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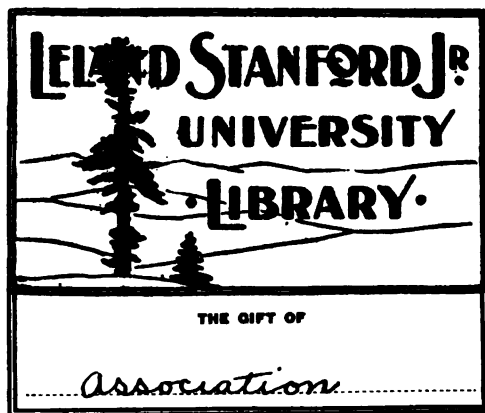
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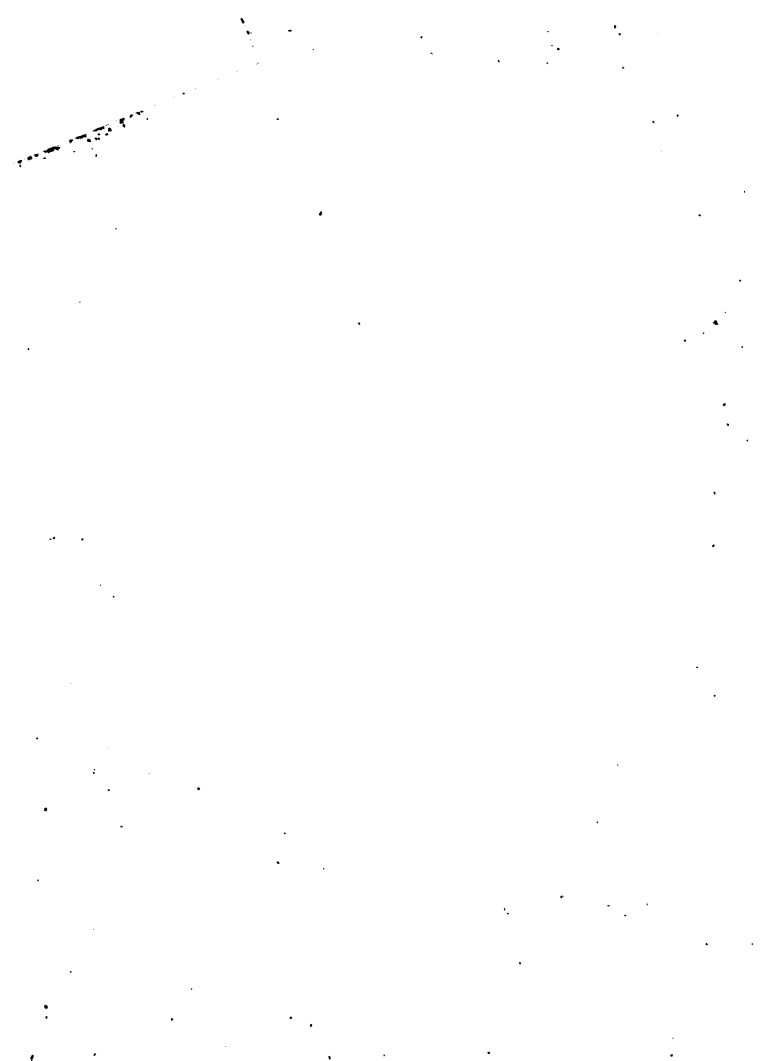
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REPORT

OF THE

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

American Bar Association

HELD AT

GRAND HOTEL

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

AUGUST 30, 31, and SEPTEMBER 1, 1916

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TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
American Bar Association
HELD IN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

August 30, 31 and September 1, 1916

FIRST DAY.

Wednesday, August 30, 1916.

The Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association convened on Wednesday, August 30, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, with Elihu Root, of New York, President of the Association, in the Chair.

MORNING SESSION.

The President:

The Chair recognizes His Excellency Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois.

The Governor of Illinois:

It gives me great personal pleasure to be here and to say a few words of welcome to this distinguished assemblage. It is probably an idle formality for the Governor of this state to address words of welcome to you. Illinois has shown by its past history its hospitality towards those who come within its boundaries, not only by the liberality of its laws, but by the generosity of its treatment. As a result, the state, although not yet a century old, has advanced from a secluded, remote and insignificant commonwealth into a position of the first state in railway

development, the second state in wealth of all kinds, and the third state of the union in everything else. And such generosity and liberal treatment are accorded to those who sojourn here and to those who visit this favored city for the purposes of deliberation and consultation upon subjects concerning the public and their own profession.

As evidence of the fact that Illinois does not exclude lawyers from her hospitality, let me call attention to the fact that for the last 25 years, with one exception, she has made lawyers her chief executives. I will qualify the statement, at least in my own case, and say a man who professes to be a lawyer.

This great organization is assembled for deliberative purposes at a time in the history of the nation when it is facing great crises. In the history of this country—at least, since the time of Abraham Lincoln—it has never been presented with more grave international problems than those arising during the present administration at Washington. I doubt if ever in the history of the country such complex social and domestic problems have come forward to be confronted, disposed of and settled, as at the present time.

We all realize that the lawyers will be heard in the settlement of these great questions. We know that only lawyers can interpret and expound the laws of the land and of each of the states, and we know that by the force of their ability, their aggressiveness and their intellectual strength, they are naturally the men to frame the statutes of the different states and those of the Federal Government.

Your meeting here is probably as important as any your distinguished body has ever held. Many of you may be called upon, and probably will be called upon, in the legislative assemblies of the nation and those of the various states, either as members or as consultants, to draft laws seeking to dispose of the great international, social and domestic problems confronting the country.

In this crisis, the Bar of the country can be depended upon to show its worth, its integrity and its patriotism. It can be depended upon to put the nation before clientage, the state before personal interest.

The State of Illinois is proud of the fact that you are here assembled. I assume that your proceedings will be conducted with the courtesy which always prevails among gentlemen of the Bar, and I believe that they will be fruitful of good results, not only to the Association, but to the nation and the several states.

The President then delivered his address.

(See the Appendix, page 355.)

Assistant Secretary Kemp then presented the Secretary's report, which was approved.

(See Report at end of minutes, page 67.)

The Treasurer of the Association then presented his report, which was referred to an auditing committee consisting of Samuel P. Goldman, of New York, and Charles W. Farnham, of Minnesota.

(See Report at end of minutes, page 70.)

The President:

The report of the Executive Committee is next in order.

Assistant Secretary Kemp:

The report has been printed and distributed to members in attendance. The committee recommends certain amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, as follows:

To make the Chairman of the General Council a member *ex-officio* of the Executive Committee; to increase the number of elected members of the Executive Committee from seven to eight; to abolish the Committee on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure, and also the Committee on Taxation; to make the Committee to Suggest Remedies and Propose Laws Regulating Procedure a standing committee; to provide for nomination to election of members at annual meetings by the General Council, in the absence of a majority of the Local Council of a state; and to provide that when committee reports have been printed in the *Journal*, an epitome only thereof shall be printed in the Annual Report.

The special conference of delegates from Bar associations recommended to the Executive Committee certain other amendments to the Constitution of the Association, which the Executive

Committee has in turn approved and resolved to recommend to the Association for adoption. The purpose of these other amendments is to provide a referendum to the members of the Association upon questions affecting the substance or the administration of the law which are of immediate practical importance to the whole country; to make the president of each state Bar association *ex-officio* a member of the General Council and to make the Secretary of each state Bar association *ex-officio* a member of the Local Council of the American Bar Association, and also to provide for the organization of state Bar associations in those states where none exist.

(See Report at end of minutes, page 90.)

William A. Blount, of Florida:

I move the adoption of the report and of all of the recommendations contained in it.

I make this motion in the interest of expedition, although I am aware that it involves several amendments, both to the Constitution and to the By-Laws of the Association; but the report has been printed, and I assume that it has been read by every member here. I assume also—perhaps inadvisedly—that there are no objections to those amendments. If there are, then I will withdraw my motion and abandon it, and will move to adopt each of the recommendations *seriatim*. I now make the motion that the entire report, with all of its recommendations, be adopted.

R. S. Taylor, of Indiana:

I second the motion.

Nathan William MacChesney, of Illinois:

I request the author of the motion to exclude therefrom the action of the special conference of delegates from Bar associations which was not approved by the Executive Committee, so that there may be a separate vote upon the affirmative recommendations; and then a vote upon the single negative recommendation.

The President:

The Chair is of the opinion that the gentleman from Illinois is entitled to such separation. The motion will, therefore, stand

as a motion to approve the report and the recommendations contained therein, except as to the adverse recommendation relating to the particular action of the conference to which Mr. MacChesney has referred.

T. J. O'Donnell, of Colorado:

Will the Chair state the question?

The President:

The motion is for the approval of the recommendations of the Executive Committee for amendment of the Constitution and By-Laws, as contained in the printed report of that committee; but the motion does not include the adverse recommendation relating to the action taken by the conference.

T. J. O'Donnell:

What is the change that will be made in the Constitution and By-Laws of the American Bar Association, if the present motion prevails? I do not believe that 20 per cent of the membership present understand what the change will be.

The President:

It is difficult, of course, to carry in mind the several changes proposed. They are all stated in the printed report of the Executive Committee. Mr. Kemp read a statement embracing the substance of the various recommendations. However, the Chair will again read that statement, if it is desired, although the specific text of the several amendments is in the printed report of the Executive Committee. (Reading.)

Having read the statement, I ask, are you ready for the question upon the motion?

(Question! Question! Question!)

The motion having been put, the Chair announced that it was unanimously agreed to, and that the several recommendations for the amendment of the Constitution and By-Laws contained in the report were adopted and that the Constitution and the By-Laws are amended accordingly.

Nathan William MacChesney:

I now move that the Association do not concur in the recommendation of the Executive Committee with reference to the

recommendation from the conference of local, state and national Bar associations, called by the President of this Association, providing that "after January 1, 1918, every applicant for membership in the American Bar Association shall be a member of the recognized State Bar Association of his state; provided the requirement shall not apply to a person who has been for 20 years a member of the Bar at that time."

Hollis R. Bailey, of Massachusetts:

I second the motion.

Nathan William MacChesney:

At the conference held on Monday, August 28, there was a very full discussion of certain propositions presented by the Executive Committee, as well as of certain propositions presented with the approval of the delegates from the State of Illinois, involving the general plan therein contained. The object was to make the relations between the American Bar Association and the various state and local Bar associations closer and more intimate. After considerable debate certain of the propositions were rejected, and certain propositions were endorsed and recommended to this Association for approval. They have been incorporated in the action just taken, with the exception of one proposition that received favorable endorsement, but which has been reported by the Executive Committee with the recommendation that it be not approved.

I think the Executive Committee should not, either by inference or otherwise—with all due deference to their larger knowledge of the Association than any individual could have—attempt to prevent a discussion of that important provision by recommending against it. The great American Medical Association, which is the largest of all professional associations in this country, provides that a member of a state medical association shall, *ex-officio*, become a member of the American Medical Association. Now, that was deemed inadvisable for this Association. But this action merely provides that after January 1, 1918, no man shall become a member of the American Bar Association unless he shall have shown sufficient interest in the Bar of his own state to become a member of his state association; and much more important is the

requirement that he shall be such member because nobody knows the members of the Bar so well as the men who practice with them in their own states.

I hope, therefore, that if there is no time now for consideration of this recommendation, which has received the endorsement of the conference, that it may receive consideration at a later hour to be fixed by the Chair.

The President:

Owing to an engagement which many of the officers of the Association have with the Illinois State Bar Association, it becomes necessary to adjourn at this hour, and Mr. MacChesney's motion will be the first order of business tonight, after the address then to be delivered.

Adjourned to 8 P. M. the same day.

EVENING SESSION.

Wednesday, August 30, 1916, 8 P. M.

Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, a former president of the Association, presided at this session.

The Chairman:

We are fortunate in having as the speaker of the evening a gentleman of national reputation, who represents the highest ideals of democracy and law, and possesses the highest sense of patriotism and public service. Honorable Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, will address us on the subject of "Democracy and Law."

Lindley M. Garrison then delivered his address.

(See Appendix, page 375.)

Assistant Secretary Kemp having called the list of states for nominees to the General Council, the members thereof were then duly elected.

(See List of General Council, page 138.)

Nathan William MacChesney, of Illinois:

The report of the Executive Committee was presented this morning recommending certain changes in the Constitution and

By-Laws of the Association, but there was a division of the questions ordered, so as to omit from the discussion the adverse recommendation of the committee upon the recommendation of the conference of delegates, reading as follows:

"On and after January 1, 1918, every applicant for membership in the American Bar Association shall be a member of the recognized state Bar association of his state, if any exists; provided that this requirement shall not apply to a person who has been for 20 years a member of the Bar at that time."

This recommendation was urged by the local and state Bar associations in conference. There were presented to that conference certain recommendations from the Executive Committee itself. There were also presented certain resolutions prepared by local delegates. After a great deal of discussion, the recommendations of the Executive Committee were approved by the conference, and two out of the five resolutions were approved. The Executive Committee then gave further consideration, and made this report, in which they reaffirm their own suggestions, and recommend the adoption of only one of the suggestions coming from the floor of the conference, a recommendation in reference to the duty of the local members of the American Bar Association to organize state Bar associations where none exist. There were represented 51 state and local Bar associations in the conference, and the delegates believed that hereafter the membership of the American Bar Association should be drawn from the body of local associations. It seems to me that the Association itself, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Executive Committee, which did not in the first instance suggest this recommendation, might desire to endorse that principle. It is not a radical suggestion, and it is urged by representatives of 51 associations, called here by the President of the American Bar Association for the purpose of a conference, and it is urged by them because it is believed that it would be of great benefit to the profession. The American Medical Association, which has more than 50,000 members, is, I am informed, a federation which makes membership in it dependent upon membership in a state association, and it even goes further and provides that all members of state associations are *ex-officio* members of the American Medical Association. This provision would not go so far, but it would only provide that before a man could be elected to mem-

bership in the American Bar Association, he shall have shown sufficient interest in the Bar of his own state to join the state association.

It seems to me that there should be this restriction. There have been men in the American Bar Association, taking a prominent part in it, who could not be elected to the Bar association of their city or state. The time is set well ahead—a year and a half—so that any man pre-eminently qualified could be elected to membership in the American Bar Association, if he had some prejudice against belonging to a local association, before this provision should take effect.

This will bring about a greater interest in the American Bar Association. The men at home would feel that if membership in this Association were dependent upon membership in a state association, they would hasten to belong to the state association. I am told that in New York, and in Pennsylvania, if this rule were in effect there are from 1500 to 1800 eligible men who could not be invited to join the American Bar Association, which depends upon its effectiveness for local work. We were told by the President this morning that in order to make this Association effective it must have an influence in legislation and show evidence of positive achievement. Now, that can be shown most effectively through state and local associations. Another consideration is that the people at home know more about a man than we do here. I might vote favorably for a man as a member of the Local Council of this state, when, as a matter of fact, if I were at home in the Chicago Bar Association's Committee on Membership with all the files there, and his record before me, I might not have voted for him. It is much better that he shall be passed upon at home. It has been said that this might affect some men who had come to the Bar before Bar associations were organized in their home communities. Now, this recommendation makes an exception in favor of every man who has practised 20 years at the time of the passage of the resolution.

If this Association is ever to become a great organ of public opinion and is to carry back to the states its influence in the passage of laws, in raising the standards of admission to the Bar and in the enforcement of rules of conduct for members of the Bar, it must have the fullest support of state Bar associations.

It should recognize them, and see to it that no man who is not sufficiently interested in his profession to support the Bar association at home is entitled to come into this Association.

I move the adoption of the recommendation of the conference in the words contained in the report which I have read.

Charles N. Potter, of Wyoming:

I was not present at the discussion of this subject at the Conference of Representatives of the various Bar associations, but I know something of the purpose of the resolutions for amendment of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association presented by the Executive Committee; and I know something of the discussion and conferences with reference to those resolutions before they were presented and an agreement reached regarding their presentation. The fundamental purpose, as I understand it, was to bring about a closer relationship between the American Bar Association and the various state Bar associations—not merely as a sentimental proposition, but to increase the influence of the American Bar for the benefit of the people. I fail to understand how the influence of the American Bar Association can be increased by reducing its membership. It was not the purpose of the original resolution, nor of the calling of the conference of delegates to do anything else than further the interest of the American Bar Association to the extent of its general influence upon public opinion with reference to legislation or matters affecting the Bar or those with whom the Bar is intimately associated.

It seems to me, without detracting at all from the efficiency of the state associations, that we ought not to make the American Bar Association a mere stepping-stone to increase the membership of those associations. If this resolution is carried, I believe it would make the several associations merely a combination association of state associations, and that if we are to increase the efficiency of the lawyers of this country, it ought to be not the combined influence of a few associations, but the combined influence of all associations, including the American Bar Association, unlimited as to membership by the restriction which this motion proposes. I believe most thoroughly in careful consideration by the Local Council and by this Association as to the character of the

men applying for membership. But what is the use of saying that the only avenue through which to reach the American Bar Association shall be membership in a state association? Are there not many able men who refrain from joining the state association and who would be good members of this Association because of their character and attainments? I am told that in the State of New York there are 14,000 lawyers, but that only 3000 of them are members of the New York State Bar Association. This proposition would limit the eligible candidates in that state for membership in this Association to 3000. I am told that in other populous states a similar condition exists.

It is not a mere matter of sentiment. I see no reason for this resolution. I would not wish to be understood as in any way opposing state Bar associations. I believe in them most thoroughly. I have had considerable to do with one of them. I think, however, that this motion to change the recommendation of the committee, or, rather, to refuse to adopt it, and to adopt the resolution of the conference, will not have a tendency to increase or tie together the state associations with the American Bar Association, which I understood was to be the only purpose of the conference, namely, to bring about a closer relationship between the two classes of associations for the fundamental purpose of increasing the efficiency and the influence of all.

Alton B. Parker, of New York:

Three years ago the committee requested me to make an effort to induce the members of the Court of Appeals and the members of the Supreme Court in the State of New York to become members of the American Bar Association. I wrote to each of those judges a personal letter, and 81 of them joined. Now, do you want to move them out? I do not know whether they belong to the state Bar association or not. We have 6500 members in our four New York City Bar associations. We have less than that number by far in the state Bar association. Do you want to render those men ineligible to membership here?

The American Bar Association should make an effort to build up the state Bar associations and the county and city Bar associations. That is the end that we should aim to reach. Then, when you wish to press through a uniform statute, all you have

got to do is to go to your local Bar associations where the members of the Bar, irrespective of party, get together, pass a resolution and make some speeches, in favor of the proposed uniform law. When that is done in any county of a state not only will public sentiment favor it, but favorable and prompt action by the Legislature will follow. Every county should have a Bar association, even if they only have a dozen members in it. But do not let us take any step here which will cut down the power of this great Association, which is appealing more and more to the leading members of the Bar of this country.

Samuel P. Goldman, of New York :

Working with Judge Parker some three years ago in New York, we found there were about 17,000 lawyers in the state—some of the figures have been stated here are a little inaccurate, but I have the number precisely—and of that number only 1900 were members of the state Bar association. Feeling that there ought to be a great many more, we started a campaign to increase membership, and in a year and seven months we brought in 1300. Those men came from the large cities of the state, as well as from the small cities and towns, and we had a fair opportunity to judge of their character. You will find that in the larger cities where compensation for legal services is on a higher scale, perhaps men are willing to join both the state and the local association, while in the smaller cities, the less populous counties of the state, men will not join both associations so readily—possibly on account of the cost, or perhaps because they feel that it is better for them to concentrate their efforts at one particular point.

There are 1400 lawyers in the State of New York who are members of the American Bar Association. I think an effective campaign in the state would very largely increase that membership, and I hope to see it undertaken. There is no reason why men should not recognize that their work in the American Bar Association can be entirely outside of their work in the state association. The members of the Bar in the various states should be permitted the opportunity to choose just when, where and how they wish to direct their efforts. It is undoubtedly a limitation upon membership in the American Bar Association if a man must first travel through the state association before he can

attain membership in the American Bar Association. Those men who devote themselves to national questions, as well as to questions respecting uniform state laws, will find that they have an ample field in which to consume their time, all, at least, that they can afford to take from their private practice.

Mr. MacChesney remarked that the American Bar Association could not make a careful selection of men applying for membership unless they first applied for admission to their local association. Now, we have in the Association most effective machinery for ascertaining the fitness of a man applying for membership. I was Vice-President of the American Bar Association in my state last year, and the men on our Local Council worked with me, and all men who were proposed from the state were carefully investigated. If we had been obliged to go through the complicated course of finding out how those men stood in the state association or in their local association, the membership from the State of New York in this Association would have been considerably reduced.

This is not a matter of sentiment; it is a matter of making the American Bar Association the most effective and potent factor for good in this country. The only way to accomplish that object is to give to every lawyer of good standing anywhere in the country the opportunity to enter this great Association if the members of the Local Council pass favorably upon his application.

John Lowell, of Massachusetts:

I have recently conducted a campaign for the purpose of securing members of the American Bar Association in my state in which we got a number from the Massachusetts Bar Association and a number from the Boston Bar Association. If this rule were to prevail half of those men would not have been eligible to membership here. There are many first-class practitioners in Massachusetts who do not belong to the state association and who would be valued members of this Association.

Chapin Brown, of District of Columbia:

This matter was informally discussed by members of the Executive Committee, and they agreed quite generally to turn it down. It strikes me that this resolution, if adopted, would prevent any judge who has been on the Bench, but who has retired, from

becoming a member. In the District of Columbia we have three or four, or perhaps five, members who are judges in our courts. They are not members of the District association; the practice is not to allow them to become members of the District association.

This resolution ought to be referred back to the Executive Committee, if it is not voted down right now.

Delbert J. Haff, of Missouri:

I move the previous question.

Samuel P. Goldman:

I second the motion.

The question was then put upon the original motion, and lost; and the recommendation made by the Executive Committee was sustained.

Adjourned to Thursday, August 31, 1916, at 10 A. M.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, August 31, 1916, 10 A. M.

MORNING SESSION.

Frederick W. Lehmann, of Missouri, a former President of the Association, presided at this session.

The Chairman:

The first business is the receiving of reports from various standing and special committees. I call attention to the provision of the by-laws which reads that when the report of a committee has been printed, it shall not be read before a meeting of the Association, unless the reading is directed by a majority vote of those present, but the Chairmen of the various committees may state the purport and substance of their reports to the meeting.

The Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform.

William L. Putnam, of Massachusetts:

The only matter referred to the committee for consideration was the bill to regulate expert testimony, which was approved by the Institute of Criminal Law in 1914. The matter was fully covered in our report last year when we recommended the Keedy bill, except in lieu of Section 3 of the bill, we recommended

a section which it was thought would remedy the evils aimed at without sanctioning "third degree" processes. The matter was then postponed until this meeting, as several members were unable to be present who wished to discuss it.

One of our committee, Mr. Ketcham, of Indiana, is not present. He desires very much to debate this matter; but this year the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic and the meeting of the American Bar Association occur at the same time, and he is attending the meeting of the Grand Army. He has assured me that he will never let the meeting of the two bodies conflict again. At his request, I ask that the matter covered by this printed report be postponed until next year.

There is one other matter, which has been brought before the committee and which is not embodied in the printed report—a matter of considerable importance in connection with the question treated of by President Root in his address yesterday—the subject of efficiency of administration. It has been brought to the attention of the committee that the long period of time which elapses between the election of a President of the United States and his inauguration does not tend for efficiency, and, in certain cases, where a change in administration involves a change of party, it is fraught with great danger. Therefore, I move that the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform be instructed to consider and report at the next meeting of the Association upon the desirability of shortening the period between the election and inauguration of a President of the United States, and also between the election and the convening of the Congress of the United States.

The Chairman:

Unless there is objection, the resolution will stand referred to the committee. It is so ordered.

(See Report in July Journal, page 453.)

The Chairman:

The Committee on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar.

The Secretary:

There is no report; the committee is awaiting the result of the examination by the Carnegie Foundation of the whole subject of

Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, and which examination was undertaken by the Foundation at the instance of the committee. The committee expects to be able to report at the next annual meeting.

The Chairman :

The Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law.

Francis B. James, of District of Columbia :

The first subject covered in our report is bills of lading. The second is the law of common carriers in interstate and foreign commerce. The third is the unification of regulations pertaining to both interstate and intrastate commerce by one central federal commission. The fourth is the subject of the Federal Trade Commission, and the fifth relates to bankruptcy.

I have a supplementary report in reference to the first subject, the Pomerene bill, concerning bills of lading in interstate and foreign commerce. When this report was drawn the bill had passed the Senate for the third time, and, after great difficulty, a hearing was had upon it before the House Committee. It had been indefinitely postponed. Your committee then made a direct appeal to the President of the United States to lend his influence in the matter, and a delegation representing over 500,000 commercial interests and 375,000 agricultural interests called on him. The President immediately gave his assent and promised to do what he could to help us. The delegation then called in a body on the Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, but again action was indefinitely postponed. A demonstration was then made in the committee room, resulting in a threat on the part of the Chairman of the Committee to commit the Chairman of your committee to jail for contempt of the House. However, the next morning we did get a hearing and the Pomerene Bill was reported out, and passed by the House. Then it went back to the Senate, but many members of the Senate being opposed to concurring in certain House amendments, it went to conference. The situation had grown so critical, however, that it was deemed advisable to withdraw it from the conference committee and to concur in the House amendments. The Senate very reluctantly accepted same, and day before yesterday President Wilson signed the bill, thus making it a law.

The committee asks that its first report be modified and that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject of bills of lading.

The Chairman :

If there is no objection, the first proposition presented stands approved. It is so ordered.

Francis B. James :

The second proposition is that the committee be given further time in respect to a codification of the law of common carriers.

The Chairman :

There being no objection, the request is granted.

Francis B. James :

The third proposition is that the committee be given authorization to submit a full report as to the views on both sides in respect to the unification of regulations of interstate commerce and intrastate carriers, etc., as stated on page 10 of the report.

The Chairman :

That is granted, without objection.

Francis B. James :

The fourth proposition is that a resolution be passed directing the committee to report upon the practical administration of right and justice by the Federal Trade Commission.

The Chairman :

Leave to do that will be given unless there is objection. The leave is granted.

Francis B. James :

The next recommendation is that the Association do pass a resolution opposing the passage of the various bills to repeal the Bankruptcy Act.

The Chairman :

That requires definite action on the part of the Association and requires a two-thirds vote of the Association here present for its approval.

All in favor of adopting the recommendation of the committee that the Association expresses itself as opposed to the various bills pending for the repeal of the Bankruptcy Act will signify the same by saying aye; contrary-minded, no. More than two-thirds having voted aye, it is so ordered.

Francis B. James:

The sixth recommendation is that the American Bar Association recommend the passage of Danforth House Bill No. 12195, amending the Bankruptcy Act so as to prevent the discharge in bankruptcy of a person from liability for "breach of promise of marriage accompanied by seduction."

The Chairman:

That also requires a two-thirds vote for its approval.

All in favor of the proposition of the committee in this regard will signify the same by saying aye; contrary-minded, no. Obviously more than two-thirds have voted in favor of the committee's proposition, and it is so ordered.

(See Appendix, page 424.)

Joseph B. David, of Illinois:

I have a resolution that should be brought to the attention of the Association with reference to the action of the Committee on Law Reform—I believe that is the name of the committee. I think it will be passed without a dissenting vote, because it has already received the sanction of this Association in 1912 and again in 1913. It should be brought to the attention of the Association in order to show that while it received the unanimous support of the committee having it in charge in both years, no action has been taken by the Association. I ask the privilege of reading it.

The Chairman:

Very good, sir.

Joseph B. David (reading):

"WHEREAS, At a regular meeting of this Association held in the City of Milwaukee in August, 1912, Joseph B. David, a member of this Association, offered the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, Every person indicted for a criminal offense, or against whom is filed an information charging the commission of a crime, should be entitled as a matter of right to a copy of the accusation, without cost, and also the names and addresses of the witnesses upon whose testimony the indictment was found or the information filed, and also to a list of the jury which may be called upon to try the accused; and,

"WHEREAS, Section 1033 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that when any person is indicted for treason, a copy of the indictment and a list of the jury and of the witnesses to be produced on the trial of the indictment, for proving the indictment, stating the place of abode of each juror and witness, shall be delivered to him at least three entire days before he is tried for the same, and that when any person is indicted for any other capital offense such copy of the indictment and list of the jurors and the witnesses shall be delivered to him at least two entire days before the trial.

"Now, therefore, be it, and it is hereby resolved, By the American Bar Association that said Section 1033 be amended by adding thereto the following: When any person is indicted for any criminal offense, or against whom has been filed an information charging a crime or misdemeanor, a copy of the indictment or information shall be furnished to him, without cost, at the time he is called upon to plead to such indictment or information, and the names and addresses of the witnesses appearing before the grand jury, in case of indictment, shall be endorsed on the back of such indictment, or, in case of an information, the names of the witnesses so far as known to the District Attorney at the time of the filing of such information shall be endorsed on the back thereof. Every person charged with a criminal offense other than capital shall be furnished with a list of the jury and witnesses to be produced on the trial, so far as the same may be known to the District Attorney, at least one entire day before the trial.

"And be it further resolved, That a bill substantially embodying the foregoing amendment be presented to Congress by and through the proper committee of this Association at the earliest reasonable opportunity, and that said committee use all necessary and proper effort to secure the passage of such bill."

(See the Report of the American Bar Association, Volume 37, 1912, pages 16 and 17.)

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure. At a meeting of this Association held in Montreal, in September, 1913, that committee made the following recommendation and report. Then

follows the resolution, which I will not stop to read. The committee at that time reported that the resolution had been carefully considered by it, and they recommended it for adoption. The language of the committee was this:

"It is obvious that the purpose of the provision of said Section 1033, as it stands, is to give a person accused of treason or a capital crime a reasonable opportunity to consider the specifications of the charge, the sources from which the charge emanates, and the vicinage of the jury list, in order that he may judge of the expediency of pleading guilty, or of standing trial and preparing to meet the evidence which he has reason to believe will be presented, or to challenge jurors who may be produced against him."

And the committee further reported:

"Your committee can imagine no valid reason why these privileges should be monopolized by any particular class of criminals. We do not believe that the law itself will recognize an aristocracy of crime. We are rather of the opinion that the phrase, 'equality is equity,' is something more than—

Ernest T. Florance, of Louisiana:

The gentleman is reading what has already been before the members of the Association in the printed report of our proceedings.

Joseph B. David:

I am nearly through, sir. This appears in Volume 38 of our proceedings for 1913, at pages 471-3. That committee presented a bill substantially embodying the resolution, and the report of the committee was adopted, (reading):

"Now, whereas, notwithstanding the recommendation of that committee and the adoption of its report, the amendment to the law as suggested by the committee has not as yet been enacted, and, so far as is known to this Association, no action has been taken to secure the passage of the bill recommended by the committee, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform is hereby empowered and directed to take all necessary steps to secure the passage of the bill as recommended by the Committee on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure in its report at the meeting of this Association in 1913, as above set forth."

I move the adoption of the resolution.

Ernest T. Florance:

I raise the point of order that the resolution must be referred to a committee without debate.

The Chairman:

The point of order is well taken. All resolutions other than those of a purely formal character must be referred without debate to the appropriate committee. The resolution will be referred.

The Chairman:

The Committee on Insurance.

Arthur I. Vorys, of Ohio:

This committee has been engaged since 1913, under instructions from the Association, in the preparation of a bill to formulate a model insurance code for the District of Columbia, with the view to its eventual adoption by the several states. The committee has completed most of the provisions of the proposed code, but it asks that it be authorized to continue the work until it is finally completed.

The Chairman:

The Committee on Insurance asks leave to continue its work in the formulation of a proposed code of insurance. If there is no objection, leave will be granted. It is so ordered.

(See Report in July Journal, pages 413-414.)

The Chairman:

The Committee on Uniform State Laws.

Charles Thaddeus Terry, of New York:

The committee understands it to be its province to formulate laws to reconcile the divergences of state legislation on subjects of interstate interest and affecting interstate rights and remedies only; secondly, after the promulgation of such statutes, to submit them to the various legislatures with the recommendation that they be adopted; and, thirdly, to bring about, as far as may be possible, uniformity of interpretation and construction of such laws by the courts. The chain must be a complete one or it fails of its purpose. I mean complete between the committee, or the Confer-

ence on Uniform State Laws, and the decision as it is finally lodged in the courts. The chain can be no stronger than its weakest link. Therefore, we take it that those three processes are the essential ones in the duty which we have to perform.

I wish to call your attention to the three acts of which the committee now asks your approval. They are acts which have taken from four to eight years in preparation, and they have been formulated after the most patient study and after every resource which might make for certainty and scientific accuracy has been exhausted. They have been put to the test of the experience of persons versed in the subjects—not once, but in the successive years during which they have been under consideration. I submit two acts, not three, because the committee has abandoned one of them, in view of the fact that the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and your committee felt it wise to do so. I refer to the act known as the Flag Law. We deemed it best to hold that back for further consideration. The remaining acts I submit for your approval. One is a uniform land registration act—sometimes referred to as the Torrens Act for the Registration of Titles to Land; the other is a proposed uniform act for the probate of wills.

The Chairman:

All in favor of adopting the report of the committee and of giving the approval of the Association to the acts presented will say aye; opposed, no. The ayes have it, more than two-thirds having obviously voted aye.

(See Appendix, page 426.)

The Chairman:

The Committee on Publicity.

(For Report see July Journal, page 602.)

The Chairman:

The Committee on Professional Ethics.

Charles A. Boston, of New York:

The report of our committee is in print. I shall briefly summarize it, inviting your attention, however, to the interesting information given in detail in the published report in the *Journal* of the Association.

This committee was made a standing committee two or three years ago, and upon it was imposed the duty of collecting information respecting the progress in professional ethics throughout the country, and making recommendations from time to time as the committee saw fit. The committee has no recommendations. I will, however, refer later to one resolution which has received the attention of the committee.

There are, so far as we were able to ascertain, 676 state and local Bar associations in the United States. I know of no place where a correct list can be obtained. In answer to the inquiries which we sent out for information, we received 222 replies. For the purpose of prompting members of local associations to assist along these lines, our report gives in some detail the information received. It is unnecessary to read it, but there are one or two things which I think should be impressed upon the minds of the members. In the first place, we have attempted to emphasize the example which has been more nearly perfected in the City of New York than at any other place, of cooperative activity between three sets of committees. The plan there adopted, particularly by one of the associations, is to have three committees on subjects appertaining to professional ethics—a discipline committee for the investigation of complaints against lawyers, a committee on the unlawful practice of law by those not entitled to practice, and a committee on professional ethics—for the purpose of education along the lines of professional ethics. I speak particularly of the New York County Lawyers' Association, which in addition to a Committee on Discipline, and a Committee on the Unlawful Practice of the Law, has a Committee on Professional Ethics, whose activities have become almost nation-wide. The Association of the Bar of the City of New York has a most efficient Committee on Grievances. It may surprise you to know that during the past five years between four and five thousand complaints against practising lawyers have been handled before these committees.

The committee's attention was called to the fact that the National Credit Men's Association, which had been trying to deal with dishonest attorneys, had complained that it had not received proper co-operation and assistance from members of the various Bar associations. It is the opinion of the committee

that it is not the business of the American Bar Association to undertake to prosecute local offenders of this character, but that it is a function of the various local Bar associations, and that they should lend their aid and co-operation to the work which the National Credit Men's Association is doing.

The committee obtained some very instructive information in different parts of the country, and it has attempted to collate that information, so that all Bar associations may become acquainted with what other associations are doing in other quarters of the country. I will not take up your time to read it, but will merely call attention to two or three instances. We learned that in Alabama there was placed in every court room a placard containing the canons of ethics which were adopted by the Alabama Bar Association before the adoption of the canons of the American Bar Association. Personally, I think that would be a good idea to put in practice in every court-house all over the country. An effort along that line was made in Massachusetts, but opposition came from some members of the Bar association and the judges of the courts there, and it was not carried out. The committee learned that the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association in Nashville had placards of a similar character, giving notice to persons who had suffered at the hands of dishonest attorneys where they could go to obtain redress.

I might cite other instances, but I think I have stated sufficient to indicate that there is food for thought and for action in the summary that you will find at the end of the committee's report.

I wish to refer to a resolution that was referred to this committee at the meeting of the Association at Montreal in 1913; a resolution which was submitted by a gentleman from Pennsylvania:

"That Canon 15 of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association be amended by adding after the words, 'to do whatever may enable him to succeed in winning his client's case,' the words:

"'The lawyer can do no more in a case he finds to be palpably unjust than to extricate himself if he has assumed it, without causing it to break down or be pre-judged.'

"And that to Canon 31 there be added these words: 'Wrong done by his client is his wrong if he knowingly participates in, or facilitates it.'"

These resolutions were referred to the Standing Committee on Professional Ethics, but the committee made no report thereon in 1914 nor in 1915. It is urged by the proposer of the resolutions to embody recommendations in its present report. Members of the committee have carefully considered the proposal embodied in the resolutions. The committee has had other correspondence not relating specifically to any resolution, but expressing the views of one or more members of the Association in respect to the advisability of changing the language of certain canons.

The committee, however, is of the opinion, in view of the careful labor expended in the preparation of these canons, and their reception by various Bar associations, as set forth in the committee's report at the meeting in Washington, D. C., in 1914, that no revision of the canons at the present time is desirable, and it accordingly recommends that no steps be taken at the present time to consider the substance of the changes suggested by the mover of the resolutions.

Frank W. Grinnell, of Massachusetts:

Mr. Boston referred to the plan of posting a placard in the court-houses in Massachusetts and stated that it was not put in practice because of the opposition to it by some of our judges and some members of our Bar. As Secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, I had something to do with the suggestion both of the plan and of the decision not to carry it out. I rise now to explain that we have adopted another plan. We are going to have printed copies of the canons with a supplementary note calling attention to the history of the ideas expressed in them, for distribution, especially to all applicants for admission to the Bar. The Bar examiners of our state will be furnished with copies for distribution. The reason for the discontinuance of the earlier plan was that it was not considered an advisable method of publication, and it was thought better to proceed in the manner specified.

Julius Henry Cohen, of New York:

At the conference of local and state Bar associations, held pursuant to the call of the President last Monday, to which I was a delegate from the New York County Lawyers' Association, familiar with the contents of the report which has just been

read, as a member of the committee, I brought to the attention of that conference the desirability of producing a better organization for the purpose of disseminating information regarding the activities of local and state associations, and for the purpose of better meeting such a demand on the part of business men, as is reported on page 2 of this report. At the request of several gentlemen who were present at the conference and who evinced an interest in the matter and a desire to accomplish this result, I have prepared a resolution which I will now offer. In the meantime, the Executive Committee of the Association has taken up the matter and has prepared a resolution to the effect that a special committee be instituted to consider and report upon the expediency of creating in the American Bar Association a section through which the activity of the state and local associations might be aided in matters calling for co-operation among them. Merely for the purpose of completing the record, and, in order that the business men of the country may know that the American Bar Association is not unmindful of its duty to stimulate activities throughout the country in the direction reported by the committee, I offer this resolution and ask that under the rules it be at once referred to the special committee created :

“WHEREAS, The Committee on Professional Ethics of this Association brings to the attention of the Association in its annual report the importance of co-operation between state and local Bar associations in the matter of the prompt disciplining of the members of the Bar who fall below the standard of their profession ; and,

“WHEREAS, This Association has in the past successfully furnished an opportunity for the discussion of such subjects as the legal education required from professional ethics, resulting in great advances in all of these directions.

“Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Association be requested to take under consideration the desirability of establishing a section, division, or annual conference wherein the subject of methods and machinery for the enforcement of the Association’s canons of ethics may be discussed ; wherein all who are interested in the subject may find an opportunity for the mutual interchange of information, experience and wisdom.”

The Chairman :

The resolution will be referred without debate to the Executive Committee.

The Chair is advised by the Secretary that the matter has been brought to the attention of the Executive Committee and that they are ready to act upon it.

The Secretary :

They report in favor of the appointment of such a committee as is suggested.

The Chairman :

I understand that the President of the Association has named the gentlemen to constitute that special committee, and I will ask the Secretary to read the names.

The Secretary :

The President has appointed on that committee the following members :

Julius Henry Cohen, of New York ;
Stiles W. Burr, of Minnesota ;
W. H. H. Piatt, of Missouri ;
Charles A. Boston, of New York ; and
John Lowell, of Massachusetts.

The report of the Committee on Professional Ethics was then approved.

(See Appendix, page 454.)

Julius Henry Cohen :

I think the record shows that you referred my resolution to the Executive Committee. I think it should be referred to the special committee whose names have just been announced by the Secretary.

The Chairman :

You are correct. It is so referred.

The report of the Committee on Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law.

Thomas I. Parkinson, of New York :

The report of our committee has been printed and is here for distribution. I will simply call attention to one or two of the matters contained in it, and ask that during the ensuing year

members give their earnest co-operation to the committee in an endeavor to bring our report next year up to accuracy in respect of the important legislation that has taken place and enable us to give something of an estimate of the tendency of legislation in this country. During the past year we have been unable to prepare a report estimating the current legislation, because Congress has been in session and is considering legislation, and some of the information was not available until about August 1. But we have noted some important acts in the field of the relations between the Federal Government and the states. There is the enactment known as the Federal Child Labor Law, important not only from the point of view of its constitutionality, but from the point of view of its desirability. In Kentucky and Virginia there have been important enactments in the field of transportation. In Kentucky there have been some acts in the field relating to interstate and intrastate commerce. In Virginia, and likewise in South Carolina, employers' liability acts have been introduced. In the field of judicial procedure there is very little of importance in this year's legislation. In New Jersey there has been an effort to establish a workingmen's compensation legal aid bureau, authorized to take up claims for injuries and to prosecute them in the courts. There is other important legislation in the field referred to in President Root's address yesterday. Legislatures have established rules fixing the status of persons, in their relative rights and duties, and in establishing administrative agencies for the enforcement of those rules. Some of these statutes are very broad and sweeping. For example, there was in Kentucky a fire marshal law which seems to impose new duties on the part of the owners of property.

I merely call attention to some of these features, and I ask the members of the Association to give the committee their earnest co-operation during the next year in the endeavor to make a full and complete report.

(See Report in the Appendix, page 459.)

The Chairman:

The Comparative Law Bureau.

Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut:

Our report is in print in the July number of the American Bar Association *Journal*. I wish to re-echo a remark made by

the Chairman of the Committee on Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law, and to say that the Comparative Law Bureau would welcome all possible aid from members of this Association, all of whom are *ipso facto* members of the bureau, in sending to the editor information of any new and important laws which may not otherwise come to his attention. We ask your help, and we ask your criticism and your suggestions.

(See Report in July Journal, page 381.)

The Chairman:

The Committee on Obituaries. While the Secretary is reading the list of those of our members who have died since the last meeting of the Association you will please rise.

The Assistant Secretary then read the list.

(See Report in the Appendix, page 557.)

The Chairman:

The Committee on International Law.

Charles Noble Gregory, of District of Columbia:

The committee, according to precedent, has compiled and printed a list of the international events directly affecting our country at this time. It does not undertake to collate those which indirectly affect us, because their number is too vast. The committee also appends dates and references, and it lays the report before you.

The committee commends the efforts of the government to maintain in full integrity the rules of international law for the protection of non-combatants and of neutrals, their persons and their property—especially their persons—on the high seas; and it congratulates the government that it has received assurances from every nation involved in the present strife of at least a higher regard for those rights than heretofore shown.

Your committee, considering the immense increase of our international interest and relations, which now affect so directly the interests of a great number of our people, considering that the lawyers of the country are the custodians, the defenders and the expounders of law, considering that they make the public opinion of the country, and make it just and enlightened upon all legal

topics, or otherwise, respectfully recommends that hereafter a competent knowledge of the rules of international law and international justice be required as a condition for degrees in law from our universities and as a condition for admission to the Bar.

Further, the committee ventures to express the hope that the government of the United States, without seeking to force an untimely peace, and without seeking to dominate its terms, will always stand ready with its good offices to aid the Powers unhappily involved in this cruel and unprecedented war, to bring that struggle to a close.

The committee makes two recommendations, but it offers no resolution.

(See Appendix, page 536.)

Bernard B. Selling, of Michigan:

I have read with a great deal of interest the admirable report of this committee, but I don't think the Bar of the country is at all familiar with the status of the negotiations with reference to the neutral trade of this country.

It is well known that Great Britain dominates the sea, not only with its navy, but also in respect to commerce. We have no longer any controversy to speak of with the Germanic or Central Powers, but we still have a controversy with Great Britain in reference to matters relating to neutral trade. Great Britain announces that she will not seize mails on the high seas, but that announcement amounts to nothing, because all commerce is brought into British harbors and there the mails are searched—

The Chairman:

Mr. Selling, are you about to offer a resolution?

Bernard B. Selling:

Yes, sir my resolution is this:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Bar Association in meeting assembled that the Congress of the United States enact the legislation necessary to enable the President to place an embargo on munitions of war destined for the use of any belligerent which has refused, or refuses, to accord to American shipping the neutral rights recognized by the usages and customs of international law."

The Chairman:

The resolution read by the gentleman from Michigan is referred to the appropriate committee, under the rules.

Everett P. Wheeler, of New York:

I would inform the gentleman from Michigan that his resolution under the rules is obviously not debatable, because none of us has or could have any opportunity to reply to his remarks. We dispute his statements, but cannot debate them.

The Chairman:

The resolution is referred to the Committee on International Law.

Bernard B. Selling:

I understand that there is no one here from that committee except its Chairman, and I would suggest that it go to the Executive Committee.

The Chairman:

The appropriate committee is that on International Law, and it will go to that committee.

The Committee on Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law.

Robert H. Parkinson, of Illinois:

The report has been printed and the committee asks for no action on the part of the Association.

The report consists mainly of a summary of new bills introduced during the present Congress. These bills are all summarized and the views of the committee concerning them are stated.

(See Appendix, page 539.)

The Chairman:

The Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure.

Thomas W. Shelton, of Virginia:

We have the pleasure of reporting that since this meeting has been in session the Senate of the United States has enacted our bill, and I understand upon very good authority that within three or four days the House will probably pass it. I want to

congratulate the Association upon the passage of this bill through the Senate while we have been here in session. If anyone ever had any doubt of the power of the American Bar Association to influence legislation properly, it is removed.

In 1913, at Montreal, there was organized at the request of our committee what was called a conference of judges, made up of the chief judge of the highest appellate court in every state and the senior federal judge in each of the nine federal circuits. Out of that conference has grown what is known as the Judicial Section of this Association. I am sure everyone is proud of what that Section has accomplished. This year it has had a most successful meeting, and later in the session I am going to ask Judge Carter, of Illinois, to address the Association briefly upon the work which that Section is doing.

(See *Report in July Journal*, pages 657-660.)

The Chairman:

The Committee to Suggest Remedies and Formulate Rules for the Prevention of Unnecessary Delays in Litigation.

Everett P. Wheeler, of New York:

By some mistake, which I might say is unprecedented, the publicity department of this Association has not gotten the report here in a separate form. It does appear, however, in the *Bar Association Journal* at page 603. The situation will compel me to state the substance of the report perhaps a little more at length than otherwise would be necessary.

You will remember that for several years the Association has recommended, in substance, the adoption of the bill that appears at page 617 of the *Journal*. As it is all contained in one sentence I will read it:

"No judgment shall be set aside or reversed, nor shall a new trial be granted, by any court of the United States, in any case, civil or criminal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure, unless in the opinion of the court to which application is made, after an examination of the entire cause, it shall appear that the error complained of has injuriously affected the substantial rights of the parties."

The bill in substantially that form has passed the House of Representatives in three successive Congresses, but I am sorry to

say that, although your committee was fully heard before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, the majority of that committee amended the language that I have read by the insertion of two words. One of them is the word "*if*." You know Shakespeare tells us that there is much virtue in an "*if*." The other word is the important word "*not*." The omission of that word from one of the Ten Commandments would make a great change in the context. The insertion of it here has a similar effect. The bill, as reported in the Senate, provides that no reversal shall take place *if* it shall appear that the error has *not* injuriously affected the substantial rights of the parties. You see, it completely changes the burden of proof. The bill as we recommended it puts the burden of proof upon the appellant. In other words, it raises a presumption that the judgment was right.

We call attention in our report to the fact that this is an old rule. We quote the language of Chief Justice Marshall, as long ago as 1803, and the language of Justice Story in 1821. Let me read this sentence (*McLanahan v. Ins. Co.*, 1 Peters, 170, 183.):

"If, therefore, upon the whole case, justice has been done between the parties and the verdict is substantially right, no new trial will be granted, although there may have been some mistakes committed at the trial."

That was the English rule until the English Court of Exchequer about 1830 changed it and adopted the rule that is embodied in the amendment of the Senate. It was thus stated by the Supreme Court in 1894:

"It is elementary that the admission of illegal evidence over objection necessitates reversal."

Now, that is the injustice that we have felt, many of us, and that the public feel very strongly indeed. The idea that there is any more likelihood of justice being done on a second trial than was done on the first trial does not appeal to the average man. He sees that in the first trial the facts were recent in the memory of the witnesses, and that between the trials some of the witnesses may die and their testimony cannot be gotten before the jury orally, and no reading of a witness' testimony can possibly take the place of his presence.

We call attention in the report to some cases of notable injustice; for instance, where because of technicalities 26 years elapsed before a woman obtained final judgment in an action on

a policy of life insurance. It is for us as members of the American Bar Association to see to it that no such delay is permissible. Our profession has not received at the hands of the press the justice to which it is entitled. If I may be pardoned an illustration, a few weeks ago I saw in a New York paper the headline, "Child Killed by Lawyer's Automobile," and when I read the text it turned out that it was a lawyer's child that was killed by some other fellow's automobile.

Now, we are trying to correct all this misapprehension on the part of the public, and the committee asks in the first place, that we be authorized to go on and press this bill in its original form on the Senate.

Possibly we may be as fortunate as Mr. Shelton was; I congratulate him most heartily on his success. It is worthy of all praise.

So much for the first branch of our report. Secondly, we were called upon unexpectedly, to confer with the Executive Committee at its meeting in New York in January last. The President of the Association called a meeting of the Executive Committee, and he asked the Chairmen of all the committees to attend. We did so, and we were called upon for advice and for suggestions, and we were very glad to co-operate with the Executive Committee. I think it was a precedent that might well be followed to advantage. Among other things, we were called upon to consider a bill which had been gotten into Congress in the form of an amendment to the practice act, which undertook to take from Federal Judges the right "to express to the jury any opinion on the facts, or make any comment on the weight of evidence." There is a practice act now pending in the Senate, but it has not reached a vote yet. This bill went through the House, and I found upon an examination of the record there that at the time it was considered there were only 40 members present. However, as nobody raised the point of no quorum, it went through. I refer to that because I should be sorry to think that the majority of the House favored an amendment which was voted in by 25 votes, taking from the judges of our courts the power to charge juries upon the facts in a case.

We were asked by the Senate committee to make suggestions in regard to certain features of this practice act, and we did so and succeeded in obtaining an amendment which will give to the United States courts jurisdiction in foreclosure and partition suits, to make the United States a party defendant and cut off liens by way of judgment or otherwise that the government may have. We also recommended a provision making the United States liable for costs when defeated in a litigation. A bill was introduced in Congress giving the appointment of clerks of federal courts to the President. We found that the judges were opposed to it and that the Bar generally was against it, and we opposed it.

There are several bills pending in Congress very much restricting the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court on writs of error and appeals which may be taken involving questions of the construction of United States statutes—the statute respecting workingmen's compensation and this new statute regarding child labor and the like, which have greatly extended the scope of litigation in respect of the construction of federal statutes.

We would remind the Association that some 25 years ago this same subject was up for discussion in a different form. At that time a writ of error or appeal could be taken as a matter of right in all cases to the Supreme Court which involved a certain amount of money. The amount was several times enlarged, but still it was solely a question of the amount. We then recommended an increase of the number of Justices of the Supreme Court, but that did not meet with the approval of the court and it was not changed by Congress. Then came the bill that was introduced by Mr. Evarts, when he was in the Senate, creating the intermediate courts, the circuit courts of appeal, and restricting appeals to the United States Supreme Court in all cases that had been heard in the circuit courts of appeals. Now, having utilized that improvement to the uttermost, we are confronted again with the old question of an increasing docket in the Supreme Court and of consequent delays in litigation, and the suggestion comes up again about increasing the number of the court, and about the advisability of allowing a decision without the concurrence of the entire court or even a majority of it. That system prevails in some of the states and has worked very well. It prevails in the

State of New York, and I have recently had a letter from a friend stating that it prevails in Minnesota. The report goes over that subject and shows what methods have been adopted in different states. In Nebraska a member of our committee, Frank Irvine, sat as commissioner on a commission created by the Legislature to relieve the Supreme Court in that state. In England the House of Lords is composed in its appellate jurisdiction practically of all the peers who are lawyers. They do not all sit, however, because it is not necessary that a majority should concur. We do not make any positive recommendation on this subject, but we do ask the authority of the Association to consider and to confer with the committees of other associations on this very important subject.

I will now read the first resolution which we offer to the Association:

"Resolved, That the standing Committee to Suggest Remedies and Propose Laws Regulating Procedure be instructed to take such steps as it shall deem expedient to secure the passage of the bill heretofore recommended by the Association, as the same has been amended in the House of Representatives in the form specified in Schedule B-annexed to this report."

The Chairman:

We will take up these resolutions in the order in which they are presented by the committee.

Everett P. Wheeler:

Then, sir, I move the adoption of this resolution.

Edward Q. Keasbey, of New Jersey:

I would ask the Chairman of the committee if the Senate has not declined to pass this bill in the form presented, on the ground that when a man is entitled to trial by jury he is entitled to trial on legal evidence; and that it was for this reason they did not favor a bill which would allow the judges, if they didn't think an injustice would be done, to cause judgment to be entered in spite of the fact that the man had not been tried upon legal evidence? So long as there is illegal evidence, it is supposed to be a matter of substance. Is it not taking away the right of trial by jury for the judges to set aside a verdict when a man has been tried on illegal evidence if the judges think that injustice has not been done?

Everett P. Wheeler:

That is the only objection that has ever been made to this proposition. Our answer has been, and has hitherto prevailed in this Association, and prevailed in the House before the Judiciary Committee, that these fine points of evidence do not really affect a jury. As one of the judges of our Court of Appeals in New York said: "It is impossible to conduct a long trial in a complicated case without the commission of some technical error."

Joseph B. David, of Illinois:

I would inquire whether this bill involves both civil and criminal cases?

Everett P. Wheeler:

Yes, sir.

Daniel Fraser, of Indiana:

The gentleman from New York said it was manifest that the admission of improper evidence or the exclusion of proper evidence did not affect the result. To whom is that manifest? If as the bill is now amended, it can be shown that it did not affect the result, and if it is as easily shown as the gentleman from New York claims, it seems to me that that slight burden ought to be imposed upon the party who seeks to uphold a judgment obtained through manifest error. If it is impossible to ascertain whether the admission or the exclusion of evidence affected a person's property right, or his life, or his liberty, and there is doubt about it, then he is entitled to a new trial.

I for one am quite sure that if error appears in a record the burden ought to be put on the man who seeks to uphold the judgment notwithstanding this error.

David L. Withington, of Hawaii:

Will the Chair state the exact point that is under discussion?

The Chairman:

That the committee be continued with the powers heretofore conferred upon it; and the specific proposition now before the house is, that the committee be instructed to take such steps as it shall deem expedient to secure the passage of the bill heretofore

recommended by the Association as the same has been amended in the House of Representatives, in the form specified in Schedule B annexed to this report.

Now, Schedule B is this:

" A BILL

" RELATING TO PROCEDURE IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

" That Section 269 of the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911, be and the same is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

" ' No judgment shall be set aside or reversed, nor shall any new appeal be granted by any court of the United States, in any case, civil or criminal, on the ground of the misdirection of the jury, or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure, unless, in the opinion of the court to which application is made, after an examination of the entire cause, it shall appear that the error complained of has injuriously affected the substantial rights of the parties.' "

The specific proposition before the house now is the approval of that bill as I have read it.

Daniel Fraser, of Indiana:

We have our choice to take the bill as amended in the Senate, or the bill as it is presented by the committee, do we?

The Chairman:

No. The question is on the bill as proposed by the committee.

Daniel Fraser:

Then I would ask upon whom that puts the burden to show that manifest injustice was done in the first trial?

The Chairman:

The gentleman is discussing the merits of the measure now.

Daniel Fraser:

I only want to say that in my opinion the whole burden ought to be upon the party who seeks to uphold the judgment.

