50 hours credit, Wednesday, October 15th.

Students having 50 or more hours credit, Friday, October 17th.

The contests will start promptly at 5:00 P. M. and will be held at the college. Suitable engraved pins and three scholarship prizes of \$15.00, \$10.00 and \$5.00, respectively, to be awarded winners of the first, second and third prizes.

All students desiring to compete in these contests must hand their names in at the office of the college at least twenty-four hours prior to the date of the contest.

MID-YEAR JUNIORS, '26.

Vacation days and the "ole swimmin' hole" are but fast fading memories and we are confronted with the more serious tasks of delving into the mysteries and intricacies of evidence and common law pleading as expounded by Professors Pickett and Higgins, respectively. The class is reunited once more after having been split up and separated on several occasions, and we are now comfortably located in Junior Section II. We are fortunate indeed in being together once more, and also in having such an able staff of instructors.

An election of officers was held Thursday, September 25th, and the following were chosen to guide us through the coming year:

President—L. J. Ketcham.

Vice-President—H. F. Ollendorf.

Secretary—Miss Koten.

Treasurer—Sidney Kaden.

Sergeant-at-Arms—P. W. Kaiser.

Our President has not as yet appointed the various committees, and for that reason we are not in a position to give you detailed information as to entertainment, etc. However, you may expect further information in the November issue of The Review.

C. A. HELFFRICH.

**R. A. WISEMAN APPOINTED
ADVERTISING MANAGER.**

R. A. Wiseman, '26, has been appointed advertising manager of the Review, and his good work will be noticed in this issue. If you know of any potential advertiser, advise Mr. Wiseman of the fact. A good many students could thus aid in the obtaining of professional cards or other advertising. Advertising rates may be had upon application to Mr. Wiseman or the editor. If you can be of any assistance see Mr. Wiseman in the

second section of the Juniors, third floor rear, or telephone him at Wabash 4151 between 8:30 and 10:30 A. M. His loop address is Room 2158, 175 West Jackson Boulevard.

Has your fraternity a chapter at any of the nearby universities? If so, tell us about it and pass on any interesting information regarding it. It will be interesting to your classmates, and will serve also to show the magnitude of your fraternity.

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The Line of DeMarcation

A certain darky had been apprehended for stealing chickens, and was arraigned before the court. The judge came in, and one by one asked each of the prisoners who they were. Finally he came to Mose, and said, "Who are you; are you the plaintiff or the defendant in this case?" Mose was stumped by hearing those strange terms, but arose, threw out his chest and said, "Well, suh, I dunno, but I'm the guy that stole them chickens."

A Scotchman was taken before the court to answer a charge by his wife who was suing for divorce for non-support. The judge said to Jock: "You have heard the charge, have you anything to say?" "Yes," answered Jock, "I am not guilty of non-support, I am a fugitive from justice."

A young lawyer was appointed by the court to defend a man who was charged with stealing a watch. The young lawyer was not very experienced, but arose and mightily threw out a speech that would have made Cicero blush. The verdict was "not guilty," and the lawyer and the freed man walked together out of the court

room. At this point, the young lawyer said that he would be glad if the freed man would only give him a small amount of money just to show him his appreciation. "Well," said the F. M., "I haven't any money at all, but we can hock the watch."

We wish to deny emphatically a vicious rumor which has been current for the past three weeks. The Review will NOT publish a legal cross word puzzle, nor will it in any way encourage those who contemplate such a step.

Scarcely a night passes without a good laugh in one of the classrooms at the expense of either the poor student or the indulgent professor. Tell us about it, so that we may all laugh together.

We have a goodly number of men here at Kent who are undergraduates or graduates of many of the larger universities. Why not have organizations devoted to the Kent men from each university, for the promotion of mutual interests and the recounting of past experiences? Come on you Northwestern men and you fightin' Illini!

The Chicago-Kent Review

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Date.....1924.

Gentlemen:—

You are hereby authorized to insert my Professional or Business Card in **The Chicago-Kent Review** for one school year, at the rate of \$7.50 for such school year.

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Address.....

James Kent: A Master Builder of Legal Institutions

(An oration delivered by Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, at Columbia University.—American Bar Association Journal.)

We have met to commemorate the service of one of the master builders of our legal institutions. As the occasion for this tribute, it is significant that we have chosen the anniversary, not of his birth or of his assumption of the public offices which he adorned, but of the renewal of his association with this University, when, his official duties ended, he found opportunity for his crowning achievement as the expounder of the law. While John Marshall has the unrivaled and imperishable distinction of making secure the constitutional foundations of our national life, James Kent, through the wide range of his constructive labors, his mastery both of common law and equity, and the comprehensive exposition of his Commentaries,—the first and still the best of our comprehensive legal treatises,—is justly acclaimed as the father of American jurisprudence.