Otto Gresham, of Illinois:

This bill is a little more specific, though not quite so direct as one of the statutes of Indiana, which provides that no judgment

shall be reversed, provided it appears that substantial justice has been done. Brother Fraser is an adept in securing verdicts from juries. I believe the record will show that he has not the same facility, however, for sustaining those verdicts in the Supreme Court of Indiana, and I commend to him the use of this Indiana statute. I have saved a number of verdicts and judgments by insisting that that statute be enforced by the Supreme Court of Indiana. It may be that the trial judge could remedy the difficulty by establishing the rule in respect of evidence that it is said a judge up in Alaska established when objection was made to the admissibility of evidence, and he remarked: "Well, I'll let it go to the jury and they can consider it or not as they please. If it is improper they can reject it, and if it is proper they can consider it." Now, that is about the sum and substance of the objections which are made to the admissibility of evidence. I believe that the statute as drawn by the committee ought to be adopted.

James H. Harkless, of Missouri:

I doubt not only the constitutionality of this bill, but the propriety of it as well. In my opinion, the Senate of the United States was right when it put into the bill the words that have been complained of. It may be that, as lawyers, we would be better satisfied to have a case tried upon the facts by the court; but we have a Constitution, and it must be obeyed. We have been complaining about the effort on the part of legislatures in the various states of the union to interfere with the organic law governing us. Now, the effect of this kind of an amendment is practically to take away the right of trial by jury. I do not think the American Bar Association ought to go on record with any sort of a declaration which intimates that it or the people of the country propose to question the propriety of the Constitution of the United States in that regard. It may be, as the gentleman from New York has said, that many cases may be reversed because of the fact that immaterial evidence has been put into the record. Of course, those are the cases that make bad laws always; those are matters that we always have had to contend with, but, notwithstanding there are such cases, we ought not to declare in effect that an appellate court can take the place of a jury because

in its opinion the verdict ought to have been one way or the other. I am opposed to this bill as it stands. I do not know but what I might be opposed to the Senate amendment. I think, however, that the Senators were right when they put the words that have been complained of into this bill.

Ernest T. Florance, of Louisiana :

I would like to ask the gentlemen who have been discussing the constitutional point a question ; that is, How can the burden of showing where the error lies affect the constitutionality of the statute? That is something upon which I would like to have light. If, under the Constitution of the United States, a verdict cannot stand unless all the evidence has been legally admitted, what difference can it make upon whom the burden falls to show the error—whether the appellant must show that he has been injured, or the appellee must show that the appellant has not been injured? Either one must stand upon the verdict as a finality, or reverse it and try the case over again. The burden of showing where the error lies could not possibly affect the right of trial by jury.

Merritt Starr, of Illinois :

So far this discussion has related to two points, but if I correctly heard the reading of the proposition it goes further. The question upon which I wanted information was this: To what court must it appear?

The Chairman :

To the appellate tribunal.

Joseph B. David, of Illinois :

I am opposed to the bill as recommended by the committee. I have been a practising lawyer for 30 years, and I am now on the Bench. In my opinion this bill will have a tendency to make the trial of a cause a sort of town meeting, and to make for incompetent judges and incompetent lawyers. The English rule today is the best rule—that where improper evidence is admitted, the presumption is that it has injuriously affected the result, and the burden should be upon the party who claims that the judgment is right to demonstrate that it has not affected the

result. In England the judges and the lawyers know the rules of evidence thoroughly. There ought to be no mistake about what are the rules of evidence, and there is no trouble where a trial is conducted by a judge and with lawyers who know the law of evidence. At all events, in criminal cases, so far as this bill would affect criminal cases, it should not pass. The Constitution provides that a man should be tried according to the law of the land, and that means if he is convicted he should be convicted upon legal evidence—upon evidence known to be legal and proper.

Elihu Root, of New York:

I hope the American Bar Association will stand by the action it has twice taken. What respect are we to receive if we vote one way one day and another way another day; and have the judgment of the Association depend upon the fortuitous collection of members here from year to year?

Now this is a perfectly simple proposition. Every lawyer knows that the continual reversal of judgments, the sending of parties to a litigation to and fro between the trial courts and the appellate courts, has become a disgrace to the administration of justice in the United States. Everybody knows that the vast network of highly technical rules of evidence and procedure which prevails in this country serves to tangle justice in the name of form. It is a disgrace to our profession. It is a disgrace to our law, and a discredit to our institutions.

For a series of years now a serious effort has been made to relieve us from that discredit. More than one-half of the states of the union have adopted statutes similar to this. My own state, with one-tenth of the people of the union in it, has adopted such a statute, and it has worked now for years admirably—preserving justice, and denying rights to no man.

This statute says just one thing: that when a man has obtained a verdict, when a jury of his countrymen have given him a verdict on his demand for justice, no man shall take it away from him unless his adversary shows to an appellate tribunal an injurious error. If I get a verdict of a jury, I ask if it is justice that I shall be deprived of it, unless my defeated antagonist can show that injurious error has been done? I should like to know if it is justice to take that verdict away from me upon the showing of

error that is *not* injurious? Upon whom should the burden rest but the man who has been defeated? I rest in possession of my verdict and my judgment, and anyone who is to deprive me of my right to it must show that in the proceedings by which it was obtained injury has been done.

The substance of things is regarded by this statute, rather than the technicality finespun, of those subtle and ingenious minds whose productions bring discredit upon the administration of the law.

The law amounts to nothing unless the people of our country believe that it is just. This statute is meant to bring the administration of the law to the plane of common sense of honest, simple-minded American citizens.

I am for the statute, because it aims to build up substantial justice as against injurious technicality.

Merritt Starr, of Illinois:

The remarks of the gentleman from New York have discussed a verdict obtained by one man against another. I do not find in those remarks anything relevant to a verdict obtained by the government against a citizen. The remarks of the gentleman, so far as they relate to a civil verdict and to civil procedure, have my hearty concurrence; but in the case of the government against a citizen, I believe the burden should be the other way.

L. J. Nash, of Wisconsin:

I desire to say that Wisconsin has had a similar statute to that here proposed for 60 years. Some 10 years ago the Legislature thought the courts were a little too technical in enforcing it, and a new statute was passed which added a little to the old law. I can say that Wisconsin would not do without it.

James D. Andrews, of New York:

This matter, in substance at least, has been before the American Bar Association for a great many years. Many members of the Association will doubtless remember that it was given careful consideration at various times. The whole act was first considered in respect to its constitutionality. I remember that I opposed the action of the committee upon it, in that respect. Then after some years those points were settled; and at the meeting held in Chat-

tanooga all objections that I could think of in reference to the subject were withdrawn by me. I believe now in the action taken by the committee of this Association, after long and careful deliberation, and I consider that it is wise for us to follow it. There is nothing unconstitutional in this question of the right of appeal. The question raised on the constitutionality was on another section and was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. The statute as it now stands very nearly re-establishes the doctrine of harmless error. I am in favor of sustaining the action of the committee.

The Chairman :

The question is upon the adoption of the resolution proposed by the committee. All those in favor of such action will signify it by saying aye ; opposed, no ; it is obvious that the resolution is adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Everett P. Wheeler :

The next resolution offered by the committee is as follows :

" Resolved, That the action of the special committee in reference to legislation respecting the practice code be approved."

The resolution was adopted.

Everett P. Wheeler :

The next resolution reads :

" Resolved, That the action of the special committee in reference to the appointment of clerks in the federal courts be approved."

The resolution was adopted.

Everett P. Wheeler :

The next resolution reads :

" Resolved, That the committee be authorized to take such further steps as it shall deem expedient to oppose the adoption of the legislation mentioned in the report in reference to proceedings on jury trials and in reference to the appointment of clerks of the federal courts should these matters again come before the present Congress."

The resolution was adopted.

Everett P. Wheeler :

The last resolution reads as follows :

" Resolved, That the committee be authorized to consider the bills which now are or hereafter may be pending before Congress

with reference to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and to co-operate with the committees of other Bar Associations in reference thereto."

The resolution was adopted.

(*See Appendix, page 540.*)

The Chairman:

Committee on Government Liens Upon Real Estate.

John T. Richards, of Illinois:

The only matter pending before the committee is that of providing a method for the removal of government liens from real estate after such liens have attached. The committee was instructed at the Washington meeting in 1914, to present a bill to Congress for that purpose; this was done, and the committee understands that the Judiciary Committee of the House to which the bill was referred, favors the bill. We should like to be continued with authority to press our efforts to secure its passage.

The Chairman:

The Chair understands that the only recommendation made by the committee is that it be continued.

John T. Richards:

Yes, sir. No other action is now asked for.

The motion to continue the committee was adopted.

(*See Report in July Journal, page 412.*)

The Chairman:

The Committee on Compensation of the Federal Judiciary has no report to make, I understand.

The Chairman:

The Committee on Legislative Drafting.

William Draper Lewis, of Pennsylvania:

The committee was instituted three years ago, and since that time has been engaged on its work. From year to year we have submitted different chapters of the proposed work for tentative consideration and criticism—the preparation of a manual of Legislative Drafting. I am glad to say that the Commissioners

on Uniform State Laws have co-operated with us, and it is our hope that, when we finally complete the work, that body will give detailed consideration to it. We are also asking the Carnegie Foundation to co-operate with us. I think if that co-operation is secured the entire work will be finished in from two to three years.

The committee is also charged with the promotion of legislative Drafting Bureaus. During the past year only a few states have had legislative sessions, and no new bureau has been established. The principal item of interest in that connection which the report contains is the fact that Congress year before last and again this year appropriated \$25,000 to the Library of Congress for reference work.

We ask that we be continued with authority to co-operate with other bodies.

W. O. Hart, of Louisiana :

I should like to supplement the report of Dean Lewis by stating that in Louisiana, at the session of the Legislature which closed last month, a commission on reform in legislative procedure was created. One of the functions of the commission will be to prepare a bill for submission to the Legislature next year providing for a legislative bureau of drafting. I heartily concur in the work that is being done by this committee, and I move that its report be accepted and its recommendation adopted.

The motion was adopted.

(See Appendix, page 548.)

The Chairman :

The Committee on the Courts of Admiralty.

George Whitelock, of Maryland :

This committee also is able to say a good word for the Senate of the United States. After seven years of agitation we were able on July 25 to obtain a favorable report from the Senate Committee on the Judiciary upon the so-called Death Statute. The policy of this Association in reference to that legislation was declared in 1909, and our committee has been endeavoring ever since to get Congressional action to provide in the courts of admi-

ralty, the same right of redress for death through negligence at sea that now exists in all of the states of the union in actions under state jurisdiction for death by negligence. It was necessary to make certain amendments to the bill, with the concurrence of the Maritime Law Association of the United States, to meet certain difficulties encountered in Congress. Those amendments were made with the authority of this Association, and all that your committee asks is that it be continued with leave to make any similar amendments in phraseology which may seem necessary as the matter is further developed in the Senate and House.

The committee was continued with the power requested.

(See Report in the Appendix, page 549.)

The Chairman:

The Committee on Reports and Digests.

Thomas H. Reynolds, of Missouri:

The report of our committee was published in the *Journal*. If any members of the Association have failed to read and study it they have neglected one of the duties of membership in this Association. No more important subject is before the Association than that of curbing in some way the enormous volume of literature that is put forth embodying the opinions of courts of last resort. There were about 210 volumes containing opinions of the courts of last resort of the several states for one year some two years ago. Missouri puts out about 16 volumes a year of opinions of the Supreme Court and of the three Courts of Appeals.

This committee was appointed two years ago, and we have done our work as well as we could considering the number of the committee, which was 52. We have the sanction of the presiding genius of this meeting that that is the worst kind of a committee, for he said that the ideal committee is a committee of two, of which one does all the work.

In the appendix to the report we have gathered data from the various states. Unless you have investigated the matter you probably have no idea of the diversity of constitutional and statutory provisions with reference to the publication of reports and as to what the opinions must deal with.

Your committee does not ask to be continued, but we do ask that the Standing Committee on Reports and Digests, and every member of the Association, through his local and state associations, unite in trying to put forward some remedy for this great evil in the profession.

Our conclusions are embodied in the report, and it may seem strange but they are a little at variance with the resolution under which we were appointed. The first paragraph of that resolution reads, "that the increasing volume of the reports of cases is a burden for which some relief must be found, both in the selection of the opinions that are reported and in greater brevity of the opinions themselves." The committee came to the conclusion that there should be no selection of cases, but that all cases should be reported in some form. We agreed with the resolutions, however, that there should be greater brevity in the opinions. We concluded that the remedy for the situation lies in the co-operation of the Bar with the courts. We think the lawyers could assist the courts by writing shorter briefs, and the courts could assist the Bar by writing shorter and better opinions.

I submit the report and move its adoption, and I ask a vote of loyalty from every member of the Association to help to accomplish the results, the necessity for which we have tried in this report to set forth.

The motion was then seconded.

The Chairman:

All in favor of the motion will say aye; opposed, no. It is carried.

(See Report in July Journal, pages 618-656.)

The Chairman:

The Committee on Improvement of the Accommodations of the Supreme Court.

Alton B. Parker, of New York:

This committee does not even report progress. We undertook to find out whether the Congressional field was open for a consideration of the subject at this time, but was advised that there were so many matters pressing that we could not hope for favor-

able action at the present session. We consulted the President of this Association, who is not without experience in the premises, and he seemed to think that it would be wiser to wait until the coming session.

I would simply suggest that the committee be continued.

The committee was thereupon continued.

Thomas W. Shelton, of Virginia :

Judge Carter, of Illinois, who has been the Chairman of the Judicial Section, is present, and I would request that he be invited to give us a brief statement of the work that his Section has accomplished.

The Chairman :

The Association will be glad to hear from Judge Carter.

Orrin N. Carter, of Illinois :

The Judicial Section was organized by the grace of this Association three years ago, at the meeting held in Montreal, and we have been working along in a tentative manner since that time. I have listened from year to year to the reports of the various standing committees, and almost every time would hear the Chairman of a committee state that his committee had been working on the most important subject that could possibly come before the Association. Now, I am to report upon one subject which I think is as important as any work connected with the administration of justice—a work that will dovetail in with the work of the Association itself, and will help more than any other one thing, perhaps, in the efficiency of judicial administration. That is the matter of uniform judicial procedure. Our Section has been struggling with that subject ever since we were organized, and also about what attitude we ought to take as judges; and we have unanimously adopted a report, the substance of which I will read to you, because it sets the matter forth more succinctly than I can do :

“Very few question the value of a simple and uniform procedure in the administration of justice. Besides its intrinsic merit, the effort to attain it is in accord with the general trend of modern affairs. It is generally recognized that it ought not be so difficult or require so much of learning and experience as at present to know how to apply substantive laws to the affairs

of men; also that there should not be such a great diversity of methods among the various jurisdictions.

"We believe that the most practicable and efficient way to secure the desired end is by the formulation of rules of procedure by the courts of last resort under the authority of legislative bodies in their respective sovereignties, such rules, however, not invading the domain of substantive law. We recognize that it is a long and difficult road to full accomplishment, but if action were taken by but a few legislative bodies the example would be of great value, would doubtless be followed in time by others, and a substantial step would be taken. We think that the uniform rules of procedure so adopted should be quite general and elastic, so as to be adaptable in detail to local necessities and demands.

"We perceive no sound objection to the participation of the Judicial Section in the movement, if its action and that of its individual members were temperate and not controversial, and that would naturally be so. No body of men having to do with or affected by the procedure of courts of justice are more familiar with its defects than the judiciary. That we should maintain merely an academic attitude would signify either opposition, indifference or a doubt as to the propriety of affirmative aid. By counsel, advice, expression of views and various ways which are consistent with a judicial position, valuable assistance may be given which we think should not be withheld."

The foregoing is the report that I was instructed by the Judicial Section to make, and to read the following resolution which the Section has adopted:

"Resolved, That the Judicial Section submits the foregoing report to the American Bar Association for its consideration, and tenders its aid in support of the objects mentioned."

The Chairman:

The Association expresses its acknowledgments, I am sure, to Judge Carter for the report he has made on behalf of the Judicial Section. All in favor of that expression on the part of the Chairman will say aye; opposed, no. It is a vote.

The matter was therefore referred to the Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure.

Edward Q. Keasbey, of New Jersey:

I made no report as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Law Reporting and Digesting, and I simply rise now to say that the committee some two years ago suggested that the matter should be discussed by the Association and that a committee

should be appointed, one from each state, so that we might get the point of view of the people in every state with regard to the matter of diminishing the number of reports.

I believe the thanks of the Association are due to Thomas H. Reynolds and the members of his committee for the very painstaking manner in which they have obtained the data contained in their report and presented it for our consideration here. I hope the committee will keep up the good work.

The Chairman:

The special committee did not ask to be continued.

Edward Q. Keasbey:

Well, we ask individual co-operation, at any rate, in the work.

Daniel Fraser, of Indiana:

I ask unanimous consent to present a motion in reference to the wider publication of the address delivered yesterday by the distinguished President of this Association.

The Chairman:

Is there objection? None appearing, unanimous consent is accorded to the gentleman from Indiana to present his motion.

Daniel Fraser:

I move that the Executive Committee be authorized and instructed to make wide publication of the address delivered at this meeting by President Root; that it be sent to colleges in sufficient number for all students to have a copy of it; that it be sent to every law school in the country, and to every place where young men are searching for light on citizenship and on that ever-changing mystery of applying the abstract principles of natural justice to conflicting rights.

The Chairman:

Under the rules the motion must be referred to the Executive Committee.

Daniel Fraser:

Then I ask that the committee be requested to act upon it without delay.

David L. Withington, of Hawaii:

I suggest that under the By-Laws the Committee on Publications has, or would have, the proper charge of this matter.

The Chairman:

The Chair will take the directions of the Association upon it.

Daniel Fraser:

I do not care to which committee it is referred, so long as we get action upon it immediately.

Joseph B. David, of Illinois: .

I move a suspension of the rules, if it is in order, for the purpose of acting upon the motion made by the gentleman from Indiana.

Alton B. Parker, of New York:

I second it.

The Chairman:

The question is upon suspending the rules, and, under the suspension of the rules, passing the motion made by the gentleman from Indiana. All in favor of that motion will say aye; opposed, no. More than two-thirds present having voted aye, the motion is carried.

Now, all who are in favor of directing the publication of President Root's address and authorizing the widest possible circulation of it at once, will say aye; opposed, no. The motion is carried.

Adjourned to 8 P. M. the same day.

EVENING SESSION.

August 31, 1916, 8 P. M.

Henry St. George Tucker, of Virginia, a former President of the Association, presided at this session.

The Chairman:

The Secretary has an announcement to make.

The Secretary:

We all recall with great pleasure the visit at the Montreal meeting of the distinguished French advocate Maître Ferdinand

Labori. It was the pleasure of the Executive Committee, upon the occasion of that visit, to elect Maître Labori an honorary member of this Association. Today he has sent me a cablegram from his country home at Fontainebleau, which I will read in the free translation that has been made of it:

"On the occasion of the meeting of the American Bar Association I pray you to present to the President of the Association and to all of our members my respect and loyal remembrance, and also my best regards.

"LABORI."

I propose as Secretary of the Association, with the approval of President Root, already obtained, and that of the Association, to cable to Maître Labori this reply:

"President Root and your fellow members of the American Bar Association send cordial greetings and salutations."

The Chairman:

As many as favor the sending of this reply will say aye; those opposed, no. It is unanimously so ordered.

The Chair has received the following telegram from Senator William E. Borah, in the City of Washington:

"Have looked forward with pleasure to meeting the members of the Association and greatly appreciated the honor of addressing them, but conditions here compel me to deny myself both the pleasure and the honor of being present. I express to you, and through you to the Association, my keen regrets."

While we have not Senator Borah with us tonight, he has forwarded his printed address and he has requested his colleague, Senator George Sutherland, to read it.

I present Senator Sutherland, of Utah, who will read the address.

George Sutherland, of Utah:

Senator Borah's address is entitled, "The Lawyer and the Public."

The address was then read by Senator Sutherland.

(See the Appendix, page 395.)

The Secretary:

For the accommodation of those in attendance at this meeting, the Secretary is having printed copies of President Root's address.

They will be ready for distribution to members by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Adjourned to Friday, September 1, 1916, at 10 A. M.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, September 1, 1916, 10 A. M.

President Elihu Root:

In partial recognition of the courtesy of our generous hosts, this session of the American Bar Association will be presided over by Albert D. Early, President of the Bar Association of the State of Illinois.

Albert D. Early, of Illinois:

We are to have the good fortune of listening this morning to an address by a man who has made a lifelong study of administrative law; who has become distinguished in that work, not only in this country, but throughout the world. Because of his high standing and great ability he was selected to be adviser of the Republic of China, drafted the Constitution of that Republic and plan of administrative law. I have great pleasure in introducing to you Frank J. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins University, who will address the Association on the subject of "Administrative Discretion and Private Rights."

Frank J. Goodnow, of Maryland, then delivered his address.

(*See Address in Appendix, page 408.*)

The Chairman:

Judge Robert S. Taylor, will make announcement of the sudden death of one of our members. The audience will rise.

Robert S. Taylor, of Indiana:

I am very sorry to inform you that last night at the Blackstone Hotel, in this city, C. C. Spencer, of Monticello, Indiana, passed away very suddenly.

I would move that the Association send a message of condolence to his family. We do not do any such thing in case of the death of a member of this Association in general; there are too many, but here is the case of a member who comes to his

death in our very midst at a session of the Association, and it would seem that we might make an exception in his behalf.

The motion having been put, was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman:

The Committee on Judicial Recall will report.

Rome G. Brown, of Minnesota:

The work of the committee has been made known to you through its reports and literature. The report this year shows what I believe to be effective work relating to this fallacy.

I shall simply call your attention to the fact that during the past two years there has been no progress in the judicial recall, either in the form of the recall of judges or in the recall of judicial decisions, so far as legislative or state enactment is concerned. Indeed, the progress seems to have been stopped as far as such enactments have been concerned, either of legislative or constitutional reform, in many of the states. The spirit, however, is still somewhat persistent. The movement seems rather in those states, six in number, that have adopted judicial recall in constitutional form, to bring about provisions that will lessen the danger, and in any such work it will be proper for the Association, through its committee, to co-operate.

The advocacy of judicial recall, as such, seems to be on the wane. The most pronounced and vociferous advocates of either the recall of judges or the recall of judicial decisions are now saying little or nothing. Such advocacy of this fallacy seems to be the adoption in different form of what seems to us a dangerous reform, and one as to which we should keep watch and see that it does not progress or gain ground.

For instance, Chief Justice Clark, of North Carolina, a very pronounced advocate of judicial recall, says now very little about it, but he spends his time in advocating the socialistic fallacy that the power of the courts to declare statutes unconstitutional and unwarranted and usurp power is not warranted by constitutional provision. He spends his time advocating that fallacy, which, I say, is not one that favors judicial recall, but it is an advocacy that the constitutional limitations themselves should not be recognized. It is a dangerous fallacy, and one which this Association should oppose.

And in another form in which the judicial recall fallacy now appears in one case is that which is advocated or approved by another Supreme Court judge, Judge Wanamaker, of Ohio. He advocates the proposition that constitutional provisions should be enacted prohibiting a court from declaring any statute unconstitutional, however repugnant to the constitutional limits, so as to prevent a court from declaring a statute unconstitutional except by unanimous decision, or by a decision of more than one judge. That is a modified form of the tendency, or desire, or advocacy of the fallacy of recognizing properly the constitutional limitations. That is another matter to watch and oppose.

The work of your committee, so far as judicial recall is concerned, seems to be largely done. But it seems to me, because there is still a tendency by the legislatures of many states to adopt recall provisions, that there is yet work, even if it is no more than looking out and providing a safeguard, for a committee of this sort. I call your attention to the fact that the only recommendation made by the committee in the report is that the Association maintain its organized committee and that the work of the committee be continued.

I move the adoption of the recommendation.

The motion was then carried.

(See Appendix, page 553.)

The Chairman :

The report of the Membership Committee.

Lucien Hugh Alexander, of Pennsylvania :

Our report is very brief. The Local Councils in a number of the states have performed splendid services, and through the lead of their respective Vice-Presidents have most earnestly and zealously performed this labor of love for the profession involved in nominating new members. Unfortunately this may not be said of all the Vice-Presidents and of all members of the Local Councils. In all 1162 * new members have been nominated since the last annual meeting. Of this number 742 have already been elected by the Executive Committee. We have here 420 nominations reported by the General Council favorably, which I can read if it is the desire of the meeting.

* As this volume goes to press the final figures stand 1340.

It has been the practice, however, during recent years to refer such nominations to the Executive Committee with power.

The Chairman :

The report is accepted and it is ordered filed. The nominations are referred to the Executive Committee.

The Chairman :

✓ The report of the Section of Legal Education.

Henry Stockbridge, of Maryland :

✓ I present the report from the Section of Legal Education. For ten years the Section of Legal Education has been trying to reduce to concrete form certain standards, which should be adopted, if possible, by each state and jurisdiction of this country, establishing what should be required, not so much for admission to the Bar (though that is involved in it), but also as to the matter of necessary preparatory work. I am not entirely familiar whether, under the By-Laws of the Association, a report of this character in coming from a Section should be left to the committee upon the subject for report a year hence, or whether it stands in the nature of miscellaneous business to be now considered. If the former, I shall not weary you with reading the 15 rules which are proposed. If the latter, it will of course be proper to read them in full.

They have been much simplified, and by a very large vote in the Section were deemed to be most efficient and practical. I ask a ruling of the Chair whether it is to go now to the Committee on Legal Education or whether it would stand as it is. I do not see the necessity of consuming the time of the Association.

The Chairman :

What is the pleasure of the meeting?

Lucien Hugh Alexander :

I move that as this matter has been considered for 10 years at each annual meeting of the Section of Legal Education, which is thoroughly qualified to deal with the particular points, if there is any question of interference by By-Law the By-Law be suspended and that we proceed to a consideration of the report of the Section.

Hollis R. Bailey, of Massachusetts :

I second the motion.

The Chairman :

It seems to me that, if this Section has been considering the matter so long and there are concrete suggestions and recommendations to be made, they should be read before the meeting.

Ernest T. Florance, of Louisiana :

This Association has a standing committee upon this subject, and as great as our respect may be for the Section of Legal Education, I do not think that respect would justify our showing disrespect to our own standing committee.

I, therefore, suggest that the rules of the Association requiring any matter within the power of a standing committee be referred to such committee be enforced, and that the subject be referred to the proper standing committee for review.

The motion was then seconded.

Elihu Root, of New York :

May I suggest that it be accompanied by instructions that the rules be printed in the next number of the *Journal*, so that all members of the Association may have them promptly for consideration. That would probably meet all the purposes of reading them now.

Lucien Hugh Alexander :

In view of what Mr. Root proposes, I withdraw my motion with permission of the seconder.

Henry Stockbridge, of Maryland :

Such being the desire of the Association, I will not tire the members by reading the rules, but I will see that the report from the Section, which will be very brief outside of the rules, is furnished to the editor of the *Journal* promptly in order that the rules may appear in the next issue.

Julius Henry Cohen, of New York :

I offer the amendment to the resolution that the committee be requested to report at the next meeting of the Association. I do that for this reason that, in the opening address of the

President, the importance of legal education was brought very strongly to our attention, and it is my information that these rules are the result of nine years' deliberation on the part of the Section of Legal Education and represent the result of expert consideration of the matter.

Now, we are criticised in this Association for the lack of efficiency because of the tremendous red tape that prevents us from accomplishing results. Either these recommendations are sound, or they are not sound. If they are sound, they should go into effect in the universities of the country. We may have to lose another year because of the delicacy of refinement existing in the committee, which has now given nine years of attention to this matter, so that they may have an opportunity to go over it. But do not lose more than another year.

I hope my amendment will prevail.

Ernest T. Florance:

I accept the amendment.

The Chairman:

Will Mr. Cohen state his amendment.

Julius Henry Cohen:

My amendment is that the committee be asked to report on this proposition at the next annual meeting.

The Chairman:

The motion is that the recommendations be referred to the Committee on Legal Education, and that the committee do report upon the rules and recommendations next year, and further that the rules and recommendations be printed in the next issue of the *Journal*.

The motion as amended was adopted.

(For Standard Rules, see Appendix, page 652.)

The Chairman:

The Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year has a unanimous report ready. In the regular order of business that report would be made at the afternoon session, but this room cannot be used this afternoon on account of its

being then needed to prepare for the dinner tonight. If there are no objections, the committee will make its report now.

George T. Page, of Illinois:

Your General Council presents as its nominees for officers of the Association for the ensuing year, by unanimous action, the following:

For President: George Sutherland, of Utah.

For Secretary: George Whitelock, of Maryland.

For Treasurer: Frederick E. Wadhams, of New York.

All of the old members of the Executive Committee except William C. Niblack, of Chicago, Illinois, who has served the limit of three years, have been re-nominated, as follows:

Selden P. Spencer, of Missouri;

William P. Bynum, of North Carolina;

Chapin Brown, of District of Columbia;

Charles N. Potter, of Wyoming;

John Lowell, of Massachusetts; and

Charles Blood Smith, of Kansas.

The new nominees for the Executive Committee are Ashley Cockrill, of Arkansas, and Walter George Smith, of Pennsylvania.

These men have all been unanimously nominated by the General Council, and I move that they be elected in a body. I move that the Secretary do cast the ballot for each of them.

The Chairman:

You have heard the motion that the officers named be elected as a body and that the Secretary do cast the vote.

The Secretary:

The Secretary announces, with some hesitation and modesty, because his own name appears upon the list, that he has cast the ballot of the Association for the nominees to the respective offices as just read by the Chairman of the General Council.

The Chairman:

It is quite evident that Mr. Whitelock is very much pleased over his election. A motion to ratify the vote of the Secretary is now in order.

George T. Page, of Illinois:

I make a motion that we ratify the action of the Secretary, who was so anxious to be re-elected.

The motion was then seconded.

The Chairman:

You have heard the motion made that we ratify the action of the Secretary in casting a vote for all of the officers nominated by the General Council, including himself.

All those in favor will say aye. The motion is carried unanimously.

(See List of Officers at page 137.)

The Secretary:

The address of President Root was printed last night in conformity with the notice given yesterday, and copies thereof may be had at the Secretary's office in the hotel.

Lord Justice Phillimore, of the Court of Appeal in England, and J. Arthur Barratt, formerly of New York, and now a member of the Bar of London, who acted as the agents of the special committee of the Association which raised among the membership a fund for the relief of lawyers in refuge from their own country because of the war, have sent us a detailed report of the distribution of the fund—about \$13,000—which we remitted to Europe. The report shows that only 16 shillings of the entire amount was used for expenses, and that all of the balance has gone to persons obviously worthy bounties of our charity. The report itself will be published in the *Journal*, and will be of interest to all.

I think that our representatives who, without any remuneration, have acted in this matter and have distributed the whole of the fund sent abroad, are entitled to a vote of thanks, and that they should receive notice thereof.

Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut:

It was a very kindly act, and a very difficult undertaking, which fell to these gentlemen to do. Lord Justice Phillimore and Mr. Barratt have spent a great deal of time over this matter I know.

I move that the Secretary be requested to communicate to them

the thanks of the members of the American Bar Association for what they have done.

The motion was then seconded.

The Chairman :

It is moved that the Secretary be instructed to notify Lord Justice Phillimore and J. Arthur Barratt, Esq., that a vote of thanks was passed by the American Bar Association for the good work they have accomplished. In view of the high order and standing of the gentlemen who distributed the fund, it would be well to express our appreciation by a rising vote. Those in favor of the motion will rise.

The Chair is pleased to announce that the motion is unanimously carried.

Edmund F. Trabue, of Kentucky :

I should like to call the attention of the Association to the fact that Gaylord Lee Clark, of Maryland, one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Association, is serving his country in the army on the border of Mexico.

I move that the President do send to him a telegram regretting his inability to be present at this meeting.

Hollis R. Bailey :

I second the motion.

The Chairman :

You have heard the motion made by the gentleman from Kentucky, and seconded by the gentleman from Massachusetts, that the President do send a telegram of regret to Mr. Clark. All those in favor say aye. The motion is unanimously carried.

The Secretary :

The nominations for members of the General and Local Councils have all been handed in by the respective delegations and the nominees may be considered elected.

William P. Bynum, of North Carolina :

I am informed that a former President of the Association, Stephen S. Gregory, of Illinois, is ill at his home. I move that

the Association, through its Secretary, do extend to him our sympathies and do send him some flowers.

Hollis R. Bailey:

I second the motion.

The Chairman:

I might say it has come to my attention that Stephen S. Gregory has been confined to his home for ten days. Mr. Bynum moves that the Secretary be instructed to send him a message of sympathy from the Association accompanied by flowers. All those in favor will please say aye. The motion is unanimously carried.

At this point President Root resumed the chair.

Ernest T. Florance, of Louisiana:

I understand the work of the Association is now completed, and I move that we adjourn *sine die*.

Samuel P. Goldman, of New York:

Is it not usual to introduce the new President before declaring the adjournment?

The President:

That is done, I believe, after food and drink have softened the dispositions of the members of the Association.

Is there any further business?

Edgar D. Randolph, of Indiana:

I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Chicago Bar Association and to the Bar Association of the State of Illinois for the courtesies and hospitalities extended to us at this meeting.

The President:

Mr. Florance withholds his motion to adjourn for the purpose of allowing the Chair to put the motion of Mr. Randolph, that an expression of our thanks be extended to the Bar of Chicago and the State of Illinois for their hospitality and courtesy. All in favor of the motion will say aye. The motion is unanimously carried.

Adjourned *sine die*.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

CHICAGO, ILL., August 30, 1916.

To the American Bar Association:

The report of the proceedings of the last annual meeting held at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 17 to 19, 1915, has been printed and distributed to the members of the Association, to all State Bar Associations and to a large number of legal journals and libraries in the United States and abroad.

There were 9609 active and 17 honorary members at the time of the publication of the 1915 Report. There have been 280 deaths and resignations since the issuance of the Report, and the Membership Committee has proposed 793 new members during the year, all of them having been elected by the Executive Committee.

The Secretary reports the death during the year of Rt. Hon. Viscount Alverstone, formerly Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain, elected to honorary membership by the Executive Committee in June, 1915. The number of persons now on the honorary list is 16.

The membership of the Association includes representatives of all the states, of the District of Columbia, China (members from Far Eastern American Bar Association), and of the Insular Possessions of Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.

In lieu of the invitations formerly sent to State Bar Associations to appoint three delegates to the meeting of the Association, the Secretary issued this year the invitation of the President of the Association to each State Bar Association to appoint two delegates and to each local Bar Association to appoint one delegate to attend a special conference on August 28, 1916, for the purpose of bringing about closer relationship, official or otherwise, between these associations and the American Bar Association. There are now in existence 48 State Bar Associations, and also the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands, and the Far Eastern Ameri-

can Bar Association; in addition there are 629 local Bar Associations of which the Secretary has record.

The Secretary has continued to supply, upon request, copies of the Code of Professional Ethics adopted by the Association; about 1125 copies having been distributed during the year.

Notices were duly sent by the Secretary to all standing and special committees, requesting their attention to such matters as had been particularly referred to them.

Certain reports for the year 1915-1916 of the committees were printed in the July number of the *AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL* which was mailed to the members more than 15 days in advance of the meeting. The reports are as follows:

Standing Committees: Jurisprudence and Law Reform, Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law, International Law, Patent, Trade Mark and Copyright Law, Insurance, Uniform State Laws, Publicity, Membership, Professional Ethics, Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law, Comparative Law Bureau.

Special Committees: To Suggest Remedies and Formulate Proposed Laws, Government Liens on Real Estate, To Oppose Judicial Recall, Uniform Judicial Procedure, Legislative Drafting, and Reports and Digests.

Preliminary announcements and all details of the program of the meeting, as well as the addresses of the various speakers, were printed and copies sent to the press associations for release on appropriate dates.

The Secretary's office has had in charge the detail work in connection with the printing and issuance of the quarterly *JOURNAL*, now closing its second year of existence. The Secretary has procured from the post office authorities the flat rate of one cent per pound on all copies of the *JOURNAL* issued, whether to members of the Association or to members of the Comparative Law Bureau (except, of course, the copies to foreign countries and those mailed to Baltimore, Md.). The *JOURNAL* goes to quite a number of exchanges, and the number of libraries subscribing through the Association is 34.

The Secretary has received during the year annual reports of the various State Bar Associations, and a number of other books, all of which have been acknowledged in the *JOURNAL*.

The Secretary's office will use the system of registration cards in use for the past two years. These cards may be obtained at the office in the Congress Hotel. Cards should be signed plainly. All blanks should be filled and cards returned promptly to the Secretary's office.

Members and delegates are particularly requested to register at headquarters as soon as convenient after arrival. A list of members and delegates will be printed for distribution at the meeting, and will also be included in the report of the proceedings.

A separate register of all members of the Judicial Section will be kept in the Elizabethan Room at the Congress Hotel and they are requested to register their names and addresses immediately upon arrival.

Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, lists of officers and committees, copies of Committee reports, of the Canons of Professional Ethics, of the 1916 numbers of the JOURNAL, programs and other literature of the Association can be had at the Secretary's office, Elizabethan Room.

Information concerning the status of applicants, application blanks, and all information concerning membership may be had of the Membership Committee in the Secretary's office.

The Secretary endeavors to keep the street address of each member, and prompt notification of any change in address is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE WHITELOCK, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT

1915-1916.

Dr.

To cash on hand at date of last report.....		\$12,477.19	
To cash received from subscriptions by members to annual dinner at Salt Lake City, Utah, August, 1915.....		1,485.00	
To cash received from subscriptions to American Bar Association Journal and from sales of copies of Journal.....	\$144.15		
To cash received from advertisements in the American Bar Association Journal during 1915-1916	770.83		
		<u>914.98</u>	
To cash received from sale, by the Secretary, of copies of annual reports of the Association during the year 1915-1916.....		80.15	
To cash received from sale by the Secretary of copies of the membership list.....		18.00	
To cash received from the sale of copies of Committee Reports		25.00	
To cash received interest on funds deposited in the Albany Trust Company, Albany, N. Y. Special interest account.....		312.27	
To cash received dues of members \$5.00 each:			
For 1913..... 1.....	\$5.00.....		
1914..... 57.....	285.00.....		
1915..... 5.....	25.00.....		
1916..... 4.....	20.00.....		
	<u>67.....</u>	<u>\$335.00.....</u>	<u>\$335.00</u>
To cash received dues of members \$6.00 each:			
For 1914..... 1.....	\$6.00.....		
1915..... 702.....	4,212.00.....		
1916..... 7,556.....	45,336.00.....		
1917..... 203.....	1,218.00.....		
	<u>8,462.....</u>	<u>\$50,772.00.....</u>	<u>50,772.00</u>
			<u>51,107.00</u>
Total receipts			<u>\$66,414.59</u>
Carried forward			<u>\$66,414.59</u>

Credit by Disbursements as follows:

1915.	Brought forward	\$66,414.59
Aug. 6.	By cash paid B. M. Snover, Philadelphia, Pa., services rendered and to refund disbursements made for Membership Committee....	\$399.37
9.	By cash paid Chapin Brown, Washington, D. C., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Executive Committee in January and February, 1915.....	47.25
9.	By cash paid The Argus Co., Albany, N. Y., printers, for printing table cards and dinner circulars for use at meeting at Salt Lake City	5.75
19.	By cash paid Rose Printing Co., Salt Lake City, for placards for Section of Legal Education.....	5.00
19.	By cash paid Imperial Printing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, for printing announcements, registry cards and registry lists.....	114.50
19.	By cash paid Rome G. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., to refund his disbursements for the Committee to Oppose the Judicial Recall.....	414.25
20.	By cash paid A. G. Mackenzie, Salt Lake City, Utah, for services as press representative during annual meeting at Salt Lake City.	100.00
20.	By cash paid F. C. Graham, Manager Orpheus Club, Salt Lake City, Utah, for services of club at annual dinner at Salt Lake City..	75.00
20.	By cash paid Hotel Utah Operating Co., Salt Lake City, for annual dinner	2,278.00
	Carried forward	\$3,439.12
		\$66,414.59

1915.	Brought forward	\$3,439.12	\$66,414.59
Aug. 20.	By cash paid Latter Day Saints University, Salt Lake City, rent of Barrett Hall, August 17-19.....	10.00	
Sept. 17.	By cash paid Edward Kaestner, Albany, N. Y., Treasurer's Assistant, for services in connection with annual meeting at Salt Lake City as per appropriation of Executive Committee.....	100.00	
17.	By cash paid J. Craig Peacock, Philadelphia, Pa., for services rendered Committee on Noteworthy Changes in the Statute Law....	200.00	
17.	By cash paid Thomas I. Parkinson, New York, to refund his disbursements on behalf of the Committee on Noteworthy Changes in the Statute Law....	37.06	
17.	By cash paid William P. Bynum, Greensboro, N. C., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Executive Committee in New York, January 9, 1915.....	75.00	
17.	By cash paid J. B. Lyon Co., Albany, N. Y., binding record of dues for 1914-1915	3.50	
21.	By cash paid Charles A. Morrison, New York, stenographer, reporting proceedings at annual meeting, annual dinner, etc.....	562.45	
24.	By cash paid Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., for printing committee reports used at annual meeting	429.31	
24.	By cash paid Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., for furnishing and printing card on 60,000 wrappers for use in mailing American Bar Association Journal	129.69	
	Carried forward	\$4,986.13	\$66,414.59

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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1915.	Brought forward	\$4,986.13	\$66,414.59
6.	By cash paid C. P. Brate, Albany, N. Y., printer, for notices of dues No. 5.....	19.20	
6.	By cash paid William M. Chadbourne, New York, to refund his disbursements for the Committee on Publicity	2.68	
11.	By cash paid the postmaster of Albany, N. Y., for 2500 No. 13 two-cent stamped envelopes and printing card on same.....	53.40	
11.	By cash paid William R. Vance, Minneapolis, Minn., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Committee on Standard Rules of Admission to the Bar in New York City, August, 1915.	61.75	
12.	By cash paid Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., for printing reports of Committee on Judicial Recall, 2000 letter heads and for express charges on committee reports sent to Salt Lake City..	90.76	
12.	By cash paid Argus Company, Albany, N. Y., printers, for memorandum books used at annual dinner and 1500 letter heads.....	14.00	
12.	By cash paid Thomas H. Reynolds, Kansas City, Mo., to refund his disbursements for Committee on Reports and Digests.....	26.50	
14.	By cash paid assistants in Secretary's office for special services in connection with the annual meeting 1914, as per resolution of Executive Committee.....	400.00	
14.	By cash paid assistants in Treasurer's office for special services in connection with annual meeting as per resolution of Executive Committee	200.00	
	Carried forward	\$5,854.42	\$66,414.59

1915.	Brought forward	\$5,854.42	\$66,414.59
Oct. 22.	By cash paid Thomas A. Jenckes, Providence, R. I., Treasurer, on account of appropriation to the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	372.26	
26.	By cash paid Campbell Art Co., Elizabeth, N. J., for 11,000 prints of portrait of Elihu Root for use in October Journal	186.50	
29.	By cash paid Francis M. Burdick, New York, to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Committee on Publications at Washington, October 15-16, 1915.	21.90	
Nov. 5.	By cash paid Thomas A. Jenckes, Providence, R. I., Treasurer, on account of appropriation to the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	593.34	
17.	By cash paid The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., for printing October number of American Bar Association Journal...	758.50	
24.	By cash paid Mrs. B. M. Snover, Philadelphia, Pa., for services rendered and to refund disbursements made for the Membership Committee	300.00	
Dec. 4.	By cash paid Campbell Art Company, Elizabeth, N. J., for furnishing 11,000 portraits of President Meldrim for annual report.....	151.50	
4.	By cash paid The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., for printing report Committee on Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law, application blanks, etc....	71.74	
4.	By cash paid Brandow Printing Co., Albany, N. Y., for letter heads for Membership Committee	35.16	
	Carried forward	\$8,345.32	\$66,414.59

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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1915.	Brought forward	\$8,345.32	\$66,414.59
Dec. 13.	By cash paid The Argus Company, Albany, N. Y., printing letter heads and notices of dues.....	13.50	
20.	By cash paid Mrs. B. M. Snover, Philadelphia, Pa., for services rendered and to refund disbursements made for the Membership Committee	200.00	
1916.			
Jan. 3.	By cash paid F. B. Toothaker, Columbus, Ohio, printing for the Committee on Insurance Law.....	94.25	
11.	By cash paid John Lowell, Boston, Mass., to refund his disbursements attending meeting of Executive Committee in New York, January 8.....	19.80	
17.	By cash paid The Hale-Crossley Printing Co., Chicago, Ill., for printing for the Committee on Re-Organization	220.00	
20.	By cash paid The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., postage in sending out report for 1915, parcel post	1,066.00	
24.	By cash paid Peter W. Meldrim, Savannah, Ga., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Executive Committee in New York, January 8.....	78.25	
24.	By cash paid Charles Blood Smith, Topeka, Kans., to refund his expenses attending meeting of Executive Committee in New York, January 8.....	141.00	
24.	By cash paid Chapin Brown, Washington, D. C., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Executive Committee in New York, January 8.....	22.60	
	Carried forward	\$10,200.72	\$66,414.59

1916.	Brought forward	\$10,200.72	\$66,414.59
Jan. 24.	By cash paid Selden P. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Executive Committee in New York, January 8.....	107.75	
24.	By cash paid William P. Bynum, Greensboro, N. C., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Executive Committee in New York, January 8.....	61.50	
24.	By cash paid Charles N. Potter, Cheyenne, Wyo., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Executive Committee in New York, January 8.....	165.00	
24.	By cash paid Thomas W. Shelton, Norfolk, Va., to refund his disbursements for the Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure.	35.53	
24.	By cash paid Walter George Smith, Philadelphia, Pa., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Committee on Amendments to Constitution, Washington, D. C.....	7.50	
24.	By cash paid John H. Wigmore, Chicago, Ill., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Committee on Amendments to Constitution, Washington, D. C.....	92.70	
26.	By cash paid Edward A. Harriman, New Haven, Conn., to refund his disbursements as delegate to the meeting of Ontario Bar Association	41.00	
26.	By cash paid University Club of Chicago for rental of parlor and luncheon to members of Committee on Amendment to Constitution and By-Laws.....	20.00	
	Carried forward	\$10,731.70	\$66,414.59

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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1916.	Brought forward	\$10,731.70	\$66,414.59
Jan. 27.	By cash paid Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., for 2087 revenue stamps for Wells, Fargo & Co. express shipments of annual re- port in 6, 7 and 8 parcel post zones	20.87	
27.	By cash paid The Argus Co., for stationery	7.50	
Feb. 7.	By cash paid B. M. Snover, Philadel- phia, Pa., for services rendered and to disbursements made for the Membership Committee....	100.00	
9.	By cash paid William C. Niblack, Chicago, Ill., to refund his dis- bursements in attending meeting of Executive Committee in New York, January 7 and 8, 1916....	85.00	
16.	By cash paid Thomas H. Reynolds, Kansas City, Mo., to refund his disbursements for the Commit- tee on Reports and Digests from October 8, 1915, to Feb- ruary 12, 1916.....	93.88	
17.	By cash paid Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., for printing No. 1, Vol. II of the American Bar Association Journal	849.98	
17.	By cash paid Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., for printing 12,000 shipping labels.....	12.00	
17.	By cash paid The Argus Co., Albany, N. Y., furnishing and printing card on envelopes for President Root	1.75	
18.	By cash paid Everett P. Wheeler, New York, to refund his dis- bursements for the Committee to Suggest Remedies	58.20	
	Carried forward	\$11,960.88	\$66,414.59

1916.	Brought forward	\$11,960.88	\$66,414.59
Mch. 3.	By cash paid Robert P. Shick, Philadelphia, Pa., to refund his disbursements for the Comparative Law Bureau	16.47	
9.	By cash paid R. E. L. Saner, Dallas, Tex., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Committee to Suggest Remedies in New York, January 21, 1916.	126.00	
9.	By cash paid Thomas H. Reynolds, Kansas City, Mo., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Committee on Law Reports and Digests in New York, January 7 and 8.....	90.83	
9.	By cash paid J. Newton Fiero, Albany, N. Y., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Committee on Law Reporting and Digests in New York, January 7.	15.00	
9.	By cash paid William W. Smithers, Philadelphia, Pa., on account of appropriation to Comparative Law Bureau	275.00	
11.	By cash paid the postmaster, Albany, N. Y., for furnishing and printing card on 10,000 two-cent stamped envelopes	213.60	
18.	By cash paid Wells, Fargo & Co., express, Baltimore, Md., on account of shipments of annual report..	441.69	
18.	By cash paid B. M. Snover, Philadelphia, Pa., for services rendered and to refund disbursements made for the Committee on Membership	100.00	
	Carried forward	\$13,239.47	\$66,414.59

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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1916.	Brought forward	\$13,239.47	\$66,414.59
Mch. 21.	By cash paid Virginia Law Review, University of Virginia, for the publication and distribution of reprints of Mr. Shelton's article in January number in connection with work of Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure....	63.40	
22.	By cash paid The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., for printing and stamped envelopes furnished the Committee on Professional Ethics	49.00	
29.	By cash paid Risenstadt Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., for 1024 American Bar Association buttons	200.72	
Apl. 1.	By cash paid Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., printing and binding annual report Vol. XL (proceedings at 1916 meeting).	5,668.00	
5.	By cash paid George Seton Thompson Co., Chicago, Ill., for 22,000 maps of Chicago for use in American Bar Association Journal	45.00	
12.	By cash paid The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., printing letter heads, postal cards, etc., Committee on Professional Ethics	17.25	
12.	By cash paid Robert P. Shick, Philadelphia, Pa., to refund his disbursements for the Comparative Law Bureau	5.42	
12.	By cash paid William C. Nyblack, Chicago, Ill., to refund his expenses in attending meeting of Executive Committee, April 8..	73.65	
	Carried forward	\$19,361.91	\$66,414.59

1916.	Brought forward	\$19,361.91	\$66,414.59
Apl. 15.	By cash paid W. H. Shepardson, Cambridge, Mass., for services rendered the Committee to Suggest Remedies, etc.	25.75	
17.	By cash paid Charles N. Potter, Cheyenne, Wyo., to refund his expenses in attending meeting of Executive Committee, April 8..	159.40	
19.	By cash paid Peter W. Meldrim, Savannah, Ga., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Executive Committee, April 8	54.10	
19.	By cash paid Selden P. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Executive Committee at Washington, April 8, and his expenses in attending conference at Chicago relative to proposed changes in Constitution of Association	95.00	
20.	By cash paid Arthur I. Vorys, Columbus, Ohio, to refund certain disbursements for the Committee on Insurance Law.....	80.51	
20.	By cash paid Charles W. Farnham, St. Paul, Minn., to refund his expenses attending meeting of Committee on Insurance Law in New York, January, 1916.....	128.50	
25.	By cash paid Charles Blood Smith, Topeka, Kans., to refund his expenses in attending meeting of Executive Committee	118.80	
28.	By cash paid The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., printing No. 2, Vol. II, American Bar Association Journal	1,129.74	
	Carried forward	\$21,153.71	\$66,414.59

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1916.	Brought forward	\$21,153.71	\$66,414.59
Apl. 28.	By cash paid The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., printing hotel announcements	8.18	
May 9.	By cash paid George W. Harper Co., Albany, N. Y., one No. 73 safe cabinet for filing ledger cards and books in Treasurer's office..	142.69	
9.	By cash paid George A. Cady, Albany, N. Y., printer, for furnishing and printing card on 5000 two-cent stamped envelopes, \$109.40; and, furnishing and printing address on 5000 Treasurer's return envelopes, \$10.50	119.90	
10.	By cash paid Charles Cheney Hyde, Chicago, Ill., to refund certain expenses for the Committee on International Law	20.40	
10.	By cash paid Ernst Freund, Chicago, Ill., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Committee on Legislative Drafting, New York, April 21.....	69.00	
10.	By cash paid William Draper Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Committee on Legislative Drafting, April 21.....	14.50	
10.	By cash paid Henry C. Hall, Washington, D. C., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Committee on Legislative Drafting, April 21.....	14.55	
10.	By cash paid Brandow Printing Co., Albany, N. Y., furnishing and printing card on 500 two-cent stamped envelopes for use of Membership Committee, November, 1915	13.50	
	Carried forward	\$21,556.43	\$66,414.59

1916.	Brought forward	\$21,556.43	\$66,414.59
May 11.	By cash paid The Argus Company, Albany, N. Y., printers, for printing "dues" notices, return envelopes, President Root's letter to accompany notices, notices of changes in address cards, etc...	211.00	
15.	By cash paid B. M. Snover, Philadelphia, Pa., for services rendered to, and disbursements incurred on behalf of Membership Committee	100.00	
22.	By cash paid John Lowell, Boston, Mass., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Executive Committee in Washington, April 8.....	47.00	
24.	By cash paid Thomas I. Parkinson, New York, to refund his disbursements for the Committee on Noteworthy Changes in the Statute Law	200.00	
25.	By cash paid George A. Cady, Albany, N. Y., printer, for furnishing and printing Treasurer's card on 5000 two-cent stamped envelopes....	109.40	
25.	By cash paid Selden P. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo., to refund his disbursements in attending meetings of Sub-Committee of Membership Committee in New York and Philadelphia, May 20, 1916.	95.00	
June 2.	By cash paid Orrin N. Carter, Chicago, Ill., to refund certain disbursements for the Judicial Section	37.75	
3.	By cash paid The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore Md., for printing for the Committee to Suggest Remedies	34.82	
	Carried forward	\$22,391.40	\$66,414.59

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1916.	Brought forward	\$22,391.40	\$66,414.59
June 6.	By cash paid Miss R. Ellis, New York, for services rendered Committee on Professional Ethics..	81.03	
7.	By cash paid Thomas H. Reynolds, Kansas City, Mo., to refund certain disbursements for the Committee on Reports and Digests.	17.39	
7.	By cash paid The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., for printing furnished the Section of Legal Education	60.45	
7.	By cash paid Adolph L. Pincoffs, New York, to refund certain disbursements made for the Comparative Law Bureau	8.00	
8.	By cash paid The Argus Company, Albany, N. Y., for printing notices of dues, receipts, etc....	54.50	
9.	By cash paid Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y., to refund his disbursements in going to New York and Philadelphia meeting of Sub-Committee of Membership Committee, May 19-21	30.40	
10.	By cash paid Ernest T. Florance, New Orleans, La., to refund certain disbursements made by him for the Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law....	79.00	
10.	By cash paid The Argus Company, Albany, N. Y., for 9700 double postal cards used in sending to members preliminary notice of annual meeting	230.00	
14.	By cash paid B. M. Snover, Philadelphia, Pa., for services rendered to, and disbursements made on behalf of the Membership Committee	100.00	
	Carried forward	\$23,052.17	\$66,414.59

1916.	Brought forward	\$23,052.17	\$66,414.59
June 15.	By cash paid Thomas W. Shelton, Norfolk, Va., to refund certain disbursements made by him for the Committee on Uniform Ju- dicial Procedure	27.87	
25.	By cash paid W. T. Barron & Co., Norfolk, Va., furnishing letter heads, etc., to Committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure....	10.40	
26.	By cash paid Everett P. Wheeler, New York, to refund certain dis- bursements made by him for the Committee to Suggest Remedies	95.59	
29.	By cash paid The Argus Company, Albany, N. Y., for furnishing and printing card on 1500 two-cent stamped envelopes, two sizes, for Membership Committee	40.00	
July 3.	By cash paid B. M. Snover, Philadel- phia, Pa., for services rendered and disbursements made on be- half of the Membership Com- mittee	100.00	
10.	By cash paid Selden P. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo., to refund certain dis- bursements made by him for the Membership Committee	151.50	
10.	By cash paid Francis B. James, Washington, D. C., to refund cer- tain disbursements made by him for the Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law....	81.68	
10.	By cash paid Smith & Hulse, Wash- ington, D. C., for services ren- dered the Committee on Com- merce, Trade and Commercial Law	10.00	
	Carried forward	\$23,569.21	\$66,414.59

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1916.	Brought forward	\$23,569.21	\$66,414.59
July 10.	By cash paid Thomas I. Parkinson, New York, to refund certain disbursements made by him for Committee on Legislative Drafting	4.41	
12.	By cash paid Arthur I. Vorys, Columbus, Ohio, to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of Committee on Insurance Law, May 28-June 10.....	56.30	
12.	By cash paid Ashley Cockrill, Little Rock, Ark., to refund his disbursements in attending meeting of the Committee on Insurance Law, May 28-June 10.....	75.00	
14.	By cash paid Rome G. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., to refund certain disbursements incurred by him for the Committee on Judicial Recall	155.15	
17.	By cash paid Robert P. Shick, Philadelphia, Pa., to refund his disbursements for postage for the Comparative Law Bureau.....	1.56	
28.	By cash paid B. M. Snover, Philadelphia, Pa., for services rendered to, and disbursements made for the Membership Committee....	200.00	
Aug. 1.	By cash paid The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., for printing No. 3, Vol. II, of American Bar Association Journal.....	2,397.96	
1.	By cash paid The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., for miscellaneous printing	143.14	
2.	By cash paid B. M. Snover, Philadelphia, Pa., for services rendered to, and disbursements incurred for the Membership Committee.	300.00	
	Carried forward	\$26,902.73	\$66,414.59

1916.	Brought forward	\$26,902.73	\$66,414.59
Aug. 3.	By cash paid The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., for miscellaneous printing	29.05	
3.	By cash paid The Argus Company, Albany, N. Y., for furnishing and printing card on 9600 two-cent stamped envelopes for Membership Committee's use.....	225.00	
3.	By cash paid The Argus Company, Albany, N. Y., for miscellaneous printing	30.25	
4.	By cash paid The Argus Company, Albany, N. Y., for furnishing and printing card on two-cent stamped envelopes, \$26.00; and, miscellaneous printing, \$5.75...	31.75	
8.	By cash paid Selden P. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo., to refund his disbursements in connection with the work of the Membership Committee in the State of Missouri	94.80	
8.	By cash paid Robert H. Parkinson, Chicago, Ill., to refund his disbursements for the Committee on Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law	37.80	
8.	By cash paid Francis B. James, Washington, D. C., to refund his disbursements for the Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law	19.44	
9.	By cash paid George B. Kennedy, Mgr., H. K. Advertising Service, Washington, D. C., for services rendered the Membership Committee	99.97	
	Carried forward	\$27,470.79	\$66,414.59

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1916.	Brought forward	\$27,470.79	\$66,414.59
Aug. 14.	By cash paid Howe Addressing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., to refund disbursements for postage in membership campaign in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts for Membership Committee	110.00	
16.	By cash paid B. M. Snover, Philadelphia, Pa., for services rendered to, and disbursements incurred on behalf of the Membership Committee	300.00	
16.	By cash paid The Argus Company, Albany, N. Y., for miscellaneous printing and furnishing and printing card on two-cent stamped envelopes for use of Membership Committee	80.50	
	By cash paid United States Express Company and American Express Company for shipments made during the year 1915-1916, exclusive of the shipment of the annual report	107.80	
	By cash paid Calvert Building & Construction Company, Baltimore, Md., for rent of storage room in Baltimore for the year.....	100.00	
	By cash paid Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md., for rent of office for the year	300.00	
	By cash paid Tweddle Building and Peter G. Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y., for rent of office in Albany for the year	193.32	
	By cash paid George Whitelock, Baltimore, Md., Secretary, to refund his disbursements for salaries of assistants for 1915-1916.....	3,000.00	
	Carried forward	\$31,662.41	\$66,414.59

1916.	Brought forward	\$31,662.41	\$66,414.59
	By cash paid Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y., to refund his dis- bursements for salaries of as- sistants during 1915-1916.....	2,333.28	
	By cash paid George Whitelock, Balti- more, Md., Secretary, to refund his disbursements during 1915- 1916—		
	For postage, stamped envelopes and postals	39.23	
	For transportation of packages	26.06	
	For stationery and supplies..	12.23	
	For miscellaneous printing..	123.11	
	For postage, etc., a/c Ameri- can Bar Association Journal	316.38	
	For telegraph and telephone during year	217.25	
	For traveling expenses, self and assistants, attending an- nual meeting and attending committee meetings, etc., during the year, books, sundries, etc.	1,173.81	
	By cash paid Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y., Treasurer, to re- fund his disbursements during 1915-1916—		
	For postage, stamped envelopes and postals	11.84	
	For stationery and supplies..	50.67	
	For disbursements at annual meeting	397.23	
	For telegraph and telephone during year	187.83	
	For expenses incidental to meetings of Executive Com- mittee during year.....	586.25	
	For traveling expenses during the year, expenses of dele- gates, extra clerk hire, sundries	1,038.25	
	For sundries, equipment.....	273.65	
	Total disbursements	\$38,449.48	\$66,414.59

Summary.

Total receipts	\$66,414.59
Total disbursements	\$38,449.48

Balance on hand Aug. 18.	\$27,965.11
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Which balance consists of

Amount to credit of American Bar Association, Frederick E. Wadhams, Treasurer, in Albany Trust Company, Albany, N. Y., special inter- est account	\$25,712.27
Amount to credit American Bar Association in Albany Trust Co.	2,226.41
Amount of cash on hand in Treasurer's office	26.43
Balance	\$27,965.11

FREDERICK E. WADHAMS,
Treasurer.

The foregoing account has been compared with the vouchers
and found correct at \$27,965.11.

SAMUEL P. GOLDMAN,
CHARLES W. FARNHAM,
Auditing Committee.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 30, 1916.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 30, 1916.

The Executive Committee respectfully reports that under the last clause of Art. IV of the Constitution, providing for the election of members by the Executive Committee between meetings when nominated by majority of the Vice-President and Local Council of a state, 793 new members were elected.

The committee further reports that in accordance with By-Law XII, appropriations were made for the use of the committees, sections, etc., not exceeding the following amounts:

Uniform Judicial Procedure.....	\$ 350
Insurance	400
Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law.....	1000
Legislative Drafting	300
Grievances	250
Section Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law...	50
Committee Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law.	50
Government Liens on Real Estate.....	100
Publications	100
Publicity	300
To Suggest Remedies and Formulate Laws.....	750
Reports and Digests	200
Law Reporting and Digesting.....	200
Professional Ethics	100
International Law	175
Comparative Law Bureau.....	500
Committee on Legal Education.....	250
Section of Legal Education.....	350
To Oppose Judicial Recall.....	250
Judicial Section	250
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	1000
Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law.....	250
Membership	3000

The Treasurer was also directed to pay various bills, aggregating \$240, presented by John H. Wigmore for expenses in connection with work of the Special Committee constituted September 2, 1913; and also bills aggregating \$212.08 received from various committees, representing expenses over and above appropriations for committee work.

The Treasurer was likewise directed to pay the expenses incurred by William H. Leary in arranging hotel accommodations for the members attending the annual meeting in Salt Lake City.

The appropriation to the Treasurer for the expenses of his office was increased from \$2000 to \$2500 per annum, and at his request the Executive Committee adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a bond be required from year to year from the Treasurer of the Association in the sum of \$20,000, to be obtained at the expense of the Association from a surety company to be approved by the President of the Association."

The Treasurer has given bond accordingly.

The President appointed a sub-committee consisting of Selden P. Spencer, Frederick E. Wadhams and John Lowell to confer concerning membership matters with Lucien Hugh Alexander, Chairman of the Membership Committee, and to advise concerning expenditure of the appropriation to that committee for its work.

The committee considered certain resolutions referred to it at the last annual meeting, and reports thereon as follows:

Dix resolution (1915 Report, p. 15), that the Association appoint a national committee for conference with Committee of Latin American Republics on method of nomination and election of America's Justices for International Supreme Judicial Court. The Executive Committee deems it impracticable at the present time to do anything concerning the matter.

Resolution concerning appropriation to the Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law to employ an expert to draft a tentative bill codifying the law covering the reciprocal rights, duties and obligations of common carriers and shippers in interstate and foreign commerce (1915 Report, p. 22). The committee deems it inexpedient to enter upon so large a project at this time.

Resolution to extend the time of annual meeting from three to four days (1915 Report, p. 40) was laid upon the table. The 1916 meeting of the Association and allied bodies actually covers five days.

Resolution concerning Extension of Accommodations for Supreme Court of the United States (1915 Report, p. 47). The President has appointed the following Special Committee:

Alton B. Parker, New York, N. Y.,
Clarence R. Wilson, Washington, D. C.,
C. A. Severance, St. Paul, Minn.,
Eppa Hunton, Jr., Richmond, Va.,
Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.

At the suggestion of Herbert R. Wilson, of Texas, the committee considered favorably the printing and issuance of certificates of membership to all persons hereafter joining the Association and to all old members applying therefor. Selden P. Spencer, together with the Secretary and Treasurer, was appointed a committee to draft and have printed an appropriate certificate.

A Special Conference of Committee Chairmen was held in New York City on January 7, 1916, upon invitation of the President. Twenty-six committees were represented. The purpose of the conference was to enable the chairmen of the various committees to make reports to the Executive Committee; and also to submit suggestions with respect to the affairs of the Association, to which the Executive Committee, at its meeting the following day, gave due consideration.

The committee has learned with profound regret of the death of Rt. Hon. Viscount Alverstone, Cranleigh, Surrey, England, a distinguished honorary member of the Association.

The President appointed M. J. Hartley, a member of the Local Council from Ohio, to represent the Association at the funeral of George R. Young, of Dayton, Vice-President from Ohio, and an interested and active member of the Association for nearly 30 years.

In accordance with By-Law VIII of the Constitution, the President appointed a Reception Committee of fifteen members to attend immediately before and at the opening of the first day's session of the annual meeting to receive members and delegates

and introduce them to each other, with a view of making them better acquainted and establishing a spirit of good fellowship among them. The members of the committee are as follows:

Silas H. Strawn, Illinois, *Chairman*,
Jesse A. Baldwin, Chicago, Ill.,
Frederick A. Brown, Chicago, Ill.,
Rome G. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.,
George T. Buckingham, Chicago, Ill.,
Frederic R. Coudert, New York, N. Y.,
John W. Davis, Clarksburg, W. Va.,
Frederick A. Fenning, Washington, D. C.,
Edward A. Harriman, New Haven, Conn.,
Edward C. Kramer, East St. Louis, Ill.,
Percy D. Maddin, Nashville, Tenn.,
Herbert R. MacMillan, Salt Lake City, Utah,
Quincy A. Myers, Indianapolis, Ind.,
Arthur M. Rutledge, Louisville, Ky.,
Joseph N. Teal, Portland, Ore.

On the recommendation of the Special Committee appointed under the resolution of the Association of September 2, 1913, reading as follows:

"Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members be appointed by the President of the Association to consider and report to the Executive Committee what amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws would be desirable with a view to improving its order of business, and extending its influence in the profession and in the community at large,"

the Executive Committee has resolved to recommend to the Association certain amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws. The purpose of these amendments is to make the Chairman of the General Council a member *ex-officio* of the Executive Committee; to increase the number of elective members of the Executive Committee from seven to eight; to abolish the Committee on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure, and the Committee on Taxation; to make the Committee to Suggest Remedies and Propose Laws Regulating Procedure a standing committee; and to provide for nomination to election of members at annual meetings by the General Council, in the absence of a *majority* of the Local Council of a state; and to provide that when com-

mittee reports have been printed in the JOURNAL, only an epitome thereof shall appear in the Annual Report.

An invitation was issued by the President to each State and Local Bar Association throughout the country to send delegates to meet representatives of the American Bar Association in a special conference at Chicago, August 28, 1916, for the purpose of bringing about closer relationship, official or otherwise, between the American Bar Association and such other Associations. The following persons were appointed as the delegates to represent the American Bar Association:

The President, Secretary, Treasurer, and
Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven, Conn.,
Alfred H. Bright, Minneapolis, Minn.,
William P. Bynum, Greensboro, N. C.,
Stephen S. Gregory, Chicago, Ill.,
T. A. Hammond, Atlanta, Ga.,
Clement Manly, Winston-Salem, N. C.,
David W. Mulvane, Topeka, Kan.,
George T. Page, Peoria, Ill.,
Selden P. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo.,
Francis Lynde Stetson, New York, N. Y.

There were 54 State and Local Bar Associations represented at the special conference; and two sessions were held upon said date.

The special conference of delegates from Bar Associations recommended to the Executive Committee certain other amendments to the Constitution of the Association which the Executive Committee has in turn approved and resolved to recommend to the Association for adoption. The purpose of these amendments is to provide a referendum to the members of the Association upon questions affecting the substance or the administration of the law which are of immediate practical importance to the whole country; to make the President of each State Bar Association, *ex-officio*, a member of the General Council, and the Secretary of such Association, *ex-officio*, a member of the Local Council of the American Bar Association, and to provide for the organization of State Bar Associations in those states where none exists.

All of the proposed amendments to the Constitution now recommended are as follows:

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

ART. III. The following officers shall be elected at each annual meeting for the year ensuing:

A President (the same person shall not be elected President two years in succession);

A Vice-President from each state;

A Secretary;

A Treasurer;

A General Council, consisting of one member from each state, which shall be a standing committee on nominations for office. The General Council shall elect its Chairman annually.

There shall be an Executive Committee, which shall consist of the President, the last ex-President, the Chairman of the General Council, the Secretary and the Treasurer, all of whom shall be, *ex-officio*, members, together with eight other members, to be chosen by the Association, but no member shall be eligible to such choice more than three years in succession; and the President, and in his absence the ex-President, shall be the Chairman of the committee.

There shall be one or more Assistant Secretaries, who shall be elected by the Executive Committee, and shall hold office at the pleasure of that committee.

Accounting from September 1, 1916, no person shall serve as Chairman of the General Council more than three years in succession.

The President of each State Bar Association recognized by this Association, which accepts this provision, shall become a member *ex-officio* of the General Council provided he be a member of the American Bar Association, and provided further that votes in the General Council be by states whenever a roll call is asked.

The following committees shall be annually appointed by the President for the year ensuing, and shall consist of five members each, unless otherwise indicated:

On Jurisprudence and Law Reform;

On Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar;

On Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law;

On International Law;

On Publications;

On Grievances;

On Reports and Digests;

On Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law;

On Insurance Law;

On Professional Ethics;

On Publicity;

On Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law; a committee

To Suggest Remedies and Propose Laws Regulating Procedure,
to consist of not more than 15 members; a committee

On Uniform State Laws, to consist of one member from each
state; and a committee

On Membership, to consist of such number as the President
may appoint.

A majority of those members of any committee, including the
Council, who may be present at any meeting of the Association,
shall constitute a quorum of such committee for the purpose of
such meeting.

The Vice-President for each state, and not less than two nor
more than four other members from such state, to be annually
elected, shall constitute a Local Council for such state, to which
shall be referred all applications for membership from such state.
The Vice-President shall be, *ex-officio*, Chairman of such Council.
The Secretary of each State Bar Association recognized by this
Association, which accepts this provision, shall become a member
ex-officio of the Local Council for such state, provided he be a
member of the American Bar Association.

A committee of three, of whom the Secretary shall always be
one, shall be appointed by the President at each annual meeting
of the Association, whose duty it shall be to report to the next
meeting the names of all members who shall, in the interval, have
died.

It shall be the duty of the Vice-President from each state and
territory to report the deaths of members within the same to
the said committee.

In states where no recognized State Bar Association exists the
members of the American Bar Association for such state shall
be called together by the Vice-President for such state for the
purpose of organizing a State Bar Association.

Amend By-Law II, sub-section (f), title "Reports of Standing
Committees," to read as follows:

On Jurisprudence and Law Reform;
On Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar;
On Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law;
On International Law;
On Publications;
On Grievances;
On Reports and Digests;
On Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law;
On Insurance Law;
On Professional Ethics;
On Publicity;
On Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law;

To Suggest Remedies and Propose Laws Regulating Procedure;
On Uniform State Laws;
On Membership.

Amend Art. IV of the Constitution, second paragraph, by striking out the word "all" after the words "in the absence of," and substituting therefor the words "a majority of the," so that the sentence will read:

The General Council may also nominate members from states having no Local Council, and at the annual meetings of the Association, in the absence of a majority of the members of the Local Council of any state.

After Article IX insert the following Article X, renumbering the subsequent Articles:

Art. X. The Executive Committee are authorized to submit from time to time by referendum to the individual members of the Association questions affecting the substance or the administration of the Law, which in the opinion of the committee are of immediate practical importance to the whole country, and they shall order such a referendum whenever directed by the General Council.

The Executive Committee may arrange with state and local associations for the extension of such referendum system to the members of such associations.

The members of the General Council and of the Local Council in the several states shall constitute a committee for their respective states to further the interests and opinions of the American Bar Association in such manner and such ways as shall be suggested by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall see to it that all proper means are taken to give effect to the opinions expressed in response to a referendum.

Amend By-Law VI so as to read as follows:

All papers read before the Association shall be lodged with the Secretary and become the property of the Association, and shall not be published without the consent of the Committee on Publications unless by the express direction of the Executive Committee or the President of the Association, except as herein otherwise provided for. The annual address of the President, and such reports of committees, papers and proceedings at the annual meeting shall be printed, as the Committee on Publications shall order.

But committee reports which have been printed in full in the JOURNAL shall not be printed again in the annual volume of the

Association, but an epitome or condensed summary, which may be prepared by the Chairman of the committee making the report or by the Publications Committee, shall be printed in the annual volume.

A minority of the Special Committee appointed under the resolution of September 2, 1913, proposed other amendments which were not approved either by the Special Committee or the Executive Committee.

At the suggestion of certain officers of the Section of Legal Education, the Executive Committee has also resolved to recommend to the Association the following amendment to the By-Laws, establishing a Council of Legal Education for the Section, viz.:

Amend By-Law XIV (Section of Legal Education) by adding thereto the following paragraph:

There shall also be a Council of Legal Education, composed of seven members, the functions of which shall be to prepare the program of the Section of Legal Education for the ensuing meeting, and by correspondence and other practicable means to enlist and increase interest and participation in the sessions of the Section. The Chairman and the Secretary of the Section, the last two preceding ex-Chairmen thereof (being respectively members of the Association), and the Chairman of the Committee on Legal Education of the Association shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council; and the Chairman of the Section, at or as soon after the annual meeting as may be, shall appoint as the other members of the Council, a member of one of the law faculties represented in the Association of American Law Schools and a member of one of the State Boards of Bar Examiners, such appointed members to serve until the close of the annual meeting succeeding their appointment. The Chairman shall also fill vacancies in the Council.

At the meeting of August 28, the special conference of Bar Association delegates further recommended to the Executive Committee the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution providing that on and after January 1, 1918, every applicant for membership in the American Bar Association shall be a member of the recognized State Bar Association of his state, if any exists; provided that this requirement shall not apply to a person who has been for 20 years a member of the Bar at that time.

The Executive Committee reports this proposed amendment to the Association with the recommendation that it be not adopted.

The Executive Committee has considered a proposed amendment to the By-Laws, which is herewith presented to the Association with the recommendation that it be ordered printed in the JOURNAL of the Association and that it be referred to the next annual meeting for consideration by the Association.

Suggested By-Law.—The Association shall be divided into the following commissions:

- I. Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law.
- II. Substantive Customary and Statute Law.
- III. Remedies and Procedure.
- IV. Education and Ethics.
- V. International and Comparative Law.

Each commission to be composed of all members of the Association who shall 30 days before the annual meeting notify the Secretary of the Association in writing of their wish to be assigned thereto. No member, however, to be assigned to more than two commissions. After a member is once assigned to a commission further notice from him to be unnecessary unless a change is desired. These commissions to hold separate sessions independently of each other immediately following the opening session of the Association; and to devote themselves to the consideration of questions relevant to their respective divisions. Each commission to have a Chairman and Secretary, nominated by the General Council and elected by the members of the commission present at the annual meeting. Each commission to have the power to appoint special committees to prepare specified material for consideration, or to work out in detail the application of principles agreed upon by the commission, and to report to the commission not later than the next ensuing annual meeting.

The Judicial Section and the Section of Legal Education to be continued, with authority for joint sessions, when desired, of the Judicial Section and Commission III and of the Section of Legal Education and Commission IV.

The committees as now or hereafter constituted to be continued and to report to the appropriate commissions, according to the nature of the subject reported upon.

The sessions of the full Association to be three in number:

- (1) The opening session for the customary formal proceedings, reception of reports of administrative officers, and announcements of commission and section meetings.
- (2) A business session solely for action on administrative reports, election of officers, and miscellaneous business.
- (3) A deliberative session, with such adjournments as may be found necessary, for the consideration of reports of the several commissions and sections.

The Executive Committee recommends that a special committee be authorized to consider and report upon the expediency of creating in the American Bar Association a section or other instrumentality through which the activity of state and local associations may be aided in matters which call for communication, co-operation or common action among them.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIHU ROOT, *President,*

GEORGE WHITELOCK, *Secretary,*

FREDERICK E. WADHAMS, *Treasurer,*

WILLIAM C. NIBLACK,

SELDEN P. SPENCER,

WILLIAM P. BYNUM,

CHARLES N. POTTER,

JOHN LOWELL,

CHARLES BLOOD SMITH,

Executive Committee.

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 Spurgess, W. H., Colorado Springs.
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 Chandler, Joseph H., Chicago.
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 Cleveland, Chester E., Chicago.
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 Hinton, Sebastian, Chicago.
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 Kelly, John J. M., Chicago.
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 Kramer, Edw. C., East St. Louis.
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 Latham, Carl R., Chicago.
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 Lanthicum, C. C., Chicago.
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 Lord, Frank E., Chicago.
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 Mats, Rudolph, Chicago.
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 Meeming, Abraham Joseph, Chicago.
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 Rooney, Thomas E., Chicago.
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 Rosenthal, James, Chicago.
 Rummier, William R., Chicago.
 Sawyer, Carlos P., Chicago.
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 Schofield, Henry, Chicago.
 Scott, R. B., Chicago.
 Shabad, Henry M., Chicago.
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 Silber, Fred D., Chicago.

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 Stephens, R. Allan, Danville.
 Stephens, Redmond D., Chicago.
 Stevens, George M., Chicago.
 Stillman, Herman W., Chicago.
 Strawn, Silas H., Chicago.
 Swett, Frank W., Chicago.
 Tallmadge, C. Paul, Chicago.
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 Taylor, Thomas, Jr., Chicago.
 Tecklenburg, F. J., Belleville.
 Teller, Carroll A., Chicago.
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 Thomas, Morris St. Palais, Chicago.
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 Torrison, Oscar M., Chicago.
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 Trude, S. H., Chicago.
 Tuthill, Richard S., Chicago.
 Tuthill, Richard S., Jr., Chicago.
 Ullmann, Frederic, Chicago.
 Velde, Franklin L., Pekin.
 Voigt, John F., Chicago.
 Vose, Frederic Perry, Chicago.
 Vose, Walter Smythe, Chicago.
 Walsh, Martin, Chicago.
 Watson, Albert, Mt. Vernon.
 Watts, James W., Dixon.
 Webster, Charles R., Chicago.
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 Wetten, Emil C., Chicago.
 Whitman, Russell, Chicago.
 Whitnel, L. O., East St. Louis.
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 Wilkerson, James H., Chicago.
 Wilson, Eugene S., Chicago.
 Wilson, Geo. H., Quincy.
 Winston, James H., Chicago.
 Wolf, Henry M., Chicago.
 Woodward, Frederic C., Chicago.
 Wormser, Leo F., Chicago.
 Worthington, Thos., Jacksonville.
 Zane, John M., Chicago.

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 Bastian, Willits A., Indianapolis.
 Bingham, James, Indianapolis.
 Brewer, Samuel S., Peru.
 Browne, John R., Marion.
 Burnett, Charles A., LaFayette.
 Collins, James A., Indianapolis.
 Conder, Earl R., Indianapolis.
 Condo, Gus S., Marion.

Conroy, Joseph H., Hammond.
 Crumpacker, Frederick C., Hammond.
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 Fraser, Daniel, Fowler.
 Hepburn, Charles M., Bloomington.
 Hough, William A., Greenfield.
 Keith, Ernest R., Indianapolis.
 LaFollette, J. J. M., Bloomington.
 Littleton, Frank L., Indianapolis.
 Livengood, Arista T., Covington.
 Lockwood, Virgil H., Indianapolis.
 Randolph, Edgar D., LaFayette.
 Ridgely, Claude V., Gary.
 Schoonover, I. E., Covington.
 Spencer, Charles C., Monticello.
 Sproat, E. G., Hammond.
 Taylor, Robert S., Ft. Wayne.
 Tinkham, C. B., Hammond.

IOWA.

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 Bray, Thomas J., Oakloosa.
 Brockett, O. M., Des Moines.
 Burnstedt, J. E., Webster City.
 Carr, E. M., Manchester.
 Dawley, F. F., Cedar Rapids.
 Deemer, Horace E., Red Oak.
 Devitt, J. F., Muscatine.
 Dudley, Chas. A., Des Moines.
 Ferson, Merton L., Iowa City.
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 Grik, Charles, Davenport.
 Kelly, E. J., Des Moines.
 Miller, Jesse A., Des Moines.
 Montgomery, Leonard J., Keokuk.
 Parrish, J. L., Des Moines.
 Salinger, Benj. I., Carroll.
 Sampson, Henry E., Des Moines.
 Sargent, Fred W., Des Moines.
 Saunders, C. G., Council Bluffs.
 Sawyer, Hazen I., Keokuk.
 Soper, Erastus B., Emmetsburg.
 Shull, D. C., Sioux City.
 Swisher, B. F., Waterloo.
 Timberman, William, Keokuk.
 Tinley, Emmet, Council Bluffs.
 Wade, Martin J., Iowa City.
 Welch, R. L., Knoxville.
 Wright, Geo. S., Council Bluffs.

KANSAS.

Berger, A. L., Kansas City.
 Burdick, Wm. L., Lawrence.

Curran, John P., Pittsburgh.
 Evans, Earle W., Wichita.
 Ferry, Leonard S., Topeka.
 Hamilton, Clay, Topeka.
 Higgins, Richard J., Kansas City.
 Hogueland, E. H., Topeka.
 Hook, Wm. C., Leavenworth.
 Houston, J. D., Wichita.
 Hutchison, Wm. Easton, Garden City.
 Kagey, C. L., Beloit.
 Long, Chester L., Wichita.
 McAnany, Edwin S., Kansas City.
 Magaw, C. A., Topeka.
 Marshall, John, Topeka.
 Martin, F. L., Hutchinson.
 Mulvane, D. W., Topeka.
 Nicholson, M. R., Council Grove.
 Osborn, Edward D., Topeka.
 Osmond, Wm., Great Bend.
 Porter, Silas, Topeka.
 Slonecker, J. G., Topeka.
 Smith, C. W., Topeka.
 Smith, Chas. Blood, Topeka.
 Smith, W. R., Topeka.
 Stone, Robert, Topeka.
 West, J. S., Topeka.

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 Crawford, William W., Louisville.
 Dale, W. Pratt, Louisville.
 Doolan, John C., Louisville.
 Grubbs, Chas. S., Louisville.
 Hines, Edward W., Louisville.
 Marshall, Burwell K., Louisville.
 Norman, J. V., Louisville.
 Porter, W. L., Glasgow.
 Quarles, James, Louisville.
 Reed, Wm. M., Paducah.
 Robbins, J. E., Mayfield.
 Rutledge, Arthur Middleton, Louisville.
 Sanders, Henry William, Louisville.
 Stoll, Richard O., Lexington.
 Tomlin, John G., Walton.
 Trabue, Edmund F., Louisville.
 Walton, Matt S., Lexington.
 Wood, Hunter, Sr., Hopkinsville.

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 Carmouche, W. J., Crowley.
 Carter, Harry J., New Orleans.
 Chappuis, P. J., Crowley.
 Florence, Ernest T., New Orleans.
 Goldberg, Abraham, New Orleans.
 Hart, Frank W., New Orleans.
 Hart, W. O., New Orleans.

Kemp, Bolivar E., Amite.
 Lazarus, Eldon S., New Orleans.
 Leake, Hunter O., New Orleans.
 Leovy, Victor, New Orleans.
 Merrick, Edwin T., New Orleans.
 Randolph, E. H., Shreveport.
 Rosen, Charles, New Orleans.
 Tullis, R. L., Baton Rouge.
 Wall, Isaac Dickson, Baton Rouge.

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 Goodnow, Frank J., Baltimore.
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 Morfit, Mason P., Baltimore.
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 Sappington, G. Ridgely, Baltimore.
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 Black, Cyrenius P., Lansing.
 Carpenter, Wm. L., Detroit.
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 Corlies, Jno. B., Detroit.
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 Eldredge, A. B., Marquette.
 Flannigan, Richard O., Norway.
 Gore, Victor M., Benton Harbor.
 Hamilton, Burritt, Battle Creek.
 January, Wm. L., Detroit.

Ketcham, Clyde W., Kalamazoo.
 Knappen, Stuart E., Grand Rapids.
 McKnight, Wm. F., Grand Rapids.
 Miller, Albert E., Marquette.
 Moore, Joseph B., Lansing.
 Person, Rollin H., Lansing.
 Ryall, A. W., Escanaba.
 Selling, Bernard B., Detroit.
 Smith, Hal H., Detroit.
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 Tracy, John E., Marquette.
 Wilson, Charles M., Grand Rapids.

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 Brown, Rome G., Minneapolis.
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 Deutsch, Henry, Minneapolis.
 Dibell, Homer B., Duluth.
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 Fish, Daniel, Minneapolis.
 Fowler, O. B., Minneapolis.
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 Kellogg, Frank B., St. Paul.
 Kennedy, R. L., St. Paul.
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 Mason, Alfred F., St. Paul.
 Morphy, E. Howard, St. Paul.
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 Patterson, Elmer C., Minneapolis.
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 Cook, W. B. M., Montgomery City.
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 Denny, J. H., Glasgow.
 Dyer, L. C., St. Louis.
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 Hackney, Thos., Kansas City.
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 Harkless, Jas. H., Kansas City.
 Harris, David H., Fulton.
 Hausman, Albert E., St. Louis.
 Hay, Chas. M., St. Louis.
 Hudson, Manley O., Columbia.
 James, Eldon R., Columbia.
 Jones, Wilbur B., St. Louis.
 Judson, Frederick N., St. Louis.
 Kipsey, William M., St. Louis.
 King, James E., St. Louis.
 Lehmann, Frederick W., St. Louis.
 Lyons, Martin, Kansas City.
 McAllister, Frank W., Paris.
 McCune, H. L., Kansas City.
 McDavid, F. M., Springfield.
 McQuillin, Eugene, St. Louis.
 Manan, Geo. A., Hannibal.
 Major, Samuel C., Fayette.
 Michaels, Wm. C., Kansas City.
 Montgomery, Theodore L., Kahoka.
 Morris, John T., Carrollton.
 Morrison, E. R., Kansas City.
 Oliver, R. B., Jr., Cape Girardeau.
 Oliver, Robert Burret, Cape Girardeau.

Platt, W. H. H., Kansas City.
 Pike, Vinton, St. Joseph.
 Powell, Elmer N., Kansas City.
 Ragland, W. T., Paris.
 Reynolds, Thomas H., Kansas City.
 Robbins, Alexander H., St. Louis.
 Rosenfeld, Samuel, St. Louis.
 Sebree, G. M., Springfield.
 Sher, Louis B., St. Louis.
 Sherman, Adrian F., Kansas City.
 Smith, A. F., Kansas City.
 Southern, Allen C., Independence.
 Spencer, Selden P., St. Louis.
 Sturdevant, W. L., St. Louis.
 Sturgis, John T., Springfield.
 Thomas, W. O., Kansas City.
 Williams, C. B., St. Louis.
 Williams, R. P., St. Louis.
 Wood, John M., St. Louis.

MONTANA.

Mathews, Thomas J., Roundup.
 Scallon, Wm. Helena.
 Walsh, James A., Helena.
 Walsh, Thomas J., Helena.

NEBRASKA.

Baldrige, Howard H., Omaha.
 Barnes, W. H., Fairbury.
 Baxter, Irving F., Omaha.
 Blackburn, Thos. W., Omaha.
 Burbank, Byron G., Omaha.
 Brogan, Francis A., Omaha.
 Davis, Claude A., Ord.
 Dwyer, D. O., Plattsmouth.
 Elgutter, Charles S., Omaha.
 Fraser, Wm. C., Omaha.
 Gering, Matthew, Plattsmouth.
 Gurley, William F., Omaha.
 Hall, F. M., Lincoln.
 Hall, Matthew A., Omaha.
 Hastings, William G., Lincoln.
 Kinsler, James C., Omaha.
 Letton, Chas. B., Lincoln.
 McHugh, William D., Omaha.
 Moorhead, Harley G., Omaha.
 Morrissey, Andrew M., Lincoln.
 Pemberton, Leander M., Beatrice.
 Perry, Ernest B., Cambridge.
 Reed, Willis E., Lincoln.
 Scott, Edgar H., Omaha.
 Stewart, Willard E., Lincoln.
 Webster, John L., Omaha.
 Woods, Frank H., Lincoln.
 Wright, Fred A., Scotts Bluff.

NEVADA.

Brown, Hugh H., Tonopah.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Eastman, Samuel C., Concord.

NEW JERSEY.

Hardin, John R., Newark.
 Keasbey, Edward Q., Newark.
 Loder, LeRoy W., Bridgeton.
 Richards, Samuel H., Bridgeport.
 Sullivan, Mark A., Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO.

Seaberg, Hugo, Raton.

NEW YORK.

Andrews, James D., New York.
 Barnes, Milan Day, New York.
 Bartlett, John P., New York.
 Bogert, George G., Ithaca.
 Boston, Charles A., New York.
 Butler, Chas. Henry, Yonkers.
 Church, Frederick F., Rochester.
 Cohen, Julius Henry, New York.
 Cooke, Walter P., Buffalo.
 DeAngelis, P. C. J., Utica.
 Douglas, Archibald, New York.
 Dumont, C. W., New York.
 Erving, Wm. Van R., Albany.
 Estabrook, Henry D., New York.
 Fechtig, James A., Jr., New York.
 Fleischmann, Simon, Buffalo.
 Freschi, John J., New York.
 Goldman, Samuel P., New York.
 Griffin, Charles Lamson, New York.
 Griffin, Wm. H., New York.
 Guernsey, Nathaniel T., New York.
 Holcomb, A. E., New York.
 Illich, Julius, Albany.
 Irvine, Frank, Ithaca.
 Lauer, Edgar J., New York.
 McCann, J. B., New York.
 Mayer, Julius M., New York.
 Morris, Robert C., New York.
 Parker, Alton B., New York.
 Parkinson, Thomas I., New York.
 Root, Elihu, New York.
 Schoonover, Frank S., Rochester.
 Stetson, Francis Lynde, New York.
 Terry, Charles Thaddeus, New York.
 Townsend, Henry C., New York.
 Tuska, Benjamin, New York.
 Wadhams, Frederick E., Albany.
 Wheeler, Everett P., New York.
 Wickersham, Geo. W., New York.
 Wilkie, John L., New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alexander, Julia M., Charlotte.
 Bradshaw, Geo. S., Greensboro.

Brooks, A. L., Greensboro.
 Bynum, Wm. P., Greensboro.
 Davis, Thos. W., Wilmington.
 Guthrie, T. C., Charlotte.
 Manly, Clement, Winston-Salem.
 Skinner, Harry, Greenville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bruce, Andrew A., Bismarck.
 Bronson, H. A., Grand Forks.
 Outhbert, Frederic T., Devils Lake.
 Divet, A. G., Wahpeton.
 Ellsworth, S. E., Jamestown.
 Engerud, Edward, Fargo.
 Fisk, O. J., Bismarck.
 Hildreth, Melvin A., Fargo.
 Murphy, Francis J., Bismarck.
 Nestos, R. A., Minot.
 Traynor, Fred J., Devils Lake.
 Wells, George F., Grand Forks.

OHIO.

Alcorn, Albert D., Cincinnati.
 Bennett, Smith W., Columbus.
 Billingsley, N. B., Lisbon.
 Blanchard, Chas. E., Columbus.
 Brock, Chas. E., Cleveland.
 Buss, Chas. M., Cleveland.
 Cable, D. J., Lima.
 Doyle, Dayton A., Akron.
 Ellis, C. W., Dayton.
 Fenning, Karl, Cleveland.
 Flory, J. A., Newark.
 Follett, Edward B., Marietta.
 Glass, R. C., Dayton.
 Harrington, N. R., Bowling Green.
 Hartley, M. J., Xenia.
 Holliday, W. T., Cleveland.
 Howland, Paul, Cleveland.
 Hunt, Charles B., Coahocton.
 Huston, W. Clay, Bellefontaine.
 Iddings, D. W., Dayton.
 James, Francis Bacon, Cincinnati.
 Keating, T. J., Columbus.
 Kibler, Edward, Newark.
 King, Edmund B., Sandusky.
 Kuhns, Ezra M., Dayton.
 McBride, Curtis E., Mansfield.
 McCarty, Richard J., Dayton.
 Maxwell, Lawrence, Cincinnati.
 Peck, E. O., Cincinnati.
 Rummel, G. Albert, Cincinnati.
 Smart, John H., Cleveland.
 Smiley, James J., Cincinnati.
 Southworth, Constant, Cincinnati.
 Stueve, Clement A., Wapakoneta.
 Turner, Edward C., Columbus.
 Vorys, A. I., Columbus.

Watson, James D., Tiffin.
 Winch, Louis H., Cleveland.
 Young, W. E., Akron.

OKLAHOMA.

Ames, C. B., Oklahoma City.
 Blair, Robert F., Wagoner.
 Brewer, P. D., Oklahoma City.
 Carmichael, J. D., Chickasha.
 Cheadle, J. B., Norman.
 Furry, J. B., Muskogee.
 Galbraith, Clinton A., Oklahoma City.
 Hayes, Samuel W., Oklahoma City.
 Hutchings, William T., Muskogee.
 Jackson, Clifford L., Muskogee.
 Keaton, J. E., Oklahoma City.
 Kleinschmidt, R. A., Oklahoma City.
 Kulp, Victor H., Norman.
 Mosier, John H., Muskogee.
 Nowlin, Claude, Oklahoma City.
 Orton, L. V., Pawnee.
 Potter, W. D., Ardmore.
 Ramsey, Geo. S., Muskogee.
 Reiss, Paul, Oklahoma City.
 Riddle, F. E., Chickasha.
 Roberts, R. J., El Reno.
 Rosser, Malcolm E., Muskogee.
 Shear, B. D., Oklahoma City.
 Spiers, Edward, Oklahoma City.
 Wells, Frank, Oklahoma City.
 Wilson, W. F., Oklahoma City.
 Womack, T. J., Alva.
 Wright, Allen, McAlester.

OREGON.

Woernle, Joseph, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Abbott, Edwin M., Philadelphia.
 Alexander, Lucien Hugh, Philadelphia.
 Ammon, Samuel A., Pittsburgh.
 Anderson, Wm. Y. C., Philadelphia.
 Carpenter, J. McF., Pittsburgh.
 Carroll, W. S., Erie.
 Carson, Hampton L., Philadelphia.
 Cleveland, E. J., Canton.
 Greevy, Thos. H., Altoona.
 Griffith, Warren G., Philadelphia.
 Hargest, Wm. M., Harrisburg.
 Hartman, Galen C., Pittsburgh.
 Keedy, Edwin R., Philadelphia.
 Larzelere, Nicholas H., Norristown.
 Lewis, Wm. Draper, Philadelphia.
 McGirr, Frank C., Pittsburgh.
 McKeehan, Joseph P., Carlisle.
 Merchant, Edward, Philadelphia.
 Mestrezat, S. Leslie, Unlontown.
 Peacock, James Craig, Philadelphia.

Rawle, Francis, Philadelphia.
 Rhone, Mortimer C., Williamsport.
 Ryon, Wm. W., Shamokin.
 Sawkey, David A., Erie.
 Shick, Robert P., Philadelphia.
 Smith, Thomas Kilby, Philadelphia.
 Smith, Walter George, Philadelphia.
 Staake, William H., Philadelphia.
 Teisen, Axel, Philadelphia.
 Thomas, John W., Pittsburgh.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Malcolm, George A., Manila.
 Manly, Robt. E., Naga.

PORTO RICO.

Wolf, Adolph G., San Juan.

RHODE ISLAND.

Comstock, Richard B., Providence.
 Frost, G. Frederick, Providence.
 Jenckes, Thomas A., Providence.
 Woolley, Clarence N., Pawtucket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Miller, Frank A., Hartsville.
 Mordcaï, T. Moultrie, Charleston.
 Thomas, John P., Jr., Columbia.
 Willcox, F. L., Florence.
 Woods, C. A., Marion.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Bates, Charles P., Sioux Falls.
 Brown, Edwin L., Parker.
 Bruell, W. F., Redfield.
 Caldwell, Clarence C., Howard.
 Cherry, U. S. G., Sioux Falls.
 Jones, C. L., Parker.
 Porter, William G., Aberdeen.
 Rice, W. G., Deadwood.
 Teigen, Tore, Sioux Falls.
 Tripp, Robert B., Yankton.
 Vanneman, Harry W., Vermillion.
 Voorhees, John H., Sioux Falls.
 Wagner, E. E., Sioux Falls.
 Williamson, G. N., Aberdeen.

TENNESSEE.

Barthell, Edward E., Nashville.
 Bryan, M. T., Nashville.
 Burch, Charles N., Memphis.
 Chambliss, John A., Chattanooga.
 Douglas, Lee, Nashville.
 Fitzhugh, Guston T., Memphis.
 Fletcher, John S., Chattanooga.
 Gates, Elias, Memphis.
 Higgins, Joseph C., Fayetteville.
 Jackson, R. F., Nashville.

Keeble, J. B., Nashville.
 Maddin, Percy D., Nashville.
 Miles, Lovick P., Memphis.
 Miller, Charles A., Bolivar.
 Minor, H. D., Memphis.
 Pilcher, James S., Nashville.
 Washington, W. H., Nashville.
 Wray, J. Bailey, Knoxville.

TEXAS.

Autry, Jas. L., Houston.
 Bonner, Shearon, Dallas.
 Bramlett, W. S., Dallas.
 Burges, Wm. H., El Paso.
 Estes, W. L., Texarkana.
 Jester, C. L., Corsicana.
 Krah, Kenneth, Houston.
 McClendon, James W., Austin.
 Mahaffery, J. Q., Texarkana.
 Morris, Ned B., Palestine.
 Morrow, W. C., Hillsboro.
 Paddock, W. B., Fort Worth.
 Rainey, Anson, Dallas.
 Saner, R. E. L., Dallas.
 Street, Robt. G., Galveston.

UTAH.

Folland, Wm. H., Salt Lake City.
 Hollingsworth, Chas. R., Ogden.
 MacMillan, Herbert R., Salt Lake City.
 Sutherland, Geo., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

Fitts, Clarke C., Brattleboro.
 Young, Geo. B., Montpelier.

VIRGINIA.

Bryan, George, Richmond.
 Caton, Jas. R., Alexandria.
 Christian, Frank P., Lynchburg.
 Cocke, Lucian H., Roanoke.
 Harnsberger, Geo. S., Harrisonburg.
 Machen, Lewis H., Richmond.
 Masic, Eugene C., Richmond.
 Rawley, J. Kent, Richmond.
 Richardson, D. C., Richmond.
 Shelton, Thomas W., Norfolk.
 Tucker, H. St. Geo., Lexington.

WASHINGTON.

Stoalfire, H. S., Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Barnes, Uriah, Charleston.
 Brown, Douglas W., Huntington.
 Davis, John W., Clarksburg.
 Jones, Henry Craig, Morgantown.
 Kreps, Chas. A., Parkersburg.

Richards, H. Campbell, Wheeling.
 Sommerville, J. B., Wheeling.
 Vandervort, James W., Parkersburg.
 Wallace, George S., Huntington.
 Willis, M. H., New Martinsville.

WISCONSIN.

Belitz, Arthur F., Madison.
 Bloodgood, W. P., Milwaukee.
 Boesel, Frank Tilden, Milwaukee.
 Butler, H. L., Madison.
 Clementson, Geo., Lancaster.
 Conway, W. J., Grand Rapids.
 Corbin, Charles H., Stevens Point.
 Dunwiddie, John D., Monroe.
 Friend, Charles, Milwaukee.
 Frost, Edward W., Milwaukee.
 Geiger, Ferdinand A., Milwaukee.
 Geilfuss, Carl F., Milwaukee.
 Gilmore, Eugene A., Madison.
 Goff, Guy D., Milwaukee.
 Goggins, Bernard R., Grand Rapids.
 Harper, John F., Milwaukee.
 Harvey, Richard G., Racine.
 Hayes, William A., Milwaukee.
 Jones, Burr W., Madison.
 Kenwin, John F., Oshkosh.
 Kerwin, J. C., Neenah.
 Mack, Edwin S., Milwaukee.
 Martin, P. H., Green Bay.

Mason, Vroman, Madison.
 Morsell, Arthur L., Milwaukee.
 Naber, E. H., Mayville.
 Nash, L. J., Manitowoc.
 Pereles, Nathan, Jr., Milwaukee.
 Reid, A. H., Wausau.
 Richards, H. S., Madison.
 Richardson, M. P., Janesville.
 Rosenberry, M. B., Madison.
 Sanborn, John B., Madison.
 Shea, Wm. F., Ashland.
 Spooner, Willet M., Milwaukee.
 Stebbins, Byron H., Madison.
 Stevens, John C., Milwaukee.
 Tallman, Stanley D., Janesville.
 Tower, Edwin B. H., Jr., Milwaukee.
 Walker, M. E., Racine.
 Whitehead, John M., Janesville.
 Wild, Robert, Milwaukee.
 Winslow, John B., Madison.
 Wood, John J., Jr., Berlin.

WYOMING.

Arnold, Constantine P., Laramie.
 Blydenhugh, Charles E., Rawlins.
 Kinkead, Wm. C., Cheyenne.
 Mullen, William E., Cheyenne.
 Potter, Charles N., Cheyenne.

Total number registered 643.

**REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND STATE
AND LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS IN ATTENDANCE UPON THE
SPECIAL CONFERENCE HELD MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1916**

American Bar Association:

Baldwin, Simeon E., New Haven, Conn.
Bynum, William P., Greensboro, N. C.
Hammond, T. A., Atlanta, Ga.
Manly, Clement, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mulvane, David W., Topeka, Kan.
Page, George T., Peoria, Ill.
Root, Elihu, New York.
Spencer, Selden P., St. Louis, Mo.
Stetson, Francis Lynde, New York.
Wadhams, Frederick E., Albany, N. Y.
Whitelock, George, Baltimore, Md.

ARKANSAS.

Bar Association of Arkansas:
Cockrill, Ashley, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles Bar Association:
Burks, Paul, Los Angeles.

CHINA.

Far Eastern American Bar Association:
Jewell, John F., Chefoo.

COLORADO.

Colorado Bar Association:
Gast, Robert S., Pueblo.
O'Donnell, T. J., Denver.
Pershing, James H., Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

State Bar Association of Connecticut:
Watrous, George D., New Haven.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Bar Association of the District of Columbia:
Church, Melville, Washington.

GEORGIA.

Georgia Bar Association:
Merrill, J. Hansell, Thomasville.
Thomasville Bar Association:
Merrill, J. H., President, Thomasville.

HAWAII.

Bar Association of the Territory of Hawaii:
Whitney, Wm. L., Honolulu.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois State Bar Association:
MacChesney, Nathan Wm., Chicago.
Wigmore, John H., Chicago.

Chicago Bar Association:
Tenney, Horace Kent, Chicago.
Tolman, Edgar B., Chicago.

INDIANA.

State Bar Association of Indiana:
Schoonover, I. E., Covington.

Grant County Bar Association:
Condo, Gus S., Marion.

KANSAS.

Bar Association of the State of Kansas:
Kagey, C. L., Beloit.

Morris County Bar Association:
Nicholson, M. B., Council Grove.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky State Bar Association:
Trabue, E. F., Louisville.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana Bar Association:
Randolph, E. H., Shreveport.
Florance, Ernest T., New Orleans.

MARYLAND.

Maryland State Bar Association:
Briscoe, John P., Prince Frederick.
Offutt, T. Scott, Towson.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts Bar Association:
Grinnell, Frank W., Boston.

Bar Association of Boston:
Bailey, Hollis R., Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan State Bar Association:
Hamilton, Burritt, Battle Creek.
Carpenter, Wm. L., Detroit.
Berrien County Bar Association:
Gore, Victor M., Benton Harbor.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota State Bar Association:
Burr, Stiles W., St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi State Bar Association:
Bowers, E. J., Gulfport.
Anderson, W. D., Tupelo.

MISSOURI.

Missouri Bar Association:
Harris, David H., Fulton.
Hudson, Manley O., Columbia.
Kansas City Bar Association:
Thomas, W. O., Kansas City.
St. Joseph Bar Association:
Pike, Vinton, St. Joseph.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska State Bar Association:
Wright, Fred A., Scotts Bluff.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey State Bar Association:
Hardin, John R., Newark.
Essex County Lawyers' Club:
Hardin, John R., Newark.

NEW YORK.

New York State Bar Association:
Erving, Wm. Van R., Albany.
New York County Lawyers' Association:
Cohen, Julius Henry, New York.
Albany County Bar Association:
Ilch, Julius, Albany.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina Bar Association:
Bradshaw, George S., Greensboro.
Davis, Thomas W., Wilmington.
Skinner, Harry, Greenville.

OHIO.

Ohio State Bar Association:
Follett, Edward B., Marietta.
Turner, Edward C., Columbus.
Winch, Louis H., Cleveland.
Franklin County Bar Association:
Blanchard, Chas. E., Columbus.
Richland County Bar Association:
McBride, Curtis E., Mansfield.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Bar Association:
Abbott, Edwin M., Philadelphia.
Cumberland County Bar Association:
McKeehan, Joseph P., Carlisle.
Law Association of Philadelphia:
Carson, Hampton L., Philadelphia.
Montgomery County Bar Association:
Larzelere, N. H., Morristown.
Northumberland County Bar Association:
Ryon Wm. W., Shamokin.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Bar Association:
Comstock, Richard B., Providence.
Woolley, Clarence N., Pawtucket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina Bar Association:
Mordecai, T. M., Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

South Dakota Bar Association:
Cherry, U. S. G., Sioux Falls.
Voorhees, John H., Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE.

Bar Association of Tennessee:
Maddin, Percy D., Nashville.
Keeble, J. B., Nashville.

TEXAS.

Texas Bar Association:
Paddock, W. B., Fort Worth.
Saner, R. E. L., Dallas.
Bar Association of Dallas:
Bramlett, W. S., Dallas.

REPRESENTATIVES ATTENDING SPECIAL CONFERENCE. 113

UTAH.

State Bar Association of Utah:
Folland, Wm. H., Lake City.
Hollingsworth, Chas. R., Ogden.
MacMillan, Herbert R., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

Vermont Bar Association:
Young, George B., Montpelier.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia State Bar Association:
Shelton, Thomas W., Norfolk.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin State Bar Association:
Goggins, Bernard R., Grand Rapids.
Reid, A. H., Wausau.

WYOMING.

Wyoming Bar Association:
Kinkead, W. C., Cheyenne.

54 Bar Associations represented
84 Delegates present.

MEMBERS OF JUDICIAL SECTION REGISTERED

- Baldwin, Jesse A., Circuit Judge, Chicago, Ill.
- Baldwin, Simeon E., Ex-C. J. Supreme Court of Errors, New Haven, Conn.
- Barnes, Albert C., Appellate Court, Chicago, Ill.
- Baume, James S., Circuit Court, Galena, Ill.
- Bond, Carroll T., Supreme Bench, Baltimore, Md.
- Brewer, Phil. D., Supreme Court, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- Briscoe, John P., Judge Court of Appeals, Prince Frederick, Md.
- Bruce, Andrew A., Justice Supreme Court, Bismarck, N. D.
- Carpenter, J. McF., Judge, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Carter, Orrin N., Supreme Court, Chicago, Ill.
- Cartwright, James H., Supreme Court, Oregon, Ill.
- Christian, Frank P., Judge Corporation Court, Lynchburg, Va.
- Cooke, G. A., Supreme Court, Alledo, Ill.
- Craig, O. C., Supreme Court, O. J., Galzburg, Ill.
- Dancer, Herbert A., District Judge, Cambridge, Nebr.
- David, Joseph B., Superior Court, Chicago, Ill.
- Davis, John W., Solicitor General of U. S., Clarksburg, W. Va.
- DeAngelis, P. C. J., New York Supreme Court, App. Div., Utica, N. Y.
- Deemer, Horace E., Supreme Court, Red Oak, Iowa.
- Doyle, Dayton A., Court of Common Pleas, Akron, Ohio.
- Ellsworth, S. E., Supreme Court, Jamestown, N. D.
- Farmer, Wm. M., Supreme Court, Vandalia, Ill.
- Fiah, Daniel, District Court, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Fisk, C. J., Supreme Court, C. J., Bismarck, N. D.
- Freschi, John J., Court of Special Sessions, New York, N. Y.
- Galbraith, Clinton A., Supreme Court, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- Grimm, J. Hugo, Circuit Court, St. Louis, Mo.
- Hallam, Oscar, Supreme Court, St. Paul, Minn.
- Harris, Davis H., 84th Judicial Circuit, Fulton, Mo.
- Higgins, Joseph C., Court of Appeals, Fayetteville, Tenn.
- Holdom, Jesse, Appellate Court, Chicago, Ill.
- Hook, Wm. C., U. S. Circuit Court, Leavenworth, Kans.
- Jewell, John F., Consular Judge, Chefoo, China.
- Kenney, W. M., Circuit Court, St. Louis, Mo.
- Lauer, Edgar J., Municipal Court, New York, N. Y.
- Letton, Charles B., Supreme Court, Lincoln, Nebr.
- McClellan, Thomas C., Supreme Court, Montgomery, Ala.
- McSurely, William H., Presiding Justice Appellate Court, Chicago, Ill.
- Martin, William L., Attorney General, Montgomery, Ala.
- Mestresat, S. Lealie, Supreme Court, Uniontown, Pa.
- Moore, Joseph B., Supreme Court, Lansing, Mich.
- Morrissey, A. M., Supreme Court, C. J., Lincoln, Nebr.
- Pemberton, Leander M., District Court, Beatrice, Nebr.
- Perry, Ernest B., District Judge, Cambridge, Nebr.
- Person, Rollin H., Supreme Court, Lansing, Mich.
- Pitney, Mahlon, U. S. Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.
- Porter, Elias, Superior Court, Topeka, Kans.
- Potter, Charles N., Supreme Court, C. J., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- Rainey, Anson, Chief Justice Ct. of Civ. App., Dallas, Tex.
- Reed, W. M., Circuit Court, Paducah, Ky.
- Reid, A. H., Circuit Judge, Wausau, Wis.
- Riddle, F. E., ex-Judge Supreme Court, Chickasha, Okla.

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| <p>Root, Elihu, Member Hague Court, New York, N. Y.</p> <p>Rose, John C., U. S. District Judge, Baltimore, Md.</p> <p>Rosenberry, M. B., Supreme Court, Madison, Wis.</p> <p>Savage, A. R., Supreme Court, C. J., Auburn, Me.</p> <p>Sawtelle, Wm. H., U. S. District Court, Tucson, Ariz.</p> <p>Shelton, Thomas W., Member Judicial Sec., Norfolk, Va.</p> <p>Staake, William H., Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, Pa.</p> <p>Stewart, Willard E., District Judge, Lincoln, Nebr.</p> <p>Stockbridge, Henry, Court of Appeals, Baltimore, Md.</p> <p>Street, Robert G., District Judge, Galveston, Tex.</p> <p>Taft, Wm. H., ex-Judge U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New Haven, Conn.</p> | <p>Taylor, Thomas, Jr., Appellate Court, Chicago, Ill.</p> <p>Torrison, Oscar M., Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.</p> <p>Tripp, Robert B., Circuit Judge, Yankton, S. D.</p> <p>VanOrsdel, Josiah A., Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C.</p> <p>Wade, Martin J., U. S. District Court, Iowa City, Iowa.</p> <p>Watson, Albert, Supreme Court, Mt. Vernon, Ill.</p> <p>West, J. S., Supreme Court, Topeka, Kans.</p> <p>Whitney, William G., Circuit Court, Honolulu, Hawaii.</p> <p>Winslow, John B., C. J. Supreme Court, Madison, Wis.</p> <p>Withington, David L. (representing the Supreme Court), Honolulu, Hawaii.</p> <p>Wolf, Adolph G., Judge, San Juan, P. R.</p> <p>Wolfe, Isaac, Court Common Pleas, New Haven, Conn.</p> <p>Woods, C. A., Circuit Court, Marion, S. C.</p> |
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ANNUAL DINNER

The annual dinner was held on Friday evening, September 1, 1916, at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill. The President, Elihu Root, of New York, presided.

The speakers were:

Charles S. Cutting, of Illinois.

Sir James Aikins, of Winnipeg, Canada.

George T. Page, of Illinois.

Frédéric W. Lehmann, of Missouri.

George Sutherland, of Utah.