He lived in a troublous formative period, but his energies were not consumed in strife. Seldom has opportunity so well served talent; seldom have rare gifts found such congenial tasks. As we contemplate his life work, with its consistent purpose, its enrichment by incessant studies and its constantly expanding influence, we are reminded of the strong and even flow of a majestic stream, fed from a thousand sources, as it drains a vast watershed and pushes on with ever increasing depth and power.

Born in 1763, he was too young to take part in the War of Independence. When the clear note of triumph was sounded on the battlefield of Saratoga, he was beginning his studies at Yale. His college course was disrupted by the war and, apart from this, its value was mainly inspirational. In his own opinion, "the test of scholarship at that day was contemptible"; still the curriculum served to give a taste for classical learning and to teach students how to cultivate their own resources. When the college was dispersed by the British in 1779, Kent retired for a time to a country village and, in that unlikely spot, this youth of sixteen, studious and tranquil in the midst of alarms, chanced upon a copy of Blackstone. He read the four volumes and determined to be a lawyer. Immediately upon graduation in 1781, returning to the State of New York and to his native country of Dutchess, he entered the law office of Attorney General Benson at Poughkeepsie. He had no law school, but slight guidance, and few books. The unsettled conditions of the time kindled excitement and gave little encouragement to industry. But, in his own words, he was "the most modest, steady, industrious student that such a place ever saw." His fellow students thought him very odd and dull in his taste, but he was looking to heights beyond their imaginings. The dominating ambition of his life had already seized him and this was nothing short of the complete mastery of the jurisprudence of his time. He soon learned that the field of law was boundless and he rebelled at his material. He disliked "the voluminous rubbish and the baggage of folios," but he was determined to put in a claim for "some of the honors which imprint immortality upon characters." He was satisfied with nothing that was temporary, showy

or sensational; he chose the hardest way, seeking the loftiest eminence. Again we are reminded that the masters have learned the art of mastery in self-discipline. Kent set his own tasks, and his own intelligence directed his efforts.

He began as a law student with Grotius and Puffendorf; he made abridgements of Rapin's dissertation on the laws and customs of the Anglo-Saxons, and of Hale's history of the common law and the old books of practice, while at the same time he diligently pursued historical studies. Thus equipped, he was admitted to the Bar in 1785 and at once married, as he tells us, "without one cent of property"; he was twenty-one and his wife sixteen, and "that charming and lovely girl" was for sixty-three happy years "the idol and solace" of his life. While he contentedly adjusted himself to his environment, the opportunities for professional practice afforded by Poughkeepsie, a village of less than 1,500 inhabitants, were slight at the best, and for one of Kent's disposition were still more limited. He had no talent for advocacy, was never fond of the contentions of the Bar, and disliked the drudgery of practice. This, however, proved to be an advantage; his studies absorbed him, and he gave free rein to his talent, making the best possible preparation for the best service he could render to his time. He tells us how, abashed at his own ignorance when Edward Livingston read in his hearing some passage from a pocket Horace, he at once undertook the mastery of the classics. Never was study more thorough and systematic. For ten years he steadily divided the day into five parts and allotted them to Greek, Latin, law, business, and to French and English varied literature. We contemplate these self-imposed tasks with mingled emotions,—of admiration at his assiduity, and of envy at his freedom from modern enticements and the conspiracies of a thousand organized activities to consume energy and to destroy both inclination and opportunity for such intensive self-culture. No one understood better than Kent the secret of a well-rounded life in the noble employment of leisure.

These formative years were after all fortunately spent at Poughkeepsie, for he not only could follow his bent in study but he had the benefit of contact with leaders of opinion. To accommodate Governor George Clinton, in command of the revolutionary forces of the State, the new legislature was called to meet in Poughkeepsie in 1778 and several of its sessions were held there prior to the British evacuation of New York. Thither came eminent lawyers, and young Kent was fascinated and instructed by the forensic contests in the Circuit Court. Among others came Alexander Hamilton, only six years older than Kent, with a distinguished military record, winning his spurs at the Bar. It was in 1784, when Hamilton was only twenty-seven, that Kent first saw him in the trial of a case, and was struck with his commanding manner, his fine melodious voice, his reasoning powers and persuasive address. To Kent's eye, Hamilton soared far above all competition. In the following year Kent attended a term of court at Albany, when he was admitted to practice, and he had the satisfaction of seeing Hamilton pitted against Chancellor Livingston, who appeared at the Bar in his own behalf in his ejection suit to recover lands on the south bounds of the lower manor of Livingston. Kent revelled in the contest. But the greatest event in his experience during this period was the assembling at Poughkeepsie, in 1788, of the New York Convention to consider the ratification of the Federal Constitution.

(To be continued.)

STUDENTS' EXCHANGE

The Review will publish, without charge, students' want ads on this page. Such ads are limited to seven lines in length and must pertain to some phase of school activity.

JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADUATE, now a student at Chicago-Kent, desires position in law office. Willing to start at bottom; salary secondary. Howard White, Columbus 2784.

COMFORTABLE ROOM FOR RENT on North Side. Ideal conditions and transportation; rent very reasonable. Reuben E. Short, 2nd floor rear.

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