There were 515 members and guests present.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS

1. 1878-79-*JAMES O. BROADHEAD¹.....St. Louis, Missouri.
2. 1879-80-*BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW.....New York, New York.
3. 1880-81-*EDWARD J. PHELPS.....Burlington, Vermont.
4. 1881-82-*CLARKSON N. POTTER².....New York, New York.
5. 1882-83-*ALEXANDER R. LAWTON.....Savannah, Georgia.
6. 1883-84-*CORTLANDT PARKER.....Newark, New Jersey.
7. 1884-85-*JOHN W. STEVENSON.....Covington, Kentucky.
8. 1885-86-*WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.....New York, New York.
9. 1886-87-*THOMAS J. SEMMES.....New Orleans, Louisiana.
10. 1887-88-*GEORGE G. WRIGHT.....Des Moines, Iowa.
11. 1888-89-*DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.....New York, New York.
12. 1889-90-*HENRY HITCHCOCK.....St. Louis, Missouri.
13. 1890-91-SIMEON E. BALDWIN.....New Haven, Connecticut.
14. 1891-92-*JOHN F. DILLON.....New York, New York.
15. 1892-93-*JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER.....Lexington, Virginia.
16. 1893-94-*THOMAS M. COOLEY³.....Ann Arbor, Michigan.
17. 1894-95-*JAMES C. CARTER.....New York, New York.
18. 1895-96-MOORFIELD STOREY.....Boston, Massachusetts.
19. 1896-97-*JAMES M. WOOLWORTH.....Omaha, Nebraska.
20. 1897-98-*WILLIAM WIRT HOWE.....New Orleans, Louisiana.
21. 1898-99-JOSEPH H. CHOATE⁴.....New York, New York.
22. 1899-1900-*CHARLES F. MANDELRSON.....Omaha, Nebraska.
23. 1900-1901-EDMUND WETMORE.....New York, New York.
24. 1901-1902-*U. M. ROSE.....Little Rock, Arkansas.
25. 1902-1903-FRANCIS RAWLE.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
26. 1903-1904-*JAMES HAGERMAN.....St. Louis, Missouri.
27. 1904-1905-HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER.....Lexington, Virginia.
28. 1905-1906-GEORGE R. PECK.....Chicago, Illinois.
29. 1906-1907-ALTON B. PARKER.....New York, New York.
30. 1907-1908-J. M. DICKINSON.....Chicago, Illinois.
31. 1908-1909-FREDERICK W. LEHMANN.....St. Louis, Missouri.
32. 1909-1910-*CHARLES F. LIBBY.....Portland, Maine.
33. 1910-1911-EDGAR H. FARRAR.....New Orleans, Louisiana.
34. 1911-1912-STEPHEN S. GREGORY.....Chicago, Illinois.
35. 1912-1913-FRANK B. KELLOGG.....St. Paul, Minnesota.
36. 1913-1914-WILLIAM H. TAFT.....New Haven, Connecticut.
37. 1914-1915-PETER W. MELDRIM.....Savannah, Georgia.
38. 1915-1916-ELIHU ROOT.....New York, New York.
39. 1916-1917-GEORGE SUTHERLAND.....Salt Lake City, Utah.

* Deceased.

¹ At the Conference for organizing the Association in 1878, John H. B. Latrobe, of Maryland, was elected Temporary Chairman, and when the organization was completed, Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, was elected President of the Conference.

² In consequence of the death of Clarkson N. Potter, Francis Kernan, of New York, presided and prepared and delivered the President's Address in 1882.

³ In consequence of the illness of Thomas M. Cooley, Samuel F. Hunt, of Ohio, presided and read the President's Address prepared by Judge Cooley in 1894.

⁴ In consequence of the absence of Joseph H. Choate, as Ambassador to Great Britain, Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, presided and prepared and delivered the President's Address in 1899.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

1. 1878-93-*EDWARD OTIS HINKLEY¹.....Baltimore, Maryland.
2. 1893-1909-JOHN HINKLEY²Baltimore, Maryland.
3. 1909- GEORGE WHITELOCKBaltimore, Maryland.

LIST OF ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

1. 1909-1910-ALBERT C. RITCHIE³.....Baltimore, Maryland.
2. 1910- W. THOMAS KEMP.....Baltimore, Maryland.
3. 1913- GAYLORD LEE CLARK⁴.....Baltimore, Maryland.

LIST OF TREASURERS

1. 1878-1902-FRANCIS RAWLEPhiladelphia, Penna.
2. 1902- FREDERICK E. WADHAMS....Albany, New York.

* Deceased.

¹ In 1878, Francis Rawle, of Pennsylvania, and Isaac Grant Thompson, of New York, acted as temporary Secretaries and as Secretaries of the Conference. In 1886, Edward Otis Hinkley being absent, Walter George Smith, of Pennsylvania, acted as Secretary *pro tempore*.

² In 1898, John Hinkley being absent, George P. Wanty, of Michigan, acted as Secretary *pro tempore*.

³ In 1909 by virtue of amendment to Constitution, the Executive Committee elected an Assistant Secretary.

⁴ In 1913 the Constitution was further amended so as to provide for one or more Assistant Secretaries.

LIST OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. 1878-87-*LUKE P. POLAND.....St. Johnsbury, Vermont.
2. 1878-88-SIMEON E. BALDWIN¹.....New Haven, Connecticut.
3. 1878-80-*WILLIAM A. FISHER.....Baltimore, Maryland.
4. 1880-85-*WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER....New York, New York.
5. 1885-90-*CHARLES C. BONNEY¹.....Chicago, Illinois.
6. 1887-96-*GEORGE A. MEROER.....Savannah, Georgia.
7. 1888-90-*JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER....Lexington, Virginia.
8. 1890-91-*WILLIAM P. WELLS.....Detroit, Michigan.
9. 1890-99-ALFRED HEMENWAYBoston, Massachusetts.
10. 1891-95-*BRADLEY G. SCHLEY.....Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
11. 1895-99-CHARLES CLAYTON ALLEN....St. Louis, Missouri.
12. 1896-97-*WILLIAM WIRT HOWE.....New Orleans, Louisiana.
13. 1897-1900-CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY...Madison, Wisconsin.
14. 1899-1900-EDMUND WETMORENew York, New York.
15. 1899-1901-*U. M. ROSE.....Little Rock, Arkansas.
16. 1899-1902-WILLIAM A. KETCHAM.....Indianapolis, Indiana.
17. 1899-1902-HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER..Lexington, Virginia.
18. 1900-1903-RODNEY A. MEROER.....Towanda, Pennsylvania.
19. 1900-1903-*CHARLES F. LIBBY.....Portland, Maine.
20. 1901-1903-*JAMES HAGERMANSt. Louis, Missouri.
21. 1902-1905-P. W. MELDRIM.....Savannah, Georgia.
22. 1902-1905-PLATT ROGERSDenver, Colorado.
23. 1903-1906-M. F. DICKINSON.....Boston, Massachusetts.
24. 1903-1906-THEODORE S. GARNETT.....Norfolk, Virginia.
25. 1903-1906-WILLIAM P. BREEN.....Fort Wayne, Indiana.
26. 1905-1908-CHARLES MONROELos Angeles, California.
27. 1905-1908-*RALPH W. BRECKENRIDGE..Omaha, Nebraska.
28. 1906-1909-*CHARLES F. LIBBY.....Portland, Maine.
29. 1906-1909-WALTER GEORGE SMITH....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
30. 1906-1909-ROME G. BROWN.....Minneapolis, Minnesota.
31. 1908-1911-WILLIAM O. HAET.....New Orleans, Louisiana.
32. 1908-1911-CHARLES HENRY BUTLER....New York, New York.
33. 1909-1912-JOHN HINKLEYBaltimore, Maryland.
34. 1909-1912-*RALPH W. BRECKENRIDGE..Omaha, Nebraska.
35. 1909-1912-LYNN HELMLos Angeles, California.
36. 1911-1914-HOLLIS R. BAILEY.....Boston, Massachusetts.
37. 1911-1914-*ALDIS B. BROWNE.....Washington, D. C.
38. 1912-1915-WILLIAM H. BURGESS.....El Paso, Texas.
39. 1912-1915-JOHN H. VOORHEES.....Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
40. 1912-1915-WILLIAM H. STAAKE.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
41. 1913-1914-*ALBERT W. BIGGS¹.....Memphis, Tennessee.
42. 1913-1916-WILLIAM C. NIBLACK.....Chicago, Illinois.
43. 1914-SELDEN P. SPENCER.....St. Louis, Missouri.
44. 1914-WILLIAM P. BYNUM.....Greensboro, North Carolina.
45. 1914-CHAPIN BROWNWashington, D. C.
46. 1915-CHARLES N. POTTER.....Cheyenne, Wyoming.
47. 1915-JOHN LOWELLBoston, Massachusetts.
48. 1915-CHARLES BLOOD SMITH.....Topeka, Kansas.
49. 1916-ASHLEY COCKRILLLittle Rock, Arkansas.
50. 1916-WALTER GEORGE SMITH....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

* Deceased.

¹ In 1888, at the first meeting of the Executive Committee after the adjournment of the Association, Simeon E. Baldwin resigned, and Charles C. Bonney was chosen to fill the vacancy under By-Law X.

² In 1912, by virtue of amendment to Constitution, the number of elective members of Executive Committee was increased from five to seven.

LIST OF PLACES OF MEETING AND ATTENDANCE

Meeting.	Year.	Date.	Place.	Attendance.
1....	1878....	Aug. 21, 22.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	75
2....	1879....	Aug. 20, 21.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	(no record)
3....	1880....	Aug. 18, 19, 20.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	97
4....	1881....	Aug. 17, 18, 19.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	124
5....	1882....	Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	107
6....	1883....	Aug. 22, 23, 24.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	120
7....	1884....	Aug. 20, 21, 22.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	108
8....	1885....	Aug. 19, 20, 21.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	124
9....	1886....	Aug. 18, 19, 20.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	137
10....	1887....	Aug. 17, 18, 19.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	149
11....	1888....	Aug. 15, 16, 17.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	121
12....	1889....	Aug. 28, 29, 30.....	Chicago, Ill.	158
13....	1890....	Aug. 20, 21, 22.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	132
14....	1891....	Aug. 26, 27, 28.....	Boston, Mass.	202
15....	1892....	Aug. 24, 25, 26.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	143
16....	1893....	Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1.....	Milwaukee, Wis.	130
17....	1894....	Aug. 22, 23, 24.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	140
18....	1895....	Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30.....	Detroit, Mich.	199
19....	1896....	Aug. 19, 20, 21.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	276
20....	1897....	Aug. 25, 26, 27.....	Cleveland, Ohio	184
21....	1898....	Aug. 17, 18, 19.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	227
22....	1899....	Aug. 28, 29, 30.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	227
23....	1900....	Aug. 29, 30, 31.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	230
24....	1901....	Aug. 21, 22, 23.....	Denver, Colo.	306
25....	1902....	Aug. 27, 28, 29.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	230
26....	1903....	Aug. 26, 27, 28.....	Hot Springs, Va.....	250
27....	1904....	Sept. 26, 27, 28.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	451
28....	1905....	Aug. 23, 24, 25.....	Narragansett Pier, R. I.....	277
29....	1906....	Aug. 29, 30, 31.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	369
30....	1907....	Aug. 26, 27, 28.....	Portland, Maine	402
31....	1908....	Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28.....	Seattle, Washington	312
32....	1909....	Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27.....	Detroit, Michigan	389
33....	1910....	Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1.....	Chattanooga, Tennessee	324
34....	1911....	Aug. 29, 30, 31.....	Boston, Mass.	625
35....	1912....	Aug. 27, 28, 29.....	Milwaukee, Wis.	558
36....	1913....	Sept. 1, 2, 3.....	Montreal, Canada	1023
37....	1914....	Oct. 20, 21, 22.....	Washington, D. C.....	1184
38....	1915....	Aug. 17, 18, 19.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	531
39....	1916....	Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1.....	Chicago, Ill.	943

CONSTITUTION

NAME AND OBJECT.

ARTICLE I.—This Association shall be known as “THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.” Its object shall be to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation throughout the union, uphold the honor of the profession of the law and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American Bar.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

ARTICLE II.—Any person shall be eligible to membership in this Association who shall be, and shall, for five years next preceding, have been a member in good standing of the Bar of any state, and who shall also be nominated as hereinafter provided.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

ARTICLE III.—The following officers shall be elected at each Annual Meeting for the year ensuing:

A President (the same person shall not be elected President two years in succession);

A Vice-President from each state;

A Secretary;

A Treasurer;

A General Council, consisting of one member from each state, which shall be a standing committee on nominations for office. The General Council shall elect its Chairman annually.

There shall be an Executive Committee, which shall consist of the President, the last ex-President, the Chairman of the General Council, the Secretary and the Treasurer, all of whom shall be, *ex-officio*, members, together with eight other members, to be chosen by the Association, but no member shall be eligible to such choice more than three years in succession; and the

President, and in his absence the ex-President, shall be the Chairman of the committee.

There shall be one or more Assistant Secretaries, who shall be elected by the Executive Committee, and shall hold office at the pleasure of that committee.

Accounting from September 1, 1916, no person shall serve as Chairman of the General Council more than three years in succession.

The President of each State Bar Association recognized by this Association, which accepts this provision, shall become a member *ex-officio* of the General Council provided he be a member of the American Bar Association, and provided further that votes in the General Council be by states whenever a roll call is asked.

The following committees shall be annually appointed by the President for the year ensuing, and shall consist of five members each, unless otherwise indicated:

- On Jurisprudence and Law Reform;
- On Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar;
- On Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law;
- On International Law;
- On Publications;
- On Grievances;
- On Reports and Digests;
- On Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law;
- On Insurance Law;
- On Professional Ethics;
- On Publicity;
- On Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law; a committee
- To Suggest Remedies and Propose Laws Regulating Procedure, to consist of not more than 15 members; a committee
- On Uniform State Laws, to consist of one member from each state; and a committee
- On Membership, to consist of such number as the President may appoint.

A majority of those members of any committee, including the Council, who may be present at any meeting of the Association, shall constitute a quorum of such committee for the purpose of such meeting.

The Vice-President for each state, and not less than two nor more than four other members from such state, to be annually elected, shall constitute a Local Council for such state, to which shall be referred all applications for membership from such state. The Vice-President shall be, *ex-officio*, Chairman of such Council. The Secretary of each State Bar Association recognized by this Association, which accepts this provision, shall become a member *ex-officio* of the Local Council for such state, provided he be a member of the American Bar Association.

A committee of three, of whom the Secretary shall always be one, shall be appointed by the President at each Annual Meeting of the Association, whose duty it shall be to report to the next meeting the names of all members who shall, in the interval, have died.

It shall be the duty of the Vice-President from each state and territory to report the deaths of members within the same to the said committee.

In states where no recognized State Bar Association exists the members of the American Bar Association for such state shall be called together by the Vice-President for such state for the purpose of organizing a State Bar Association.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

ARTICLE IV.—All nominations for membership shall be made by the Local Council of the state to the Bar of which the persons nominated belong. Such nominations must be transmitted in writing to the Chairman of the General Council, and approved by the Council, on vote by ballot.

The General Council may also nominate members from states having no Local Council, and at the Annual Meeting of the Association, in the absence of a majority of the members of the Local Council of any state; *Provided*, That no nominations shall be considered by the General Council, unless accompanied by a statement in writing by at least three members of the Association from the same state with the person nominated, or, in their absence, by members from a neighboring state or states, to the effect that the person nominated has the qualifications required

by the Constitution and desires to become a member of the Association, and recommending his admission as a member.

All nominations thus made or approved shall be reported by the Council to the Association, and all whose names are reported shall thereupon become members of the Association; *Provided*, That if any member demand a vote upon any name thus reported, the Association shall thereupon vote thereon by ballot.

Several nominees, if from the same state, may be voted for upon the same ballot; and in such case placing the word "No" against any name or names upon the ticket shall be deemed a negative vote against such name or names, and against those only. Five negative votes shall suffice to defeat an election.

During the period between the Annual Meetings, members may be elected by the Executive Committee upon the written nomination of a majority of the Vice-President and members of the Local Council of any state.

Persons of distinction not members of the Bar of any state of the United States may, without formal nomination or certification, be elected by the Executive Committee to be honorary members of the Association. Honorary members shall be entitled to the privileges of the floor during meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote, and they shall pay no dues.

ARTICLE V.—All members of the Conference adopting the Constitution, and all persons elected by them upon the recommendation of the committee of five appointed by such Conference, shall become members of the Association upon payment of the annual dues for the current year herein provided for.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE VI.—By-Laws may be adopted at any Annual Meeting of the Association by a majority of the members present. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee, without delay, to adopt suitable By-Laws, which shall be in force until rescinded by the Association.

DUES.

ARTICLE VII.—Each member shall pay six dollars to the Treasurer as annual dues, and no person shall be qualified to

exercise any privilege of membership who is in default. Such dues shall be payable, and the payment thereof enforced, as may be provided by the By-Laws. The annual dues include cost of the AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, which to members is \$1.50 per year. All other publications of the Association shall be free of charge to the members.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

ARTICLE VIII.—The President shall open each Annual Meeting of the Association with an address upon such topic as he may select with the approval of the Executive Committee.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

ARTICLE IX.—This Association shall meet annually, at such time and place as the Executive Committee may select, and those present at such meeting shall constitute a quorum.

REFERENDUM.

ARTICLE X.—The Executive Committee are authorized to submit from time to time by referendum to the individual members of the Association questions affecting the substance or the administration of the Law, which in the opinion of the committee are of immediate practical importance to the whole country, and they shall order such a referendum whenever directed by the General Council.

The Executive Committee may arrange with state and local associations for the extension of such referendum system to the members of such associations.

The members of the General Council and of the Local Council in the several states shall constitute a committee for their respective states to further the interests and opinions of the American Bar Association in such manner and such ways as shall be suggested by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall see to it that all proper means are taken to give effect to the opinions expressed in response to a referendum.

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE XI.—This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any Annual Meeting, but no such change shall be made at any meeting at which less than 30 members are present.

CONSTRUCTION.

ARTICLE XII.—The word "state," whenever used in this Constitution, shall be deemed to be equivalent to state, territory, the District of Columbia and the insular and other possessions of the United States, and places over which the United States exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction.

BY-LAWS

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

I.—The Executive Committee, at its first meeting after each Annual Meeting, shall select some person to make an address at the next Annual Meeting, and not exceeding six members of the Association to read papers.

II.—The order of exercises at the Annual Meeting shall be as follows:

- (a) Opening Address of the President.**
- (b) Nominations and Election of Members.**
- (c) Election of the General Council.**
- (d) Reports of Secretary and Treasurer.**
- (e) Report of Executive Committee.**
- (f) Reports of Standing Committees—**
 - On Jurisprudence and Law Reform;**
 - On Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar;**
 - On Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law;**
 - On International Law;**
 - On Publications;**
 - On Grievances;**
 - On Reports and Digests;**
 - On Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law;**
 - On Insurance Law;**
 - On Professional Ethics;**
 - On Publicity;**
 - On Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law;**
 - To Suggest Remedies and Propose Laws Regulating Procedure;**
 - On Uniform State Laws;**
 - On Membership.**
- (g) Reports of Special Committees.**
- (h) The Nomination of Officers.**
- (i) Miscellaneous Business.**
- (j) The Election of Officers.**

The address, to be delivered by a person invited by the Executive Committee, shall be made at such session of the Annual Meeting as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

The reading and delivering of essays and papers shall be on the same day, or at such other time as the Executive Committee may determine.

III.—No person shall speak more than ten minutes at a time or more than twice on one subject.

A stenographer shall be employed at each Annual Meeting.

All resolutions, except those of a formal character, shall be referred by the Chair on presentation, without debate, to an appropriate committee; and no resolution which is not favorably reported by the committee to which it is referred, or adopted by the Association, shall be published in the proceedings of the meetings.

IV.—Each State Bar Association may annually appoint delegates, not exceeding three in number, to the next meeting of the Association. In states where no State Bar Association exists, any City or County Bar Association may appoint such delegates, not exceeding two in number. Such delegates shall be entitled to all the privileges of membership at and during the said meeting.

V.—At any of the meetings of the Association, members of the Bar of any foreign country or of any state who are not members of the Association may be admitted to the privileges of the floor during such meeting.

VI.—All papers read before the Association shall be lodged with the Secretary and become the property of the Association, and shall not be published without the consent of the Committee on Publications, unless by the express direction of the Executive Committee or the President of the Association, except as herein otherwise provided for. The annual address of the President, and such reports of committees, papers and proceedings at the Annual Meeting shall be printed, as the Committee on Publications shall order. But committee reports which have been printed in full in the JOURNAL shall not be printed again in the annual volume of the Association, but an epitome or condensed summary, which may be prepared by the Chairman of the committee mak-

ing the report or by the Committee on Publications, shall be printed in the annual volume.

Extra copies of reports, addresses and papers read before the Association may be printed by the Committee on Publications for the use of their authors, not exceeding two hundred copies for each of such authors.

The Secretary and the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall endeavor to arrange with the Smithsonian Institution, or otherwise, a system of exchanges by which the *Transactions* can be annually exchanged with those of other associations in foreign countries interested in jurisprudence or governmental affairs; and the Secretary shall exchange the *Transactions* with those of the State and Local Bar Associations; and all books thus acquired shall be bound and deposited in the charge of the New York City Bar Association, subject to the call of this Association, if it ever desires to withdraw or consult them, if the former Association agrees to such deposit.

The Secretary shall send one copy of the Report of the proceedings of this Association to the President of the United States, and to each of the Judges of the Supreme Court thereof, and to the Library of the State Department, and of the Department of Justice thereof, and to the Library of Congress, and the Library of the Supreme Court thereof, and to the Governor, and to the Chief Judge of the court of last resort of each state, and to the State Librarian thereof, and to all public law libraries, and other principal public and college libraries in the United States, and to such other persons or bodies as the Executive Committee may direct.

No resolution complimentary to an officer or member for any service performed, paper read or address delivered shall be considered by the Association.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

VII.—The terms of office of all officers elected at any Annual Meeting shall commence at the adjournment of such meeting, except the Council, whose term of office shall commence immediately upon their election.

VIII.—The President shall appoint all committees, except the Committee on Publications, within 30 days after the Annual Meeting, and shall announce them to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall promptly give notice to the persons appointed. The Committee on Publications shall be appointed on the first day of each meeting.

There shall be appointed annually by the President a committee to be known as the Reception Committee, consisting of fifteen members of the Association, whose duty it shall be to attend immediately before and at the opening of the first day's session of the meeting to receive members and delegates and introduce them to each other, with a view of making them better acquainted and establishing a spirit of good fellowship among them.

The Committee on Professional Ethics shall communicate to the Association such information as it may collect respecting the activity of State and Local Bar Associations in respect to the ethics of the legal profession, and it may from time to time make recommendations on the subject to the Association.

IX.—The Treasurer's Report shall be examined and audited annually, before its presentation to the Association, by two members to be appointed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

X.—The Council and all standing committees shall meet on the day preceding each Annual Meeting, at the place where the same is to be held, at such hour as their respective Chairmen shall appoint. If at any Annual Meeting of the Association any member of any committee shall be absent, the vacancy may be filled by the members of the committee present.

The Secretary of the Association shall be the Secretary of the Council.

XI.—The Committee on Publications shall also meet within one month after each Annual Meeting, at such time and place as the Chairman shall appoint.

XII.—Special meetings of any committee shall be held at such times and places as the Chairman thereof may appoint. Reasonable notice shall be given by him to each member by mail.

The traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by any committee, standing or special, for meetings of such committee,

during the interval between the Annual Meetings of the Association, shall be paid by the Treasurer, on the approval and by the order of the Executive Committee, out of such appropriation as to the Executive Committee may seem necessary in each case, on previous application in advance of its expenditure.

All committees may have their reports printed by the Secretary before the Annual Meeting of the Association; and any such report, containing any recommendation for action on the part of the Association, shall be printed, together with a draft of bill embodying the views of the committee, whenever legislation shall be proposed. Such report shall be distributed by mail by the Secretary to all the members of the Association at least 15 days before the Annual Meeting at which such report is proposed to be submitted. No legislation shall be recommended or approved unless there has been a report of a committee, either in favor of or against the same, and unless such legislation be approved by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Association present. Where the report of a committee has been printed it shall not be read before a meeting of the Association unless directed by a majority vote of those present at the meeting, but the Chairman of the committee shall state the purport and substance thereof to the meeting.

It shall be the duty of each Vice-President and member of the General Council of this Association to endeavor to procure the enactment by the legislature of their state of each and every law recommended by the Association, and the Secretary shall furnish them with copies of each and every recommendation and draft of bill, when there shall be such draft; and whenever this Association shall by resolution recommend the enactment of any law or laws, the Secretary shall, as soon as possible, furnish a copy of the resolution to the President of each State Bar Association, with the request of this Association that such State Bar Association shall cooperate with the local Vice-President and member of the General Council of this Association in having a bill introduced in the legislature of its state containing the subject matter recommended by such resolution, and use proper means to procure the enactment of the same into law. In every state where there is no State Bar Association, a copy of such resolution with

a similar request shall be sent to the President of the Bar Association of the principal city in such state; and in every instance where the form of bill has been recommended with the resolution, a copy of such form of bill shall also be sent with the resolution.

ANNUAL DUES.

XIII.—The Annual Dues shall be payable at the Annual Meeting in advance. If any member neglects to pay his yearly dues on or before June 1 following the Annual Meeting, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to serve upon him by mail a copy of this By-Law and notice that unless the dues are paid within one month thereafter, the default will be reported to the Executive Committee, which may, without further notice, cause the name of such member to be stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, and his membership and all rights in respect thereto will thereupon cease.

A member who has been dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues may be restored to membership by the Executive Committee upon the payment of such back dues as the committee shall think equitable. *Provided*, such restoration shall be recommended by a member of the Local Council of his state, or in their absence, at an Annual Meeting, by any two members of the Association.

SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

XIV.—A Section of the Association, to be known as the Section of Legal Education, is hereby established, which shall meet annually in connection with the meeting of the Association, but not during such hours as the Association is in session.

Its object shall be the discussion of methods of legal education, and it may make recommendations to the Association, which shall be referred by the Association to the Committee on Legal Education.

The proceedings of the Section may be published from time to time, at the discretion of the Executive Committee, and on the recommendation of the Committee on Publications.

All members of the Association, who desire, may enroll themselves as members of the Section, and persons not eligible for

membership in the Association, but who are engaged in teaching law, may be admitted to the privilege of the floor at any meeting of the Section, by vote of the Section.

The Section shall be organized by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary at its first session; and a Chairman and Secretary shall thereafter be elected annually by the Section.

There shall also be a Council of Legal Education, composed of seven members, the functions of which shall be to prepare the program of the Section of Legal Education for the ensuing meeting, and by correspondence and other practicable means to enlist and increase interest and participation in the sessions of the Section. The Chairman and the Secretary of the Section, the last two preceding ex-Chairmen thereof (being respectively members of the Association), and the Chairman of the Committee on Legal Education of the Association shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council; and the Chairman of the Section, at or as soon after the Annual Meeting as may be, shall appoint as the other members of the Council, a member of one of the law faculties represented in the Association of American Law Schools and a member of one of the State Boards of Bar Examiners, such appointed members to serve until the close of the annual meeting succeeding their appointment. The Chairman shall also fill vacancies in the Council.

SECTION OF PATENT, TRADE-MARK AND COPYRIGHT LAW.

XV.—A Section of the Association, to be known as the Section of Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law, is hereby established, which shall meet annually in connection with the meeting of the Association, but not during such hours as the Association is in session.

Its object shall be to discuss the subject of the law and practice relating to patents, trade-marks and copyrights. It may report to the Association; and matters relating to patents, trade-marks and copyrights may be referred to it.

The Proceedings of the Section may be published from time to time, at the discretion of the Executive Committee, and on the recommendation of the Committee on Publications.

All members of the Association who desire may enroll themselves as members of the Section.

The Section shall be organized by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary by the Section, and a Chairman and Secretary shall be thereafter annually elected by the Section for the year commencing upon the final adjournment of its meeting.

COMPARATIVE LAW BUREAU.

XVI.—An auxiliary body of the Association, to be known as the Comparative Law Bureau, is hereby established, which shall meet annually in connection with the meeting of the Association, but not during such hours as the Association is in session.

2. Its objects shall be the presentation and discussion of methods whereby important laws of foreign nations affecting the science of jurisprudence may be brought to the attention of American lawyers and institutions of learning, and become available in the general study of private law.

3. The membership of the Bureau shall consist of the members of this Association who are in good standing and such other bodies corporate or unincorporated associations and individuals as the Bureau may admit.

4. No dues or assessments shall be chargeable to individual members of this Association, but all others shall be subject to such as may be prescribed by the Bureau.

5. The Bureau shall be organized by the selection of a Director, Secretary and Treasurer who shall be members of this Association in good standing, and five managers at its first session, who with four members of this Association to be appointed by the President, shall compose a Board of Managers of 12, which shall be renewed annually and have entire management and control of the Bureau and its affairs until its successors shall have been duly qualified by acceptance, subject to the advance direction and advice of this Association. The Bureau shall have power to adopt regulations for conducting its affairs in accordance with the purpose of its creation, but not in conflict with the Constitution, By-Laws or any action or direction of this Association.

6. The financial liability of this Association concerning said Bureau shall be limited to such appropriations as may be made for it from time to time and shall cease in all respects with

payment to the Treasurer of the Bureau of the amounts so appropriated.

7. The Board of Managers shall present to this Association an annual report in detail as to work and finances up to the preceding June 1, which report shall be printed and distributed among the members 15 days before the Annual Meeting of this Association, unless this requirement be waived for any particular year by the Executive Committee.

JUDICIAL SECTION.

XVII.—A Section of the Association to be known as the Judicial Section is hereby established which shall meet annually in connection with the Association, but not during such hours as the Association is in session.

This Section is established for conference, discussion and interchange of ideas as to the duties and responsibilities of the judiciary. It may make recommendations to the Association which may be referred to a suitable committee. Proceedings of the Section may be published from time to time at the discretion of the Executive Committee and on the recommendation of the Committee on Publications.

All federal and state judges of courts of final appeal in the United States, or who have served as members of such courts, who are members of the American Bar Association may enroll themselves as members of this Section. Any person who has been a member of this Section shall be entitled to membership herein as long as he remains a member of this Association. If any court of final appeal is not represented by one or more of its members at any Annual Meeting of such Section, one representative appointed by any such court will be entitled to act as a member of such Section, with all the privileges of membership at such Annual Meeting. Any judge of any court of record of general jurisdiction in attendance at any Annual Meeting may be entitled to act as a member with all the privileges of membership at such Annual Meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present at such meeting.

This Section shall be organized by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary at its first session held hereafter and a Chair-

man and Secretary shall thereafter be elected annually by the Section. It shall have power to appoint such committees and adopt such regulations as it may desire, but not in conflict with the Constitution, By-Laws or any action or direction of this Association.

STANDING RULE.

At all meetings and dinners of the American Bar Association, the American flag shall be displayed, and the Executive Committee shall see that this rule is carried out.

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WILLIAM L. SIMPSON.....Cody.

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1916-1917.

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EDGAR ALLAN POE, Baltimore, Maryland.

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OBITUARIES.

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REPORTS AND DIGESTS.

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THOMAS H. REYNOLDS, Kansas City, Missouri.
WILLIAM M. McKINNEY, Northport, New York.
JOHN W. DAVIS, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

PATENT, TRADE-MARK AND COPYRIGHT LAW.

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MELVILLE CHURCH, Washington, District of Columbia.
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LIVINGSTON GIFFORD, New York, New York.
EDWARD RECTOR, Chicago, Illinois.

INSURANCE LAW.

ARTHUR I. VORYS, Columbus, Ohio.
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ASHLEY COCKRILL, Little Rock, Arkansas.
U. S. G. CHERRY, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
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FREDERICK G. BROMBERG, Mobile, Alabama.
ROYAL A. GUNNISON, Juneau, Alaska.
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NATHAN B. WILLIAMS, Fayetteville, Arkansas.
CHARLES MONROE, Los Angeles, California.
HARRY EUGENE KELLY, Denver, Colorado.
WALTER E. COE, Stamford, Connecticut.
JAMES M. SATTERFIELD, Dover, Delaware.
CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, Washington, District of Columbia.
WILLIAM A. BLOUNT, Pensacola, Florida.
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DAVID L. WITHINGTON, Honolulu, Hawaii Territory.
FREMONT WOOD, Boise, Idaho.
ERNST FREUND, Chicago, Illinois.
MERRILL MOORES, Indianapolis, Indiana.
C. G. SAUNDERS, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
CHARLES W. SMITH, Topeka, Kansas.
EDMUND F. TRABUE, Louisville, Kentucky.
W. O. HART, New Orleans, Louisiana.
P. H. GILLIN, Bangor, Maine.
HENRY STOCKBRIDGE, Baltimore, Maryland.
SAMUEL WILLISTON, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
GEORGE W. BATES, Detroit, Michigan.
CORDENIO A. SEVERANCE, St. Paul, Minnesota.
A. T. STOVALL, Okolona, Mississippi.
EDWIN A. KRAUTHOFF, Kansas City, Missouri.
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HENRY H. WILSON, Lincoln, Nebraska.
HUGH H. BROWN, Tonopah, Nevada.
JOSEPH MADDEN, Keene, New Hampshire.
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JAMES M. HERVEY, Roswell, New Mexico.
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PUBLICITY.

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FRANK B. KELLOGG, St. Paul, Minnesota.
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SPECIAL COMMITTEES

1916-1917.

GOVERNMENT LIENS ON REAL ESTATE.

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1916-1917.

ELECTED

1913 Aaker, Casper D., Minot, N. Dak.
 1915 Aaron, Henry J., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Aaron, Herman, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Aarons, Charles L., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1908 Abbey, Charles P., Chicago, Ill.
 1897 Abbot, Everett V., New York, N. Y.
 1902 Abbott, A. L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Abbott, C. E., Fremont, Nebr.
 1908 Abbott, Edwin M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Abbott, Henry H., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Abbott, Howard T., Duluth, Minn.
 1911 Abbott, Ira A., Haverhill, Mass.
 1913 Abbott, John, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Abbott, Wm. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 1907 Abele, George W., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Abercrombie, Harry N., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Abernathy, George C., Shawnee, Okla.
 1916 Abington, Ed. L., Poplar Bluff, Mo.
 1916 Able, Sidney Thorne, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Acheson, M. W., Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Acker, Edward A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Acker, William P., Anniston, Ala.
 1915 Ackerson, Fred. M., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 1916 Acuff, Harmon O., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1911 Adams, Alva B., Pueblo, Colo.
 1909 Adams, Andrew Addison, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Adams, B. F., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1914 Adams, Brooks, Boston, Mass.
 1906 Adams, Charles S., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1911 Adams, Edward B., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Adams, Edward H., Portsmouth, N. H.
 1906 Adams, Elmer H., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Adams, Frank D., Duluth, Minn.
 1914 Adams, Geo. A., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1911 Adams, George A., Salamanca, N. Y.
 1912 Adams, H. W., Beloit, Wis.
 1913 Adams, Harold J., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1913 Adams, J. B., Uniontown, Pa.
 1914 Adams, J. S., Dublin, Ga.
 1914 Adams, John Jay, Columbus, Ohio.
 1914 Adams, John S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Adams, John T., Alamosa, Colo.
 1911 Adams, Junius G., Asheville, N. C.
 1916 Adams, Melvin O., Boston, Mass.
 1903 Adams, R. H. T., Jr., Lynchburg, Va.
 1909 Adams, St. Clair, New Orleans, La.
 1881 Adams, Samuel B., Savannah, Ga.
 1912 Adams, Thaddeus A., Charlotte, N. C.

ELECTED

1918 Adams, W. B., Punxsutawney, Pa.
 1891 Adams, Walter, S. Framingham, Mass.
 1918 Adamson, L. A., Houston, Tex.
 1918 Addington, Keene H., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Addison, Joseph, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Adel, Frank F., Evergreen, N. Y.
 1914 Adelman, Abram E., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Adkins, J. C., Gainesville, Fla.
 1911 Adkins, Jesse C., Washington, D. C.
 1897 Adkins, William H., Easton, Md.
 1913 Adler, Francis C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Adler, Isaac, Rochester, N. Y.
 1914 Adler, Sidney, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Affolter, Edward, Louisville, Colo.
 1907 Agar, John G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Agee, A. P., Anniston, Ala.
 1912 Ahearn, David C., S. Framingham, Mass.
 1912 Ahern, Clinton J., Dwight, Ill.
 1913 Aiken, John A., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Aiken, Robert K., New Castle, Pa.
 1896 Aikens, Frank R., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1909 Ailshie, James F., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1913 Ainey, W. D. B., Montrose, Pa.
 1914 Ainsworth, Charles F., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1914 Ainsworth, Danforth E., Albany, N. Y.
 1913 Akers, A. W., Nashville, Tenn.
 1911 Albers, Homer, Boston, Mass.
 1901 Albert, Charles S., Spokane, Wash.
 1908 Albertson, Robert B., Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Albright, Haines D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Alburn, John A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Alcorn, Albert D., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Alcorn, Hugh M., Hartford, Conn.
 1913 Aldcroftt, Richard B., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Alden, Maurice L., Kansas City, Kans.
 1908 Alden, W. T., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Alderson, C. M., Charleston, W. Va.
 1913 Alderson, Fleming N., Richwood, W. Va.
 1911 Aldrich, Charles F., Worcester, Mass.
 1913 Aldrich, Edward K., Jr., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Aldrich, H. M., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Alexander, Benjamin, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Alexander, Bernard, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Alexander, D. E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Alexander, D. M., Fort Worth, Tex.
 1915 Alexander, Daniel, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1916 Alexander, David R., Estherville, Iowa.

ELECTED

- 1907 Alexander, Edward A., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Alexander, Joseph E., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1902 Alexander, Lucien Hugh, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1893 Alexander, Taliaferro, Shreveport, La.
 1913 Alexander, W. B., Pine Bluff, Ark.
 1916 Alexander, William C., Media, Pa.
 1913 Alfred, Frank Edward, Newport, Vt.
 1913 Allen, Albert R., Fairmont, Minn.
 1912 Allen, Alfred M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Allen, Arthur M., Providence, R. I.
 1899 Allen, Charles Claffin, St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Allen, Charles E., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Allen, Clifford B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Allen, D. C., Liberty, Mo.
 1916 Allen, Edgar Pierce, Tientsin, China.
 1915 Allen, Elbert F., Livingston, Mont.
 1907 Allen, Fred J., Sanford, Me.
 1907 Allen, Frederick L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Allen, G. C., Gadsden, Alabama.
 1912 Allen, George J., Rochester, Minn.
 1901 Allen, George W., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Allen, George W., Key West, Florida.
 1911 Allen, Guy R. C., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1913 Allen, Harrison, Portland, Ore.
 1916 Allen, Hugh E., Van Wert, Ohio.
 1910 Allen, John, Tupelo, Miss.
 1914 Allen, John E., Keene, N. H.
 1899 Allen, John R., Lexington, Ky.
 1916 Allen, L. W., Telluride, Colo.
 1901 Allen Lafon, Louisville, Ky.
 1911 Allen, Murray, Raleigh, N. C.
 1908 Allen, Stephen H., Topeka, Kans.
 1914 Allen, W. P., Austin, Tex.
 1913 Allen, Walter M., Springfield, Ill.
 1913 Allen, William, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Allen, William H., Warren, Pa.
 1913 Allen, William L., Malone, N. Y.
 1906 Allen, William V., Madison, Nebr.
 1907 Allen, Yorke, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Alling, Arnon A., New Haven, Conn.
 1911 Alling, John W., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Allison, Campbell, St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Allison, Edward M., Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1908 Allison, William B., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Allread, James I., Columbus, Ohio.
 1914 Alschuler, Leon S., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Alston, A. H., Clayton, Ala.
 1916 Alter, Wilbur M., Cripple Creek, Colo.
 1914 Alvord, George W., Painesville, Ohio.
 1899 Ambler, B. Mason, Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1914 Ambler, James M., Baltimore, Md.
 1904 Ames, Charles B., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1916 Ames, Fisher, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Amey, Harry B., Island Pond, Vt.

ELECTED

- 1908 Amidon, Chas. F., Fargo, N. Dak.
 1914 Ammon, Samuel A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1911 Amram, David Werner, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Amaden, William M., Marion, Ind.
 1907 Anable, Courtland V., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Anderson, Clifford S., Worcester, Mass.
 1907 Anderson, Elbridge R., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Anderson, F. G., McAlester, Okla.
 1915 Anderson, Frank E., Laramie, Wyo.
 1914 Anderson, Geo. D., Beaumont, Tex.
 1894 Anderson, George W., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Anderson, Gustav, Baker, Oregon.
 1911 Anderson, Henry W., Richmond, Va.
 1908 Anderson J. A., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Anderson, J. M., Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Anderson, John C., Montgomery, Ala.
 1912 Anderson, Le Roy, Prescott, Ariz.
 1911 Anderson, Luther C., Welch, W. Va.
 1916 Anderson, Norton B., Platte City, Mo.
 1913 Anderson, O. C., West Point, Nebr.
 1913 Anderson, Ray N., Pittsfield, Ill.
 1911 Anderson, Robbins B., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1907 Anderson, Robert L., Ocala, Fla.
 1913 Anderson, Roland Max, Beloit, Kans.
 1909 Anderson, Thornwell G., Middlesboro, Ky.
 1913 Anderson, V. E., Wheaton, Minn.
 1915 Anderson, Wallace H., Iola, Kansas.
 1916 Anderson, William D., Tupelo, Miss.
 1907 Anderson, Wm. Y. C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Anderton, Stephen P., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Andrade, Cipriano, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Andrews, Frank S., Birmingham, Ala.
 1913 Andrew, Henry O., Boulder, Colo.
 1902 Andrews, Alex. B., Jr., Raleigh, N. C.
 1912 Andrews, Allen, Hamilton, Ohio.
 1907 Andrews, Champe S., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Andrews, E. D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Andrews, Forrest, Knoxville, Tenn.
 1914 Andrews, Frank, Houston, Tex.
 1914 Andrews, Garnett S., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Andrews, Guy L., McAlester, Okla.
 1894 Andrews, James D., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Andrews, James P., Hartford, Conn.
 1912 Andrews, Sidney F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Andrews, William S., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1891 Angell, Walter F., Providence, R. I.
 1916 Angerstein, Thomas C., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Angert, Eugene H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1907 Annis, Frank J., Ft. Collins, Colo.
 1913 Ansel, M. F., Greenville, S. C.
 1912 Ansell, Samuel T., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Anthony, Robert A., Fredericktown, Mo.
 1913 Anthony, Roy F., Newark, N. J.
 1909 Antisdell, John P., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Antonsanti, Frank, San Juan, Porto Rico.
 1911 Aplington, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Ap Madoc, W. T., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1913 Appel, William Nevin, Lancaster, Pa.
 1907 Appell, Albert J., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Appell, Albert J. W., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Apperson, Lewis, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
 1894 Applegate, John S., Red Bank, N. J.
 1914 Applegate, John S., Jr., Red Bank, N. J.
 1891 Appleton, Frederick H., Bangor, Me.
 1891 Appleton, John H., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Archer, James B., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Archer, James J., Bel Air, Maryland.
 1911 Archer, Vachel B., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1913 Archer, W. E., Hiawatha, Kansas.
 1913 Armbrecht, W. H., Mobile, Ala.
 1911 Armistead, Henry M., Little Rock, Ark.
 1913 Armstrong, David W., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Armstrong, Edward A., Princeton, N. J.
 1913 Armstrong, Fred., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Armstrong, James P., East Randolph, N. Y.
 1914 Armstrong, James R., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1914 Armstrong, Walter P., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Armstrong, Wm. T., Galveston, Texas.
 1913 Arnold, Arthur S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Arnold, C. S., McAlester, Okla.
 1912 Arnold, Constantine P., Laramie, Wyo.
 1915 Arnold, Earl C., Moscow, Idaho.
 1914 Arnold, Edmund K., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Arnold, Harry B., Columbus, Ohio.
 1913 Arnold, John B., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Arnold, John R., Evanston, Wyo.
 1907 Arnold, Joseph A., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Arnold, Lynn J., Albany, N. Y.
 1914 Arnold, Mercer, Joplin, Mo.
 1901 Arnold, Reuben R., Atlanta, Ga.
 1905 Arnold, Wm. H., Texarkana, Ark.
 1907 Arnstein, Emanuel, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Arnstein, Herbert N., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Arrel, Geo. F., Youngstown, Ohio.
 1914 Arroyo, Julian A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Arter, Charles K., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1906 Arthur, Jesse, Battle Creek, Mich.
 1907 Ash, David, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Ash, Robert E., Green City, Mo.
 1914 Ashby, Samuel, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1912 Ashcraft, Raymond M., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Asher, Harry W., New Haven, Conn.
 1915 Ashley, Arthur Henry, Stockton, Cal.
 1908 Ashley, Henry D., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Ashmead, J. Edward, Newark, N. J.
 1913 Ashton, Chester H., Knoxville, Pa.
 1913 Ashton, Elias Conway, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1908 Ashton, James M., Tacoma, Wash.
 1913 Ashton, Samuel W., Fall River, Mass.
 1913 Athearn, Fred G., San Francisco, Cal.
 1909 Atherton, Percy A., Boston, Mass.

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- 1913 Atkinson, Harry H., Tonopah, Nev.
 1916 Atkinson, John M., Jefferson City, Mo.
 1913 Atkinson, Spencer R., Atlanta, Ga.
 1912 Attkisson, Eugene R., Louisville, Ky.
 1916 Atwater, Harry Hall, New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Atwater, Harry P., Sturgis, S. D.
 1914 Atwell, Wm. H., Dallas, Tex.
 1914 Atwood, John H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Atwood, Joseph T., Boulder, Colo.
 1913 Aubrey, Alfred B., Meriden, Conn.
 1914 Aubrey, George W., Allentown, Pa.
 1911 Auerbach, Joseph S., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Ausherman, Benjamin M., Evanston, Wyo.
 1913 Austin, Chauncey G., St. Albans, Vt.
 1914 Austin, W. C., Eldorado, Okla.
 1912 Austin, Warren R., St. Albans, Vt.
 1908 Austrian, Alfred S., Chicago, Ill.
 1901 Autry, James L., Houston, Tex.
 1914 Auxier, Andrew E., Pikeville, Ky.
 1913 Averill, Mark R., Tonopah, Nev.
 1908 Avery, A. G., Spokane, Wash.
 1913 Avery, Brainard, New York, N. Y.,
 1913 Avery C. L., New London, Conn.
 1914 Avery, Coleman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1895 Avery, John C., Pensacola, Fla.
 1914 Avery, Nathan P., Holyoke, Mass.
 1914 Avis, S. B., Charleston, W. Va.
 1902 Axtell, Ezra P., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1913 Ayars, Lee C., Houston, Texas.
 1914 Aycock, W. T., Columbia, S. C.
 1913 Aydlett, E. F., Elizabeth City, N. C.
 1905 Ayers, George D., Moscow, Idaho.
 1911 Ayers, Walter, Brookline, Mass.
 1913 Aylmer, Adolph W., Jamestown, N. D.
 1916 Aylmore, Reeves, Jr., Seattle, Wash.
 1911 Aylward, James F., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Aylward, John A., Madison, Wis.
 1911 Ayres, Charles H., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Ayres, William, Pineville, Ky.
 1901 Babb, Henry B., Denver, Colo.
 1904 Babb, James E., Lewiston, Idaho.
 1912 Babb, Max Wellington, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Babbage, Richard G., New York, N. Y.
 1904 Babbitt, Byron F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1901 Babbitt, Kurnal R., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Babcock, Augustus, Binghamton, N. Y.
 1915 Babcock, W. A., Twin Falls, Idaho.
 1907 Babst, Earl D., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Bachman, Nathan L., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1916 Bachrach, Walter, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Back, R. H., Vancouver, Wash.
 1916 Bacon, Henry M., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Bacon, James F., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Bacon, L. S., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Bacon, Leon Brooks, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1893 Bacon, Selden, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Bacon, Walter H., Bridgeton, N. J.

ELECTED

1911 Bacot, John Vacher, Utica, N. Y.
 1913 Badger, Carl A., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1911 Badger, Walter I., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Badt, Milton B., Elko, Nevada.
 1916 Baek, Harry E., Danielson, Conn.
 1912 Baensch, Emil, Manitowoc, Wis.
 1916 Baer, August H., Belleville, Ill.
 1912 Baer, Henry, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Baer, J. A., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Baetjer, Edwin G., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Baetjer, Harry N., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Bagby, C. C., Danville, Ky.
 1915 Bagby, George P., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Baggott, Vallandigham B., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Bagley, E. M., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Bagley, Grant C., Provo, Utah.
 1911 Bagley, William R., Madison, Wis.
 1912 Bailen, Samuel Lawrence, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Bailey, Charles L., Jr., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1895 Bailey, Charles O., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1914 Bailey, Edward S., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Bailey, Frank M., Chickasha, Okla.
 1916 Bailey, Frederick B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Bailey, Guy W., Essex Junction, Vt.
 1904 Bailey, Hollis R., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Bailey, Joseph W., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Bailey, Lorenzo Alton, Washington, D. C.
 1911 Bailey, Marsh W., Washington, Iowa.
 1907 Bailey, Morton S., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Bailey, Oliver G., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Bailey, R. E., Sikeston, Mo.
 1915 Bailey, Stephen A., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1906 Bailey, William D., Duluth, Minn.
 1914 Bailie, A. D., Storm Lake, Iowa.
 1916 Bain, W. C., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
 1898 Baker, Albert A., Providence, R. I.
 1910 Baker, Allison D., Roundup, Montana.
 1913 Baker, Benjamin S., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Baker, Cassius L., Erie, Pa.
 1913 Baker, Charles G., Lancaster, Pa.
 1906 Baker, Charles S., Columbus, Ind.
 1906 Baker, Daniel W., Washington, D. C.
 1884 Baker, Darius, Newport, R. I.
 1913 Baker, George C., Morgantown, W. Va.
 1914 Baker, Gibbs L., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Baker, H. T., Milford, Pa.
 1913 Baker, J. Arthur, Pittsfield, Mass.
 1913 Baker, J. Henry, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Baker, J. Thompson, Wildwood, N. J.
 1911 Baker, James A., Houston, Texas.
 1914 Baker, James B., Bird Island, Minn.
 1911 Baker, Jay Newton, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Baker, John M., Spencer, W. Va.
 1913 Baker, Joseph J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Baker, Lewis M. G., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1912 Baker, Louis L., Tooele City, Utah.

ELECTED

1914 Baker, Merrit N., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1914 Baker, Newton D., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Baker, Norman L., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Baker, R. M., Huntington, W. Va.
 1914 Baker, Rhodes S., Dallas, Texas.
 1913 Baker, Richard H., Norfolk, Va.
 1905 Baker, Robert A., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1900 Baker, William H., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1894 Bakewell, Paul, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Bakewell, Paul, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Balderston, Walter C., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Baldrige, H. H., Omaha, Nebraska.
 1913 Baldrige, Thomas J., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 1916 Baldwin, A. E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Baldwin, Albert, Duluth, Minn.
 1908 Baldwin, Alfred C., Derby, Conn.
 1913 Baldwin, Charles, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1911 Baldwin, Charles G., Baltimore, Md.
 1909 Baldwin, Clark E., Adrian, Mich.
 1906 Baldwin, Henry B., Chicago, Ill.
 1902 Baldwin, Jesse A., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Baldwin, Roger S., New York, N. Y.
 1878 Baldwin, Simeon E., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Baldwin, Stephen C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1904 Baldwin, W. W., Burlington, Iowa.
 1916 Baldwin, Wm. Edward, Louisville, Ky.
 1880 Ball, Dan H., Marquette, Mich.
 1914 Ball, Eugene E., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Ball, Farlin H., Chicago, Ill.
 1901 Ball, Fred S., Montgomery, Ala.
 1912 Ball, George W., Jr., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1914 Ball, J. Frank, Wilmington, Del.
 1913 Ball, LeRoy D., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Ball, R. E., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Ballantine, Arthur A., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Ballantine, Henry W., Urbana, Ill.
 1912 Ballard, Eugene, Prattville, Ala.
 1914 Ballhorn, George E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1908 Balliet, Andrew J., Seattle, Wash.
 1908 Ballinger, Harry, Seattle, Wash.
 1908 Ballinger, Richard A., Seattle, Wash.
 1905 Ballou, Daniel R., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Balluff, Walter M., Davenport, Iowa.
 1911 Bamberger, Ira Leo, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Bamberger, Ralph, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1914 Bamerick, William H., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1895 Bancroft, Edgar A., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Bancroft, Frank N., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Bancroft, L. H., Richland Center, Wis.
 1916 Bane, John C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1907 Bangs, Francis S., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Bangs, Frank D., Rapid City, S. D.
 1911 Bangs, Frederick A., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Bangs, George A., Grand Fork, N. D.
 1906 Bangs, Tracy R., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1914 Banister, E. W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Banks, J. N., Indiana, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1914 Banks, John W., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1913 Bannister, L. Ward, Denver, Colo.
 1914 Bannon, Arthur H., Portsmouth, Ohio.
 1914 Bannon, Henry, Portsmouth, Ohio.
 1907 Banton, Joab H., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Barasa, Bernard P., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Barbee, Joshua, Marshall, Mo.
 1908 Barber, Arthur Wm., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Barber, Orion M., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Barbour, Edward A., Springfield, Mo.
 1914 Barbour, James J., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Barbour, John S., Washington, D. C.
 1908 Barclay, Henry Augustus, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1883 Barclay, Shepard, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Barefoot, B. B., Chickasha, Okla.
 1913 Barker, B. Devereux, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Barker, Burt Brown, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Barker, Harry C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Barker, John T., Jefferson City, Mo.
 1912 Barker, Wendell P., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Barley, Louis C., Alexandria, Va.
 1909 Barlow, Burt E., Coldwater, Mich.
 1916 Barlow, Geo. W., Bethany, Mo.
 1913 Barlow, Thomas W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Barnard, Job, Washington, D. C.
 1906 Barnard, Ralph P., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Barner, Geo. S., Webster City, Iowa.
 1906 Barnes, Albert C., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Barnes, Albert R., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1899 Barnes, Charles B., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Barnes, Chester D., Kenosha, Wis.
 1916 Barnes, Clarence A., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Barnes, Clarence A., Mexico, Mo.
 1913 Barnes, Ezra A., Oswego, N. Y.
 1912 Barnes, Henry B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Barnes, John, Madison, Wis.
 1906 Barnes, John B., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1914 Barnes, John B., Jr., Casper, Wyo.
 1908 Barnes, John Hampton, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Barnes, Milan D., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Barnes, R. M., Lacon, Ill.
 1914 Barnes, W. H., Fairbury, Nebr.
 1916 Barnes, W. R., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Barnett, D. R., Yazoo City, Miss.
 1902 Barnett, James F., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1915 Barnett, John T., Denver, Colo.
 1904 Barnett, Otto Raymond, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Barnett, Raymond G., Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Barney, C. R., Seattle, Wash.
 1911 Barney, Charles Neal, Lynn, Mass.
 1916 Barney, John M., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1906 Barney, Walter H., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Barnhart, Frank P., Johnstown, Pa.
 1916 Barnhill, Wm. Allen, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Barnwell, Nathaniel B., Charleston, S. C.
 1913 Baron, Saul J., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1914 Barratt, Norris S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Barrett, Dexter T., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1913 Barrett, Fred Eugene, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1911 Barrett, Henry R., White Plains, N. Y.
 1916 Barrett, J. Arthur, London, England.
 1906 Barrett, James M., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1916 Barrett, Jesse W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Barrett, Richardson D., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Barrett, Wm. H., Augusta, Ga.
 1911 Barrette, William J., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1909 Barron, Charles H., Columbia, S. C.
 1914 Barrow, W. M., Baton Rouge, La.
 1906 Barrows, Chester W., Providence, R. I.
 1906 Barrows, Morton, St. Paul, Minn.
 1894 Barry, Edmund D., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Barry, Herbert, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Barry, Michael, Phillips, Wis.
 1914 Barsby, John, Geneva, Nebr.
 1916 Bartch, G. W., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1916 Bartels, Earl G., Denver, Colo.
 1894 Bartels, Gustave C., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Bartelt, Arthur H., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1912 Barth, Irvin V., St. Louis, Mo.
 1908 Barthell, Edward E., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Bartholomew, Pliny W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1916 Bartilucci, Joseph P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Bartine, Horace F., Carson City, Nev.
 1887 Bartlett, Charles L., Macon, Ga.
 1914 Bartlett, Charles L., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Bartlett, Charles W., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Bartlett, George A., Reno, Nev.
 1911 Bartlett, J. Kemp, Baltimore, Md.
 1891 Bartlett, John P., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Bartlett, Ralph S., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Bartlett, Willard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1906 Bartley, Charles E., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Barton, Edward, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Barton, Elijah, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1899 Barton, George P., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Barton, R. M., Jr., Memphis, Tenn.
 1911 Barton, Randolph, Baltimore, Md.
 1915 Barton, Randolph, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Barwise, J. H., Jr., Fort Worth, Tex.
 1913 Basehore, Samuel E., Mechanicsburg, Pa.
 1913 Baskerville, Thomas H., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Baskin, John B., Louisville, Ky.
 1910 Bass, Frank M., Nashville, Tenn.
 1915 Bass, S. S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Bassett, Arthur, Shanghai, China.
 1911 Bassett, J. Colby, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Bassett, Lucius V., Rocky Mount, N. C.
 1907 Bassett, Norman L., Augusta, Me.
 1914 Basler, John W., Sunbury, Pa.
 1913 Bastian, Willits A., Indianapolis, Ind.

ELECTED

1913 Batchelder, James K., Bennington, Vt.
 1911 Batchelder, Wallace, Bethel, Vermont.
 1911 Batchelor, George H., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1914 Baten, Thomas J., Beaumont, Tex.
 1914 Bates, Charles O., Tacoma, Wash.
 1914 Bates, Charles P., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1907 Bates, Charles W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1893 Bates, George W., Detroit, Mich.
 1905 Bates, Henry M., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1911 Bates, John Lewis, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Bates, Kahl Clement, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Battling, W. H., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1907 Battle, Alfred, Seattle, Wash.
 1911 Battle, George Gordon, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Batts, Robert L., Austin, Texas.
 1914 Bauer, Oswald A., Sparkill, N. Y.
 1916 Bauer, Ralph S., Champaign, Ill.
 1913 Bauerle, Albert T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Bauerle, Harry T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Baughn, Otis J., Florence, Ariz.
 1916 Baume, James A., Galena, Ill.
 1908 Bausman, Frederick, Seattle, Wash.
 1900 Baxter, E. J., Jonesboro, Tenn.
 1914 Baxter, Frank, Yuma, Ariz.
 1896 Baxter, Irving F., Omaha, Nebr.
 1906 Baxter, John T., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1910 Baxter, Sloss D., Nashville, Tenn.
 1910 Baya, Harry P., Tampa, Fla.
 1895 Bayard, James Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Bayard, Thomas F., Wilmington, Del.
 1913 Bayer, Anthony M., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Bayes, William R., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Baylis, Willard N., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Baynard, Samuel H., Jr., Wilmington, Del.
 1916 Beach, Elmer E., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Beach, John K., New Haven, Conn.
 1889 Beach, Myroff H., San Antonio, Texas.
 1916 Beach, Raymond W., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Beal, Fred. W., Terre Haute, Ind.
 1913 Beal, Henry W., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Beal, James H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1908 Beale, Charles W., Wallace, Idaho.
 1894 Beale, Joseph Henry, Cambridge, Mass.
 1913 Beale, Phelan, New York, N. Y.
 1895 Beale, William G., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Beall, Fillmore, Beltsville, Md.
 1914 Beals, Elton H., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1912 Beaman, Middleton, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Bean, Edwin J., Jefferson City, Mo.
 1914 Bean, Robert S., Portland, Oregon.
 1910 Bearden, Walter S., Shelbyville, Tenn.
 1916 Beardsley, Harry J., Waterbury, Conn.
 1896 Beardsley, Morris B., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1911 Beardsley, Samuel A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Beasley, W. A., San Jose, Cal.
 1914 Beattie, Chas. Maitland, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

1914 Beattie, Robert M., Memphis, Tenn.
 1914 Beattys, Frederick L., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Beatty, Amos L., New York, N. Y.
 1895 Beaumont, John W., Detroit, Mich.
 1906 Bechhoefer, Charles, St. Paul, Minn.
 1908 Beck, George F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Beck, Ira A., Battle Creek, Mich.
 1901 Beck, James M., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Beck, William S., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1915 Beck, William W., Chestertown, Md.
 1913 Becker, Benjamin V., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Becker, John R., Orofino, Idaho.
 1912 Becker, William Dee, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Beckley, Pendleton, Louisville, Ky.
 1916 Beckman, Arthur A., Anderson, Ind.
 1916 Beckwith, Charles H., Springfield, Mass.
 1913 Beckwith, Charles, Charles Town, W. Va.
 1902 Bedell, George C., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1911 Bedford, George E., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1901 Bedford, J. Claude, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1892 Beeber, Dimmer, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Beeber, William P., Williamsport, Pa.
 1913 Beedy, Louis S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Beekman, Alston, Red Bank, N. J.
 1916 Beekman, Ben B., Portland, Ore.
 1907 Beekman, Charles K., New York, N. Y.
 1905 Beeler, Joseph G., N. Platte, Nebr.
 1913 Beer, Scott E., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Beer, William C., Bucyrus, Ohio.
 1894 Beers, George E., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Beuwkes, C. John, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Begg, Alexander L. W., New York, N. Y.
 1903 Begg, William R., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Behan, Louis J., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Beitler, Abraham M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Beitler, Harold B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Belcher, Albert M., Charleston, W. Va.
 1914 Belden, Charles F. D., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Belden, E. H., Spokane, Wash.
 1915 Belden, Oliver W., Lewistown, Montana.
 1913 Belden, William P., Ishpeming, Mich.
 1913 Belford, Samuel W., Reno, Nev.
 1912 Belitz, Arthur F., Madison, Wis.
 1914 Bell, Alexander H., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Bell, C. L., Karnes City, Texas.
 1911 Bell, Charles, Herkimer, N. Y.
 1916 Bell, Colley W., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Bell, Frank A., Negaunee, Mich.
 1907 Bell, James D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1903 Bell, John C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Bell, Joseph C., Trinidad, Colo.
 1914 Bell, Joseph E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1912 Bell, Marcus L., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Bell, Marshall W., Murphy, N. C.
 1913 Bell, Roger J., Roseau, Minn.
 1916 Bell, Sam Dent, Van Buren, Arkansas.
 1916 Bellew, Henry E., Boston, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1909 Belt, William O., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Beman, Thomas R., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Bender, Melvin T., Albany, N. Y.
 1904 Benedict, Abraham, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Benedict, Charles W., Titusville, Pa.
 1913 Benedict, Russell, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Benedicto, José E., San Juan, Porto Rico.
 1911 Benet, Christie, Columbia, S. C.
 1913 Benjamin, Frank, Newark, N. J.
 1916 Benner, Thomas M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Bennet, John W., Waycross, Georgia.
 1914 Bennet, Sam S., Albany, Georgia.
 1911 Bennet, William S., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Bennett, David C., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1901 Bennett, Edmon Gordon, Pasadena, Cal.
 1913 Bennett, Frank A., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 1912 Bennett, John Henry, Viroqua, Wis.
 1915 Bennett, John L., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1894 Bennett, Samuel C., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Bennett, Smith W., Columbus, Ohio.
 1913 Bensinger, Arthur B., Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Benson, Carville D., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Benson, Charles B., Hudson, N. Y.
 1914 Benson, Clifton D., Miami, Fla.
 1914 Bentley, Alexander G., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Bentley, Chas. S., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1908 Bentley, Cyrus, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Bentley, F. R., Baraboo, Wis.
 1906 Benton, C. E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Benton, George A., Rochester, N. Y.
 1911 Berenson, Arthur, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Bergen, Frank, Newark, N. J.
 1900 Bergen, James J., Somerville, N. J.
 1913 Bergen, Martin V., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1908 Bergen, Tunis G., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Berger, Albert L., Kansas City, Kans.
 1914 Berger, Charles E., Pottsville, Pa.
 1914 Berger, Samuel A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Bergman, Robert H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Bergner, Charles H., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1914 Berkey, J. A., Somerset, Pa.
 1912 Berlet, Robert E., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Berman, Jacob H., Portland, Me.
 1913 Berman, Oscar A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1911 Bernard, Silas G., Asheville, N. C.
 1916 Bernhard, John A., Newark, N. J.
 1914 Bernstein, J. Sidney, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Berry, Frank A., Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Berry, Frederick S., Wayne, Nebr.
 1913 Berry, Henry N., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Berry, Henry W., Stockville, Nebr.
 1912 Berry, John King, Boston, Mass.
 1910 Berry, W. Alvin, Paducah, Ky.
 1886 Berry, Walter V. R., Washington, D. C.

ELECTED

- 1913 Beahlin, E. H., Warren, Pa.
 1912 Besson, J. W. Rufus, Hoboken, N. J.
 1914 Best, C. A., Barnwell, S. C.
 1913 Best, Ernest O., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Bettinger, Albert, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1906 Bettman, Alfred, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 Bettman, Glibert, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Betts, Samuel R., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Beury, Charles E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Beye, William, Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Beyer, Harold L., Grinnell, Iowa.
 1914 Bickel, J. M., Greenville, Ohio.
 1912 Bickford, Herbert J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Bickler, W. S., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1907 Biddle, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Bidwell, Raymond A., Springfield, Mass.
 1914 Bielaski, A. Bruce, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Bien, Franklin, New York, N. Y.
 1894 Bierer, A. G. Curtin, Guthrie, Okla.
 1911 Bigelow, Albert F., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Bigelow, Cleveland, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Bigelow, William Reed, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Bigge, Edward A., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Biggs, Davis, St. Louis, Mo.
 1900 Biggs, J. Crawford, Raleigh, N. C.
 1914 Biggs, Robert, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Bihlmeier, Frank L., Muscatine, Iowa.
 1908 Bijur, Nathan, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Bilder, David H., Paterson, N. J.
 1911 Bill, Albert C., Hartford, Conn.
 1903 Billings, Charles L., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Billingsley, N. B., Lisbon, Ohio.
 1916 Binford, E. J., Tampa, Florida.
 1906 Bingham, James, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1916 Bingham, Joseph Walter, Stanford University, Cal.
 1911 Bingham, Norman W., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Bingham, Robert W., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Binsvanger, Augustus C., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Bird, Claire B., Wausau, Wis.
 1914 Bird, Daniel E., Kansas City, Mo.
 1885 Bird, George E., Portland, Maine.
 1911 Birdzell, Luther E., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1912 Birney, Arthur A., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Bishop, C. Orrick, St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Bishop, Elias B., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Bishop, Henry S., Amarillo, Tex.
 1914 Bishop, Henry W., Eustis, Fla.
 1912 Bishop, James Franklin, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Bishop, James L., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Bishop, John E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Bishop, John W., Nashville, Ark.
 1911 Bissell, Frederick O., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1913 Bissell, Herbert P., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1896 Bissell, John H., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Bissang, William F., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Black, Albert W., East Tawas, Mich.

ELECTED

- 1913 Black, Alfred P., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Black, Eugene B., Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Black, J. S., York, Pa.
 1916 Black, John D., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Black, Loring M., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Black, Robert L., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 Black, William E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1901 Blackburn, Thomas W., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Blackford, George A., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1913 Blackford, R. C., Lynchburg, Va.
 1916 Blackington, Oliver, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Blackmar, Abel E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1907 Blackmur, Paul R., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Blackwell, Geo. Engs., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Blackwood, John W., Little Rock, Ark.
 1908 Blaine, Elbert F., Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Blaine, Samuel E., Boise, Idaho.
 1896 Blair, Albert, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Blair, Burr D., Winona, Minn.
 1913 Blair, Charles F., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1907 Blair, Henry P., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Blair, Homer R., Franklin, Pa.
 1913 Blair, James T., Jefferson City, Mo.
 1896 Blair, John S., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Blair, Joseph Paxton, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Blair, R. W., Topeka, Kans.
 1912 Blair, Robert F., Wagoner, Okla.
 1916 Blaisdell, I. R., Plains, Montana.
 1913 Blake, C. O., El Reno, Oklahoma.
 1912 Blake, Chauncey E., Madison, Wis.
 1908 Blake, Freeman K., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Blakeley, William A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Blakely, Elbert Pollett, Painesville, O.
 1916 Blakey, William, Montgomery, Ala.
 1914 Blanchard, C. E., Columbus, Ohio.
 1907 Blanchard, Cyrus N., Wilton, Me.
 1913 Blanchard, Herbert H., Springfield, Vt.
 1909 Blanchard, John, Bellefonte, Pa.
 1913 Blanchard, Will A., Anoka, Minn.
 1913 Bland, George W., Clarksburg, W. Va.
 1913 Bland, R. Howard, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Bland, S. O., Newport News, Va.
 1907 Blandy, Charles, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Blanton, Horace H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1915 Blatt, William M., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Blauvelt, George A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Blaxter, H. V., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1915 Blaydes, R. D., Fort Stockton, Texas.
 1915 Blayney, J. M., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Bledsoe, Benjamin F., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1908 Bledsoe, S. T., Chicago, Ill.
 1904 Blevins, John A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Blinn, Geo. Richard, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Bliss, Harmon J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Bliss, William H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Bloch, Adolph, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Bloch Henry, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1912 Block, George M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Block, J. D., Paragould, Ark.
 1916 Block, Leon, Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Blocki, Gale, Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Blodgett, Edward E., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Blodgett, Henry W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Blodgett, Wells H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1894 Blood, James H., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Blood, Walter W., Denver, Colo.
 1911 Bloodgood, Francis, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1912 Bloodgood, Wheeler P., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Bloomberg, Harold S., Richmond, Va.
 1913 Blount, A. C., Jr., Pensacola, Fla.
 1915 Blount, G. Dexter, Denver, Colo.
 1894 Blount, William A., Pensacola, Fla.
 1916 Blu, Elmer F., Duluth, Minn.
 1916 Blume, Andreas, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Blumenthal, Maurice B., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Blydenburgh, Charles E., Rawlins, Wyo.
 1907 Blymyer, William H., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Boardman, R. T., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Boardman, Richard, Jersey City, N. J.
 1909 Boardman, Aleck, Shreveport, La.
 1916 Boardman, Marcus D., Roundup, Mont.
 1914 Bobb, Dwight S., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Bockes, Thomas W., Central City, Nebr.
 1913 Bockius, Morris R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Bodine, W. B., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Boesel, Frank Tilden, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Bogardus, John H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Boger, Charles W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Bogert, George G., Ithaca, N. Y.
 1906 Bogert, Henry L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Boggs, Lucien H., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1908 Bogle, W. H., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Bogue, Andrew S., Centerville, S. D.
 1914 Bogue, Frederick, East Machias, Me.
 1914 Bogue, Morton Griswold, New York, N. Y.
 1906 Bohlen, Francis H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Bohmrich, Louis G., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Bolling, Raynal C., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Bollinger, E. Elmo, Kingman, Ariz.
 1909 Bollinger, James Wills, Davenport, Iowa.
 1915 Bollman, Frank E., New Haven, Conn.
 1911 Bolster, Percy G., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Bolte A. H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Bolte, G. Arthur, Atlantic City, N. J.
 1913 Bolton, Adelbert E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1912 Boltwood, Lucius, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1911 Bomar, Horace Leland, Spartanburg, S. C.
 1907 Bomberger, L. L., Hammond, Ind.
 1913 Bonemister, Louis E., New York, N. Y.
 1878 Bonaparte, Charles J., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Bond, Carroll T., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Bond, Hugh L., Baltimore, Md.
 1909 Bond, Lawrence, Boston, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1913 Bond, Reford, Chickasha, Okla.
 1880 Bond, Samuel R., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Bond, Sterling P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Bond, Thomas, St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Bond, Walter H., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Bondy, William, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Bonham, Milledge L., Anderson, S. C.
 1915 Bonner, Wm. N., Wichita Falls, Tex.
 1912 Bonnell, Edward H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Bonnell, John H., Morristown, N. J.
 1901 Bonyng, Robert W., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Bonyng, W. H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Boon, James A., Charleston, Mo.
 1912 Boone, Linden L., San Diego, Cal.
 1916 Booth, Charles D., Portland, Me.
 1914 Booth, Hiram E., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1916 Booth, James, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 1913 Booth, John R., New Haven, Conn.
 1911 Booth, Percy N., Louisville, Ky.
 1906 Booth, Wilbur F., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1908 Boothby, John W., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Boothe, Gardner L., Alexandria, Va.
 1909 Borah, William E., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Borchardt, Samuel, Tampa, Fla.
 1907 Borchert, Hermann, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Borders, N. W., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Bordwell, Walter, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Borneman, Henry S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Borst, Henry V., Amsterdam, N. Y.
 1913 Bortin, David, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Bosard, Robert H., Minot, N. D.
 1913 Bosley, Wm. Bradford, San Francisco, Cal.
 1912 Boss, Henry M., Jr., Providence, R. I.
 1916 Bosson, Albert D., Chelsea, Mass.
 1907 Boston, Charles A., New York, N. Y.
 1910 Boston, John G., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Bostwick, Wm. M., Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1911 Bosworth, Charles Wilder, Springfield, Mass.
 1906 Bosworth, Orrin L., Bristol, R. I.
 1913 Bothwell, James R., Shoshone, Idaho.
 1916 Botta, Joseph S., Lexington, Ky.
 1913 Bouchelle, J. F., Charleston, W. Va.
 1916 Boucher, L. T., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1901 Bouck, Francis E., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Bouck, Thomas L., Milbank, S. D.
 1886 Boudeman, Dallas, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 1913 Boughton, Edward J., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Boulware, A. L., Richmond, Va.
 1913 Bourgeois, George A., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1911 Bourne, Louis M., Asheville, N. C.
 1913 Bourquin, George M., Butte, Mont.
 1916 Boutelle, M. H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Bouvier, John V., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Bowen, A. T., Knoxville, Tenn.

ELECTED

- 1911 Bowen, Arthur M., Twin Falls, Idaho.
 1913 Bowen, Jesse N., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Bowen, William A., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Bowen, William M. P., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Bowerman, Jay, Portland, Oregon.
 1912 Bowers, E. A., Elkins, W. Va.
 1882 Bowers, E. J., Gulfport, Miss.
 1909 Bowers, James W., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Bowers, John O., Gary, Indiana.
 1913 Bowers, Richard S., Caldwell, Texaa.
 1914 Bowers, Spotswood D., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1913 Bowers, Wm. O., Gliddings, Tex.
 1911 Bowersock, Justin D., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Bowie, Clarence K., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Bowie, J. F., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Bowie, Sydney J., Birmingham, Ala.
 1914 Bowie, Washington, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Bowker, George C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Bowker, W. M., Nevada, Mo.
 1916 Bowler, Edward R., Sheboygan, Wis.
 1916 Bowler, Timothy M., Sheboygan, Wis.
 1914 Bowman, Border, Springfield, Ohio.
 1913 Bowman, D. W., Greenville, Ohio.
 1913 Bowman, Harold M., Newton Centre, Mass.
 1914 Bowman, Harry C., Topeka, Kansas.
 1915 Bowman, Harry S., Santa Fe, N. Mex.
 1911 Bowman, Henry H., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Bowman, Noah L., Garnett, Kansas.
 1914 Bowman, W. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Bowser, S. F., Butler, Pa.
 1915 Boxley, Fred. A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Boyce, E. L., Newport, Ark.
 1908 Boyd, A. Hunter, Cumberland, Md.
 1913 Boyd, A. Hunter, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1915 Boyd, C. A., Ogden, Utah.
 1906 Boyd, C. T., Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 Boyd, H. R., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Boyd, James E., Greensboro, N. C.
 1913 Boyd, James T., Reno, Nev.
 1914 Boyd, W. H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Boyden, Roland W., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Boyer, B. H., Farmington, Mo.
 1913 Boyer, Henry C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Boyer, John S., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1911 Boyle, John Wellington, Utica, N. Y.
 1916 Boyle, Lawrence P., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Boyle, Murat, Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Boyle, William C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Boynton, Albert E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Boys, William H., Streator, Ill.
 1907 Bozeman, Albert S., Meridian, Miss.
 1913 Brace, C. E., Crosby, N. D.
 1914 Bracelen, Charles M., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Bracken, Francis B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Bracken, Leonidas L., Muncie, Ind.

ELECTED

- 1912 Brackett, Edgar T., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1913 Bradbury, Harry B., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Bradbury, James O., Saco, Me.
 1913 Braden, James P., Washington, Pa.
 1885 Bradford, Edward G., Wilmington, Del.
 1911 Bradford, Ernest W., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Bradford, Francis S., Appleton, Wis.
 1913 Bradlee, Edward C., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Bradley, Charles D., Florence, Colo.
 1914 Bradley, Charles H., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Bradley, Lee C., Birmingham, Ala.
 1914 Bradley, Ralph R., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Bradley, Thos. E. D., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Bradley, Wm. M., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1907 Bradley, William M., Portland, Me.
 1916 Bradshaw, Charles S., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1911 Bradshaw, George S., Greensboro, N. C.
 1914 Bradshaw, Henry A., Florence, Alabama.
 1912 Bradshaw, W. Francis, Jr., Paducah, Ky.
 1913 Bradshaw, W. L., The Dalles, Oregon.
 1899 Brady, Arthur W., Anderson, Ind.
 1911 Brady, George Moore, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Brady, John T., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1913 Brady, Michael C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Brady, Thomas, Jr., Brookhaven, Miss.
 1916 Brady, William Walter, Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Bragaw, Stephen C., Washington, N. C.
 1913 Brainard, John M., Auburn, N. Y.
 1913 Brainerd, Ira H., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Braley, Henry K., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Bramham, Wm. Gibbons, Durham, N. C.
 1912 Bramlett, W. Sherwood, Dallas, Texas.
 1913 Bramlette, E. M., Longview, Texas.
 1911 Branch, Lee W., Quitman, Ga.
 1896 Branch, Oliver E., Manchester, N. H.
 1916 Branch, Oliver W., Manchester, N. H.
 1893 Brandeis, Louis D., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Brandenstein, H. U., San Francisco, Cal.
 1897 Brandon, Morris, Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Branine, Ezra, Newton, Kansas.
 1913 Brann, Walter S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1895 Brannan, Joseph D., Cambridge, Mass.
 1903 Brannon, W. W., Weston, W. Va.
 1908 Brantley, Theodore, Helena, Mont.
 1914 Brantley, W. G., Washington, D. C.
 1894 Brantly, William T., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Brashears, James R., Annapolis, Md.
 1914 Braucht, H. S., Newkirk, Okla.
 1913 Brawley, William H., Charleston, S. C.
 1914 Bray, Thomas J., Oskaloosa, Iowa.
 1913 Brayton, Dean F., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1909 Brayton, Israel, Fall River, Mass.
 1916 Breaker, George J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Breaux, Joseph A., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Breazeale, Samuel A., Harriman, Tenn.

ELECTED

- 1914 Breckenbridge, Henry, San Francisco, Cal.
 1912 Breckinridge, A. N., Summersville, W. Va.
 1912 Breeding, Ben. N., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Breed, William C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Breen, James J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Breen, Peter, Eureka, Nev.
 1897 Breen, William P., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1916 Bregy, F. Amedee, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Breitingner, F. L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Breitingner, J. Louis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Bremer, Clifton L., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Bremer, Paul G., St. Paul, Minn.
 1916 Bremner, W. H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Brennan, John, St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Brennan, John F., Yonkers, N. Y.
 1913 Brennan, John H., Bartlesville, Okla.
 1909 Brennan, Robert, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Brennan, Russell H., Utica, N. Y.
 1916 Brennan, William J., New London, Conn.
 1914 Brennen, W. J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Breslau, Arthur, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1905 Brewer, Daniel C., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Brewer, Phil. D., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1916 Brewer, Samuel S., Peru, Indiana.
 1913 Brewster, Frank, Boston, Mass.
 1908 Brewster, James H., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Brewster, Joseph, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Brewster, Samuel C., Chanute, Kansas.
 1914 Brice, A. G., Chester, S. C.
 1912 Brice, Philip H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Brice, Wilson B., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Brickenstein, John H., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Bride, William W., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Bridger, Roswell C., Winton, N. C.
 1883 Bridges, John L., Tarboro, N. C.
 1908 Bridges, J. B., Aberdeen, Wash.
 1913 Bridgman, Raymond, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1915 Briere, Charles E., Grand Rapids, Wis.
 1906 Briggs, Asa G., St. Paul, Minn.
 1907 Briggs, Charles G., San Diego, Cal.
 1916 Briggs, William A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1911 Bright, Alfred H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Bright, Frank S., Washington, D. C.
 1906 Bright, Michael S., Duluth, Minn.
 1912 Bright, Robert S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Brimmer, George E., Rawlins, Wyoming.
 1913 Brinton, Jasper Y., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Brinton, Joseph Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1900 Bristol, John P., Prince Frederick, Md.
 1914 Bristol, William A., Statesville, N. C.
 1911 Bristol, William C., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Bristor, Joseph W., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Britain, A. H., Wichita Falls, Tex.
 1898 Britt, E. W., Los Angeles, Cal.

ELECTED

- 1913 Britt, James J., Asheville, N. C.
 1911 Britt, Philip J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Britt, T. Louis A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Brittain, Frank S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Britton, Alexander, Washington, D. C.
 1911 Britton, Roy F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Broadhurst, Edgar D., Greensboro, N. C.
 1913 Broadwin, Isidor L., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Brobeck, W. I., San Francisco, Cal.
 1910 Brock, Charles E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1907 Brock, Charles R., Denver, Colo.
 1910 Brock, Lee, Nashville, Tenn.
 1911 Brockett, O. M., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1907 Brodek, Charles A., New York, N. Y.
 1900 Brogan, Francis A., Omaha, Nebr.
 1906 Bromberg, Frederick G., Mobile, Ala.
 1913 Bromberg, Henri Louie, Dallas, Texas.
 1914 Brome, Clinton, Omaha, Nebr.
 1908 Bronson, Harrison A., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1908 Bronson, Ira, Seattle, Wash.
 1909 Bronson, Nathaniel R., Waterbury, Conn.
 1913 Brooke, H. Laurence, Norfolk, Va.
 1909 Brooks, Aubrey L., Greensboro, N. C.
 1911 Brooks, C. H., Wichita, Kansas.
 1906 Brooks, Frank C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Brooks, Frederick H., Smithfield, N. C.
 1908 Brooks, J. W., Walla Walla, Wash.
 1913 Brooks, John B., Erie, Pa.
 1914 Brooks, Joseph S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Brooks, W. Burt, Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 Broomall, John M., Media, Pa.
 1913 Brophy, Charles B., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Brosmith, William, Hartford, Conn.
 1916 Brothers, Elmer D., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Broughel, Andrew J., Hartford, Conn.
 1913 Broun, A. G. T., Sherburn, Minn.
 1909 Broussard, Robert F., New Iberia, La.
 1914 Browder, Wilbur F., Russellville, Ky.
 1914 Brown, Armstead, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1914 Brown, Ben Hill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 1916 Brown, C. Leroy, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Brown, Calvin L., St. Paul, Minn.
 1890 Brown, Chapin, Washington, D. C.
 1902 Brown, Charles A., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Brown, Charles L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Brown, Charles P., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Brown, Charles T., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Brown, Daniel, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
 1916 Brown, Douglass W., Huntington, W. Va.
 1914 Brown, Edward Eagle, Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Brown, Edward Osgood, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Brown, Edwin L., Parker, S. D.
 1910 Brown, Eli H., Frankfort, Ky.
 1913 Brown, Elmer W., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1896 Brown, Francis Shunk, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Brown, Fraser, Yonkers, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1911 Brown, Fred W., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Brown, Frederick A., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Brown, Frederick M., Valdez, Alaska.
 1899 Brown, Frederick V., Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Brown, George F., Titusville, Pa.
 1914 Brown, George H., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Brown, George S., Reno, Nevada.
 1913 Brown, George T., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Brown, George T., Wilmington, Del.
 1914 Brown, H. La Rue, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Brown, Harry J., Concord, N. H.
 1913 Brown, Henry P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Brown, Hugh H., Tonopah, Nev.
 1896 Brown, J. Hay, Lancaster, Pa.
 1915 Brown, J. Louis, Murray, Utah.
 1916 Brown, James Edgar, Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Brown, James H., Denver, Colo.
 1894 Brown, John A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Brown, John B., Monmouth, Ill.
 1916 Brown, John D., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Brown, John F., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Brown, Joseph, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1911 Brown, Lawrence E., Scottsboro, Ala.
 1914 Brown, Leo M., Mobile, Ala.
 1906 Brown, Leslie L., Winona, Minn.
 1916 Brown, Mark W., Asheville, N. C.
 1916 Brown, Nathaniel S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Brown, Neal, Waunau, Wis.
 1913 Brown, Norris, Omaha, Nebr.
 1914 Brown, Oren Britt, Dayton, Ohio.
 1913 Brown, Reynolds D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1909 Brown, Robert A., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1901 Brown, Rome G., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Brown, Rufus E., Burlington, Vt.
 1915 Brown, Schell C., Chanute, Kansas.
 1907 Brown, Selden S., Rochester, N. Y.
 1914 Brown, Stephen S., Jefferson City, Mo.
 1913 Brown, Stuart, Springfield, Ill.
 1894 Brown, Taylor E., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Brown, Thomas Stephen, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Brown, Volney M., El Paso, Texas.
 1908 Brown, W. W., Parsons, Kansas.
 1913 Brown, William Alexander, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Brown, Wm. Findlay, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Brown, William H., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Brown, Wm. Wallace, Bradford, Pa.
 1914 Brown, Wrisley, Washington, D. C.
 1897 Browne, Arthur S., Washington, D. C.
 1909 Browne, E. Wayles, Shreveport, La.
 1914 Browne, Evans, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Browne, G. Morgan, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Browne, John R., Marion, Ind.
 1911 Brownell, Edward L., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Brownell, George F., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Brownell, Henry B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Browning, Le Wright, Maysville, Ky.

ELECTED

- 1916 Brownley, Edwin H., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Brownrigg, Richard T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Brownson, Robert M., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Brownson, Wendell G., Springfield, Mass.
 1901 Bruce, Andrew A., Bismarck, N. D.
 1911 Bruce, Charles M., Boston, Mass.
 1910 Bruce, Edward B., Manila, P. I.
 1894 Bruce, Helm, Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Bruce, John E., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Brucker, Lewis, Mansfield, Ohio.
 1912 Bruell, William F., Redfield, S. D.
 1914 Brumback, Hermann, Kansas City, Mo.
 1909 Brundage, Edward J., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Brundidge, O. D., Dallas, Texas.
 1907 Brunini, John B., Vicksburg, Miss.
 1916 Brunn, Charles A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1915 Brunn, Charles W., Kansas City, Mo.
 1909 Brunot, H. F., Baton Rouge, La.
 1914 Brunson, D. D., Coalgate, Okla.
 1911 Bryan, Charles M., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Bryan, Claiborne N., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Bryan, E. K., Wilmington, N. C.
 1901 Bryan, George, Richmond, Va.
 1913 Bryan, J. P. K., Charleston, S. C.
 1914 Bryan, Lewis R., Houston, Tex.
 1913 Bryan, M. T., Nashville, Tenn.
 1905 Bryan, Nathan P., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1899 Bryan, P. Taylor, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Bryan, Shepard, Atlanta, Ga.
 1912 Bryan, Thomas Pinckney, Richmond, Va.
 1914 Bryant, C. J., Independence, Kansas.
 1916 Bryant, Hughes, Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Bryant, Wilbur F., Hartington, Nebr.
 1914 Bryson, J. C., Vicksburg, Miss.
 1904 Bryson, Joseph M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1910 Buchanan, A. S., Memphis, Tenn.
 1884 Buchanan, James, Trenton, N. J.
 1913 Buchanan, Malcolm G., Trenton, N. J.
 1915 Bucher, C. S., Coffeyville, Kans.
 1912 Buck, Arthur A., Schenectady, N. Y.
 1909 Buck, Charles F., New Orleans, La.
 1907 Buck, Gordon M., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Buck, Henry, Marion, S. C.
 1914 Buck, Walter H., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Buckbee, Monmouth S., White Plains, N. Y.
 1906 Buckingham, George T., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Buckmaster, Albert E., Kenosha, Wis.
 1916 Buckminster, William R., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Buder, Gustavus A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Buder, Oscar E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Budge, Alfred, Boise, Idaho.
 1915 Budge, Jesse R. S., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1916 Buell, Charles C., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Buell, Charles J., Rapid City, S. D.
 1906 Buffington, Edwin D., Stillwater, Minn.

ELECTED

- 1905 Buffington, George W., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Buffington, James W., Mexico, Mo.
 1911 Buffum, Walter N., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Buford, Algernon Sidney, Jr., Richmond, Va.
 1913 Buford, Edward P., Lawrenceville, Va.
 1912 Bugbee, Albert L., Shell Lake, Wis.
 1896 Buist, Henry, Charleston, S. C.
 1913 Bujac, Etienne De P., Carlsbad, N. M.
 1912 Bulkley, Almon W., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Bulkley, Harry Conant, Detroit, Mich.
 1912 Bull, J. Edgar, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Bullington, Orville, Wichita Falls, Tex.
 1903 Bullitt, Joshua Fry, Big Stone Gap, Va.
 1900 Bullitt, Wm. Marshall, Louisville, Ky.
 1879 Bullock, A. G., Worcester, Mass.
 1908 Bullowa, Ferdinand E. M., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Bumgardner, J. Lewis, Beckley, W. Va.
 1915 Bundy, Charles T., Eau Claire, Wis.
 1906 Bunn, Charles W., St. Paul, Minn.
 1906 Bunn, George L., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Bunnell, W. O., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1910 Buntin, W. Allison, Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Bunting, J. Briscoe, Prince Frederick, Md.
 1914 Bunting, Joseph T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Burbage, W. H., Winalow, Ark.
 1913 Burbank, Byron G., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Burbank, Charles E., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Burch, Charles N., Memphis, Tenn.
 1915 Burcham, J. T., Spokane, Wash.
 1906 Burchard, John E., St. Paul, Minn.
 1912 Burchenal, Caleb E., Wilmington, Del.
 1911 Burdett, Everett W., Boston, Mass.
 1901 Burdick, Charles W., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1912 Burdick, Clark, Newport, R. I.
 1894 Burdick, Francis M., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Burdick, William Livesey, Lawrence, Kansas.
 1914 Burdall, Charles S., Cincinnati, O.
 1912 Burford, Albert Lee, Texarkana, Texas.
 1913 Burford, J. M., Mt. Pleasant, Tex.
 1909 Burger, Louis J., Baltimore, Md.
 1901 Burgess, William H., El Paso, Texas.
 1915 Burgess, J. L., Dallas, Texas.
 1913 Burgess, James H., Bangor, Me.
 1915 Burgess, S. A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Burghard, Edward M., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Burghwin, A. P., Wilmington, N. C.
 1914 Burghwin, George C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Burkan, Nathan, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Burkart, Joseph A., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Burke, Edmund W., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Burke, Edward G., Deep River, Conn.
 1914 Burke, Edward H., Towson, Md.

ELECTED

- 1915 Burke, Edward M., Westerly, R. I.
 1911 Burke, Francis, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Burke, Martin M., Shenandoah, Pa.
 1913 Burke, N. Charles, Towson, Md.
 1915 Burke, Richard D., Kansas City, Mo.
 1908 Burke, Thomas, Seattle, Wash.
 1911 Burke, Thomas C., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1914 Burke, Walter J., New Iberia, La.
 1914 Burke, Webster H., Chicago, Ill.
 1900 Burket, Harlan F., Findlay, Ohio.
 1913 Burkhalter, Robert P., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Burkhart, Edward E., Dayton, Ohio.
 1908 Burks, Paul, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1906 Burleigh, Alvin, Plymouth, N. H.
 1916 Burling, Edward B., Chicago, Ill.
 1910 Burlingham, Charles C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Burnett, Arthur H., Omaha, Nebr.
 1914 Burnett, Charles A., Lafayette, Ind.
 1916 Burnett, Coy, Portland, Oregon.
 1913 Burnett, Henry, Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Burnett, W. F., Dickinson, N. D.
 1891 Burnett, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Burnham, Addison O., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Burnham, Frank T., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Burnham, Frederic, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Burnham, Frederick G., Morristown, N. J.
 1913 Burnham, Henry L., Boston, Mass.
 1891 Burnham, Telford, Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Burns, Ira B., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Burns, James F., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Burns, John L., Troy, Mo.
 1912 Burns, Louis Henry, New Orleans, La.
 1913 Burns, Robert, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Burns, Thomas P., Brookfield, Mo.
 1916 Burnstedt, John E., Webster City, Iowa.
 1916 Burpee, F. C., Janesville, Wis.
 1912 Burpee, Lucien Francis, Hartford, Conn.
 1916 Burr, A. G., Bottineau, N. D.
 1912 Burr, James E., Scranton, Pa.
 1906 Burr, Stiles W., St. Paul, Minn.
 1907 Burr, William P., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Burrage, Albert C., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Burrage, George D., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Burres, Joseph R., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Burritt, William A., Hancock, Mich.
 1901 Burroughs, Benj. R., Edwardsville, Ill.
 1914 Burroughs, Paul G., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Burry, William, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Burtenshaw, Luther L., Council, Idaho.
 1916 Burtneiss, Olger B., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1912 Burton, Charles S., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Burton, Clarence F., Reno, Nev.
 1914 Burton, George W., Peoria, Illinois.
 1914 Burton, H. Ralph, Washington, D. C.
 1916 Burton, Newark L., Juneau, Alaska.
 1912 Burton, Robert, Wheatland, Mo.
 1914 Burton, Robert A., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1912 Busby, Leonard A., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Bush, Charles M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Bush, F. C., Osage, Iowa.
 1914 Bush, Myron P., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1915 Bushnell, Nathan P., Peekskill, N. Y.
 1894 Bushnell, T. H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Buss, Charles M., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Butkiewicz, Thomas, Jr., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1916 Butler, Charles C., Denver, Colo.
 1886 Butler, Charles Henry, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Butler, Charles T., Beaumont, Tex.
 1907 Butler, Frank W., Farmington, Me.
 1910 Butler, Fred. E., Lewistown, Idaho.
 1911 Butler, Fred W., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1907 Butler, Frederick M., Rutland, Vt.
 1911 Butler, Harry L., Madison, Wis.
 1912 Butler, James M., Columbus, Ohio.
 1889 Butler, Noble C., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1906 Butler, Pierce, St. Paul, Minn.
 1906 Butler, Rush C., Chicago, Ill.
 1883 Butler, William Allen, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Butler, William E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Butler, William M., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Button, Charles I., Middlebury, Vt.
 1896 Button, William H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Butz, Reuben J., Allentown, Pa.
 1909 Buxton, John Cameron, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1912 Buzbee, Thomas S., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Byard, James J., Cooperstown, N. Y.
 1906 Byers, Alpheus, Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Byers, H. W., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1911 Byers, L. W., Iron River, Mich.
 1912 Byers, Ovid A., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Bygrave, H. R., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Byles, Artell J., Titusville, Pa.
 1907 Bynum, William P., Greensboro, N. C.
 1913 Byrd, Richard Evelyn, Richmond, Va.
 1913 Byrd, William, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Byrne, Edward J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1896 Byrne, James, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Byrne, M. J., Waterbury, Conn.
 1908 Cabanis, E. H., Birmingham, Ala.
 1913 Cabell, George C., Norfolk, Va.
 1907 Cabell, P. H. C., Richmond, Va.
 1911 Cable, Davis J., Lima, Ohio.
 1911 Cabot, Frederick Pickering, Boston, Mass.
 1908 Cadwalader, John, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Cadwalader, John, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Cadwalader, Peirce J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Cadwalader, Richard M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Cadwalader, Thomas F., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Cady, Daniel L., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Cady, Samuel H., Green Bay, Wis.

ELECTED

1913 Cafferata, Harry J., Hoboken, N. J.
 1914 Caffey, Francis Gordon, Washington, D. C.
 1915 Cahill, Franklin T., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1902 Cahn, Edgar M., New Orleans, La.
 1909 Cahn, William L., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Cahoon, Richards Mott, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Cain, Orville E., Keene, N. H.
 1908 Cain, Stith M., Nashville, Tenn.
 1915 Caine, Edwin E., Elko, Nevada.
 1913 Calderwood, John E., Punxsutawney, Pa.
 1912 Caldwell, Chester L., St. Paul, Minn.
 1916 Caldwell, Clarence C., Howard, S. D.
 1913 Caldwell, Fred S., Central City, Colo.
 1915 Caldwell, H. S., Jasper, Florida.
 1913 Caldwell, Jas. Hope, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Caldwell, Stafford, Live Oak, Florida.
 1910 Caldwell, W. C., Trenton, Tenn.
 1912 Calfee, Robert M., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1904 Calhoun, C. C., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Calhoun, Charles A., Birmingham, Ala.
 1915 Calhoun, John W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Calhoun, Samuel A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1907 Calhoun, William J., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Calkins, Frank M., Medford, Oregon.
 1913 Calkins, Oscar, Brockton, Mass.
 1915 Call, Justin D., Brigham, Utah.
 1913 Callahan, James A., Winnemucca, Nev.
 1906 Callahan, James P. H., Hoquiam, Wash.
 1913 Callahan, S. James, Newcastle, Pa.
 1913 Callahan, W. W., Decatur, Ala.
 1916 Callaway, Lew D., Great Falls, Mont.
 1916 Callihan, Otho S., Kahoka, Mo.
 1909 Calvert, Cleon K., Hyden, Ky.
 1916 Calvert, Floyd A., Nowata, Oklahoma.
 1914 Calvert, George H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1911 Calwell, James S., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Camack, Edwin, Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Camalier, B. Harris, Leonardtown, Md.
 1912 Camden, H. P., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1913 Cameron, Don M., Little Falls, Minn.
 1908 Cameron, Frederick W., Albany, N. Y.
 1913 Cameron, John M., Chicago, Ill.
 1910 Cameron, Robert T., Memphis, Tenn.
 1911 Cameron, Winfield S., Jamestown, N. Y.
 1912 Camp, Edgar W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Campbell, A. C., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1911 Campbell, Altes H., Iola, Kansas.
 1911 Campbell, Angus G., De Funiak Springs, Fla.
 1914 Campbell, Bruce H., Johnstown, Pa.
 1913 Campbell, C. W., Huntington, W. Va.
 1896 Campbell, Charles H., Detroit, Mich.
 1914 Campbell, Charles N., Charles Town, W. Va.
 1916 Campbell, Colin P., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ELECTED

1913 Campbell, Daniel C., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1913 Campbell, Donald, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Campbell, Edward K., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Campbell, Francis A., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Campbell, Frederick B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Campbell, George J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1895 Campbell, Henry M., Detroit, Mich.
 1916 Campbell, Herbert J., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Campbell, Ira A., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Campbell, J. J., Pittsburg, Kans.
 1912 Campbell, James H., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1907 Campbell, John, Denver, Colo.
 1913 Campbell, John A. L., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Campbell, John H., Tucson, Ariz.
 1913 Campbell, John M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1889 Campbell, Lemuel R., Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 Campbell, Louis G., Winnemucca, Nev.
 1916 Campbell, Luther E., Hackensack, N. J.
 1913 Campbell, P. P., Pittsburg, Kans.
 1913 Campbell, R. M., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Campbell, Ralph E., Muskogee, Okla.
 1907 Campbell, Robert B., Greenville, Miss.
 1916 Campbell, Robert W., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Campbell, Roy D., Cotton Plant, Ark.
 1912 Campbell, S. D., Newport, Ark.
 1916 Campell, John G., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Campen, Marvin, Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Camplin, M. B., Sheridan, Wyo.
 1914 Camper, Samuel, New Haven, Conn.
 1911 Canada, J. W., Memphis, Tenn.
 1897 Canaday, Walter, Des Moines, Iowa.
 1907 Canfield, George F., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Cann, J. Ferris, Savannah, Ga.
 1911 Canning, John E., Providence, R. I.
 1916 Canning, Joseph P., Providence, R. I.
 1910 Cannon, Austin V., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1906 Cannon, E. J., Spokane, Wash.
 1913 Cannon, John L., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Cannon, Thomas D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Cannon, Thomas H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Cannon, William M., San Francisco, Cal.
 1908 Cant, William A., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Cantline, Peter, Newburgh, N. Y.
 1901 Cantrell, Deaderick H., Little Rock, Ark.
 1913 Cantrell, Francis S., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Cantrell, John H., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1916 Cantwell, Harry J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1901 Capen, Charles L., Bloomington, Ill.
 1912 Capers, John G., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Caplan, Ephrim, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Capó, Francisco Parra, Ponce, Porto Rico.
 1914 Capper, Walter C., Cumberland, Md.
 1913 Caraballo, Martin, Tampa, Fla.
 1912 Carbys, J. O., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1915 Carden, Frank S., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

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ELECTED

1918 Cardozo, Benjamin N., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Cardozo, Ernest A., New York, N. Y.
 1892 Carey, Charles H., Portland, Ore.
 1897 Carey, Francis K., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Carey, Joseph G., Wichita, Kans.
 1904 Carey, Martin, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Carey, Robert, Jersey City, N. J.
 1914 Carey, William H., Jersey City, N. J.
 1913 Carland, John E., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Carleton, Philip Greenleaf, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Carlin, Walter J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Carlisle, Howard B., Spartanburg, S. C.
 1915 Carlisle, John F., Columbus, Ohio.
 1911 Carlisle, John N., Albany, N. Y.
 1911 Carlsmith, Carl S., Hilo, Hawaii.
 1912 Carlson, Frank, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Carlton, Otis J., Haverhill, Mass.
 1916 Carman, Ernest C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Carman, Robert R., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Carmichael, J. D., Chickasha, Okla.
 1911 Carmichael, J. H., Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 Carmichael, Daniel F., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Carmody, Terrence F., Waterbury, Conn.
 1910 Carmouche, W. J., Crowley, La.
 1914 Carney, Francis J., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Carpenter, Arthur P., Brattleboro, Vt.
 1913 Carpenter, Clay, Watertown, S. D.
 1913 Carpenter, Edward N., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Carpenter, George A., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Carpenter, George H., Liberty, N. Y.
 1914 Carpenter, Harry Lee, Greenville, Tex.
 1913 Carpenter, J. McF., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1899 Carpenter, James Emerson, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Carpenter, Lewis T., Phoenix, Arizona.
 1915 Carpenter, Paul, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Carpenter, Paul D., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1901 Carpenter, Samuel L., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1909 Carpenter, William L., Detroit, Mich.
 1903 Carr, E. M., Manchester, Iowa.
 1916 Carr, Frank, Fulton, Ky.
 1912 Carr, Geo. Wentworth, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Carr, Harvey F., Camden, N. J.
 1916 Carr, J. O., Wilmington, N. C.
 1904 Carr, James A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Carr, James O., Albany, N. Y.
 1914 Carr, John M., Hazleton, Pa.
 1914 Carr, Thomas Percy, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Carr, W. Russell, Uniontown, Pa.
 1913 Carr, William J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 Carr, Wm. Wilkins, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Carrigan, Chas. E., Moundsville, W. Va.
 1913 Carringer, M. A., Tionesta, Pa.
 1916 Carrington, Campbell, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Carroll, A. J., Louisville, Ky.
 1909 Carroll, Charles, New Orleans, La.
 1911 Carroll, Francis M., Boston, Mass.

ELECTED

1914 Carroll, Fred. Linus, Johnstown, N. Y.
 1912 Carroll, James B., Springfield, Mass.
 1914 Carroll, James E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Carroll, James E., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Carroll, Joseph W., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Carroll, Phillip A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Carroll, W. S., Erie, Pa.
 1907 Carrow, Howard, Camden, N. J.
 1913 Carruth, Charles R., New York, N. Y.
 1890 Carson, Hampton L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Carson, James M., Miami, Florida.
 1914 Carson, John A., Salem, Oregon.
 1914 Carson, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Carson, Ralph K., Spartanburg, S. C.
 1916 Carter, Albert P., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Carter, Charles H., Pendleton, Oregon.
 1913 Carter, Edward E., Wellsburg, W. Va.
 1904 Carter, H. C., San Antonio, Tex.
 1909 Carter, Henry J., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Carter, Hugh E., Bolivar, Tenn.
 1911 Carter, Jacob M., Texarkana, Ark.
 1907 Carter, Jarvis P., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Carter, L. O., Kansas City, Kans.
 1908 Carter, Orrin N., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Carter, Pasco B., Boise, Idaho.
 1906 Carter, W. F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1910 Carter, William A., Tampa, Fla.
 1914 Carton, Alfred T., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Carton, John J., Flint, Mich.
 1914 Carusi, Charles F., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Caruthers, John, Okemah, Okla.
 1897 Carver, Eugene P., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Carver, Harry S., Bel Air, Maryland.
 1909 Carver, M. H., Natchitoches, La.
 1913 Carver, Percy W., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Cary, Guy, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Cary, Hunsdon, Richmond, Va.
 1913 Cary, Lucius F., Richmond, Va.
 1906 Cary, Robert J., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Case, Benjamin W., Wakefield, R. I.
 1911 Case, Birdsey E., Hartford, Conn.
 1912 Case, Chas. Center, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Case, Clarence D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Case, Daniel H., Wailuku, Hawaii.
 1914 Case, William W., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Casey, John H., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Casey, Samuel M., Batesville, Ark.
 1913 Casey, Thomas, Fitchburg, Mass.
 1909 Casgrain, Charles W., Detroit, Mich.
 1906 Cash, Daniel G., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Cashel, John A., Worthington, Minn.
 1916 Cashin, Charles H., Stevens Point, Wis.
 1916 Cashman, John, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Cashman, William T., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Cassatt, Alfred C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Cassell, R. B., Harriman, Tenn.
 1912 Cassels, Edwin H., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1916 Castberg, Bjarne, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Castle, Alfred L., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1913 Castle, Kendall B., Rochester, N. Y.
 1904 Castle, William B., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1913 Caston, R. T., Cheraw, S. C.
 1916 Castro, Antonio F., Ponce, Porto Rico.
 1903 Cates, Charles T., Jr., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1916 Catharine, Joseph W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Cathcart, Arthur Martin, Stanford University, Cal.
 1906 Catherwood, S. D., Austin, Minn.
 1900 Caton, James R., Alexandria, Va.
 1901 Catron, Thomas B., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1914 Caulfield, Henry S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Cavanagh, B. J., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1914 Cavanagh, James F., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Cavanah, Charles C., Boise, Idaho.
 1914 Cavanaugh, Martin J., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1913 Cavaney, Peter E., Boise, Idaho.
 1916 Cave, Nicholas T., Fulton, Mo.
 1914 Cave, Rhodes E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Cave, Willard P., Moberly, Mo.
 1898 Cavender, Charles, Leadville, Colo.
 1912 Cavett, William G., Memphis, Tenn.
 1912 Cavette, Scott Osten, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Cawcroft, Ernest, Jamestown, N. Y.
 1913 Chace, Elmer S., Providence, R. I.
 1911 Chadbourne, William M., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Chaffe, D. B. H., New Orleans, La.
 1915 Chaffe, Henry H., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Chalfant, John W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1911 Chamberlain, Albert Henry, Lawrence, Mass.
 1914 Chamberlain, John A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Chamberlain, Joseph P., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Chamberlin, Frederic E., Bayonne, N. J.
 1913 Chamberlin, Horace, Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 Chamberlin, Justin Morrill, Washington, D. C.
 1916 Chamberlin, Lafayette R., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Chamberlin, Robert N., Berlin, N. H.
 1914 Chambers, Arthur W., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Chambers, C. M., San Antonio, Tex.
 1914 Chambers, E. S., Clarksville, Tex.
 1916 Chambers, Edward F., Pueblo, Colo.
 1896 Chambers, Francis T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Chambers, T. G., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1910 Chambliss, Alex. W., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1914 Chambliss, John A., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1896 Chancellor, Justus, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Chandler, Albert Minot, Boston, Mass.
 1880 Chandler, Alfred D., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Chandler, Charles S., Ely, Nev.
 1913 Chandler, Jeff P., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1905 Chandler, Joseph H., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Chandler, William E., Concord, N. H.

ELECTED

- 1916 Chaney, John C., Sullivan, Ind.
 1907 Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Channing, Henry Morse, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Chapin, Frederick E., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Chaplin, Carroll S., Portland, Me.
 1915 Chapman, C. B., Ottawa, Illinois.
 1913 Chapman, Francis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Chapman, James W., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Chapman, John B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Chapman, Lewis A., Chillicothe, Mo.
 1915 Chapman, O. J., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Chapman, Philip F., Portland, Me.
 1908 Chapman, S. Spencer, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Chapman, Theodore S., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Chapman, Willford G., Portland, Me.
 1909 Chappell, Fred L., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 1914 Chappuis, Philip J., Crowley, La.
 1916 Charak, William, Boston, Mass.
 1899 Charles, Benjamin H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Charles, Elmer E., Warsaw, N. Y.
 1916 Charles, Garfield, Chicago, Ill.
 1881 Charlton, Walter G., Savannah, Ga.
 1913 Chase, Emory A., Catskill, N. Y.
 1891 Chase, George, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Chase, Guy, St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Chase, Herbert M., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Chase, John B., Oconto, Wisconsin.
 1906 Chase, Nathan H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Chase, W. A., Nowata, Okla.
 1909 Chase, Warren D., Hartford, Conn.
 1914 Chastain, Edward S., Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Chatfield, Thomas L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Cheadle, J. B., Cambridge, Mass.
 1906 Cheever, D. B., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Cheney, Azro E., Reno, Nevada.
 1911 Cheney, Geo. Nelson, Syracuse, N. Y.
 1911 Cheney, Jerome L., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1914 Cheney, L. H., Stockville, Nebr.
 1913 Cheney, Warren J., Corning, N. Y.
 1909 Cherry, U. S. G., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1916 Cherry, Wilbur H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Cherry, William J., Rock Hill, S. C.
 1911 Chesnut, W. Calvin, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Chew, Samuel, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Chichester, Cassius M., Richmond, Va.
 1913 Child, Francis, Newark, N. J.
 1906 Child, S. R., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1908 Childs, Clarence H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1907 Childs, Edwards H., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Childs, Frank Hall, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Childs, Louis M., Norristown, Pa.
 1914 Chilton, George, Beaumont, Texas.
 1916 Chilton, J. William, Winona, Mo.
 1911 Chilton, Wm. Edwin, Charleston, W. Va.
 1913 Chinn, William J., Colorado Springs, Colo.

ELECTED

- 1914 Chipperfield, B. M., Canton, Ill.
 1912 Chipman, George E., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Chirug, Isidore S., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Chisolm, Wm. Wallace, Huntingdon, Pa.
 1908 Chittick, Henry R., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Chitty, William, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Choate, Charles F., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1895 Choate, Joseph H., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Choate, Ward N., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Chormann, Frederick, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 1909 Chretien, Frank D., New Orleans, La.
 1902 Chrisman, Charles E., Ortonville, Minn.
 1908 Christian, Frank P., Lynchburg, Va.
 1913 Christian, Frank S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Christianson, A. M., Bismarck, N. D.
 1912 Christopherson, Charles A., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1915 Christy, John W., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Chrystie, Einar, New York, N. Y.
 1907 Chrystie, T. Ludlow, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Church, Elliott Bradford, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Church, Frederick F., Rochester, N. Y.
 1899 Church, Melville, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Church, Melville D., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Church, Ulysses G., Waterbury, Conn.
 1911 Churchill, Alex L., Providence, R. I.
 1915 Churchill, Edmund J., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Churchill, Irwin A., Huron, S. D.
 1912 Churchill, William H., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1906 Chytraus, Axel, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Cist, Charles M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Clagett, Charles W., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Claggett, L. B. Keene, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Claiborne, Charles F., New Orleans, La.
 1916 Clammer, George, Ft. Collins, Colorado.
 1911 Clancy, Frank W., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1901 Clapham, W. E., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1916 Clapp, Clift Rogers, Boston, Mass.
 1906 Clapp, Newell H., St. Paul, Minn.
 1895 Clapp, Robert P., Lexington, Mass.
 1914 Clapperton, George, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1914 Clare, William F., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Clark, Alfred E., Portland, Ore.
 1914 Clark, Champ, Bowling Green, Mo.
 1913 Clark, Chase A., Mackey, Idaho.
 1908 Clark, Chester W., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Clark, Clarence D., Evanston, Wyoming.
 1911 Clark, E. S., Prescott, Ariz.
 1905 Clark, Elmer C., Oswego, Kan.
 1916 Clark, Elroy N., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Clark, Frederic L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Clark, Frederic Wilson, Trinidad, Colo.
 1913 Clark, Gaylord Lee, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Clark, Greenville, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Clark, Henry Wallace, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1913 Clark, Herbert W., East Las Vegas, N. M.
 1905 Clark, Homer P., St. Paul, Minn.
 1916 Clark, Howard J., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1907 Clark, Hugo, Bangor, Maine.
 1891 Clark, I. R., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Clark, J. Reuben, Jr., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Clark, James, Ellicott City, Md.
 1907 Clark, Jefferson, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Clark, John Abbot, Cameron, Mo.
 1913 Clark, John D., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1909 Clark, Joseph H., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Clark, Joseph S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Clark, Lincoln R., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Clark, Lyman K., Boston, Mass.
 1895 Clark, Martin, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1916 Clark, Oliver O., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Clark, Orlando E., Appleton, Wis.
 1916 Clark, Roland E., Houlton, Me.
 1916 Clark, Stewart L., Van Buren, Mo.
 1906 Clark, W. A., Virginia City, Mont.
 1915 Clark, Walter L., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Clark, Washington, Columbia, S. C.
 1916 Clarke, Arthur, Corvallis, Oregon.
 1911 Clarke, Arthur F., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Clarke, Charles F., New Haven, Conn.
 1901 Clarke, Enos, St. Louis, Mo.
 1910 Clarke, George Lemist, Boston, Mass.
 1915 Clarke, Henry L., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Clarke, Henry Martyn, Boston, Mass.
 1898 Clarke, John H., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Clarke, John J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Clarke, R. Floyd, New York, N. Y.
 1907 Clarke, Samuel B., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Clarkson, John T., Albia, Iowa.
 1914 Classen, Philip L., Albany, N. Y.
 1911 Clay, Buckner, Charleston, W. Va.
 1912 Clay, George S., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Clay, William Law, Savannah, Ga.
 1913 Clay, Wm. Rogers, Frankfort, Ky.
 1916 Clayton, Henry D., Montgomery, Ala.
 1906 Clearwater, A. T., Kingston, N. Y.
 1906 Cleaveland, L. W., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Clemens, John W., Pottsville, Pa.
 1905 Clement, Charles M., Sunbury, Pa.
 1914 Clement, Edward E., Washington, D. C.
 1900 Clement, L. H., Salisbury, N. C.
 1913 Clement, Samuel M., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Clements, Francis W., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Clementson, George, Lancaster, Wis.
 1914 Clemmons, Charles F., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1914 Clemson, Charles O., Westminster, Md.
 1906 Clephane, Walter C., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Cleveland, Chester E., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Cleveland, E. J., Canton, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1914 Clevenger, Frank M., Wilmington, Ohio.
 1899 Clevenger, William M., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1879 Clifford, Charles W., New Bedford, Mass.
 1916 Clifford, John H., New Bedford, Mass.
 1912 Clifford, Philip G., Portland, Me.
 1916 Clifford, Richard W., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Clifton, John W., Washington, D. C.
 1907 Clinch, Edward S., New York, N. Y.
 1910 Cline, J. D., Lake Charles, La.
 1915 Cline, William R., Erie, Kansas.
 1914 Clingman, Ord, Lawrence, Kans.
 1914 Clippinger, W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Clithero, Delbert A., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Close, Philip H., Bel Air, Md.
 1916 Clyne, Charles F., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Coady, Charles P., Baltimore, Md.
 1906 Coakley, Daniel H., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Coale, George O. G., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Coan, Francis P., Perth Amboy, N. J.
 1916 Coan, Ralph M., Portland, Ore.
 1912 Coats, Herbert P., Saranac Lake, N. Y.
 1911 Coatsworth, Edward E., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1904 Cobb, A. Ward, New York, N. Y.
 1906 Cobb, Albert C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Cobb, Andrew J., Athens, Ga.
 1914 Cobb, John H., Juneau, Alaska.
 1913 Cobb, M. S., Hot Springs, Ark.
 1915 Cobb, Orris P., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1907 Cobb, W. Bruce, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Cobb, William H., Elkins, W. Va.
 1913 Cobb, William P., Tuskegee, Ala.
 1911 Cobbs, Thomas H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Cochran, A. A., Chester, Pa.
 1908 Cochran, Alexander G., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Cochran, Andrew M. J., Maysville, Ky.
 1913 Cochran, Ernest F., Anderson, S. C.
 1914 Cochran, Richard E., York, Pa.
 1913 Cochran, Thomas C., Mercer, Pa.
 1914 Cochran, William D., Maysville, Ky.
 1916 Cochran, William S., Tulsa, Okla.
 1914 Cochran, J. W. S., Cumberland, Md.
 1902 Cocke, Lucian H., Roanoke, Va.
 1915 Cockerill, O. P., Seattle, Wash.
 1896 Cockran, W. Bourke, New York, N. Y.
 1910 Cockrell, A. W., Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1912 Cockrell, Alston, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1901 Cockrill, Ashley, Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 Cockrum, John B., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1909 Coco, A. V., New Orleans, La.
 1916 Coddings, John W., Towanda, Pa.
 1913 Cody, Frank M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Coe, Walter E., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Coe, Ward B., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Coffey, Charles S., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1913 Coffin, George F., Easton, Pa.
 1907 Coffin, Herbert L., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1915 Cobalan, John P., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Cohen, Abraham K., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Cohen, Alfred M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Cohen, Harry K., Square Butte, Mont.
 1913 Cohen, Harvey J., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Cohen, Josiah, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1908 Cohen, Julius Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Cohen, Myer, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Cohen, William N., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Cohn, Eugene, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Cohn, Morris M., Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 Coke, Alex S., Dallas, Texas.
 1897 Coke, Henry C., Dallas, Texas.
 1913 Coke, James L., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1908 Colahan, J. B., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Colbert, Michael J., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Colburn, A. O., Spokane, Wash.
 1907 Colby, Bainbridge, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Colby, James F., Hanover, N. H.
 1916 Cole, A. L., Clearfield, Pa.
 1914 Cole, Charles D. M., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Cole, Clarence L., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1914 Cole, Edward F., Waterbury, Conn.
 1913 Cole, Harry J., Haverhill, Mass.
 1913 Cole, Vernon, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1913 Coleman, Benjamin W., Carson City, Nev.
 1911 Coleman, Charles T., Little Rock, Ark.
 1912 Coleman, George S., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Coleman, J. A., Everett, Wash.
 1914 Coleman, J. T., Lynchburg, Va.
 1916 Coleman, James Leonard, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Coleman, John B., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Coleman, Lewis M., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1911 Coleman, Phares, Birmingham, Ala.
 1911 Coleman, W. F., Pine Bluff, Ark.
 1915 Coleman, William C., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Coleman, William M., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Coles, Walter D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1903 Colie, Edward M., Newark, N. J.
 1914 Colladay, Edward F., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Collett, J. A., Salisbury, Mo.
 1916 Collier, Frank C., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1907 Collier, Frederick J., Hudson, N. Y.
 1914 Collier, Luther T., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Collin, Frederick, Elmira, N. Y.
 1913 Collins, Cadwallader J., Norfolk, Va.
 1904 Collins, Charles Cummings, St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Collins, Cornelius R., Michigan City, Ind.
 1913 Collins, David T., Hibbing, Minn.
 1914 Collins, Edgar G., Lafayette, Ind.
 1914 Collins, Gilbert, Jersey City, N. J.
 1916 Collins, James A., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1913 Collins, James C., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Collins, Lawrence J., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1911 Collins, Robert E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Collins, W. B., Keokuk, Iowa.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

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ELECTED

1908 Colston, Edward, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Colston, Frederick C., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Colt, James D., Boston, Mass.
 1903 Colt, Le Baron B., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Colton, Henry E., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Combs, Lee, Valley City, N. D.
 1913 Comegys, Cornelius, Scranton, Pa.
 1911 Comer, Charles F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Comerford, Frank, Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Comfort, F. V., Stillwater, Minn.
 1916 Comins, Danforth W., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Comley, William H., Jr., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1913 Commander, Charles E., Florence, S. C.
 1905 Comstock, Richard B., Providence, R. I.
 1904 Conant, Ernest B., Manila, P. I.
 1902 Conant, George A., Hartford, Conn.
 1913 Conboy, Martin, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Condee, Leander D., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Conder, Earl B., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1915 Condit, J. Sidney, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Condo, Gus. S., Marion, Ind.
 1913 Condon, James G., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Condon, Thomas J., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Congdon, I. E., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Conlen, William J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Conley, James A., Wichita, Kans.
 1914 Conley, John M., Beaumont, Texas.
 1914 Conley, William G., Charleston, W. Va.
 1914 Conn, H. L., Van Wert, Ohio.
 1914 Connell, Joseph A., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Connellan, John H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Conner, Benjamin H., Paris, France.
 1910 Connor, Henry G., Wilson, N. C.
 1915 Connor, James E., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Connor, William T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Conrad, Henry C., Georgetown, Del.
 1916 Conrad, Henry S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Conrad, W. N., Brookville, Pa.
 1916 Conroy, Joseph H., Hammond, Ind.
 1913 Constable, Albert, Elkton, Md.
 1914 Conway, Thomas F., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Conway, William J., Grand Rapids, Wis.
 1916 Conwell, Paul S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Coogan, T. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Cook, Alfred A., New York, N. Y.
 1903 Cook, Charles Sumner, Portland, Maine.
 1914 Cook, E. A., Lexington, Nebr.
 1899 Cook, E. S., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Cook, Elmer J., Towson, Md.
 1913 Cook, Henry E., Lake Village, Ark.
 1916 Cook, Howard G., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Cook, J. William, Crane, Mo.
 1911 Cook, Otis Seabury, New Bedford, Mass.
 1914 Cook, S. C., Jackson, Miss.
 1904 Cook, Samuel E., Huntington, Ind.
 1914 Cook, W. B. M., Montgomery City, Mo.

ELECTED

1910 Cook, Wells M., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Cooke, Hedley V., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Cooke, Herman R., Tonopah, Nev.
 1911 Cooke, Levi, Washington, D. C.
 1910 Cooke, Robert B., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1913 Cooke, Walter P., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1916 Cooksey, Ferdinand G., La Plata, Md.
 1913 Cooley, Charles M., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1913 Cooley, Roger W., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1916 Cooley, William John, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Coolidge, A. G., Rutland, Vt.
 1916 Coolidge, Harold J., Boston, Mass.
 1903 Coolidge, William H., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Coon, Claude L., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Cooper, Armwell L., Kansas City, Mo.
 1906 Cooper, Drury W., New York, N. Y.
 1910 Cooper, George P., Huntsville, Ala.
 1914 Cooper, Howard M., Camden, N. J.
 1913 Cooper, James A., Jr., Terre Haute, Ind.
 1903 Cooper, Lawrence, Huntsville, Ala.
 1913 Cooper, Ransom, Great Falls, Mont.
 1913 Cooper, Robin J., Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Cooper, S. Ira, Passaic, N. J.
 1911 Cooper, Samuel W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Cooper, William F., Tucson, Arizona.
 1914 Copeland, Mark A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Coppedge, A. V., Grove, Okla.
 1914 Coppock, Charles T., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1903 Corbet, Burke, San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Corbett, Joseph J., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Corbin, J. Arthur, New York, N. Y.
 1905 Corbitt, James H., Suffolk, Va.
 1913 Corcoran, Declan W., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Corcoran, William J., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Corey, Fred D., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1916 Corey, Merton L., Clay Center, Nebr.
 1916 Corley, Quentin D., Dallas, Tex.
 1909 Corliss, John B., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Cornell, Edward, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Cornish, Abram W., Newark, N. J.
 1907 Cornish, Leslie C., Augusta, Me.
 1913 Cornwell, John J., Romney, W. Va.
 1913 Cornwell, Robert T., Westchester, Pa.
 1912 Corrigan, Walter D., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1903 Corthell, Nellis E., Laramie, Wyo.
 1911 Corwin, John B., Newburgh, N. Y.
 1914 Corwin, Robert G., Dayton, Ohio.
 1913 Cosgrove, John J., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Coshov, Oliver P., Rosburg, Oregon.
 1914 Cosson, George, Des Moines, Iowa.
 1911 Cossum, Charles F., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 1913 Costello, Stephen V., San Francisco, Cal.
 1902 Costigan, Edward P., Denver, Colo.
 1901 Costigan, George P., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Costigan, Thomas, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Coston, J. T., Osceola, Ark.
 1912 Cotham, Calvin T., Hot Springs, Ark.

ELECTED

1916 Cothran, Thomas P., Greenville, S. C.
 1903 Cotter, James E., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Cotter, Thomas B., Plattsburgh, N. Y.
 1914 Cottrell, John H., Guthrie, Okla.
 1912 Cottom, Harry A., Brownsville, Pa.
 1906 Cotton, Joseph B., Duluth, Minn.
 1918 Cotton, Joseph P., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Cotton, William W., Portland, Ore.
 1916 Cottrell, William N., Chicago, Ill.
 1902 Coudert, Frederic R., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Coughlin, John T., Fall River, Mass.
 1914 Coulomb, H. R., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1916 Coulson, Walter, Lawrence, Mass.
 1912 Coult, Joseph, Newark, N. J.
 1918 Countryman, Robert H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Courtney, Henry A., Duluth, Minn.
 1911 Courtney, Thomas E., Cortland, N. Y.
 1909 Couse, Howard A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Covert, C. E., Houston, Mo.
 1913 Covington, Geo. Bishop, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Covington, J. Harry, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Cowan, Coleman C., Sylva, N. C.
 1909 Cowen, Israel, Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Cowin, John C., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Cowper, George V., Kinston, N. C.
 1908 Cox, Arthur M., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Cox, Attila, Jr., Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Cox, Charles E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1908 Cox, Eugene A., Lewiston, Idaho.
 1911 Cox, Guy W., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Cox, M. G., Cameron, Texas.
 1913 Cox, Robert Lynn, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Cox, Stephen J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Cox, T. M., Beeville, Texas.
 1911 Cox, William J., Madisonville, Ky.
 1911 Cox, Wm. Ruffin, Richmond, Va.
 1914 Coxe, Alfred C., New York, N. Y.
 1903 Coxe, Macgrane, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Coyne, Bartholomew B., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Crafts, Clayton Edward, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Craig, Charles C., Galesburg, Ill.
 1914 Craig, E. L., Columbia, S. C.
 1914 Craig, G. Ray, Norwalk, Ohio.
 1908 Craig, Gavin W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1896 Craig, John E., Keokuk, Iowa.
 1916 Craig, John W., Greensburg, Ind.
 1911 Craig, William T., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Craige, Burton, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1914 Craighead, Charles A., Dayton, Ohio.
 1911 Crain, Robert, Washington, D. C.
 1906 Cram, Henry C., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Cramer, Nelson B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Cramer, Wilson, Jackson, Mo.
 1907 Crane, Alexander B., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Crane, Douglas B., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1906 Crane, Frederick E., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTED

1906 Crane, Jay W., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Crane, M. M., Dallas, Texas.
 1914 Crane, R. C., Sweetwater, Texas.
 1913 Crane, Thomas D., Omaha, Nebr.
 1903 Crapo, William W., New Bedford, Mass.
 1916 Crasweller, Arthur H., Duluth, Minn.
 1916 Crasweller, Frank, Duluth, Minn.
 1907 Cravath, Paul D., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Craven, Bruce, Trinity, N. C.
 1913 Craven, Thomas F., Williston, N. D.
 1913 Cravens, W. M., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1900 Crawford, Coe L., Huron, S. D.
 1914 Crawford, Frank L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Crawford, Harry J., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Crawford, John H., Arkadelphia, Ark.
 1913 Crawford, John J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Crawford, John T. G., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1914 Crawford, Mark, Portsmouth, Ohio.
 1911 Crawford, William W., Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Creason, Goodwin, Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Creed, W. E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1915 Creekmore, H. H., Water Valley, Miss.
 1912 Cressy, Morton S., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Cressy, Warren F., Stamford, Conn.
 1912 Crews, Ralph, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Crews, Thomas B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Crider, John H., Ft. Scott, Kans.
 1901 Critchlow, Edward B., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Crites, Edwin D., Chadron, Nebr.
 1913 Crocker, Frank L., Portsmouth, Va.
 1916 Crocker, George U., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Crocker, William D., Williamsport, Pa.
 1913 Crockett, A. P., Oklahoma, Okla.
 1914 Crockett, R. H., Franklin, Tenn.
 1911 Crofoot, Lodowick F., Omaha, Nebr.
 1914 Crogan, P. J., Kingwood, W. Va.
 1914 Cromer, George B., Newberry, S. C.
 1916 Cronan, John F., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Cronin, Charles I., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Crook, W. M., Beaumont, Texas.
 1913 Cropsey, James C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1916 Crosby, A. Morris, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
 1913 Crosby, Harley N., Falconer, N. Y.
 1911 Crosby, J. Porter, Boston, Mass.
 1904 Crosby, John C., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1913 Crosby, Samuel H., Grinnell, Iowa.
 1906 Crosby, Wilson G., Duluth, Minn.
 1907 Croseley, Ferdinand S., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Cross, D. B., Lathrop, Mo.
 1915 Cross, J. E., Newton, Iowa.
 1914 Cross, John Emory, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Cross, Kipp D., Savannah, Mo.
 1914 Cross, T. Jones, Baton Rouge, La.
 1911 Cross, William Irvine, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Crossley, Frederic B., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Crouch, Larkin E., Nashville, Tenn.

ADMITTED

- 1903 Crovatt, A. J., Brunswick, Ga.
 1913 Crow, Benjamin S., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Crow, George A., East St. Louis, Ill.
 1911 Crowder, E. H., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Crowder, R. W., Covington, Va.
 1914 Crowell, Robert H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1907 Crowley, Edward Chase, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Crowley, Jere J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Cruikshank, Alfred B., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Crum, B. P., Montgomery, Ala.
 1916 Crum, Charles L., Forsythe, Mont.
 1912 Crum, D. A. R., Cordele, Ga.
 1911 Crump, Beverly T., Richmond, Va.
 1916 Crumpacker, Fred. C., Hammond, Ind.
 1913 Cruse, George E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Crutcher, Albert, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Cuddeback, William H., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1913 Cukor, Morris, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Culbertson, Horace J., Lewistown, Pa.
 1913 Culkin, William E., Duluth, Minn.
 1914 Cull, Roger W., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Cullen, Edgar M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1912 Cullen, P. H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Cullen, W. E., Spokane, Wash.
 1916 Cullison, T. C., Lexington, S. C.
 1907 Culver, Frederic, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Culver, M. Eugene, Middletown, Conn.
 1912 Culver, Morton T., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Cumming, E. D., Deposit, N. Y.
 1908 Cumming, Joseph B., Augusta, Ga.
 1914 Cummings, Campbell, St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Cummings, Charles R., Fall River, Mass.
 1916 Cummings, George B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Cummings, Homer S., Stamford, Conn.
 1908 Cummins, Albert B., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Cummins, Alva M., Lansing, Mich.
 1913 Cunnea, William A., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Cunningham, C. A., Blytheville, Ark.
 1908 Cunningham, Frederic, Boston, Mass.
 1904 Cunningham, George A., Evansville, Ind.
 1908 Cunningham, Henry C., Savannah, Ga.
 1914 Cunningham, J. E. B., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1916 Cunningham, L., Bolivar, Mo.
 1913 Cunningham, M. O., Omaha, Nebr.
 1914 Cunningham, Martin J., Danbury, Conn.
 1913 Cunningham, Robert H., Paterson, N. J.
 1908 Cunningham, T. M., Jr., Savannah, Ga.
 1913 Curl, A., Hot Springs, Ark.
 1914 Curlee, Francis M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Curley, Charles F., Wilmington, Del.
 1914 Curley, Frank E., Tucson, Ariz.
 1916 Curley, James P., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Curran, A. J., Pittsburg, Kans.
 1915 Curran, John F., Enid, Okla.
 1911 Curran, John P., Pittsburg, Kansas.
 1908 Curran, William R., Pekin, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1914 Currie, Dwight D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Currier, Albert Dean, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Currier, Guy W., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Currier, Richard D., Newark, N. J.
 1913 Curtis, Charles (Topeka, Kans.), Washington, D. C.
 1914 Curtis, Charles M., Wilmington, Del.
 1911 Curtis, Frank C., Troy, N. Y.
 1898 Curtis, Harry C., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Curtis, Howard J., Stratford, Conn.
 1907 Curtis, W. J., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Curtis, William E., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Curtis, William S., Ganges, Michigan.
 1913 Cushing, C. S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Cushing, Grafton D., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Cushing, Harry Alonzo, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Cushing, John Jenckes, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Cushing, O. K., San Francisco, Cal.
 1897 Cushing, William E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Cushman, A. V., Washington, D. C.
 1908 Cushman, Edward E., Tacoma, Wash.
 1913 Cushman, Meyer B., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Cusiick, John F., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Cuthbert, Frederic T., Devils Lake, N. D.
 1916 Cutler, James T., Evansville, Ind.
 1912 Cutrer, John W., Clarkdale, Miss.
 1916 Cutten, C. P., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Cutting, Charles S., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Cuvillier, Louis A., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Cuyler, Thos. DeWitt, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Daggett, Leonard M., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Dagnall, A. H., Anderson, S. C.
 1912 Dahlgren, John B., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Dahlinger, Charles W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Dahlman, Louis A., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Daily, Harry P., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1911 Daish, John B., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Daix, Augustus F., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1904 Dale, Horatio F., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1913 Dale, W. Pratt, Louisville, Ky.
 1906 Daley, Andrew J., Luverne, Minn.
 1913 Dall, Cornelius G., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Dallinger, Frederick W., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Dalrymple, George H., Passaic, N. J.
 1913 Dalton, Carter, High Point, N. C.
 1916 Dalton, G. C., Salem, Mo.
 1914 Dalton, Wm. Reid, Reidsville, N. C.
 1907 Daly, Edward Hamilton, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Daly, Peter F., New Brunswick, N. J.
 1913 Daly, T. M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Dalsell, John, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Dalsell, William S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Damron, James, Williamson, W. Va.
 1915 Dana, J. Howard, Denver, Colo.
 1916 Dana, John F., Portland, Me.
 1913 Dana, Richard F., New Castle, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1913 Dana, Richard H., Cambridge, Mass.
 1903 Dana, Samuel W., New Castle, Pa.
 1896 Danaher, Franklin M., Albany, N. Y.
 1909 Danaher, Michael B., Ludington, Mich.
 1913 Dancer, Herbert A., Duluth, Minn.
 1912 D'Ancona, Edward N., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Daney, Eugene, San Diego, Cal.
 1912 Danforth, George J., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1916 Daniel, Claudius Erskine, Spartanburg, S. C.
 1916 Daniel, J. B., Piedmont, Mo.
 1899 Daniels, Edward, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1903 Daniels, Francis B., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Dannerhower, William F., Norristown, Pa.
 1914 Dannenbaum, Henry J., Houston, Texas.
 1911 Danson, R. J., Spokane, Wash.
 1911 Danziger, Alfred David, New Orleans, La.
 1910 D'Arcy, Edward, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Dargan, W. F., Darlington, S. C.
 1911 Darling, Charles K., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Darling, Thomas, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1913 Darlington, George E., Media, Pa.
 1915 Darnall, R. Bennett, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Darragh, Robert W., Beaver, Pa.
 1914 Darroch, William, Kentland, Ind.
 1912 Darrow, Frederick E. W., Saugerties, N. Y.
 1902 Dart, Henry P., New Orleans, La.
 1910 Dart, Henry P., Jr., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Dart, William Kernan, New Orleans, La.
 1913 Dashiehl, A. H., Terrell, Texas.
 1914 Dassler, C. F. W., Leavenworth, Kans.
 1906 D'Autremont, Charles, Jr., Duluth, Minn.
 1911 Davenport, Charles M., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Davenport, Daniel, Bridgeport, Conn.
 1904 Davenport, James S., Vinita, Okla.
 1909 Davey, John C., Jr., New Orleans, La.
 1915 David, Harry Percy, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1906 David, Joseph B., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Davidson, B. R., Fayetteville, Ark.
 1913 Davidson, John W., Pueblo, Colo.
 1912 Davidson, Robert F., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1906 Davidson, Samuel P., Tecumseh, Nebr.
 1905 Davidson, Theodore F., Asheville, N. C.
 1914 Davidson, Thomas E., Greensburg, Ind.
 1915 Davies, John E., Twin Falls, Idaho.
 1912 Davies, John R., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Davies, Joseph E., Washington, D. C.
 1896 Davies, Julien T., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Davila, Felix Cordova, San Juan, P. R.
 1913 Davis, Abraham M., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Davis, Albert G., Schenectady, N. Y.
 1906 Davis, Brode B., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Davis, Carl A., Boise, Idaho.
 1913 Davis, Charles A., Fairfax, S. D.
 1903 Davis, Charles H., Petersburg, Va.
 1916 Davis, Charles Thornton, Boston, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1913 Davis, Claude A., Ord, Nebr.
 1908 Davis, D. C. T., Jr., Charleston, W. Va.
 1907 Davis, David T., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Davis, Ernest M., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1914 Davis, Ewin L., Tullahoma, Tenn.
 1914 Davis, George A., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1913 Davis, George N., Portland, Oregon.
 1911 Davis, Harold S., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Davis, Harrison M., Boston, Mass.
 1901 Davis, Harry C., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Davis, Henry E., Florence, S. C.
 1896 Davis, Henry E., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Davis, Horace W., Sharon, Pa.
 1914 Davis, Hugh W., Norfolk, Va.
 1916 Davis, J. Warren, Salem, N. J.
 1895 Davis, James C., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1911 Davis, John, Dallas, Texas.
 1912 Davis, John A., Kosciusko, Miss.
 1915 Davis, John C., Ogden, Utah.
 1913 Davis, John F., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Davis, John W., Greensburg, Kans.
 1912 Davis, John W., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Davis, Lawrence B., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1916 Davis, Lecompte, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Davis, M. M., Reynoldsville, Pa.
 1913 Davis, Manton, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Davis, Percy B., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Davis, Robert C., Fall River, Mass.
 1910 Davis, Robert E., Gainesville, Fla.
 1914 Davis, Samuel, Marshall, Mo.
 1912 Davis, Samuel Allan, Danbury, Conn.
 1911 Davis, Staige, Charleston, W. Va.
 1913 Davis, Stephen B., Jr., East Las Vegas, N. M.
 1908 Davis, Sydney B., Terre Haute, Ind.
 1913 Davis, Theron, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Davis, Thomas A., Orange, N. J.
 1914 Davis, Thomas J., Duluth, Minn.
 1906 Davis, Thomas W., Wilmington, N. C.
 1913 Davis, Tom, Marshall, Minn.
 1899 Davis, Vernon M., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Davis, Walter M., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1902 Davis, Walter W., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Davis, William A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Davis, William O., Versailles, Ky.
 1913 Davis, Wm. Potter, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Davis, Wm. Ralph, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Davis, William T., Pineville, Ky.
 1914 Davison, Alfred T., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1907 Davison, Chas. Stewart, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Davison, Clarence S., Tarrytown, N. Y.
 1914 Davison, Oscar F., Dayton, Ohio.
 1906 Dawes, Chester M., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Dawes, Hamilton M., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Dawkins, Walter I., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Dawley, F. F., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 1901 Dawson, Clyde C., Denver, Colo.

ELECTED

1913 Dawson, John G., Kinston, N. C.
 1916 Dawson, John M., Kahoka, Mo.
 1914 Dawson, John S., Topeka, Kans.
 1913 Dawson, Miles M., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Dawson, Thomas J., Chicago, Ill.
 1897 Dawson, William H., Baltimore, Md.
 1906 Dawson, William S., Spokane, Wash.
 1914 Day, Curtis L., Pender, Nebr.
 1916 Day, David S., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1906 Day, E. C., Helena, Mont.
 1913 Day, Edward A., Newark, N. J.
 1913 Day, Edward M., Hartford, Conn.
 1916 Day, George W., Kansas City, Mo.
 1908 Day, Harry G., New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Day, Luther, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Day, Sherman, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Day, Stephen Albion, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Day, William A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Day, William L., East Cleveland, Ohio.
 1902 Day, William R., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Day, William T., Newark, N. J.
 1914 Dayton, Alston G., Philippi, W. Va.
 1913 Dayton, Arthur S., Philippi, W. Va.
 1912 Dean, Charles Ray, Washington, D. C.
 1906 Dean, George C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Dean, J. R., Broken Bow, Nebr.
 1914 Dean, John S., Topeka, Kans.
 1911 Dean, Josiah S., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Dean, Oliver H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Dean, Paul Dudley, Boston, Mass.
 1913 DeAngelis, P. C. J., Utica, N. Y.
 1916 Dearborn, Josiah, Springfield, Mass.
 1907 Deasy, Luere B., Bar Harbor, Maine.
 1914 Deatherage, B. F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Deavitt, Edward H., Montpelier, Vt.
 1916 Deavours, Stone, Laurel, Miss.
 1907 Debevoise, Thomas M., New York, N. Y.
 1908 DeBruler, Ellis, Seattle, Wash.
 1913 DeCamp, Walter A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 Decker, Edward H., Urbana, Ill.
 1916 Decker, Oliver J., Williamsport, Pa.
 1913 Decker, Victor A., Hawley, Pa.
 1910 DeCourcy, Charles A., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Dedmon, Perry G., Fort Worth, Texas.
 1914 Deemer, Horace E., Red Oak, Iowa.
 1913 Deemer, Wm. Russell, Williamsport, Pa.
 1913 Deering, Frank P., San Francisco, Cal.
 1907 Deering, Henry, Portland, Maine.
 1916 Deering, Thomas G., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Deeter, Paxson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 DeForest, Robert W., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Defrees, Joseph H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 deFries, Lafayette H., London, Eng.
 1913 DeGolia, George E., Oakland, Cal.
 1913 DeHaven, Alex M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 DeHaven, James, Grangeville, Idaho.
 1907 Deiches, Maurice, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

1914 Deiser, George F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 DeKay, Sidney G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 DeKinder, Joseph J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 DeKnight, Clarence W., Washington, D. C.
 1911 DeLacy, George C., New York, N. Y.
 1908 DeLacy, William H., Washington, D. C.
 1913 DeLafield, Frederick P., New York, N. Y.
 1914 DeLafield, Lewis L., New York, N. Y.
 1913 DeLamatre, Clayton Wm., Omaha, Nebr.
 1912 De LaMotte, J., San Diego, Cal.
 1913 Delehanty, Francis B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Delehanty, John A., Albany, N. Y.
 1913 DeLeon, Edwin W., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Delle, Lee C., North Yakima, Wash.
 1914 de Loach, W. B., Camden, S. C.
 1913 DeMartini, Walter J., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 DeMeules, Edgar A., Muskogee, Okla.
 1910 Deming, John B., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Deming, William C., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1913 Demond, Fred. C., Concord, N. H.
 1897 Dempsey, James H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Dempsey, Ralph, Pekin, Ill.
 1897 Denecy, Charles S., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Denégre, George, New Orleans, La.
 1908 Denégre, Walter D., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Denhard, Augustus M., Baltimore, Md.
 1910 Denis, George J., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1895 Denison, Arthur C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1916 Denison, Henry H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1901 Denison, Howard P., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1916 Denison, Robert F., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Denman, Frederick H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Denman, Leroy G., Jr., San Antonio, Tex.
 1911 Denman, U. G., Toledo, Ohio.
 1912 Denman, William, San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Denney, Charles H., Fairbury, Nebr.
 1916 Denning, Clarence P., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Denning, J. Henry, Seattle, Wash.
 1915 Dennis, James Teackle, Woodbrook, Md.
 1912 Dennis, Jerry, Columbus, Ohio.
 1914 Denpis, Samuel K., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Dennis, William Cullen, Washington, D. C.
 1915 Dennison, C. S., Pittsburg, Kans.
 1906 Dennison, Joseph A., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Denny, J. H., Glasgow, Mo.
 1914 Denny, James W., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Denny, W. M., Jr., Pascagoula, Miss.
 1913 Denson, S. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Dent, Louis L., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Dent, R. L., Vicksburg, Miss.
 1904 Dent, S. Hubert, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.
 1902 Dent, Thomas, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Denu, Albert R., Rapid City, S. D.
 1913 Denvir, John B., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1896 Depew, Chauncey M., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Derby, Charles H., Worcester, Mass.
 1914 De Reign, Albert, Benton, Mo.
 1914 DeRoy, Irvin E., Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Derr, Cyrus G., Reading, Pa.
 1914 De Santis, Anthony S., Utica, N. Y.
 1913 Deshler, James B., Allentown, Pa.
 1906 de Steiguer, George E., Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Detch, Milton M., Goldfield, Nev.
 1906 Deutsch, Henry, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 De Vane, Dozier A., Tampa, Florida.
 1902 Devecmon, William C., Cumberland, Md.
 1915 DeVine, J. H., Ogden, Utah.
 1903 Devine, Thomas H., Pueblo, Colo.
 1901 Devitt, John F., Muscatine, Iowa.
 1913 Devlin, James H., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1913 DeVore, J. W., Edgefield, S. C.
 1914 DeVries, Marion (Washington, D. C.),
 Lodi, Cal.
 1904 Dewart, Frederick W., Spokane, Wash.
 1916 Dewey, Leo Asa, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Dewhurst, Wm. W., St. Augustine, Fla.
 1914 DeWitt, John H., Nashville, Tenn.
 1911 Dexter, Joseph P., S. Framingham, Mass.
 1912 Dexter, Philip, Boston, Mass.
 1907 Dexter, Stanley W., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Dibell, Homer B., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Dibrell, J. B., Seguin, Texas.
 1912 Dice, Charles S., Lewisburg, W. Va.
 1913 Dick, Lewis R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Dickenson, Robert C., Hartford, Conn.
 1906 Dickey, J. M., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Dickey, John, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Dickey, Joseph S., Jr., Wagoner, Okla.
 1903 Dickey, Lyle A., Lihue, Hawaii.
 1913 Dickinson, Charles, Boston, Mass.
 1906 Dickinson, H. D., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Dickinson, Howard Carter, New York,
 N. Y.
 1908 Dickinson, J. M., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Dickinson, John R., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Dickinson, Joseph R., Reading, Pa.
 1912 Dickinson, O. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Dickinson, O. P., Wilson, N. C.
 1916 Dickson, Arthur G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Dickson, Dawson D., Angelica, N. Y.
 1913 Dickson, George C., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Dickson, Joseph, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Dickson, W. A., Bentonville, Ark.
 1912 Dickson, William H., Salt Lake City,
 Utah.
 1914 Diefendorf, Floyd K., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Diehm, Walter, St. Louis, Mo.
 1907 Dietrich, Frank S., Boise, Idaho.
 1912 Dietz, Nicholas, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1915 Digges, W. Mitchell, La Plata, Md.
 1914 Dignan, Thomas, Glasgow, Mont.

ELECTED

- 1916 Digney, Charles A., Boston, Mass.
 1899 Dillard, F. C., Sherman, Texas.
 1912 Dillard, John H., Murphy, N. C.
 1916 Dillard, W. B., St. Helens, Oregon.
 1915 Dillard, W. P., Ft. Scott, Kans.
 1903 Dillaway, W. E. L., Boston, Mass.
 1903 Dille, John I., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Dillinger, Dallas, Jr., Allentown, Pa.
 1910 Dillon, C. W., Fayetteville, W. Va.
 1916 Dillon, Hiram P., Topeka, Kans.
 1914 Dillon, Martin J., Galena, Ill.
 1913 Dillon, Richard J., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Dillon, William, Castle Rock, Colo.
 1914 Dilworth, W. A., Holdrege, Nebr.
 1901 Dines, Orville L., Denver, Colo.
 1896 Dines, Tynon S., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Dinkelspiel, Henry G., San Francisco,
 Cal.
 1909 Dinkelspiel, Max, New Orleans, La.
 1914 Dinmore, James H., Greenville, Tex.
 1911 Dirnberger, M. F., Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1911 Dittenhoefer, A. J., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Dittenhoefer, Irving M., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Divelbiss, Frank J., Richmond, Mo.
 1914 Dively, Augustus V., Altoona, Pa.
 1915 Dively, Edwin L., Altoona, Pa.
 1913 Diven, Alexander S., Elmira, N. Y.
 1908 Divet, A. G., Wahpeton, N. D.
 1916 Dix, George O., Terre Haute, Ind.
 1913 Dixon, Edwin S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Dixon, Henry S., Dixon, Ill.
 1913 Dixon, Huston, Trenton, N. J.
 1902 Dixon, John R., Denver, Colorado.
 1913 Dixon, Samuel G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Dixon, William W., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Dobler, John J., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Dobson, Harvey O., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Dobyns, A. W., Little Rock, Ark.
 1913 Dobyns, Fletcher, Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Dockweiler, Isidore B., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1916 Dodds, Nugent, Ewen, Michigan.
 1914 Dodge, Ernest C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Dodge, Frank L., Lansing, Mich.
 1906 Dodge, Fred B., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1903 Dodge, Frederic, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Dodge, Horace A., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Dodge, Louis L., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Dodge, Robert G., Boston, Mass.
 1902 Dodge, William W., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Dodson, J. M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Doe, Edward M., Flagstaff, Ariz.
 1912 Doerfler, Christian, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1906 Doggett, John L., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1914 Doherty, James L., Springfield, Mass.
 1912 Dolan, Arthur W., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Dolan, James C., Gouverneur, N. Y.
 1913 Dolan, Michael D., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1916 Dolman, John E., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1916 Dolph, Chester, Portland, Ore.
 1913 Donahue, Frank Rogers, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Donahue, Joseph Joyce, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Donahue, Lester B., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Donahue, William H., Oakland, Cal.
 1912 Donald, Malcolm, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Donaldson, Glenn R., Kansas City, Mo.
 1906 Donaldson, R. Golden, Washington, D. C.
 1910 Donaldson, William Jay, Knoxville, Tenn.
 1906 Donaldson, William R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Donnell, Forrest C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Donnelly, Charles, St. Paul, Minn.
 1904 Donnelly, Edward A., Baltimore, Md.
 1907 Donnelly, Henry D., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Donnelly, James F., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Donnelly, John C., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Donovan, Richard J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Donoway, James B., Middlebury, Vt.
 1907 Donworth, Clement B., Machias, Me.
 1908 Donworth, George, Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Donzelmann, Hugo, Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1912 Doocy, Edward, Pittsfield, Ill.
 1908 Doolan, John C., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Dooley, Edward J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 Doolittle, H. E., San Diego, Cal.
 1914 Doolittle, H. J., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Doom, D. H., Austin, Texas.
 1911 Doran, James P., New Bedford, Mass.
 1913 Doran, Joseph I., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Doremus, Cornelius, Ridgewood, N. J.
 1913 Dorival, Charles A., Caledonia, Minn.
 1913 Dorman, William E., Lynn, Mass.
 1912 Dorman, William R., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Dorn, Clinton R., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1913 Dorris, John D., Huntingdon, Pa.
 1906 Dorsey, Clayton C., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Dorsey, James A., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Dorsey, Vernon M., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Dortch, W. R., Gadsden, Alabama.
 1914 Dorton, Frederick T., Baltimore, Md.
 1908 Dos Passos, John R., New York, N. Y.
 1902 Doub, Albert A., Cumberland, Md.
 1913 Dougherty, J. C., Beeville, Texas.
 1908 Dougherty, J. Hampden, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Dougherty, J. R., Beeville, Texas.
 1916 Dougherty, William H., Janesville, Wis.
 1913 Douglas, Archibald, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Douglas, Charles A., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Douglas, J. A., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Douglas, Lee, Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Douglas, R. L., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1904 Douglas, Robert M., Greensboro, N. C.
 1909 Douglas, Samuel T., Detroit, Mich.
 1906 Douglass, George L., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Douglass, Shannon C., Kansas City, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1913 Dowd, Thomas H., Salamanca, N. Y.
 1909 Dowell, Arthur E., Washington, D. C.
 1902 Dowell, Julian C., Washington, D. C.
 1918 Dowell, Osgood H., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Dowling, George J. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1915 Dowling, James L., Moultrie, Ga.
 1913 Dowling, Victor J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Dowling, William L., Madison, Nebr.
 1914 Downer, Frank M., Thermopolis, Wyo.
 1901 Downer, Sylvester S., Reno, Nev.
 1913 Downes, J. M. N., Buckhannon, W. Va.
 1914 Downey, Francis C., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Downing, Charles H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Downs, Fred. L., Medina, N. Y.
 1912 Dowse, William B. H., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Doyle, Dayton A., Akron, Ohio.
 1902 Doyle, John H., Toledo, Ohio.
 1915 Doyle, Leo J., Chicago, Ill.
 1903 Doyle, Louis F., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Doyle, Michael Francis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Doyle, Michael J., Menominee, Michigan.
 1913 Doyle, T. J., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1914 Dozier, Thomas B., San Francisco, Cal.
 1915 Draffen, W. V., Booneville, Mo.
 1914 Drain, James A., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Drake, Frederick S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Drayton, Charles D., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Dreeben, Israel, Dallas, Texas.
 1916 Dresser, Frank F., Worcester, Mass.
 1916 Dressler, Wymer, Omaha, Nebr.
 1914 Drew, Harold E., Derby, Conn.
 1913 Drinker, Henry S., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Driscoll, D. J., St. Marys, Pa.
 1916 Driscoll, Dean, Boise, Idaho.
 1916 Drought, James T., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1907 Drummond, Josiah H., Portland, Me.
 1904 Dryden, John N., Kearney, Nebr.
 1913 Drysdale, Duncan, Lynchburg, Va.
 1898 Duane, Russell, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Dubbe, Henry A., Denver, Colo.
 1909 Dubuisson, E. B., Opelousas, La.
 1911 Dubuque, Hugo A., Fall River, Mass.
 1909 Duchamp, Charles A., New Orleans, La.
 1915 Ducker, Edward A., Winnemucca, Nev.
 1914 Duckett, Marion, Washington, D. C.
 1901 Dudley, Charles A., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1908 Dudley, Frederick M., Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Dudley, J. B., Norman, Okla.
 1913 Dudley, Sidney J., Hampton, Va.
 1899 Duell, Charles H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Duffey, Edwin, Cortland, N. Y.
 1907 Duffield, Edward D., Newark, N. J.
 1915 Duffin, James R., Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Duffy, Edward, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Duffy, Henry, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Duffy, James P. B., Rochester, N. Y.
 1908 Dufour, H. Genereux, New Orleans, La.

ELECTED

1908 Dufour, William C., New Orleans, La.
 1904 Dugan, Patrick C., Albany, N. Y.
 1915 Dugro, Francis A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Dulaney, A. D., Ashdown, Ark.
 1908 Dumont, Wayne, Paterson, N. J.
 1913 Dunaway, M. E., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Dunbar, Frank Emerson, Lowell, Mass.
 1914 Dunbar, Ralph W., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Dunbar, William H., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Dunbarr, J. M., Columbus, Kans.
 1916 Duncan, Harry C., Tavares, Florida.
 1914 Duncan, John M., San Antonio, Texas.
 1916 Duncan, Oscar D., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Duncan, William M., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Dundon, Denis, Paris, Ky.
 1916 Dungan, Harry M., Oregon, Mo.
 1911 Dunham, Bradley H., Omaha, Nebr.
 1908 Duniway, Ralph R., Portland, Oregon.
 1913 Dunlap, R. F., Hinton, W. Va.
 1906 Dunlap, Robert, Chicago, Ill.
 1903 Dunlop, G. Thomas., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Dunmore, Walter T., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1906 Dunn, C. C., Meridian, Miss.
 1914 Dunn, Charles J., Orono, Me.
 1913 Dunn, Clifford E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Dunn, Henry W., Boston, Mass.
 1900 Dunn, Michael, Paterson, N. J.
 1914 Dunn, Philip J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Dunn, Robert N., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1913 Dunn, W. E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1906 Dunne, Peter F., San Francisco, Cal.
 1912 Dunnett, Alexander, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
 1907 Dunton, Robert F., Belfast, Maine.
 1912 Dunwiddie, John D., Monroe, Wis.
 1910 Dupre, H. Garland, New Orleans, La.
 1895 Durand, Lorenzo T., Saginaw, E. S., Mich.
 1912 Durant, Paul D., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Durham, Knowlton, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Durham, L. E., Kansas City, Mo.
 1915 Dusenbery, Verne D., Roundup, Montana.
 1914 Dustin, Charles W., Dayton, Ohio.
 1911 Dutcher, Charles M., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1900 Dutton, John A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Dutton, Walter A., Hardwick, Vt.
 1910 Duval, Louis W., Ocala, Fla.
 1911 Duvall, Richard Mareen, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Duxbury, F. A., Caledonia, Minn.
 1906 Duxbury, W. R., St. Paul, Minn.
 1914 Duy, A. W., Bloomsburg, Pa.
 1906 Dwinnell, W. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Dwyer, D. O., Plattsmouth, Nebr.
 1914 Dwyer, John J., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Dwyer, Thomas A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Dye, Robert H., Fayetteville, N. C.
 1904 Dyer, David P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1907 Dyer, Isaac W., Portland, Me.

ELECTED

1906 Dyer, John L., El Paso, Texas.
 1916 Dyer, Leonidas C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Dykes, W. W., Americus, Georgia.
 1911 Dykman, William N., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1911 Dymond, John, Jr., New Orleans, La.
 1910 Dynes, O. W., Chicago, Ill.
 1899 Dyrenforth, Philip C., Chicago, Ill.
 1899 Dyrenforth, William H., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Dysard, H. R., Ashland, Ky.
 1915 Dysart, James, Elko, Nevada.
 1913 Eaby, Carl Reese, Lancaster, Pa.
 1913 Eames, Burton E., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Earl, Otis A., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 1911 Earle, Claude B., Anderson, S. C.
 1907 Earle, Henry M., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Earle, Wilton H., Greenville, S. C.
 1913 Early, Albert D., Rockford, Ill.
 1902 Early, Marion C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Earp, Wilbur F., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Easby-Smith, Jas. S., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Easley, D. M., Bluefield, W. Va.
 1914 Eastburn, Horace G., Wilmington, Del.
 1914 Eastin, Lucian J., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1907 Eastman, Albert N., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Eastman, E. C., Marinette, Wis.
 1908 Eastman, Samuel C., Concord, N. H.
 1903 Eastman, Sidney C., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Easton, Charles Philip, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Eaton, Arthur B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Eaton, B. E., Gulfport, Miss.
 1914 Eaton, John A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Eaton, Leo K., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1909 Eaton, Marquis, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Eaton, William R., Denver, Colo.
 1911 Eaton, Wm. V., Paducah, Ky.
 1914 Eaves, St. Clair, Greenville, Ky.
 1916 Eberhart, Axel A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Eberle, Charles, St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Eby, D. H., Hannibal, Mo.
 1915 Eccles, Royal, Ogden, Utah.
 1914 Echols, John Warnock, Vienna, Virginia.
 1908 Eckhart, Percy B., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Eddy, Arthur J., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Eddy, Charles B., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Eddy, George Simpson, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Edelen, T. L., Frankfort, Ky.
 1913 Eder, Phanor J., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Edge, Lester P., Spokane, Wash.
 1915 Edgington, George W., Idaho Falls, Idaho.
 1910 Edgington, T. B., Memphis, Tenn.
 1914 Edings, Wm. Seabrook, Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii.
 1913 Edison, H. J., Kasson, Minn.
 1911 Edmonds, Franklin S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1905 Edmonds, Samuel O., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Edmonds, Walter D., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1908 Edmonston, William E., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Edmunds, Henry R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Edmunds, J. H., Rushville, Nebr.
 1903 Edmunds, James E., Lynchburg, Va.
 1908 Edson, Joseph R., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Edson, Walter H., Falconer, N. Y.
 1911 Edwards, Clarence, Elmhurst, N. Y.
 1912 Edwards, Davis W., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Edwards, George J., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Edwards, George L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Edwards, H. M., Scranton, Pa.
 1913 Edwards, Leroy M., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1906 Edwards, Marion, Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Edwards, O. Ellery, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Edwards, Verne D., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Eells, Charles P., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Efrd, C. M., Lexington, S. C.
 1912 Eggers, Theodore C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Ehle, Louis C., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Ehrhorn, Oscar W., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Ehrlich, Manfred Wm., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Ehrlich, Franz, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Ehrman, S. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Eichensauer, John B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Eichholz, Adolph, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1910 Eickhoff, Henry, San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Elmerman, Charles H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Elmer, Michael L., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1912 Ekern, Herman L., Madison, Wis.
 1912 Ela, Emerson, Madison, Wis.
 1916 Ela, Richard, Cambridgeport, Mass.
 1916 Elder, W. S., Deadwood, S. D.
 1911 Elder, Charles R., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Elder, Conway, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Elder, Irvin C., Chambersburg, Pa.
 1911 Elder, Samuel J., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Elder, W. S., Deadwood, S. Dak.
 1914 Eldred, A. G., Warren, Pa.
 1912 Eldredge, Arch Bishop, Marquette, Mich.
 1916 Eldredge, Clarence F., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Elgin, Frank S., Memphis, Tenn.
 1901 Elgutter, Charles S., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Eliot, Amory, Boston, Mass.
 1896 Eliot, Edward C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1904 Elkus, Abram L., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Ellick, Alfred G., Omaha, Nebr.
 1914 Elliff, Charles W., Dayton, Ohio.
 1896 Ellinwood, Everett E., Bisbee, Ariz.
 1913 Elliot, Albert H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Elliott, Edward Stiles, Savannah, Ga.
 1916 Elliott, George B., Wilmington, N. C.
 1914 Elliott, James D., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1913 Elliott, John, New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Elliott, John M., Peoria, Ill.
 1914 Elliott, John M., Pine Bluff, Ark.

ELECTED

- 1914 Elliott, Milton C., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Elliott, Robert L., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 ElMott, William F., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1906 Ellis, Daniel B., Denver, Colo.
 1911 Ellis, David A., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Ellis, Frank, Muncie, Indiana.
 1912 Ellis, Fred Charles, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1907 Ellis, George W., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Ellis, John W., Ellicottville, N. Y.
 1914 Ellis, Overton G., Olympia, Wash.
 1913 Ellis, Richard A., Barnwell, S. C.
 1909 Ellis, S. D., Amite City, La.
 1909 Ellis, T. C. W., New Orleans, La.
 1912 Ellis, Wade H., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Ellis, William S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Ellison, George Robb, Maryville, Mo.
 1910 Ellison, James, Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Ellison, William Bruce, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Ellithorp, Elias H., San Luis, Colo.
 1916 Ella, John H., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Ellsworth, S. E., Jamestown, N. D.
 1915 Elmore, H. H., Lexington, Miss.
 1907 Elsborg, Nathaniel A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Else, N. C., Osborne, Kansas.
 1914 Elting, Irving, Brookline, Mass.
 1906 Elting, Victor, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Ely, Frederick D., Dedham, Mass.
 1913 Ely, Henry W., Westfield, Mass.
 1898 Ely, John J., Freehold, N. J.
 1913 Ely, Joseph B., Springfield, Mass.
 1913 Ely, M. G., Jonesville, Va.
 1914 Ely, William B., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Emanuel, P. A., Aiken, S. C.
 1913 Embery, Joseph R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Embry, John, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1916 Emerson, A. Silver, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Emerson, Edgar C., Watertown, N. Y.
 1907 Emerson, George H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Emery, Frederick L., Boston, Mass.
 1903 Emery, L. A., Ellsworth, Maine.
 1915 Eming, Henry A., Iola, Kansas.
 1913 Emmons, Arthur C., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Emmons, Harry, Wilmington, Del.
 1913 Emory, German H. H., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Empeon, G. R., Gladstone, Michigan.
 1914 Endelman, Edward, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Endicott, William C., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Endlich, Gustav A., Reading, Pa.
 1913 Endaley, H. S., Johnstown, Pa.
 1914 Engel, Joseph G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Engerud, Edward, Fargo, N. D.
 1913 England, Howell S., Detroit, Michigan.
 1916 England, Miles H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Englander, Samuel, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1908 Englehart, Ira P., North Yakima, Wash.
 1911 English, Conover, Newark, N. J.
 1916 English, George H., Jr., Kansas City, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1908 English, Lee F., Chicago, Ill.
- 1914 English, Walter C., Washington, D. C.
- 1911 Ennever, Thomas C., New York, N. Y.
- 1916 Enoch, Albert B., Chicago, Ill.
- 1912 Enright, John J., Burlington, Vt.
- 1911 Ensign, Charles S., Jr., Boston, Mass.
- 1914 Epes, Allan, Blackstone, Virginia.
- 1913 Epperson, B. H., Ada, Okla.
- 1916 Epperson, Clyde O., Denver, Colo.
- 1914 Erckmann, H. L., Charleston, S. C.
- 1916 Erd, Charles, St. Louis, Mo.
- 1914 Erickson, Alfred O., Chicago, Ill.
- 1913 Erlanger, Mitchell L., New York, N. Y.
- 1912 Ernst, Richard P., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 1914 Erving, Wm. Van R., Albany, N. Y.
- 1907 Erwin, Frank Alex., New York, N. Y.
- 1912 Eschweiler, F. C., Madison, Wis.
- 1913 Eshleman, H. Frank, Lancaster, Pa.
- 1909 Ealing, Henry C., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1897 Estabrook, Henry D., New York, N. Y.
- 1911 Estep, Thomas B., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1907 Esterline, Blackburn, Washington, D. C.
- 1912 Estes, W. L., Texarkana, Texas.
- 1913 Estudillo, Miguel, Riverside, Cal.
- 1913 Etheridge, Francis Marion, Dallas, Texas.
- 1912 Ettelson, Samuel A., Chicago, Ill.
- 1916 Evans, Andrew F., Kansas City, Mo.
- 1916 Evans, Charles C., Berwick, Pa.
- 1908 Evans, Charles R., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 1911 Evans, Earle W., Wichita, Kans.
- 1916 Evans, Evan A., Baraboo, Wis.
- 1913 Evans, Henry O., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1911 Evans, John Gary, Spartanburg, S. C.
- 1913 Evans, John Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1914 Evans, John T., Chicago, Ill.
- 1915 Evans, Joseph E., Ogden, Utah.
- 1908 Evans, Lynden, Chicago, Ill.
- 1908 Evans, Marvin, Walla Walla, Wash.
- 1913 Evans, Montgomery, Norristown, Pa.
- 1916 Evans, Peter L., Chicago, Ill.
- 1916 Evans, R. V., Montgomery, Ala.
- 1899 Evans, Rowland, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1915 Evans, Thomas R., Chanute, Kansas.
- 1916 Evans, W. F., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1914 Evans, Walter, Louisville, Ky.
- 1914 Evans, William D., Hampton, Iowa.
- 1911 Evans, William L., Green Bay, Wis.
- 1914 Evans, William S., Elkton, Md.
- 1916 Everts, Charles W., New Haven, Conn.
- 1914 Everts, Frank B., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1913 Everest, J. H., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- 1916 Everett, Edward, Boston, Mass.
- 1912 Everett, Edward W., Chicago, Ill.
- 1913 Everett, R. O., Durham, N. C.
- 1913 Everett, Russell M., Newark, N. J.
- 1916 Everett, S. J., Greenville, N. C.
- 1904 Everette, Willis Eugene, Tacoma, Wash.

ELECTED

- 1907 Everson, John, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1913 Evans, Robert B., Greensboro, Ala.
- 1906 Ewing, Arthur W., Madison, Minn.
- 1900 Ewing, Hampton D., New York, N. Y.
- 1911 Ewing, James W., Wheeling, W. Va.
- 1908 Ewing, John A., Leadville, Colo.
- 1904 Ewing, John G., New York, N. Y.
- 1916 Ewing, Mark, St. Louis, Mo.
- 1914 Ewing, Presley K., Houston, Texas.
- 1907 Ewing, Thomas, Washington, D. C.
- 1911 Eyges, Leon Russell, Boston, Mass.
- 1916 Eyster, John C., New Decatur, Ala.
- 1907 Faber, Leander B., Jamaica, N. Y.
- 1916 Fablek, Oliver A., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1912 Fagan, Joseph P., Boston, Mass.
- 1915 Fahey, Michael H., Havre De Grace, Md.
- 1916 Fahey, William F., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1913 Fahy, Thomas A., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1913 Fahy, Walter T., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1908 Fairbanks, Charles W., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1911 Fairchild, Arthur W., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 1903 Fairchild, H. O., Green Bay, Wis.
- 1915 Fairlamb, Millard, Delta, Colorado.
- 1912 Faimler, John, Sycamore, Ill.
- 1914 Falck, Alexander D., Elmira, N. Y.
- 1916 Falk, Lester L., Chicago, Ill.
- 1908 Fall, George Howard, Malden, Mass.
- 1913 Fallon, James, Pittsfield, Mass.
- 1913 Fallon, John J., Hoboken, N. J.
- 1914 Falloon, Edwin, Falls City, Nebr.
- 1907 Fallows, Edward H., New York, N. Y.
- 1914 Fant, Rice T., Memphis, Tenn.
- 1914 Faris, Charles B., Jefferson City, Mo.
- 1916 Faris, George V., Webb City, Mo.
- 1911 Farley, John Wells, Boston, Mass.
- 1911 Farlow, John S., Boston, Mass.
- 1914 Farnham, Alexander, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- 1906 Farnham, Charles W., St. Paul, Minn.
- 1911 Farnham, Frank A., Boston, Mass.
- 1915 Farnsworth, P. T., Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 1913 Farnsworth, Philip, New York, N. Y.
- 1916 Fr. quhar, Otto E., Pottsville, Pa.
- 1906 Farr, George W., Miles City, Mont.
- 1914 Farrand, George E., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1903 Farrar, Edgar H., New Orleans, La.
- 1913 Farrar, Fred, Denver, Colo.
- 1915 Farrell, James A., New York, N. Y.
- 1915 Farrelly, Hugh P., Chanute, Kansas.
- 1914 Farren, James J., Albany, N. Y.
- 1916 Farrer, J. Arnold, Boston, Mass.
- 1913 Farrington, E. S., Carson City, Nev.
- 1916 Farrington, John S., Springfield, Mo.
- 1912 Farrell, John C., Chicago, Ill.
- 1913 Fassett, Eugene G., Chicago, Ill.
- 1914 Faught, Albert Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1912 Faulkner, Charles J., Washington, D. C.

ELECTED

- 1916 Faulkner, Charles J., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Faulks, Frederick J., Newark, N. J.
 1914 Fauntleroy, Thomas T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Faust, Charles L., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1914 Faust, Frederick De C., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Faust, Oscar, Iola, Kansas.
 1913 Faust, William B., Mount Carmel, Pa.
 1916 Fawcett, Jacob, Lincoln, Nebr.
 1912 Fawcett, Charles F., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1909 Fay, Frank S., Meriden, Conn.
 1913 Fay, Jesse B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Fayerweather, Charles S., Newark, N. J.
 1914 Faysmoux, William McL., New Orleans, La.
 1906 Fearons, George H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Feasel, W. P., Nashville, Ark.
 1914 Fechtig, James A., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Fee, Fred, Fort Pierce, Fla.
 1911 Feely, Joseph J., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Feeney, John P., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Feightner, Milo N., Huntington, Ind.
 1913 Feiner, Benjamin F., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Felix, Harry, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1909 Fellows, Grant, Hudson, Mich.
 1916 Felsenthal, Edward G., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Felsenthal, Eli B., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Fennell, Thomas F., Elmira, N. Y.
 1909 Fenner, Charles Payne, New Orleans, La.
 1907 Fenning, Frederick A., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Fenning, Karl, Cleveland Ohio.
 1914 Fenstermaker, Thomas A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1908 Fenton, Hector T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Ferber, J. Bernard, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Ferdinand, Arthur G., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Fergus, Robert C., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Ferguson, Elbert C., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Ferguson, Garland S., Jr., Greensboro, N. C.
 1912 Ferguson, Wm. B. S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1910 Ferguson, William H., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Ferme, Antonio, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Fernald, Gustavus S., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Ferneding, Henry L., Dayton, Ohio.
 1914 Fernsall, C. C., New Phila., Ohio.
 1908 Ferris, Aaron A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Ferris, Forrest G., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Ferris, G. M., Spokane, Wash.
 1912 Ferris, Madison J. H., Arlington, N. J.
 1911 Ferris, T. Harvey, Utica, N. Y.
 1908 Ferriss, Franklin, St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Ferriss, Henry T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Ferriss, Stark B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Ferry, L. S., Topeka, Kans.
 1912 Ferson, Merton L., Washington, D. C.

ELECTED

- 1897 Fealer, James William, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1916 Fessenden, Stirling, Shanghai, China.
 1914 Ficken, John F., Charleston, S. C.
 1914 Field, Charles W., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Field, Elias, Boston, Mass.
 1902 Field, Frank Harvey, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Field, Fred T., Boston, Mass.
 1891 Field, Herman H., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Field, Neill B., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1914 Field, S. S., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Field, Seward I., Medicine Lodge, Kans.
 1914 Field, William H., Louisville, Ky.
 1894 Fiero, J. Newton, Albany, N. Y.
 1912 File, Ashton, Beckley, W. Va.
 1912 Filley, Frederick C., Troy, N. Y.
 1906 Finch, Edward R., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Finch, James A., Foran, Mo.
 1913 Finch, James D., Reno, Nev.
 1913 Findlay, William C., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Findley, William L., New York, N. Y.
 1903 Fink, Charles E., Westminster, Md.
 1916 Finlayson, Frank G., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1915 Finley, James W., Chanute, Kans.
 1916 Finley, Ralph T., Columbia, Mo.
 1906 Finney, A. C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Fiset, Franz, Austin, Texas.
 1903 Fish, Daniel, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Fish, Frank L., Vergennes, Vt.
 1886 Fish, Frederick P., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Fish, Henry E., Erie, Pa.
 1912 Fish, Howard J., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Fish, Irving A., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Fish, Norman D., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
 1914 Fish, William H., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Fisher, Clarence A., Canton, Ohio.
 1911 Fisher, D. K. Este, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Fisher, Frederic A., Lowell, Mass.
 1913 Fisher, George H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1908 Fisher, George P., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Fisher, Gordon, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Fisher, J. Wilmer, Reading, Pa.
 1913 Fisher, James, Hackettstown, N. J.
 1914 Fisher, John J., Bayfield, Wis.
 1914 Fisher, John S., Indiana, Pa.
 1916 Fisher, Peter, Kenosha, Wis.
 1890 Fisher, Robert J., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Fisher, Samuel H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Fisher, William, Pensacola, Fla.
 1916 Fisher, William E., Stevens Point, Wis.
 1887 Fisher, Wm. Righter, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Fisk, Charles J., Bismarck, N. D.
 1916 Fisk, Edmund W., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1912 Fisk, R. W., Ridgefarm, Ill.
 1911 Fiske, Andrew, Boston, Mass.
 1902 Fitch, Theodore, Yonkers, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1914 Fite, Rufus L., Georgetown, Ohio.
 1913 Fitts, Clarke C., Brattleboro, Vt.
 1916 Fitts, Henry, Birmingham, Ala.
 1909 Fitzgerald, David E., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Fitzgerald, J. J., Portland, Oregon.
 1913 Fitzgerald, James Regan, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Fitzgerald, Robert M., Oakland, Cal.
 1916 Fitzgerald, Roy G., Dayton, Ohio.
 1912 Fitzgerald, William J., Scranton, Pa.
 1916 Fitzgibbon, James R., Newark, Ohio.
 1906 Fitzhugh, G. T., Memphis, Tenn.
 1904 Fitzhugh, Henry L., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1913 Fitzpatrick, Thomas J., Chateaugay, N. Y.
 1915 Fitzpatrick, William Geo., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Fitz-Randolph, R. T., Nantucket, Mass.
 1907 Fitz Simons, W. Huger, Charleston, S. C.
 1914 Flaherty, D. J., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1906 Flaherty, James A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1902 Flanders, James G., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1906 Flannery, George P., St. Paul, Minn.
 1911 Flannery, Henry C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1904 Flannery, John S., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Flannigan, Richard C., Norway, Mich.
 1891 Fleischmann, Simon, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1914 Fleming, A. B., Fairmont, W. Va.
 1911 Fleming, Francis P., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1904 Fleming, John D., Boulder, Colo.
 1914 Fleming, Matthew C., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Fleming, Roderick M., Flagstaff, Ariz.
 1911 Fleming, Russell W., Fort Collins, Colo.
 1916 Fleming, William S., Shanghai, China.
 1911 Flemming, H. H., Kingston, N. Y.
 1907 Fletcher, Bertram L., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Fletcher, D. U., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Fletcher, George H., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1914 Fletcher, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Fletcher, J. Gilmore, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Fletcher, James H., Jr., Accomac, Va.
 1910 Fletcher, John Storrs, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1912 Fletcher, Robert V., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Fletcher, W. C., Altoona, Pa.
 1913 Fletcher, Wm. Meade, Sperryville, Va.
 1913 Fletchinger, Charles F., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Fleury, John H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1905 Flewelling, Albert L., Spokane, Wash.
 1908 Flexner, Bernard, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Flick, Edward H., Altoona, Pa.
 1907 Flickinger, Isaac N., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1911 Flint, Albert F., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Flint, Frank P., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Floan, John P., New York, N. Y.
 1898 Florence, Ernest T., New Orleans, La.
 1916 Flory, Jesse A., Newark, Ohio.

ELECTED

- 1911 Flory, Walter L., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1915 Flournoy, William S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Flowers, George W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Flowers, James N., Jackson, Miss.
 1913 Flynn, Edward F., Devils Lake, N. D.
 1911 Flynn, George A., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Flynn, John M., Sandpoint, Idaho.
 1909 Flynn, Leo J., Dubuque, Iowa.
 1914 Flynt, Roger D., Dublin, Ga.
 1912 Foell, Charles M., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Fogle, John L., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Foley, James A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Folk, Joseph W., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Folland, Wm. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1901 Follansbee, George A., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Follansbee, Mitchell D., Chicago, Ill.
 1897 Follett, Alfred Dewey, Marietta, Ohio.
 1913 Follett, Edward B., Marietta, Ohio.
 1914 Folonie, Robert J., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Folsom, Myron A., Spokane, Wash.
 1914 Foltz, Charles J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Folz, Leon H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Folz, Stanley, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Foolshee, George A., Coalgate, Okla.
 1916 Foote, Roger L., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Fopiano, Albert B., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Forbes, J. Grant, London, Eng.
 1910 Forbush, Frank M., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Force, H. C., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Ford, Edmond John, Lawrence, Mass.
 1914 Ford, Joe H., Houston, Miss.
 1913 Ford, John, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Ford, Lawrence A., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Ford, R. C., Forsyth, Mo.
 1914 Ford, Richard A., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Ford, Thomas J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Ford, Tirey L., San Francisco, Cal.
 1912 Ford, Wayland F., La Fargeville, N. Y.
 1914 Fordham, Albert C., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Fordham, Herbert L., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Fordyce, S. W., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Foreman, Milton J., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Forkner, George D., New Castle, Ind.
 1914 Forlow, Frank L., Webb City, Mo.
 1913 Forman, William, Tonopah, Nev.
 1911 Forster, Henry A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Foraythe, William H., Jr., Ellicott City, Md.
 1914 Fort, Dancy, Clarksville, Tenn.
 1897 Fort, John Franklin, Newark, N. J.
 1914 Fortson, Blanton, Athens, Ga.
 1916 Forward, John F., Hartford, Conn.
 1906 Fosses, C. A., Montevideo, Minn.
 1912 Foss, Ernest, Newburyport, Mass.
 1911 Foster, A. B., Troy, Ala.
 1891 Foster, Alfred D., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Foster, Arthur D., Baltimore, Md.

ELECTED

1914 Foster, Carl, Bridgeport, Conn.
 1894 Foster, Charles E., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Foster, Charles L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Foster, E. H., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Foster, Frank, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Foster, Fred C., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1911 Foster, Frederick, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Foster, George A., Johnstown, Pa.
 1914 Foster, Henry H., Norman, Oklahoma.
 1912 Foster, Israel Moore, Athens, Ohio.
 1891 Foster, Reginald, Boston, Mass.
 1890 Foster, Roger, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Foster, Rufus E., New Orleans, La.
 1912 Foster, Stephen A., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Foster, Walter H., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Foulston, Robert C., Wichita, Kans.
 1913 Fowler, Addison J., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Fowler, Carl H., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Fowler, Charles R., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Fowler, Everett, Kingston, N. Y.
 1910 Fowler, James A., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1912 Fowler, William P., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Fox, A. F., West Point, Miss.
 1881 Fox, Austen G., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Fox, Carlton, Wallace, Idaho.
 1911 Fox, Charles J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Fox, Duane E., Washington, D. C.
 1900 Fox, Edward J., Easton, Pa.
 1914 Fox, Frank B., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Fox, Henry I., Norristown, Pa.
 1914 Fox, John E., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1913 Frailey, Charles L., Washington, D. C.
 1896 Fraley, Joseph C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 France, Jacob, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 France, Joseph C., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Francis, W. H., Fort Worth, Texas.
 1907 Frank, Adam, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Frank, David A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Frank, Eli, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Frank, Harry A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Frank, Julius J., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Frank, Robert J., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Frankel, Hiram D., St. Paul, Minn.
 1906 Frankel, Louis R., St. Paul, Minn.
 1914 Frankenberg, Henry E., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Frankfurter, Felix, Cambridge, Mass.
 1915 Franklin, N. A., Unionville, Mo.
 1907 Franklin, Ruford, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Franklin, Thomas H., San Antonio, Tex.
 1910 Frantz, John Henry, Knoxville, Tenn.
 1900 Fraser, Daniel, Fowler, Ind.
 1907 Fraser, George C., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Fraser, T. B., Sumter, S. C.
 1914 Fraser, William C., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Frauenthal, Samuel, Little Rock, Ark.
 1913 Frawley, Edward J., Boise, Idaho.
 1914 Frazer, Robert S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELECTED

1916 Frazer, T. S., Union Springs, Ala.
 1910 Frazier, Joseph W., Tampa, Fla.
 1914 Frazier, Robert, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
 1916 Frease, Harry, Canton, Ohio.
 1903 Fredericks, John T., Williamsport, Pa.
 1907 Freedman, John J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Freehafer, Albert L., Boise, Idaho.
 1913 Freeman, Charles Y., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Freeman, G. R., Corona, Cal.
 1913 Freeman, Robert R., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1908 Freiberg, A. J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1904 French, Asa P., Boston, Mass.
 1912 French, Burton L., Moscow, Idaho.
 1912 French, D. E., Bluefield, W. Va.
 1914 French, H. Findlay, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 French, Leroy N., Reno, Nev.
 1915 French, Nathaniel, Davenport, Iowa.
 1907 French, Thomas E., Camden, N. J.
 1916 Frenz, J. Wilfred, Baraboo, Wis.
 1913 Freschi, John J., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Freund, Ernst, Chicago, Ill.
 1902 Frey, Philip W., Evansville, Ind.
 1902 Friedman, Lee Max, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Friedman, M. L., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Friedman, Simon G., Worcester, Mass.
 1911 Friedrichs, Carl G., New Orleans, La.
 1912 Friend, Charles, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Friend, Harvey M., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Frierson, Charles D., Jonesboro, Ark.
 1914 Frierson, Horace, Jr., Columbia, Tenn.
 1910 Frierson, James Nelson, Columbia, S. C.
 1912 Frierson, John F., Columbus, Miss.
 1913 Fries, Henry K., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Friabee, Ernest L., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1913 Frohman, Isaac, San Francisco, Cal.
 1902 Frost, E. Allen, Chicago, Ill.
 1903 Frost, Edward W., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Frost, Frank R., Charleston, S. C.
 1913 Frost, G. Frederick, Providence, R. I.
 1913 Frost, Henry R., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Frost, Hildreth, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1916 Frost, Ralph Aldom, Hankow, China.
 1916 Frothingham, Randolph, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Frothingham, Theodore L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Frumberg, A. M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Fry, John H., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Fry, W. W., Jr., Mexico, Mo.
 1914 Fulkerson, Frank B., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1897 Fuller, Clifford W., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1908 Fuller, E. Dean, Mexico City, Mex.
 1914 Fuller, Frederic E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1908 Fuller, George, Vista, Cal.
 1914 Fuller, J. A., Selma, Ala.
 1909 Fuller, Jay, Detroit, Mich.
 1911 Fuller, Jones, Durham, N. C.
 1912 Fuller, Philip H., Hastings, Nebr.

ELECTED

- 1912 Fuller, Pierpont, Denver, Colo.
 1914 Fuller, Raymond D., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Fuller, Samuel A., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Fuller, Thomas Staples, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Fuller, Wm. Hayes, McAlester, Okla.
 1908 Fullerton, William D., Ottawa, Ill.
 1911 Fulton, Mintree Jones, Richmond, Va.
 1914 Fulton, Thomas B., Newark, Ohio.
 1908 Fulton, Walter S., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Fulweiler, John M., Auburn, Cal.
 1911 Fulwood, C. W., Tifton, Ga.
 1913 Furber, Arthur, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Furber, Fred N., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Furber, George P., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Furlong, William E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Furlow, Thomas E., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Furman, Daniel G., Swanton, Vt.
 1911 Furry, J. B., Muskogee, Okla.
 1908 Furst, William, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Fyfe, Colin C. H., Chicago, Ill.
 1901 Gabbert, William H., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Gabel, George H., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Gadd, N. T., Broken Bow, Nebr.
 1911 Gaffy, Loring E., Pierre, S. D.
 1913 Gaffill, John J., Jr., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Gage, Geo. Williams, Chester, S. C.
 1916 Gage, John B., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Gage, T. Hovey, Worcester, Mass.
 1891 Gager, Edwin B., Derby, Conn.
 1907 Gaillard, William D., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Gaines, Greenville, Warrenton, Va.
 1913 Gaines, J. B., Leesburg, Fla.
 1914 Gaither, Paul H., Greensburg, Pa.
 1906 Gaitskill, Bennett S., Girard, Kans.
 1911 Galbraith, Clinton A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1912 Galbraith, John P., St. Paul, Minn.
 1906 Gale, Edward C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Gale, Herbert D., Klamath Falls, Oregon.
 1913 Gallagher, Francis G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1902 Gallagher, Charles T., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Gallagher, Michael F., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Gallagher, Thomas F., Fitchburg, Mass.
 1912 Gallaher, John A., Marietta, Ohio.
 1907 Gallert, David J., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Gallery, Daniel V., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Galston, Clarence G., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Galvin, John, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Gamble, Emmet H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Ganahl, Alphonse E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1907 Gandy, Newton S., Coronado, Cal.
 1914 Gannon, Frank S., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Gans, Howard S., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Gantenbein, C. U., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Gantt, E. S., Mexico, Mo.
 1916 Garcelon, Alonzo H., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Garcelon, William F., Boston, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1915 Gard, G. R., Iola, Kansas.
 1915 Gard, Samuel A., Iola, Kansas.
 1913 Gardiner, George H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Gardiner, George N., New Bedford, Mass.
 1916 Gardiner, P. D., Wichita, Kans.
 1913 Gardiner, Robert H., Gardiner, Maine.
 1913 Gardiner, W. Gwynn, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Gardner, A. E. L., Clayton, Mo.
 1911 Gardner, A. K., Huron, S. D.
 1914 Gardner, Alonzo M., Richmond, Ind.
 1906 Gardner, C. P., Mendota, Ill.
 1902 Gardner, John M., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Gardner, Percy W., Providence, R. I.
 1906 Gardner, Rathbone, Providence, R. I.
 1913 Gardner, Richard N., Staples, Minn.
 1916 Gardner, William A., Farmington, Mo.
 1911 Gareche, Vital W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1897 Garfield, Harry A., Williamstown, Mass.
 1913 Garfield, Irvin McD., Boston, Mass.
 1897 Garfield, J. R., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Garland, Francis P., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Garland, Hugh A., Wilmington, Del.
 1914 Garman, John M., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1914 Garnett, J. Mercer, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Garnett, Theodore S., Norfolk, Va.
 1906 Garrecht, F. A., Spokane, Wash.
 1913 Garretson, Garret J., Elmhurst, N. Y.
 1916 Garretson, Leland B., Morristown, N. J.
 1914 Garrett, H. S., San Angelo, Texas.
 1913 Garrison, Lindley M., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Garry, Thomas H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1896 Gartaide, John M., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Garver, John A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Garvin, Edwin L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1904 Garvin, William E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Gary, Elbert H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Gary, Eugene B., Abbeville, S. C.
 1912 Gary, Hampson, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Gaskill, Edmund C., Jr., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1914 Gaskill, James R., Tarboro, N. C.
 1912 Gaskill, Robert S., Mount Holly, N. J.
 1911 Gast, Robert S., Pueblo, Colo.
 1908 Gaston, O. C., Everett, Wash.
 1916 Gaston, William A., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Gatch, Lewis N., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Gates, Andrew F., Hartford, Conn.
 1911 Gates, Edward C., Fort Scott, Kansas.
 1912 Gates, Elias, Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Gates, Jay, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Gates, John Calhoun, Princeton, Ky.
 1914 Gates, John H., Pierre, S. D.
 1904 Gates, Thomas S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Gately, H. Prescott, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Gattell, Benoni B., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Gauerke, John W., Green Bay, Wis.
 1911 Gaughan, Thomas J., Camden, Ark.

ELECTED

- 1913 Gaulin, A., Marseilles, France.
 1913 Gauthier, Joseph A., New Bedford, Mass.
 1916 Gautier, Redmond B., Miami, Fla.
 1918 Gavegan, Edward J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Gavin, Frank E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1912 Gavin, James L., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1911 Gavin, Michael, 2d, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Gavin, Richard I., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Gavitt, John A., Hammond, Ind.
 1913 Gay, Daniel F., Worcester, Mass.
 1916 Gay, Thomas B., Richmond, Va.
 1912 Gayle, John B., Richmond, Va.
 1912 Gaxnam, Joseph M., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Gearin, John M., Portland, Oregon.
 1913 Geary, Alexander B., Chester, Pa.
 1912 Gebhardt, William C., Clinton, N. J.
 1901 Geddes, Frederick L., Toledo, Ohio.
 1913 Gedney, Jerome D., East Orange, N. J.
 1912 Geiger, Ferdinand A., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Geiger, Frederick J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Geisbeck, John B., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Geiffum, Carl F., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1908 Geisler, T. J., Portland, Oregon.
 1913 Geist, A. Joseph, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Geller, Frederick, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Gemmill, William B., York, Pa.
 1913 Gennert, Henry G., New York, N. Y.
 1904 Gentry, North T., Columbia, Mo.
 1914 Gentry, William R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Geoghegan, William A., Cincinnati, O.
 1916 Geraghty, Francis X., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Geraghty, Michael J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Gerard, James W., Berlin, Germany.
 1912 Gering, Matthew, Plattsmouth, Nebr.
 1911 German, Charles W., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Germany, J. A., Dallas, Texas.
 1907 Gerry, Elbridge T., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Gest, John Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Gheen, John H., West Chester, Pa.
 1913 Gibbon, T. E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1906 Gibbons, Cromwell, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1889 Gibbons, John, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Gibbons, L. A., Reno, Nevada.
 1913 Gibbons, M. G., Tampa, Fla.
 1899 Gibbs, Clinton B., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1916 Gibbs, George A., Pasadena, Cal.
 1911 Gibbs, George C., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1911 Gibbs, Hunter A., Columbia, S. C.
 1913 Gibson, Claude W., Boise, Idaho.
 1913 Gibson, Clyde, New Castle, Pa.
 1915 Gibson, Edward Guest, Baltimore, Md.
 1906 Gibson, George Jay, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1908 Gibson, James A., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Gibson, William J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Gick, Frank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1898 Giddings, Charles, Great Barrington, Mass.
 1915 Gideon, Valentine, Ogden, Utah.
 1916 Gidiere, Philip S., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Giffen, Wallis, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Gifford, F. W., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Gifford, George H., Tipton, Ind.
 1907 Gifford, James M., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Gifford, Livingston, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Gignilliat, William L., Savannah, Ga.
 1915 Gignilliat, William R., Savannah, Ga.
 1914 Gilbert, Charles E., Nevada, Mo.
 1914 Gilbert, James H., Atlanta, Ga.
 1910 Gilbert, Newton W., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1914 Gilbert, William B., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Gilbert, William S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Gilchrist, Alexander, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Gillallan, Alex., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Gilfoil, James H., Jr., Lake Providence, La.
 1913 Gilhooly, Patrick H., Elizabeth, N. J.
 1916 Gilkeson, Rosewell F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Gilkyson, H. H., Phoenixville, Pa.
 1913 Gilkyson, T. Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Gill, Charles C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Gill, Harry B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Gill, Henry Sterling, Greensburg, Pa.
 1916 Gillard, Joseph R., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1897 Gillen, William W., Jamaica, N. Y.
 1914 Gillespie, Charles D., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Gillespie, George J., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Gillespie, John F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Gillette, Andrew W., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Gillette, Charles A., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1907 Gillin, P. H., Bangor, Maine.
 1911 Gilman, Edwin C., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Gilman, L. C., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Gilmore, Clement R., Dayton, Ohio.
 1904 Gilmore, Eugene Allen, Madison, Wis.
 1907 Gilpin, C. Monteith, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Gilroy, Thomas F., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Gilson, John L., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Gittings, Christopher C., Racine, Wis.
 1914 Gittings, John C., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Given, Harvey, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Givens, Raymond L., Boise, Idaho.
 1911 Gjerset, Oluf, Montevideo, Minn.
 1898 Glasgow, Wm. A., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Glass, Hiram, Austin, Texas.
 1914 Glass, R. C., Dayton, Ohio.
 1911 Glassie, Henry H., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Gleason, A. H., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Gleason, John H., Albany, N. Y.
 1909 Gleason, W. L., New Orleans, La.
 1906 Glead, J. Willis, Topeka, Kans.

ELECTED

- 1908 Glen, James F., Tampa, Fla.
 1918 Glendinning, Henry D., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Glenn, Edwin F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Glenn, Garrard, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Glicksman, Nathan, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1918 Gloag, Ralph W., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Gloriod, John A., Poplar Bluff, Mo.
 1904 Glynn, Martin H., Albany, N. Y.
 1916 Gnagey, U. D., Port Townsend, Wash.
 1916 Gnichtel, Frederick W., Trenton, N. J.
 1914 Godard, Porter B., Kansas City, Mo.
 1908 Godbey, E. W., Decatur, Ala.
 1918 Godbold, Norman D., Camden, Ala.
 1912 Goddard, Edwin C., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1901 Goddard, Luther M., Denver, Colo.
 1918 Godfrey, Percy D., St. Paul, Minn.
 1912 Goepel, C. P., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Goetchius, Henry R., Columbus, Ga.
 1911 Goff, Guy D., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Goff, John W., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Goggins, Bernard R., Grand Rapids, Wis.
 1912 Gold, Walter L., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Goldberg, Abraham, New Orleans, La.
 1918 Goldberg, Samuel J., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Goldman, Julius, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Goldman, Samuel P., New York, N. Y.
 1910 Goldsborough, Richard F., New Orleans, La.
 1906 Goldsborough, T. Alan, Denton, Md.
 1916 Goldsmith, A. W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Goldsmith, Aaron, Easton, Pa.
 1916 Goldsmith, David, St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Goldsmith, Geoffrey, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Goldsmith, Irving I., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1914 Goldsmith, Karl, Pierre, S. D.
 1914 Goldsmith, Max, Columbus, Ohio.
 1914 Goldstein, Jonah J., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Gonzalez, Antonio C., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Goodale, Francis G., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Goodall, Henry E., Ogalalla, Nebr.
 1913 Goodbread, Joseph S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Goode, R. L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1899 Goodell, Edwin B., Montclair, N. J.
 1900 Goodelle, William P., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1913 Goodfellow, Hugh, San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Goodhue, Isaac W., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Goodlett, Nicholas M., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Goodman, Amos N., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1916 Goodman, B. S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Goodman, Edward H., Townsend, Mont.
 1914 Goodman, Leon, Lynchburg, Va.
 1916 Goodman, Mark D., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Goodnow, Frank J., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Goodrich, Ben, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Goodrich, Chauncey S., San Francisco, Cal.

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- 1913 Goodrich, James E., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Goodspeed, Alex McLellan, New Bedford, Mass.
 1911 Goodwin, Robert E., Boston, Mass.
 1918 Goodwin, Willard H., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1911 Goodwyn, Robert Tyler, Montgomery, Ala.
 1912 Goodyear, A. F., Watscka, Ill.
 1909 Goodykoontz, Wells, Williamson, W. Va.
 1913 Gordon, Armistead C., Staunton, Va.
 1914 Gordon, George B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Gordon, George H., La Crosse, Wis.
 1907 Gordon, Gordon, New York, N. Y.
 1910 Gordon, Horace C., Tampa, Fla.
 1918 Gordon, Hugh T., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Gordon, James Gay, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1918 Gordon, James H., McAlester, Okla.
 1916 Gordon, John W., Barre, Vt.
 1908 Gordon, Maurice K., Madisonville, Ky.
 1912 Gordon, Peyton, Washington, D. C.
 1916 Gordon, R. G., Louisville, Ky.
 1912 Gordon, W. D., Beaumont, Texas.
 1913 Gordon, Wm. Seton, New York, N. Y.
 1902 Gordon, William W., Savannah, Ga.
 1913 Gore, Claude W., Clarksburg, W. Va.
 1916 Gorham, Sidney S., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Gorham, William H., Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Gorman, William, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Gorrill, William H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Gorter, James P., Baltimore, Md.
 1908 Gose, M. F., Pomeroy, Wash.
 1908 Gose, T. P., Walla Walla, Wash.
 1913 Gosnell, Frank, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Goss, Melvin C., Boulder, Colo.
 1911 Gossett, Alfred N., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Gotthold, Arthur F., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Goudy, Frank C., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Gough, Aurelian Bruce, Montpelier, Idaho.
 1914 Gould, Ashley M., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Gould, Charles D., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Gould, Louis K., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1908 Goulder, Harvey D., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Gourley, James P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Gourley, William B., Paterson, N. J.
 1901 Gove, Frank E., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Gove, William H., Salem, Mass.
 1916 Grabill, Ethelbert V., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Grace, H. H., Superior, Wis.
 1916 Grace, John D., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Grace, William J., Leghorn, Italy.
 1912 Grady, Daniel H., Portage, Wis.
 1906 Graff, M. L., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Graham, Arthur B., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Graham, Byron U., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Graham, D. M., Gulfport, Miss.
 1903 Graham, George S., Philadelphia, Pa.

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ELECTED

- 1916 Graham, James M., Springfield, Ill.
 1912 Graham, Robert P., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Graham, Samuel J., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Graham, Thomas A., Danville, Ill.
 1907 Gram, Jesse P., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Gran, Victor H., Duluth, Minn.
 1910 Granberry, William L., Nashville, Tenn.
 1912 Granger, Percival H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Grant, J. H., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1904 Grant, Lee W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1908 Grant, Richard F., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Grant, Walter B., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Grant, William W., Jr., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Grantham, Ed L., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1912 Grantier, Jesse L., Wellsville, N. Y.
 1912 Gramham, C. C., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Graton, Claude D., Burlington, Vt.
 1913 Graustein, Archibald R., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Graves, C. W., Viroqua, Wis.
 1909 Graves, Henry B., Detroit, Mich.
 1916 Graves, O. A., Hope, Arkansas.
 1916 Graves, W. R., Prairie Duchien, Wis.
 1914 Graves, W. W., Jefferson City, Mo.
 1908 Graves, Will G., Spokane, Wash.
 1914 Gray, Andrew C., Wilmington, Del.
 1908 Gray, George, Wilmington, Del.
 1911 Gray, Henry G., New York, N. Y.
 1904 Gray, J. Converse, Boston, Mass.
 1905 Gray, James C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Gray, John B., Prince Frederick, Md.
 1916 Gray, Morris, Boston, Mass.
 1909 Gray, Robert T., Detroit, Mich.
 1916 Gray, Roland, Boston, Mass.
 1908 Gray, Roscoe S., Oakland, Cal.
 1914 Gray, William A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1909 Gray, William J., Detroit, Mich.
 1912 Graydon, Joseph S., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1910 Grayson, D. L., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1908 Greeley, Louis M., Chicago, Ill.
 1902 Greeley, William B., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Green, Addison L., Holyoke, Mass.
 1914 Green, Ernest A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Green, Ernest L., Media, Pa.
 1907 Green, Frederick, Cambridge, Mass.
 1914 Green, Garner Wynn, Jackson, Miss.
 1914 Green, George C., Weldon, N. C.
 1913 Green, George M., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Green, George S., Reno, Nev.
 1913 Green, Grafton, Nashville, Tenn.
 1912 Green, Harrison S., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Green, Henry I., Urbana, Ill.
 1912 Green, Herbert, New York, N. Y.
 1901 Green, J. W., Lawrence, Kans.
 1916 Green, James F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Green, John F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1910 Green, John W., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1912 Green, Marcellus, Jackson, Miss.

ELECTED

- 1913 Green, Nathaniel T., Norfolk, Va.
 1914 Green, Theodore Francis, Providence, R. I.
 1908 Greenacre, Isaiah T., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Greenbaum, Leon E., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Greenbaum, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Greenberger, N. M., Akron, Ohio.
 1913 Greene, Foster R., Fall River, Mass.
 1911 Greene, Gardiner, Norwich, Conn.
 1912 Greene, George E., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
 1908 Greene, George G., Green Bay, Wis.
 1913 Greene, George W., Woonsocket, R. I.
 1914 Greene, James Luther, Binghamton, N. Y.
 1912 Greene, John E., Minot, N. D.
 1914 Greene, Philip F., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1901 Greene, Robert J., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1908 Greene, Thomas G., Portland, Oregon.
 1911 Greene, Warren E., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Greenhall, Charles L., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Greenough, William, New York, N. Y.
 1906 Greenough, William B., Providence, R. I.
 1907 Greensfelder, Bernard, St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Greenwell, W. A., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1913 Greenwood, Albert G., Palestine, Texas.
 1914 Greer, Charles C., Johnstown, Pa.
 1912 Greer, D. Edward, Houston, Texas.
 1912 Greer, George C., Dallas, Texas.
 1915 Greer, Paul E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Greevy, Thomas H., Altoona, Pa.
 1901 Gregg, Frank E., Denver, Colo.
 1908 Gregg, Maurice, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Gregg, William W., Elmira, N. Y.
 1902 Gregory, Charles Noble, Washington, D. C.
 1907 Gregory, Henry E., New York, N. Y.
 1900 Gregory, Roger, Lester Manor, Va.
 1902 Gregory, Stephen S., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Gregory, Thomas W., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Gregory, Walter H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Gregory, Warren, San Francisco, Cal.
 1904 Gresham, Otto, Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Greve, Charles Theodore, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Gridley, Ernest C., Belvedere, Ill.
 1911 Gridley, John T., Candor, N. Y.
 1906 Gridley, Martin M., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Grier, F. Barron, Greenwood, S. C.
 1913 Griffin, Charles L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Griffin, Edward G., Albany, N. Y.
 1914 Griffin, Everett Paul, St. Louis, Mo.
 1902 Griffin, S., Bedford City, Va.
 1913 Griffin, William H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Griffin, William J., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Griffith, Franklin T., Portland, Oregon.

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1914 Griffith, John Cuyler, Warsaw, N. Y.
 1913 Griffith, V. A., Gulfport, Miss.
 1898 Griffith, Warren G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Griffiths, E. W., Marion, Iowa.
 1908 Griggs, Herbert S., Tacoma, Wash.
 1896 Griggs, John W., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Grilk, Charles, Davenport, Iowa.
 1916 Grime, George, Fall River, Mass.
 1916 Grimes, James W., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Grimm, J. H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1901 Grinnan, Daniel, Richmond, Va.
 1907 Grinnell, Frank W., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Grinstead, Elmer E., Pawhuska, Okla.
 1916 Grissom, W. H., East Prairie, Mo.
 1914 Griswold, Robertson, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Groesbeck, Alex. J., Detroit, Mich.
 1916 Groff, Warren N., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Groot, George A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Gross, Charles Welles, Hartford, Conn.
 1913 Gross, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Gross, Paul, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Grosscup, Benjamin S., Tacoma, Wash.
 1898 Grosscup, Peter S., Chicago, Ill.
 1904 Grossman, Emanuel M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Grossman, Moses H., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Grossman, William, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Grout, Aaron H., Newport, Vt.
 1901 Grozier, Joshua, Denver, Colo.
 1913 Grus, Edward T., South Pasadena, Cal.
 1914 Grubb, William I., Birmingham, Ala.
 1897 Grubbs, Charles S., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Gruber, W. B., Walterboro, S. C.
 1914 Grund, Adolph R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Guerin, M. Henry, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Guerin, Mark E., Chicago, Ill.
 1902 Guernsey, Nathaniel T., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Guesner, Arnold L., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Guggenheimer, Chas. S., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Guheen, J. J., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1911 Guigon, A. B., Richmond, Va.
 1912 Guillermety, Rafael, San Juan, P. R.
 1911 Guion, Owen H., New Bern, N. C.
 1916 Guitar, A. Leonard, St. Joseph, Mo.
 1912 Gulick, Archibald A., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Gulliver, William H., Portland, Me.
 1914 Gumbes, Francis Macomb, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Gunby, A. A., Monroe, La.
 1911 Gunn, Julien, Richmond, Va.
 1915 Gunn, Milton S., Helena, Montana.
 1913 Gunnison, Frank, Erie, Pa.
 1914 Gunnison, Royal A., Juneau, Alaska.
 1914 Gunter, B. T., Accomac, Va.
 1898 Gunter, Julius C., Denver, Colo.
 1906 Gurley, William F., Omaha, Nebr.
 1912 Gurley, William W., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Gurlitz, Augustus T., New York, N. Y.

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1916 Gurney, Charles E., Portland, Me.
 1913 Gustin, Frank J., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1882 Guthrie, George W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Guthrie, J. B., Indianola, Miss.
 1912 Guthrie, Thomas C., Charlotte, N. C.
 1915 Guthrie, W. P., Twin Falls, Idaho.
 1914 Guthrie, Walter J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1898 Guthrie, William D., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Guy, Charles L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Gwynn, John Bowie, Spartanburg, S. C.
 1913 Haas, George, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Haas, Joseph R., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Hacker, Nicholas W., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Hackett, Chauncey, Washington, D. C.
 1916 Hackney, Thomas, Kansas City, Mo.
 1897 Hadden, Alex., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1908 Hadley, A. M., Bellingham, Wash.
 1911 Hadley, Eugene J., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Hadley, Herbert S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1908 Hadley, Hiram E., Seattle, Wash.
 1908 Hadley, Lin H., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Haeussler, Harry H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1904 Hafl, Delbert J., Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Haga, Oliver O., Boise, Idaho.
 1907 Hagan, Alonzo C., Uniontown, Pa.
 1908 Hagan, Henry M., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Hagar, Albert Francis, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hageman, Harry A., St. Paul, Minn.
 1912 Hagen, Eric O., Crookston, Minn.
 1913 Hager, John F., Ashland, Ky.
 1902 Hagerman, Frank, Kansas City, Mo.
 1904 Hagerman, James, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Hagerman, Lee W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Haggard, D. A., Brainerd, Minn.
 1913 Haggarty, Cornelius, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Haggerson, Fred H., Menominee, Mich.
 1906 Hagood, Benjamin A., Charleston, S. C.
 1914 Hahlo, Louis H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Haid, Edward A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Haig, Alfred R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Haight, Thomas G., Jersey City, N. J.
 1914 Hainey, Frank E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1901 Hainer, Eugene J., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1913 Haines, A., San Diego, Cal.
 1912 Haines, Charles H., Denver, Colo.
 1911 Haines, Frank D., Middletown, Conn.
 1916 Haines, Robert M., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1914 Haines, W. A., Troy, Ohio.
 1907 Halbert, Clarence W., St. Paul, Minn.
 1906 Halbert, Hugh T., St. Paul, Minn.
 1912 Halbert, William U., Belleville, Ill.
 1913 Haldane, Charles, New York, N. Y.
 1902 Hale, Clarence, Portland, Maine.
 1907 Hale, Frederick, Portland, Maine.
 1913 Hale, Ledyard P., Albany, N. Y.
 1904 Hale, Richard W., Boston, Mass.

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- 1915 Hale, Theodore, Ukiah, Cal.
 1914 Hale, William B., Rochester, N. Y.
 1907 Haley, George F., Portland, Maine.
 1914 Halfhill, James W., Lima, Ohio.
 1916 Hall, Alfred S., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Hall, Almon, Toledo, Ohio.
 1913 Hall, Claud D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Hall, Coanor, Charleston, W. Va.
 1911 Hall, Damon E., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Hall, Daniel, Dover, N. H.
 1916 Hall, David F., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Hall, Edward Kimball, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Hall, Ernest, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Hall, F. Rockwood, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Hall, Frank B., Worcester, Mass.
 1905 Hall, Frank M., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1911 Hall, Frederick S., Taunton, Mass.
 1913 Hall, George, Trenton, Mo.
 1913 Hall, Harry A., Ridgway, Pa.
 1913 Hall, Henry A. L., New Haven, Conn.
 1901 Hall, Henry C., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Hall, Homer, St. Louis, Mo.
 1908 Hall, James P., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Hall, Judson S., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Hall, L. E., Baton Rouge, La.
 1913 Hall, Leicester C., Bishop, Cal.
 1897 Hall, Matthew A., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Hall, Robert W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Hall, William M., Memphis, Tenn.
 1896 Hall, William M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1906 Hallam, Oscar, St. Paul, Minn.
 1914 Haller, Charles W., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Hallett, W. H., Nevada, Mo.
 1911 Halliday, Wilbur T., Hartford, Conn.
 1913 Hallman, E. L., Norristown, Pa.
 1911 Halloran, James Ambrose, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Hallowell, J. Mott, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Halsey, Don P., Lynchburg, Va.
 1913 Halsey, Lawrence W., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1915 Halstead, A. S., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Haltom, Charles T., Fort Stockton, Tex.
 1915 Halverson, George, Ogden, Utah.
 1913 Halvorson, Halvor L., Minot, N. D.
 1914 Ham, F. J., Bowdle, S. D.
 1914 Haman, B. Howard, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Hambrecht, George P., Madison, Wis.
 1913 Hamby, C. C., Prescott, Ark.
 1913 Harner, Francis G., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1914 Harner, R. M., Emporia, Kansas.
 1915 Harner, Thomas R., St. Anthony, Idaho.
 1911 Hamill, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Hamill, Gilmore S., Oakland, Md.
 1914 Hamill, James L., Columbus, Ohio.
 1913 Hamilton, A. C., Laredo, Texas.
 1916 Hamilton, Burritt, Battle Creek, Mich.
 1916 Hamilton, Clay, Topeka, Kans.
 1915 Hamilton, D. W., Sigourney, Iowa.

ELECTED

- 1915 Hamilton, Dexter, Corsicana, Texas.
 1914 Hamilton, Francis E., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Hamilton, George E., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Hamilton, Henry A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Hamilton, Henry DeWitt, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hamilton, Herman L., Egg Harbor City, N. J.
 1914 Hamilton, Peter J., San Juan, P. R.
 1911 Hamilton, Samuel K., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Hamilton, W. Howard, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Hamilton, Wm. Scott, Fort Madison, Iowa.
 1904 Hamlin, Charles S., Washington, D. C.
 1906 Hamlin, Clarence Clark, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1907 Hamlin, Frank, Chicago, Ill.
 1895 Hamlin, H. E., Ellsworth, Maine.
 1916 Hamlin, O. T., Springfield, Mo.
 1916 Hammer, E. J., Hillsboro, Wis.
 1914 Harmerly, Harry, Chickasha, Okla.
 1912 Hammersley, Charles E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Hammett, W. George, Hawley, Minn.
 1914 Hammond, Edward M., Baltimore, Md.
 1900 Hammond, Edwin P., La Fayette, Ind.
 1909 Hammond, Theodore A., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Hampson, Alfred A., Portland, Oregon.
 1910 Hampton, Hilton S., Tampa, Fla.
 1910 Hampton, William Wade, Gainesville, Fla.
 1907 Hanan, John W., La Grange, Ind.
 1914 Hanavan, George B., Long Island City, N. Y.
 1911 Hancock, W. Scott, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Hand, Augustus N., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hand, Learned, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Hand, Morgan, Cape May Court House, N. J.
 1910 Handly, Avery, Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 Handy, Sherman T., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 1915 Handy, Simon A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1908 Hanford, Cornelius H., Seattle, Wash.
 1904 Hanford, Solomon, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hanitch, Louis, Superior, Wis.
 1906 Hanley, Martin F., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Hanna, Meredith, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Hanna, Richard H., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1913 Hannah, Thomas C., Hattiesburg, Miss.
 1911 Hannan, Timothy J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1907 Hannigan, John E., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Hannon, Joseph E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Hanebrough, G. F., Blackfoot, Idaho.
 1912 Hanson, Frank H., Mauston, Wis.
 1911 Hanten, John B., Watertown, S. D.
 1908 Happy, Cyrus, Spokane, Wash.

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- 1913 Herby, Marx E., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Hardcastle, Alexander, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Hardgrove, J. Gilbert, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1900 Hardin, John R., Newark, N. J.
 1903 Harding, Charles F., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Harding, Edward, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Harding, F. C., Greenville, N. C.
 1916 Harding, Herbert L., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Harding, W. L., Sioux City, Iowa.
 1913 Hardon, Henry W., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hardy, Charles A., Eugene, Oregon.
 1911 Hardy, Charles J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Hardy, Lealie C., Phoenix, Arizona.
 1907 Hare, Montgomery, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hare, Samuel B., Altoona, Pa.
 1916 Hare, Thomas C., Altoona, Pa.
 1900 Hargest, William M., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1908 Harker, Oliver A., Urbana, Ill.
 1913 Harkins, George W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Harkins, George W., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Harkins, Thomas J., Asheville, N. C.
 1914 Harkins, Walter S., Prestonsburg, Ky.
 1908 Harkless, James H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1902 Harlan, Henry D., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Harlan, John Maynard, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Harlan, Walter S., Hamilton, Ohio.
 1898 Harley, Charles F., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Harley, Herbert, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Harley, J. Emile, Barnwell, S. C.
 1911 Harlow, Leo F., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Harman, Thomas H., Pikeville, Ky.
 1895 Harmon, Judson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Harnsberger, George S., Harrisonburg, Va.
 1913 Harnwell, C. P., Little Rock, Ark.
 1912 Harnwell, Frederick W., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Harper, Donald, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Harper, Fred, Lynchburg, Va.
 1898 Harper, Jacob C., San Diego, Cal.
 1912 Harper, John F., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Harper, Samuel A., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Harpham, Edwin L., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Harr, William R., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Harreld, J. W., Ardmore, Okla.
 1913 Harrell, John F., Live Oak, Fla.
 1916 Harriman, Charles H., New Haven, Conn.
 1899 Harriman, Edward A., New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Harrington, Avery D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Harrington, David C., Scranton, Pa.
 1913 Harrington, Howard S., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Harrington, N. R., Bowling Green, Ohio.
 1914 Harrington, Wm. Watson, Dover, Del.
 1907 Harris, Albert H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Harris, Bernard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Harris, Brown, Kansas City, Mo.

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- 1914 Harris, D. O., Harriman, Tenn.
 1916 Harris, David H., Fulton, Mo.
 1914 Harris, Edward, Rochester, N. Y.
 1912 Harris, George B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Harris, Geo. D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Harris, George H., Rochester, N. Y.
 1914 Harris, Henry B., Defiance, Ohio.
 1913 Harris, Henry O., Doylestown, Pa.
 1915 Harris, Ira, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1913 Harris, John M., Scranton, Pa.
 1914 Harris, John T., Harrisonburg, Va.
 1914 Harris, Maxwell S., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Harris, Robert O., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Harris, S. H., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1916 Harris, Samuel T., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Harris, Sidney, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Harris, Vermillion, Wichita, Kans.
 1915 Harris, Virgil McClure, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Harris, W. S., West Chester, Pa.
 1914 Harris, Walter A., Macon, Ga.
 1914 Harris, William H., Toledo, Ohio.
 1915 Harris, William H. J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Harrison, Edward C., San Francisco, Cal.
 1900 Harrison, George P., Opelika, Ala.
 1916 Harrison, Harry T., Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 Harrison, J. Harvey, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Harrison, John B., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1903 Harrison, Randolph, Lynchburg, Va.
 1916 Harrison, Richard C., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Harrison, Robert L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Harrison, Thomas W., Winchester, Va.
 1912 Harrison, W. Benton, Talladega, Ala.
 1901 Harrison, William B., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Harrold, James P., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Harsh, George, Memphis, Tenn.
 1914 Harsh, Griffith R., Birmingham, Ala.
 1914 Hart, Charles A., Portland, Ore.
 1913 Hart, Charles Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Hart, Frank William, New Orleans, La.
 1913 Hart, Harrie E., Hartford, Conn.
 1916 Hart, Henry C., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Hart, Louis E., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Hart, Richard Huson, Denver, Colo.
 1903 Hart, W. O., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Hart, W. R., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1914 Hart, William H. H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1912 Hartenstein, G. K., Buena Vista, Colo.
 1913 Hartfield, Joseph M., New York, N. Y.
 1899 Hartigan, Michel A., Hastings, Nebr.
 1914 Hartley, M. J., Xenia, Ohio.
 1906 Hartman, Charles S., Quito, Ecuador.
 1914 Hartman, Francis M., Tucson, Arizona.
 1913 Hartman, Galen C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1908 Hartman, John P., Seattle, Wash.
 1908 Hartman, W. S., Bozeman, Mont.
 1906 Hartman, Wm. Laurence, Pueblo, Colo.
 1916 Hartmann, Moses, St. Louis, Mo.

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- 1902 Hartridge, John E., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1906 Hartshorne, Charles H., Jersey City, N. J.
 1916 Hartzell, Charles, San Juan, Porto Rico.
 1911 Harvey, A. M., Topeka, Kansas.
 1916 Harvey, Joseph E., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1916 Harvey, Richard G., Racine, Wis.
 1916 Harvey, Richard S., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Harvey, Thomas B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Harvison, William G., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1909 Harward, Frederic T., Detroit, Mich.
 1918 Harwood, Cole L., Reno, Nevada.
 1906 Harwood, Edgar N., Butte, Mont.
 1916 Harzfeld, J. A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Hasbrouck, G. D. B., Kingston, N. Y.
 1913 Hasbrouck, Van W., Boise, Idaho.
 1913 Haselton, Seneca, Burlington, Vt.
 1911 Haskell, Reuben L., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Haskin, Lincoln B., Hempstead, N. Y.
 1911 Haskins, David Greene, Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Haslam, Lewis S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Hastings, Allen J., Olean, N. Y.
 1914 Hastings, George H., Crete, Nebr.
 1913 Hastings, Gideon H., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1913 Hastings, Q. D., Franklin, Pa.
 1901 Hastings, W. G., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1914 Haswell, John P., Jr., Louisville, Ky.
 1907 Hatch, Edward W., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hatch, George B., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1909 Hatch, Harvey B., Marquette, Mich.
 1912 Hatch, Reuben, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1909 Hatch, William B., Ypsilanti, Mich.
 1913 Hatfield, Henry R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Hattabaugh, M. Reese, Grandville, Idaho.
 1912 Haughwout, James Ard, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hause, J. Frank E., West Chester, Pa.
 1913 Hausman, Albert E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Havard, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Haven, Thomas E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Haviland, C. Augustus, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Haviland, Henry M., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Haviland, John, Jr., Phoenixville, Pa.
 1907 Hawes, Gilbert Ray, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hawes, Harry B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1910 Hawes, T. S., Bainbridge, Ga.
 1914 Hawken, S. McComas, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Hawkins, Eugene D., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hawkins, Horace N., Denver, Colo.
 1904 Hawkins, John J., Prescott, Ariz.
 1907 Hawkins, Prince A., Reno, Nevada.
 1914 Hawkins, Richard H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Hawkins, William E., Austin, Texas.
 1909 Hawley, James H., Boise, Idaho.
 1907 Hawley, Jess. B., Boise City, Idaho.

ELECTED

- 1911 Hawthorne, D. K., Little Rock, Ark.
 1916 Hawthorne, John Clarke, Texarkana, Arkansas.
 1916 Hay, Charles M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Hay, Eugene G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hay, Logan, Springfield, Ill.
 1913 Hayden, Albert F., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Hayden, Elmer M., Tacoma, Wash.
 1903 Hayden, James H., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Haydon, Wm. G., East Las Vegas, N. M.
 1908 Hayes, Alfred, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hayes, Howard W., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Hayes, J. Carroll, West Chester, Pa.
 1912 Hayes, James H., Jr., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1914 Hayes, John B., Rochelle, Ill.
 1913 Hayes, Joseph K., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Hayes, P. H., Phoenix, Arizona.
 1916 Hayes, R. C., Deadwood, S. D.
 1913 Hayes, Samuel W., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1910 Hayes, William A., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Haymond, W. E., Sutton, W. Va.
 1909 Haymond, William T., Muncie, Ind.
 1901 Haynes, H. N., Greeley, Colo.
 1911 Haynsworth, Henry J., Greenville, S. C.
 1913 Hays, Arthur G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hays, Daniel P., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Hays, Frank M., Binghamton, N. Y.
 1909 Hays, Samuel H., Boise, Idaho.
 1902 Hayt, Charles D., Denver, Colo.
 1908 Hayter, Oscar, Dallas, Oregon.
 1916 Hayward, Francis M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Hayward, Jonathan B., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Haywood, Ernest, Raleigh, N. C.
 1905 Haywood, George P., La Fayette, Ind.
 1913 Hazel, John R., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1911 Hazelton, Dallas M., Gouverneur, N. Y.
 1909 Hazard, Vernon, Monongahela, Pa.
 1916 Head, H. W., Sherman, Texas.
 1912 Head, James D., Texarkana, Ark.
 1914 Head, John B., Greensburg, Pa.
 1913 Healey, J. Ward, Leominster, Mass.
 1914 Healey, Robert E., Plattsburgh, N. Y.
 1916 Healy, Frank, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Healy, Frank E., Hartford, Conn.
 1908 Healy, John J., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Healy, Robert E., Bennington, Vt.
 1911 Heard, Nathan, Boston, Mass.
 1905 Heath, James Elliott, Norfolk, Va.
 1902 Hebard, Frederic S., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Hebert, Clarence S., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Hechmer, John L., Grafton, W. Va.
 1916 Heckbert, E. E., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Heckendorf, Walter C., Denver, Colo.
 1907 Hedges, Job E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Heebner, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Heidelberg, William, Kansas City, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1914 Heidingsfeld, Ben L., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Helligman, Otto R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Hellner, Joseph J., Baker City, Oregon.
 1913 Helne, M. Casewell, Newark, N. J.
 1912 Helno, John R., Duluth, Minn.
 1914 Helsel, T. Bayard, Delaware City, Del.
 1913 Helser, Henry A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Helserman, C. B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Heitman, Charles L., Rathdrum, Idaho.
 1916 Heitman, Numa F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Heller, E. F., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1916 Heller, E. S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Hellier, Charles E., Boston, Mass.
 1901 Helm, Lynn, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1916 Helmer, Frank A., Chicago, Ill.
 1902 Hemenway, Alfred, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Hemenway, Charles M., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Hemenway, Charles R., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1912 Hemingway, Wilson E., Little Rock, Ark.
 1912 Hemlock, Daniel J., Waukesha, Wis.
 1907 Hemmens, Henry J., New York, N. Y.
 1902 Hemphill, Joseph, West Chester, Pa.
 1914 Hempstead, Clark, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Henderson, D. C., Lima, Ohio.
 1914 Henderson, D. S., Aiken, S. C.
 1914 Henderson, Daniel B., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Henderson, G. D., Little Rock, Ark.
 1910 Henderson, George, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Henderson, Hiram Hunt, Ogden, Utah.
 1913 Henderson, John J., Meadville, Pa.
 1897 Henderson, John M., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Henderson, O. J., Webster City, Iowa.
 1913 Henderson, R. A., Altoona, Pa.
 1896 Henderson, Robert R., Cumberland, Md.
 1916 Henderson, Samuel J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Henderson, William G., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Henderson, William O., Columbus, Ohio.
 1911 Hendren, W. M., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1911 Hendricks, John Albert, Fosston, Minn.
 1914 Hendricks, Philip A., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Hendrix, Frank C., New London, Mo.
 1913 Hengstler, Louis T., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Henning, Edward J., San Diego, Cal.
 1914 Henning, Robert, Fairbury, Ill.
 1916 Henry, Alvin O., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Henry, Burt W., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Henry, C. V., Lebanon, Pa.
 1909 Henry, George F., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1914 Henry, Patrick, Monticello, Ark.
 1912 Henry, Randolph, Roanoke, Va.
 1914 Henry, Thomas M., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Henshaw, John, Providence, R. I.
 1913 Hensley, Charles G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Henson, J. O., Martinsburg, W. Va.
 1913 Hepburn, C. J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1897 Hepburn, Charles M., Bloomington, Ind.

ELECTED

- 1916 Herbert, James, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Herbert, John, Boston, Mass.
 1909 Herbert, Robert Beverley, Columbia, S. C.
 1913 Herdman, William H., Omaha, Nebr.
 1914 Hereford, Frank H., Tucson, Arizona.
 1914 Herman, John A., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1909 Herman, Samuel A., Winsted, Conn.
 1914 Hermann, John C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Hernandez, Jose Conrado, San Juan, P. R.
 1914 Herndon, Charles W., Kingman, Arizona.
 1909 Herold, S. L., Shreveport, La.
 1916 Herr, A. L., Chickasha, Okla.
 1913 Herr, Daniel C., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1906 Herr, Willis B., Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Herrick, D. Cady, Albany, N. Y.
 1913 Herrick, Myron T., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Herrick, Robert F., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Herrick, Robert T., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Herrick, Samuel, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Herriman, Alric R., Ogdenburg, N. Y.
 1894 Herrington, Cass E., Denver, Colo.
 1906 Herrington, Fred, Denver, Colo.
 1912 Herron, Joseph C., Kokomo, Ind.
 1914 Herron, William C., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Hersey, Arthur U., New York, N. Y.
 1901 Hersey, Henry J., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Hertz, A. J., St. Paul, Minn.
 1911 Hertzog, D. M., Uniontown, Pa.
 1913 Hervey, Henry C., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1911 Hervey, James M., Roswell, N. M.
 1914 Herzberg, Max., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Herzog, Paul M., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hess, Robert A., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Hess, Sylvan E., St. Paul, Minn.
 1907 Hessberg, Albert, Albany, N. Y.
 1916 Hesse, Frank C., Astoria, Oregon.
 1914 Hettrick, John T., New York, N. Y.
 1904 Heusler, Charles W., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Hewitt, Harrison, New Haven, Conn.
 1904 Hewitt, Luther E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Hewitt, Robert A., Maysville, Mo.
 1913 Hewitt, Thomas D., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Heyman, Lester I., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Heyn, Bernard G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Heyn, Herbert A., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hibbard, Charles E., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1913 Hibberd, D. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Hice, Agnew, Beaver, Pa.
 1916 Hickcox, Ross T., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Hickey, James R., St. Paul, Minn.
 1914 Hickey, M. E., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1913 Hickox, Charles R., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hicks, Arthur P., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Hicks, J. D., Altoona, Pa.
 1913 Hicks, R. Randolph, Norfolk, Va.

ELECTED

- 1911 Hicks, Thurston T., Henderson, N. C.
 1912 Hicks, Yale, San Antonio, Texas.
 1908 Hieatt, Clarence C., Louisville, Ky.
 1895 Hieater, Isaac, Reading, Pa.
 1912 Higbee, Harry, Pittsfield, Ill.
 1913 Higby, Clinton D., Erie, Pa.
 1916 Higdon, John Clark, St. Louis, Mo.
 1901 Higginbotham, C. C., Buckhannon, W. Va.
 1913 Higgins, Edwin W., Norwich, Conn.
 1908 Higgins, John C., Seattle, Wash.
 1915 Higgins, Joseph C., Fayetteville, Tenn.
 1916 Higgins, Richard J., Kansas City, Kans.
 1914 Higgins, Richard T., Winsted, Conn.
 1901 Higgins, William E., Lawrence, Kans.
 1911 Hight, Clarence Albert, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Hightower, L. B., Jr., Beaumont, Tex.
 1912 Higinbotham, H. M., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Hildreth, Melvin A., Fargo, N. D.
 1904 Hill, Arthur Dehon, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Hill, David W., Poplar Bluff, Mo.
 1911 Hill, Donald Mackay, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Hill, Gale S., Albany, Oregon.
 1914 Hill, George, Summit, N. J.
 1914 Hill, H. W., Atlanta, Ga.
 1906 Hill, Henry W., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1914 Hill, J. P., San Angelo, Texas.
 1913 Hill, James E., Livingston, Texas.
 1916 Hill, James Gilbert, Lowell, Mass.
 1910 Hill, John Philip, Baltimore, Md.
 1909 Hill, John W., Chicago, Ill.
 1898 Hill, Joseph M., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1908 Hill, Samuel, Portland, Oregon.
 1915 Hill, Thomas J., Murphy, N. C.
 1916 Hill, Walter L., Scranton, Pa.
 1891 Hilles, William S., Wilmington, Del.
 1916 Hillhouse, James, New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Hilliard, J. V., Newark, Ohio.
 1911 Hills, George E., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Hilton, George, Oshkosh, Wis.
 1913 Himel, René H., Franklin, La.
 1916 Hinckley, Francis E., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Hinckley, Frank E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Hinckley, Frank L., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Hinckley, John C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Hine, Charles P., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1897 Hines, Clark B., Bellville, Ohio.
 1908 Hines, Edward W., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Hines, T. D., Jackson, Mo.
 1911 Hines, Walker D., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hines, Willis G., Savannah, Mo.
 1914 Hinkle, Thornton M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1908 Hinkley, John, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Hinman, Harvey D., Binghamton, N. Y.
 1913 Hinrichs, Alfred E., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Hinrichs, Fred. W., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Hinton, Edward W., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1914 Hipple, Henry, Lock Haven, Pa.
 1916 Hirsch, Harold, Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Hirsch, J. K., Vicksburg, Miss.
 1906 Hirschberg, Henry, Newburgh, N. Y.
 1913 Hirschberg, M. H., Newburgh, N. Y.
 1914 Hirsh, Hugo, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1906 Hirsh, J., Vicksburg, Miss.
 1913 Hirst, Anthony A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Hiscock, Frank H., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1898 Hisky, Thomas Foley, Baltimore, Md.
 1906 Histed, Clifford, Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Hitch, Mayhew R., New Bedford, Mass.
 1907 Hitchcock, George C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Hitchcock, Loranus E., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Hitchcock, William Harold, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Hitchings, Hector M., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Hite, D. R., Topeka, Kans.
 1912 Hitt, Isaac Reynolds, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Hitt, Rector C., Ottawa, Ill.
 1911 Hitz, William, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Hixson, Virgil L., Manistique, Mich.
 1916 Hoadley, Carlton E., New Haven, Conn.
 1878 Hoadly, George, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 Hoag, Parker H., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Hoague, Theodore, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Hoban, Owen A., Gardner, Mass.
 1914 Hobart, Ralph W., Gering, Nebr.
 1916 Hobbie, W. R., Kankakee, Ill.
 1911 Hobbs, Elon S., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Hobbs, W. C. G., Lexington, Ky.
 1915 Hobein, Frank A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Hochstadter, Harry C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Hocker, J. W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1906 Hodgdon, C. W., Hoquiam, Wash.
 1911 Hodges, Frank B., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1913 Hodges, George C., Boston, Mass.
 1901 Hodges, George L., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Hodges, Vernon E., Washington, D. C.
 1908 Hodges, William C., Tallahassee, Fla.
 1906 Hodges, William V., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Hodghead, Beverly L., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Hodgskin, T. Ellett, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hodgson, J. M., Deadwood, S. D.
 1916 Hodson, Clarence, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hoefler, Henry A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Hoes, Ernest P., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Hoeffcker, Francis H., Wilmington, Del.
 1909 Hoffheimer, Harry M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Hoffke, Charles, Washington, Arkansas.
 1914 Hoffman, Charles W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Hoffman, John D., Bethlehem, Pa.
 1913 Hoffman, Roy, Chandler, Okla.
 1914 Hofmayer, I. J., Albany, Georgia.
 1911 Hogan, Frank J., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Hogan, George M., St. Albans, Vt.

ELECTED

- 1912 Hogan, Granville, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Hogan, John E., Taylorville, Ill.
 1916 Hogan, Robert S., West Plains, Mo.
 1904 Hogate, Enoch G., Bloomington, Ind.
 1915 Hogeboom, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Hogg, Charles E., Point Pleasant, W. Va.
 1904 Hogssett, Thomas H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1918 Hogssett, William S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Hogue, Arthur S., Plattsburgh, N. Y.
 1912 Hogue, James E., Hot Springs, Ark.
 1916 Hogueland, E. H., Topeka, Kana.
 1915 Hogueland, W. E., Yates Centre, Kana.
 1913 Hohfeld, Wesley H., New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Hoke, George, St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Hoke, John W., Chambersburg, Pa.
 1913 Holbrook, Alfred H., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Holbrook, Ralph S., Toledo, Ohio.
 1914 Holbrook, T. J., Galveston, Texas.
 1914 Holcomb, A. T., Portsmouth, Ohio.
 1907 Holcomb, Alfred E., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Holcomb, Chauncey P., Shanghai, China.
 1913 Holden, Frederick Wm., Ansonia, Conn.
 1913 Holding, A. M., West Chester, Pa.
 1916 Holding, B. F., Chickasha, Okla.
 1914 Holding, Sam, Columbia, Tenn.
 1899 Holdom, Jesse, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Holland, Bert E., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Holland, E. E., Suffolk, Va.
 1913 Holland, Rush L., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1915 Hollen, Richard H., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Holliday, John Hodgman, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Holliday, Robert L., El Paso, Texas.
 1915 Holliday, W. B., Casper, Wyo.
 1916 Holliday, W. T., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1910 Hollingsworth, Charles R., Ogden, Utah.
 1908 Hollis, Allen, Concord, N. H.
 1914 Hollis, W. H., Forest Grove, Oregon.
 1916 Hollister, Evan, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1913 Hollister, Howard C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 Hollister, R. A., Oshkosh, Wis.
 1908 Holloway, William L., Helena, Mont.
 1901 Holman, Frederick V., Portland, Oregon.
 1907 Holman, George W., Rochester, Ind.
 1913 Holman, R. C., Barnwell, S. C.
 1912 Holme, Peter H., Denver, Colo.
 1911 Holmes, George, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Holmes, John R., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Holmes, Nortrup R., Troy, N. Y.
 1916 Holsinger, Walter, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1906 Holsman, Henry B., Guthrie Center, Iowa.
 1914 Holt, Andrew, St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Holt, George C., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Holt, Richard S., Beaver, Pa.
 1914 Holt, Roscoe T., Portland, Maine.
 1901 Holt, William G., Kansas City, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1907 Holway, Melvin Smith, Augusta, Maine.
 1911 Homans, Robert, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Homer, Francis T., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Homes, Henry F., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hommes, George P., Crosby, N. D.
 1911 Hon, Daniel, Fort Smith, Ark.
 1912 Hood, Arthur M., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1913 Hood, James E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Hood, Louis, Newark, N. J.
 1914 Hook, Inghram D., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Hook, William C., Leavenworth, Kansas.
 1916 Hooker, Thomas, Jr., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Hooker, Warren B., Fredonia, N. Y.
 1913 Hookway, C. W., Granville, N. D.
 1918 Hooper, Jos. Lawrence, Battle Creek, Mich.
 1912 Hooper, Moses, Oshkosh, Wis.
 1911 Hooper, S. Henry, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Hooton, Elliott R., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1914 Hoover, George P., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Hope, Walter E., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hopewell, W. M., Tekamah, Nebr.
 1914 Hopkins, Albert J., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Hopkins, Arthur E., Louisville, Ky.
 1915 Hopkins, Stiles, Atlanta, Ga.
 1912 Hopkins, Theodore E., Burlington, Vt.
 1914 Hopkins, William R., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Hopkinson, Edward, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Hoppaugh, A. L., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1916 Hoppman, A. C., Madison, Wis.
 1906 Hopwood, R. F., Uniontown, Pa.
 1912 Horack, H. C., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1912 Horan, Michael J., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Horkhelmer, Berthold S., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hornblower, George S., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Hornbrook, Henry H., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1913 Horne, Mallory F., Jasper, Fla.
 1914 Horner, Henry, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Horner, Joseph W., Newark, Ohio.
 1913 Horsey, Charles Lee, Pioche, Nev.
 1913 Horwitz, George Q., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Hosack, George M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Hosea, Lewis M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Hostetter, J. D., Bowling Green, Mo.
 1899 Hotchkiss, William H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Hottenstein, Marcus S., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Hotz, William J., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Hough, Stanley B., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Hough, A. M., Jefferson City, Mo.
 1911 Hough, Charles M., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Hough, Franklin H., Washington, D. C.
 1904 Hough, Warwick M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Houghton, Frank W., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 House, Ulysses A., Sumner, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1909 Houston, David W., Aberdeen, Miss.
 1911 Houston, J. D., Wichita, Kansas.
 1915 Houston, James Garfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Houston, Samuel M., Meridian, Miss.
 1918 Housum, Hugh W., Decatur, Ill.
 1916 Houts, Charles A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 How, Jared, San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Howard, Archibald, Binghamton, N. Y.
 1916 Howard, B. C., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Howard, Charles McH., Baltimore, Md.
 1901 Howard, Chas. Morris, Baltimore, Md.
 1908 Howard, Clinton W., Bellingham, Wash.
 1916 Howard, Edward J., Moberly, Mo.
 1915 Howard, Edwin J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1900 Howard, George H., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Howard, T. J., Greeley, Nebr.
 1914 Howard, William S., Xenia, Ohio.
 1916 Howe, Charles D., Sturgis, S. D.
 1891 Howe, Elmer P., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Howe, James B., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Howe, Thomas Francis, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Howe, Walter Bruce, Washington, D. C.
 1911 Howe, William Reed, Orange, N. J.
 1913 Howell, B. R., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Howell, Charles M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Howell, Daniel V., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Howell, Edward, Shawnee, Okla.
 1914 Howell, J. L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Howell, James A., Ogden City, Utah.
 1911 Howell, R. Boyle C., Nashville, Tenn.
 1912 Howland, Clarence, Catskill, N. Y.
 1913 Howland, Fred A., Montpelier, Vt.
 1899 Howland, Paul, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1890 Howry, Charles B., Washington, D. C.
 1894 Howson, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Howson, Charles H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Howson, Hubert, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Howze, Henry R., Birmingham, Ala.
 1913 Hoyne, Thomas M., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Hoyt, Frank M., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Hoyt, Henry M., Reno, Nev.
 1894 Hoyt, James H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1908 Hoyt, John P., East Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Hoyt, Samuel E., New Haven, Conn.
 1911 Hubachek, Frank R., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Hubachek, Louis A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Hubard, Robert Thurston, Jr., Fayetteville, W. Va.
 1899 Hubbard, Harry, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hubbard, Leslie E., Denver, Colo.
 1911 Hubbard, Nelson C., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1916 Hubbard, Paul M., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Hubbard, William P., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1916 Hubbell, Platte, Trenton, Mo.
 1916 Huck, Peter H., St. Genevieve, Mo.
 1912 Huddleston, M. P., Paragould, Ark.
 1907 Huddy, George H., Jr., Providence, R. I.

ELECTED

- 1915 Hudnall, George B., Superior, Wis.
 1916 Hudson, Fred S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Hudson, Frederick Gray, Jr., Monroe, La.
 1910 Hudson, Frederick M., Miami, Fla.
 1916 Hudson, Garbner K., Fitchburg, Mass.
 1907 Hudson, James A., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hudson, Manley O., Columbia, Mo.
 1916 Hudson, Roberts P., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 1911 Hudson, Samuel H., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Hudson, T. F., Springfield, Ohio.
 1914 Huey, Arthur B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Huff, C. Floyd, Hot Springs, Ark.
 1916 Huff, Charles C., Dallas, Tex.
 1916 Huff, Thomas D., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Huffman, Edwin E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Hugg, Martin M., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1914 Huggins, W. O., Houston, Texas.
 1914 Hughes, Adrian, Baltimore, Md.
 1903 Hughes, Allen, Memphis, Tenn.
 1895 Hughes, Charles E., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Hughes, Clinton B., Bloomington, Ill.
 1901 Hughes, D. H., Paducah, Ky.
 1893 Hughes, E. C., Seattle, Wash.
 1910 Hughes, George T., Columbia, Tenn.
 1916 Hughes, Gerald, Denver, Colo.
 1911 Hughes, John T., Boston, Mass.
 1888 Hughes, Robert M., Norfolk, Va.
 1886 Hughes, Thomas, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Hughes, Wm. E., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Hughes, William J., Washington, D. C.
 1910 Hughes, William L., New Orleans, La.
 1910 Hughes, William W., Welch, W. Va.
 1914 Huidekoper, Reginald S., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Hulbert, G. Murray, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Hulbert, Robert A., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Hulett, C. E., Fort Scott, Kansas.
 1912 Hull, Charles Hadlai, New London, Conn.
 1913 Hull, D. D., Jr., Roanoke, Va.
 1909 Hull, Hadlai A., New London, Conn.
 1913 Hull, James M., Jr., Augusta, Ga.
 1908 Humburg, A. P., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Hume, F. Charles, Jr., Houston, Texas.
 1915 Hume, James C., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1911 Humes, Augustine L., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Hummeland, Andrew, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Hummer, John S., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Humphrey, Alexander P., Louisville, Ky.
 1907 Humphrey, Burt J., Jamaica, N. Y.
 1916 Humphrey, G. W., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Humphrey, James V., Junction City, Kans.
 1914 Humphreys, J. M., Atoka, Okla.
 1912 Humphreys, John B., Paterson, N. J.
 1913 Humphreys, T. H., Fayetteville, Ark.
 1908 Humphries, John E., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ELECTED

- 1915 Humrichouse, Harry H., Hagerstown, Md.
 1902 Hundley, Oscar R., Birmingham, Ala.
 1908 Huneke, William A., Spokane, Wash.
 1915 Hungerford, Victor W., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1916 Hunn, Charles E., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1898 Hunsaker, William J., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1878 Hunt, Carleton, New Orleans, La.
 1912 Hunt, Charles B., Coshocton, Ohio.
 1901 Hunt, Charles J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Hunt, G. D., Dallas, Texas.
 1914 Hunt, George J., Bridgeport, Nebr.
 1916 Hunt, George R., Lexington, Ky.
 1914 Hunt, Henry C., Newark, N. J.
 1913 Hunt, I. H., Newberry, S. C.
 1916 Hunt, Isaac D., Portland, Ore.
 1913 Hunt, John H. S., Worcester, Mass.
 1916 Hunt, John L., Topeka, Kansas.
 1914 Hunt, Loton S., Utica, N. Y.
 1913 Hunt, W. S., Houston, Texas.
 1914 Hunt, William H., Helena, Mont.
 1913 Hunter, Frederick C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Hunter, Henry C., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Hunter, James H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Hunter, Joseph W., California, Mo.
 1906 Hunter, William, Tampa, Fla.
 1904 Hunter, William R., Kankakee, Ill.
 1916 Huntington, Frederick C., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1914 Huntington, J. P., Norwich, Conn.
 1908 Hunton, Epps, Jr., Richmond, Va.
 1913 Huntress, George W., San Antonio, Tex.
 1906 Hurd, Harry B., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Hurd, Henry N., Claremont, N. H.
 1914 Huribut, E. W., Denver, Colo.
 1892 Huributt, Henry F., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Hurley, F. E., Findlay, Ohio.
 1906 Hurley, Michael A., Wausau, Wis.
 1913 Hurley, Michael B., St. Paul, Minn.
 1915 Hurly, John, Glasgow, Montana.
 1913 Hurrell, Alfred, Newark, N. J.
 1913 Hurtubis, Francis, Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Huse, Robert S., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Husted, Glenn E., Portland, Ore.
 1914 Husting, Bonduel Albert, Fond du Lac, Wis.
 1912 Husting, Paul O., Mayville, Wis.
 1914 Huston, A. H., Guthrie, Okla.
 1914 Huston, John A., Steubenville, Ohio.
 1914 Huston, W. Clay, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
 1916 Hutchings, William T., Muskogee, Okla.
 1913 Hutchings, Charles Frederick, Kansas City, Mo.
 1909 Hutchings, Henry M., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Hutchins, Edward W., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Hutchins, Francis S., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1908 Hutchins, James C., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Hutchinson, Barton B., Trenton, N. J.
 1907 Hutchinson, Charles L., Portland, Maine.
 1914 Hutchinson, E. L., Lexington, Ky.
 1915 Hutchinson, W. R., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1910 Hutchison, Wm. Easton, Garden City, Kans.
 1913 Hutton, Frank S., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1916 Hutton, John G., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Hutton, William E., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Hutzler, Alvin B., Richmond, Va.
 1916 Huyke, Juan B., Humacao, Porto Rico.
 1915 Hyatt, W. S., Parsons, Kansas.
 1913 Hyde, Alvan W., Hartford, Conn.
 1907 Hyde, Charles C., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Hyde, E. Henry, Hartford, Conn.
 1903 Hyde, James W., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Hyde, Simeon, Charleston, S. C.
 1896 Hyde, Wesley W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1914 Hydrick, D. E., Spartanburg, S. C.
 1915 Hyman, John F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1916 Hynds, John A., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Hynes, N. Thornton, Washington, D. C.
 1906 Hyzer, E. M., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Ickes, Harold L., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Iddings, Daniel W., Dayton, Ohio.
 1913 Ierardi, Rocco, New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Igoe, William L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Ilch, Julius, Albany, N. Y.
 1916 Illoyay, Bernard A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Ilsey, Harry P., Sundance, Wyoming.
 1914 Imbrie, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1915 Imperatori, Reginald J., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Inasiepen, F. W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Ingalls, Melville E., New York, N. Y.
 1902 Ingalsbe, Grenville M., Hudson Falls, N. Y.
 1912 Ingersoll, Alvan F., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Ingersoll, George, Duluth, Minn.
 1912 Ingles, Paul Benau, Phoenix, Ariz.
 1913 Ingraham, George L., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Ingraham, Robert J., Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Ingraham, William M., Portland, Maine.
 1913 Ingram, Edwin J., Boulder, Colo.
 1913 Ingram, Harry M., Potsdam, N. Y.
 1913 Ingram, John W., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Ingrum, R. P., San Antonio, Texas.
 1916 Innes, Alexander J., Chicago, Ill.
 1904 Innes, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Ireland, Roland F., Crete, Nebr.
 1914 Irvin, I. T., Jr., Washington, Ga.
 1901 Irvine, Frank, Albany, N. Y.
 1913 Irvine, R. T., Big Stone Gap, Va.
 1912 Irving, Samuel Crozier, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Irwin, Ernest C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Irwin, Geo. M., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1913 Irwin, Harry D., Minneapolis, Minn.

ELECTED

- 1913 Irwin, R. W., Washington, Pa.
 1908 Irwin, Richard W., Northampton, Mass.
 1916 Irwin, Royal W., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Isaacs, Lewis M., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Isenhuth, William, Redfield, S. D.
 1910 Ives, Howard R., Portland, Maine.
 1904 Ives, J. Moss, Danbury, Conn.
 1906 Ives, Morse, Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Jack, George Whitfield, Shreveport, La.
 1911 Jackman, Ralph W., Madison, Wis.
 1906 Jackson, Anson Blake, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Jackson, Arthur E. I., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Jackson, Arthur L., Baltimore, Md.
 1901 Jackson, Clifford L., Muskogee, Okla.
 1912 Jackson, Edgar, Freeport, N. Y.
 1913 Jackson, Grant, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1916 Jackson, James F., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Jackson, John G., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Jackson, John L., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Jackson, Malcolm, Charleston, W. Va.
 1915 Jackson, Robert, Concord, N. H.
 1913 Jackson, Robert F., Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Jackson, Russell, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Jackson, S. Hollister, Barre, Vt.
 1913 Jackson, Stephen G., Clarksburg, W. Va.
 1914 Jackson, William M., Bedford, Iowa.
 1914 Jacobs, Frank, Allentown, Pa.
 1916 Jacobs, Henry F., Battle Creek, Mich.
 1911 Jacobs, Philip W., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Jacobs, Thomas P., New Martinsville, W. Va.
 1915 Jacobs, Walter H., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Jacobson, Gabe, Meridian, Miss.
 1914 Jacobson, I. N., New York, N. Y.
 1909 James, Benjamin F., Bowling Green, Ohio.
 1913 James, Charles D., Eureka Springs, Ark.
 1911 James, Eldon R., Columbia, Mo.
 1916 James, Ellerton, Boston, Mass.
 1916 James, F. G., Greenville, N. C.
 1896 James, Francis B., Washington, D. C.
 1912 James, Henry A., Doylestown, Pa.
 1914 James, Lee Warren, Dayton, Ohio.
 1914 James, Richard C., Falls City, Nebr.
 1916 James, W. R., Kansas City, Mo.
 1915 Jamison, Dorsey A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Jamison, Joseph W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Janes, A. L., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Janney, Stuart S., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 January, M. T., Nevada, Mo.
 1896 January, William L., Detroit, Mich.
 1914 Janvier, Francis H., Wilmington, Del.
 1914 Janvier, George, New Orleans, La.
 1913 Jaques, Alfred, Duluth, Minn.
 1916 Jarman, E. A., Unionville, Mo.
 1914 Jarrett, Delta L., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1913 Jarrott, William L., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Jay, Delancey K., Albany, N. Y.
 1914 Jaycox, Walter H., Patchogue, N. Y.
 1916 Jayne, Chester A., New York, N. Y.
 1893 Jayne, H. La Barre, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Jayne, Trafford N., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Jeffers, Albert W., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Jeffers, George A., Rapid City, S. D.
 1916 Jeffery, James C., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Jeffery, Oscar W., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Jeffords, Tracy L., Harpers Ferry, W. Va.
 1914 Jeffrey, A. L., Canon City, Colo.
 1906 Jeffries, James H., Pineville, Ky.
 1914 Jeffries, James T., Astoria, Oregon.
 1913 Jeffries, John L., Norfolk, Va.
 1908 Jeffries, L. E., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Jeffries, Sam B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1889 Jeffris, Malcolm G., Janesville, Wis.
 1910 Jelke, Ferdinand, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Jelley, Charles S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1896 Jenckes, Thomas A., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Jenifer, H. Courtney, Towson, Md.
 1909 Jenkins, Frank E., Oxford, Mich.
 1916 Jenkins, J. P. Hale, Norristown, Pa.
 1890 Jenkins, James G., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Jenkins, John E., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1913 Jenkins, Theodore F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Jenks, Almet F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1912 Jenks, James E., St. Cloud, Minn.
 1906 Jenks, Robert D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Jenney, Edwin C., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Jenney, William S., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Jennings, Albert T., Fulton, N. Y.
 1891 Jennings, Andrew J., Fall River, Mass.
 1911 Jennings, Everett, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Jennings, Frederic B., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Jennings, G. B., Shenandoah, Iowa.
 1913 Jennings, Robert P., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1916 Jennings, Stephen A., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Jensen, Constan, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Jenson, David, Ogden City, Utah.
 1906 Jenswold, John, Jr., Duluth, Minn.
 1916 Jernigan, T. R., Shanghai, China.
 1912 Jerome, F. J., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Jess, Frank B., Camden, N. J.
 1914 Jessen, Paul, Nebraska City, Nebr.
 1915 Jesseph, M. E., Davenport, Wash.
 1911 Jessup, Henry Wynans, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Jevne, Franz, International Falls, Minn.
 1916 Jewell, Harry D., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1916 Jewell, John F., Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa.
 1910 Jewett, Charles L., New Albany, Ind.
 1906 Jewett, Stephen S., Laconia, N. H.
 1908 Job, Thomas C., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Joffe, Marcus E., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Johnson, A. R., Ironton, Ohio.

ELECTED

1912 Johnson, Albin Nicholas, Freeport, N. Y.
 1913 Johnson, Alvin F., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Johnson, Arthur T., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Johnson, Arthur T., Gouverneur, N. Y.
 1892 Johnson, Benjamin N., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Johnson, Charles A., Burley, Idaho.
 1913 Johnson, Charles E., Oklahoma, Okla.
 1907 Johnson, Charles F., Waterville, Me.
 1911 Johnson, Charles P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Johnson, Clyde B., Charleston, W. Va.
 1912 Johnson, Clyde P., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1907 Johnson, Edwin J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Johnson, Elmer, St. Albans, Vt.
 1912 Johnson, Frank O., McPherson, Kans.
 1914 Johnson, George B., West Chester, Pa.
 1904 Johnson, George S., Alhambra, Cal.
 1912 Johnson, Guy H., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Johnson, H. E., Dallas, Texas.
 1914 Johnson, H. W., Montgomery City, Mo.
 1914 Johnson, Henry Wiley, Savannah, Ga.
 1913 Johnson, Henry Z., Boise, Idaho.
 1895 Johnson, Homer H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Johnson, Howard Cooper, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Johnson, J. E., Park City, Utah.
 1912 Johnson, J. William Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Johnson, James, Minot, N. D.
 1914 Johnson, James G., Columbus, Ohio.
 1913 Johnson, James G., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1916 Johnson, James M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Johnson, James V., Little Rock, Ark.
 1912 Johnson, John D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Johnson, Lewis B., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Johnson, Loomis C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Johnson, Melvin M., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Johnson, Paul E., Atlanta, Ga.
 1916 Johnson, R. R., Portland, Ore.
 1911 Johnson, Reginald H., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Johnson, Richard H., Boise, Idaho.
 1916 Johnson, S., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1898 Johnson, Simeon M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1911 Johnson, Thomas L., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Johnson, W. J., Houston, Texas.
 1914 Johnson, Waldo P., Osceola, Mo.
 1915 Johnson, William A., Portland, Oregon.
 1916 Johnson, William F., Snow Hill, Md.
 1913 Johnson, William M., Hackensack, N. J.
 1911 Johnson, William T., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Johnston, Floyd A., Springfield, Ohio.
 1914 Johnston, Forney, Birmingham, Ala.
 1911 Johnston, Fred S., Franklin, N. C.
 1912 Johnston, O. G., Clarksdale, Miss.
 1916 Johnston, Patrick, Kissimmee, Fla.
 1908 Johnston, W. M., Billings, Mont.
 1913 Johnstone, F. B., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Joliffe, Elisha H., Ontario, Cal.
 1916 Jonas, Edgar A., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

1914 Jonas, M. B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Jones, Arthur, Detroit, Mich.
 1885 Jones, Asahel W., Burg Hill, Ohio.
 1911 Jones, Boyd B., Boston, Mass.
 1902 Jones, Burr W., Madison, Wis.
 1916 Jones, Claude L., Parker, S. D.
 1914 Jones, Clem J., Athens, Tenn.
 1914 Jones, Clyde H., Lafayette, Ind.
 1914 Jones, Edwin F., Manchester, N. H.
 1915 Jones, Elliott H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Jones, Frank Cameron, Houston, Texas.
 1914 Jones, Frank M., Georgetown, Del.
 1913 Jones, G. Von P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Jones, George M., Reading, Pa.
 1914 Jones, George S., Macon, Ga.
 1904 Jones, George W., Montgomery, Ala.
 1912 Jones, Granville D., Wausau, Wis.
 1904 Jones, Gustave, Newport, Ark.
 1914 Jones, H. Llewelyn, Meade, Kans.
 1912 Jones, Henry Craig, Morgantown, W. Va.
 1911 Jones, Howell, Topeka, Kansas.
 1913 Jones, Ira B., Lancaster, S. C.
 1916 Jones, J. Gerdon, Cordele, Ga.
 1891 Jones, J. Levering, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Jones, James C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Jones, James Collins, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Jones, John C., Orlando, Florida.
 1904 Jones, John J., Chagute, Kans.
 1913 Jones, John W., Blackfoot, Idaho.
 1914 Jones, Joseph H., Orlando, Fla.
 1914 Jones, Julian S., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Jones, Lewis E., Breckenridge, Minn.
 1913 Jones, Matt B., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Jones, Mattison B., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Jones, Nathaniel N., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Jones, Orville D., Edina, Mo.
 1913 Jones, Philos S., Wilburton, Okla.
 1911 Jones, Richard A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1908 Jones, Richard S., Seattle, Wash.
 1896 Jones, Richmond L., Reading, Pa.
 1914 Jones, Robert M., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1913 Jones, S. J., Carrollton, Mo.
 1913 Jones, S. P., Marshall, Texas.
 1907 Jones, Stephen R., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Jones, Thomas J., Boise, Idaho.
 1912 Jones, W. Clyde, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Jones, W. Martin, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
 1913 Jones, Walter Catechy, New Orleans, La.
 1916 Jones, Wilbur B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Jones, Wm. Clayton, Camden, N. J.
 1911 Jonsen, Jerrold A., Madisonville, Ky.
 1913 Jordan, Harry P., Waco, Texas.
 1916 Jordan, James Kollock, Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Jordan, Lee M., Atlanta, Ga.
 1911 Jordan, Michael J., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Joseph, George W., Portland, Ore.
 1913 Josephthal, Sidney L., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1911 Joslin, Ralph Edgar, Boston, Mass.
 1909 Joslyn, Charles D., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Joslyn, Charles M., Hartford, Conn.
 1915 Joslyn, Lee E., Detroit, Mich.
 1916 Joslyn, O. W., Charleston, Mo.
 1899 Joss, Frederick A., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1914 Jouett, Edward S., Louisville, Ky.
 1906 Jourdan, Morton, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Jourelmon, Leon, Knoxville, Tenn.
 1914 Joyce, Hazelton A., Jr., Cambridge, Md.
 1911 Joyner, Herbert C., Great Barrington, Mass.
 1908 Judah, Noble B., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Judah, Noble B., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Jude, George W., Jamestown, N. Y.
 1912 Judge, Harold E., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1883 Judson, Frederick N., St. Louis, Mo.
 1899 Junkin, Francis T. A., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Junkin, Joseph de F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Justice, E. J., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Juttien, L. W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Kaas, Otto L., Britton, S. D.
 1911 Kaercher, Aaron Benj., Ortonville, Minn.
 1916 Kaercher, Daniel W., Pottsville, Pa.
 1911 Kagey, C. L., Beloit, Kansas.
 1914 Kahle, Frederick L., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Kahle, James S., Bluefield, W. Va.
 1911 Kahn, Louis L., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Kalisch, Samuel, Newark, N. J.
 1905 Kalish, Edwin L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Kalish, Ralph, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Kammerer, A. E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Kampmann, Ike S., San Antonio, Tex.
 1912 Kane, Arthur M. A., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
 1908 Kane, Francis Fisher, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Kane, John H., Bartlesville, Okla.
 1913 Kane, John Kent, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1904 Kane, Matthew J., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1911 Kane, Michael N., Warwick, N. Y.
 1912 Kannally, Michael V., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Kantner, H. F., Reading, Pa.
 1916 Kaplan, Jacob, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Kaplan, Jacob J., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Kaplan, Nathan D., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Kapper, Isaac M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1904 Kappler, Charles J., Washington, D. C.
 1904 Karcher, George H., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Karlin, Alexander, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Karrow, Herman Henry, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Kasberg, Alex., Lewiston, Idaho.
 1914 Kasulker, Paul G., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Katz, Maurice L., Worcester, Mass.
 1913 Katsenbach, Edward L., Trenton, N. J.
 1914 Kauffman, Ralph, Ellensburg, Wash.
 1912 Kaumheimer, William, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1894 Kay, James I., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1899 Kay, William E., Jacksonville, Fla.

ELECTED

- 1918 Kearful, Francis J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1890 Keasbey, Edward Q., Newark, N. J.
 1912 Keasbey, George M., Newark, N. J.
 1914 Keating, Frank L., Pellston, Mich.
 1911 Keating, Patrick M., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
 1914 Keating, Thomas J., Columbus, Ohio.
 1907 Keaton, James R., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1905 Keeble, John Bell, Nashville, Tenn.
 1911 Keech, Edward P., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Keedy, Edwin R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Keedy, Martin L., Hagerstown, Md.
 1912 Keefe, Harry L., Waltham, Nebr.
 1913 Keehn, Roy D., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Keeler, P. E., Long Beach, Cal.
 1915 Keeley, Wm. E., Deer Lodge, Montana.
 1911 Keenan, Thomas J., Binghamton, N. Y.
 1914 Keene, George Frederick, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Keene, Walter A., Seattle, Wash.
 1891 Keeney, Willard F., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1913 Keesling, Francis V., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Kefover, Charles F., Uniontown, Pa.
 1913 Kegley, W. B., Wytheville, Va.
 1914 Kehde, Alfred, St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Kehoe, John E., Chicago, Ill.
 1878 Kehr, Edward C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Keith, Ernest R., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1913 Keith, John D., Gettysburg, Pa.
 1912 Keith, Thomas R., Fairfax, Va.
 1906 Kelby, James Edward, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1915 Kelleher, William T., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Kellar, Chambers, Lead City, S. D.
 1912 Kelleher, D. M., Fort Dodge, Iowa.
 1891 Kellen, William V., Cohasset, Mass.
 1906 Keller, C. A., San Antonio, Texas.
 1911 Keller, Charles B., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Keller, Ferdinand W., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Keller, William H., Lancaster, Pa.
 1906 Kelley, C. F., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Kelley, James Edward, Boston, Mass.
 1915 Kelley, James W., Denver, Colo.
 1915 Kelley, W. E., Socorro, N. M.
 1903 Kelley, William H., Richmond, Ind.
 1913 Kellogg, Abraham L., Oneonta, N. Y.
 1904 Kellogg, Frank B., St. Paul, Minn.
 1914 Kellogg, Frederic R., Glens Falls, N. Y.
 1912 Kellogg, Harry L., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Kellogg, John P., Waterbury, Conn.
 1907 Kellogg, Joseph A., Olens Falls, N. Y.
 1896 Kellogg, L. Laffin, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Kellogg, Virgil K., Watertown, N. Y.
 1916 Kelly, E. J., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1916 Kelly, Edmund P., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Kelly, Edward J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Kelly, Edward P., Carrington, N. D.
 1916 Kelly, Frank, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

ELECTED

1908 Kelly, George Thomas, Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Kelly, Harry E., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Kelly, James A., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Kelly, James J., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Kelly, John A., Oconomowoc, Wis.
 1913 Kelly, John J. M., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Kelly, John P., Scranton, Pa.
 1914 Kelly, Joseph L., Bristol, Va.
 1911 Kelly, Thomas, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Kelly, William J., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Kelly, William J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 Kelsey, Charles H., Norfolk, Nebraska.
 1914 Kelsey, Fred W., Joplin, Mo.
 1913 Kelton, Otis N., St. Albans, Vt.
 1907 Kemp, Bolivar E., Amite, La.
 1914 Kemp, D. H., Monett, Mo.
 1909 Kemp, John W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1910 Kemp, W. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.
 1915 Kemper, Frank H., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 Kemper, Jackson B., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Kempton Edwin, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1907 Kendall, Messmore, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Kendrick, C. M., Marceline, Mo.
 1914 Kendrick, M. B., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Kendrick, Murdoch, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Kenna, Edward D., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Kenna, Frank, New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Kennedy, C. B., Canton, S. D.
 1916 Kennedy, Henry H., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Kennedy, Howard, Lincoln, Nebr.
 1907 Kennedy, J. A. C., Omaha, Nebr.
 1912 Kennedy, J. L., Sioux City, Iowa.
 1913 Kennedy, Michael J., Ishpeming, Mich.
 1906 Kennedy, Richard L., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Kennedy, T. Blake, Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1913 Kennedy, William, Naugatuck, Conn.
 1913 Kennerly, W. T., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1907 Kenneson, Thaddeus David, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Keeney, Francis B., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Kenney, Richard R., Dover, Del.
 1893 Kennon, Newell K., St. Clairsville, Ohio.
 1911 Kenny, Thomas J., Boston, Mass.
 1882 Kent, Charles A., Detroit, Mich.
 1914 Kent, Edward J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Kent, Henry P., Lancaster, N. H.
 1911 Kent, Ralph S., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1907 Kenyon, Alan D., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Kenyon, J. Miller, Washington, D. C.
 1907 Kenyon, Robert Nelson, New York, N. Y.
 1894 Kenyon, Wm. Houston, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Keogh, Martin J., New Rochelle, N. Y.
 1913 Keogh, Thomas F., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Keppelman, John A., Reading, Pa.
 1912 Kepperley, James E., Toledo, Ohio.
 1902 Kern, John W., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Kernan, Benjamin W., New Orleans, La.

ELECTED

1913 Kernan, John D., Utica, N. Y.
 1916 Kernochan, Frederick, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Kerns, A. G., Wallace, Idaho.
 1906 Kerr, James B., Portland, Ore.
 1909 Kerr, Robert J., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Kerr, Thomas B., New York, N. Y.
 1901 Kerr, William A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Kersten, George, Chicago, Ill.
 1900 Kerwin, J. C., Neenah, Wis.
 1914 Kerk, Paul, Galena, Ill.
 1913 Kessler, Harry S., Boise, Idaho.
 1916 Ketcham, Clyde W., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 1913 Ketcham, Herbert T., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1897 Ketcham, William A., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1909 Keyes, Harlow W., Indianola, Nebr.
 1908 Keysor, William W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1904 Kibler, Edward, Newark, Ohio.
 1911 Kidder, Camillus G., New York, N. Y.
 1902 Kiddle, Alfred W., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Kiefer, Charles M., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Kileen, Edward F., Wautoma, Wis.
 1913 Kiley, Michael H., Cazenovia, N. Y.
 1901 Killian, James R., Denver, Colo.
 1911 Killilea, Henry J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Killits, John M., Toledo, Ohio.
 1911 Kilheimer, James B., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Kilshreiner, James B., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Kimball, A. B., Greensboro, N. C.
 1912 Kimball, B. F., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Kimball, Benjamin, Boston, Mass.
 1915 Kimball, D. B., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Kimball, Daniel T., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Kimball, Edward B., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Kimball, George Everett, Boston, Mass.
 1915 Kimball, Harry Grant, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Kimball, Ralph, Lander, Wyo.
 1913 Kimbrough, D. M., Oxford, Miss.
 1916 Kimmell, Karl, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Kimpel, B. D., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1910 King, Alexander C., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 King, Archibald, Washington, D. C.
 1907 King, Arno W., Ellsworth, Maine.
 1914 King, Arthur Marcus, New York, N. Y.
 1911 King, C. C., Brockton, Mass.
 1907 King, David Bennett, New York, N. Y.
 1906 King, Edmund B., Sandusky, Ohio.
 1909 King, Frederick D., New Orleans, La.
 1912 King, Frederick P., New York, N. Y.
 1889 King, George A., Washington, D. C.
 1912 King, Harry E., Toledo, Ohio.
 1911 King, Henry A., Springfield, Mass.
 1912 King, James E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 King, John H., Muskogee, Okla.
 1915 King, Robert R., Greensboro, N. C.
 1912 King, Samuel B., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 King, Will R., Washington, D. C.

ELECTED

- 1906 King, William B., Washington, D. C.
 1910 Kingland, Thomas A., Lake Mills, Iowa.
 1916 Kingalsed, Lawrence Chappell, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Kingsley, George A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Kingston, Harry T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1897 Kinkaid, M. P., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Kinkad, William C., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1911 Kinney, Guy W., Toledo, Ohio.
 1915 Kinsey, William M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1904 Kinsler, James C., Omaha, Nebr.
 1915 Kinsley, Samuel H., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1911 Kinsworthy, E. B., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Kiplinger, John H., Rushville, Ind.
 1907 Kirby, Daniel N., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Kirby, Joe, Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1916 Kirby, Thomas M., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 Kirby, William F., Little Rock, Ark.
 1902 Kirchwey, George W., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Kirk, Clyde, Des Moines, Iowa.
 1914 Kirk, Walter H., Peoria, Ill.
 1916 Kirkland, Ira B., Spokane, Wash.
 1914 Kirkpatrick, William S., Easton, Pa.
 1899 Kirlin, J. Parker, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Kirshner, Charles H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Kirtland, Michel, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Kiskaddon, J. C., Clayton, Mo.
 1914 Kitch, John W., South Bend, Ind.
 1914 Kitchel, Wm. Lloyd, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Kittell, John A., Green Bay, Wis.
 1913 Kittle, Warren B., Philippi, W. Va.
 1913 Kleeberg, Gordon S. P., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Klein, E. A., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Klein, Henry, Kingston, N. Y.
 1913 Klein, Jacob B., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1913 Kleiner, Charles, New Haven, Conn.
 1912 Kleinschmidt, R. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1915 Kline, Alfred R., Moultrie, Ga.
 1913 Kline, C. W., Hazleton, Pa.
 1912 Kline, Julius Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Kline, M. A., Cheyenne, Wyoming.
 1897 Kline, Virgil P., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1907 Kling, Joseph, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Klock, George Sheldon, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
 1914 Klotz, Solon T., Toledo, Ohio.
 1916 Kluwin, John F., Oshkosh, Wis.
 1914 Knaebel, Ernest, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Knapp, Clyde W., Lyons, N. Y.
 1913 Knapp, Henry Alonzo, Scranton, Pa.
 1916 Knapp, Kemper K., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Knapp, Martin A., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Knapp, Walter H., Canandaigua, N. Y.
 1895 Knappen, Loyal E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1909 Knappen, Stuart E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ELECTED

- 1906 Knauf, John, Jamestown, N. D.
 1913 Knaus, Frederick J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Knight, E. C., Livingston, Tenn.
 1911 Knight, Edward W., Charleston, W. Va.
 1907 Knight, Harry S., Sunbury, Pa.
 1914 Knight, Henry F., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Knight, Hervey S., Washington, D. C.
 1910 Knight, Peter O., Tampa, Fla.
 1911 Knight, Robert A., Springfield, Mass.
 1913 Knight, Samuel, San Francisco, Cal.
 1908 Knight, Walter A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Knoblock, Milton J., Racine, Wis.
 1913 Knowles, Charles S., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Knowlton, Daniel W., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1914 Knowlton, Frank W., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Knowlton, William J., Portland, Maine.
 1913 Knox, James C., Monticello, Ark.
 1907 Knox, John Mason, New York, N. Y.
 1896 Knox, Philander C., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Knox, Robert L., New Orleans, La.
 1912 Kocourek, Albert, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Koepke, Charles A., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Kohl, Henry, Newburgh, N. Y.
 1913 Kohler, Otto, Meadville, Pa.
 1914 Kohn, Walter Thomas, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Kollock, John R., Portland, Ore.
 1914 Kompel, Morris, Chicago, Ill.
 1910 Kontz, Ernest C., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Koon, Will A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Koonce, C. D., Chadbourn, N. C.
 1914 Koonce, Charles, Jr., Youngstown, Ohio.
 1912 Koons, George H., Muncie, Ind.
 1916 Koons, W. A., St. James, Mo.
 1915 Korf, H. C., Newton, Iowa.
 1904 Kornegay, W. H., Vinita, Okla.
 1906 Korns, E. B., Tracy, Minn.
 1906 Korte, George W., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Kortjohn, Henry, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Krah, Kenneth, Houston, Texas.
 1913 Kram, Jacob M., New York, N. Y.
 1905 Kramer, Edward C., E. St. Louis, Ill.
 1913 Kramer, W. L., Pottsville, Pa.
 1914 Kraus, Milton, Peru, Ind.
 1913 Krause, James B., Williamsport, Pa.
 1909 Krauthoff, Edwin A., Washington, D. C.
 1890 Krauthoff, Louis C., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Kreger, Edward A., West Point, N. Y.
 1913 Krelwitz, Edmund H., Aitkin, Minn.
 1907 Kremer, Eugene G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Kremer, J. Bruce, Butte, Mont.
 1916 Krenzke, Charles, Racine, Wis.
 1910 Kreps, Charles A., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1914 Kress, W. C., Lock Haven, Pa.
 1913 Kreutzer, A. L., Wausau, Wis.
 1911 Kriete, Frank L., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Kriete, George H., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1916 Krimbill, Walter M., Chicago, Ill.
- 1912 Krook, Carl G., Kingman, Ariz.
- 1914 Kropf, Oscar A., Chicago, Ill.
- 1916 Krugmeier, Albert H., Appleton, Wis.
- 1916 Krum, Chester H., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1913 Kruse, Frederick W., Olean, N. Y.
- 1912 Kuebler, George J., Chicago, Ill.
- 1913 Kuhl, Max J., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1913 Kuhn, Franz C., Detroit, Mich.
- 1911 Kuhn, John J., New York, N. Y.
- 1913 Kuhns, Ezra M., Dayton, Ohio.
- 1914 Kulp, Victor H., Norman, Oklahoma.
- 1912 Kump, H. G., Elkins, W. Va.
- 1913 Kunen, Louis, New York, N. Y.
- 1912 Kunkle, John E., Greensburg, Pa.
- 1911 Kuraheedt, Manuel A., New York, N. Y.
- 1916 Kurtz, Charles M., Altoona, Pa.
- 1916 Kurtz, J. Banks, Altoona, Pa.
- 1913 Kuster, Louis E., New York, N. Y.
- 1914 Kyes, Lafayette M., East Palestine, O.
- 1892 Lacey, John W., Cheyenne, Wyo.
- 1914 Lackey, Edward W., Tannersville, N. Y.
- 1912 Lackey, George W., Lawrenceville, Ill.
- 1911 Lackey, Thomas S., Uniontown, Pa.
- 1889 Lackner, Francis, Chicago, Ill.
- 1912 Lackner, Joseph L., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 1913 Lacombe, E. Henry, New York, N. Y.
- 1909 Lacy, Arthur J., Detroit, Mich.
- 1902 Ladd, Nathaniel W., Boston, Mass.
- 1896 Ladd, Sanford B., Kansas City, Mo.
- 1912 Ladd, Sanford W., Detroit, Mich.
- 1916 Ladner, Albert H., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1916 Ladner, Grover C., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1914 Lafferty, Joseph T., Winfield, Kans.
- 1911 Laffey, John P., Wilmington, Del.
- 1916 La Follette, J. J. M., Bloomington, Ind.
- 1914 Laine, F. B., Clifton, Ariz.
- 1912 Laird, H. S., Milton, Fla.
- 1913 Laird, John F., Parkersburg, W. Va.
- 1915 Lally, Thomas A. E., Spokane, Wash.
- 1914 Lamar, George H., Washington, D. C.
- 1914 Lamar, Howard, Washington, D. C.
- 1911 Lamar, Lucius Q. C., Havana, Cuba.
- 1914 Lamar, Robert, Houston, Missouri.
- 1914 Lamar, William H., Washington, D. C.
- 1914 Lamb, Brockenbrough, Richmond, Va.
- 1915 Lamb, G. H., Yates Center, Kans.
- 1913 Lamb, John A., Richmond, Va.
- 1912 Lamb, N. F., Jonesboro, Ark.
- 1911 Lamb, W. J., Osceola, Ark.
- 1914 Lamb, William E., Chicago, Ill.
- 1912 Lamb, Wm. John, Cornith, Miss.
- 1914 Lambdin, William W., Savannah, Ga.
- 1913 Lambert, Frank B., Minot, N. D.
- 1914 Lambert, William C., Omaha, Nebr.
- 1914 Lambert, Wilton J., Washington, D. C.
- 1915 Lamer, J. M., Iola, Kansas.

ELECTED

- 1913 Lamey, William J., New York, N. Y.
- 1913 Lamontagne, O. O., Holyoke, Mass.
- 1913 L'Amoreaux, J. S., New York, N. Y.
- 1914 Lamorella, Joseph F., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1913 Lamson, George W., Nampa, Idaho.
- 1913 Lamson, J. S., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1916 Lamson, Richard, Prescott, Ariz.
- 1883 Lancaster, Charles C., Washington, D. C.
- 1908 Lancaster, George D., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 1901 Lancaster, William A., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1912 Lancaster, Wm. W., New York, N. Y.
- 1909 Land, Alfred D., New Orleans, La.
- 1914 Land, Edward M., Goldsboro, N. C.
- 1911 Landale, Russell H., New York, N. Y.
- 1906 Landau, Moses D., Vicksburg, Miss.
- 1914 Landers, Howe S., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1901 Landis, Charles I., Lancaster, Pa.
- 1913 Landis, William P., Ardmore, Pa.
- 1914 Landon, Thad. B., Kansas City, Mo.
- 1914 Landreth, Lucius S., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1913 Lane, Harry, Jersey City, N. J.
- 1913 Lane, Jonathan, Houston, Texas.
- 1913 Lane, Merritt, Jersey City, N. J.
- 1916 Lane, Thomas F., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 1912 Lane, Victor H., Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 1909 Lane, Wallace R., Chicago, Ill.
- 1909 Lane, Wilfred C., Chicago, Illinois.
- 1912 Lane, Wolcott G., New York, N. Y.
- 1913 Lange, Gustav, Jr., New York, N. Y.
- 1913 Langguth, Arthur, Portland, Oregon.
- 1916 Langknecht, Carl H., Kansas City, Mo.
- 1913 Langland, George S., International Falls, Minn.
- 1914 Langworthy, H. M., Kansas City, Mo.
- 1916 Lanham, Samuel Tucker, Spartanburg, S. C.
- 1914 Lank, Edgar W., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1913 Lanners, Harry W., Duluth, Minn.
- 1916 Lanning, Charles D., Boston, Mass.
- 1914 Lansden, D. L., Cookeville, Tenn.
- 1914 Lansing, Robert, Washington, D. C.
- 1913 Lapham, Oscar, Providence, R. I.
- 1913 Lapsley, Rutherford, Anniston, Ala.
- 1915 Lardner, Hubert, Fort Scott, Kans.
- 1904 Larimer, Jeremiah B., Topeka, Kans.
- 1906 Larimore, John A., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1916 Lark, Charles C., Shamokin, Pa.
- 1915 Larkin, Robert E., Streator, Illinois.
- 1913 Larned, Frank W., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- 1885 Larner, John B., Washington, D. C.
- 1908 La Roche, Walter P., Portland, Oregon.
- 1906 Larrabee, Frank D., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1914 Larrabee, Sydney B., Portland, Maine.
- 1906 Larson, Oscar J., Duluth, Minn.
- 1914 Larzelere, Nicholas H., Norristown, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1913 Lashly, J. M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Lasker, Henry, Springfield, Mass.
 1911 Laskey, John E., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Laski, Leon, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Latham, Carl R., Chicago, Ill.
 1888 Lathrop, Gardiner, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Latimer, W. Carroll, Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Laubenstein, Frank J., Ashland, Pa.
 1913 Lauchheimer, Sylvan Hayes, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Lauer, Edgar J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Laughlin, Frank C., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1907 Lauterbach, Edward, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Lavery, Urban A., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Law, Benjamin B., Bozema, Mont.
 1915 Law, J. E., Clarksburg, W. Va.
 1914 Law, William T., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Lawler, Clement A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1905 Lawler, Oscar, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1909 Lawrason, S. McC., St. Francisville, La.
 1914 Lawrence, Alexander A., Savannah, Ga.
 1912 Lawrence, Fred F., Skowhegan, Maine.
 1906 Lawrence, George A., Galesburg, Ill.
 1916 Lawrence, R. C., Lumberton, N. C.
 1914 Lawrence, William H., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Lawson, Harley F., Hawkinsville, Ga.
 1909 Lawson, James Marshall, Aberdeen, S. D.
 1902 Lawson, John D., Columbia, Mo.
 1907 Lawson, Joseph A., Albany, N. Y.
 1913 Lawson, Martin E., Liberty, Mo.
 1913 Lawson, William J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Lawther, Harry P., Dallas, Tex.
 1878 Lawton, Alexander R., Savannah, Ga.
 1911 Lawton, Frederick, Boston, Mass.
 1906 Laybourn, Charles G., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Laylin, Lewis C., Columbus, Ohio.
 1912 Lazarus, Eldon Spencer, New Orleans, La.
 1910 Lea, Luke, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Leach, Thomas A., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Leach, Will, Scranton, Pa.
 1913 Leahy, David J., East Las Vegas, N. M.
 1911 Leahy, John P., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Leahy, John P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Leahy, John S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Leake, Eugene W., Jersey City, N. J.
 1905 Leake, Hunter C., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Leake, J. Jordan, Richmond, Va.
 1913 Leake, Walter, Richmond, Va.
 1903 Leaken, William R., Savannah, Ga.
 1886 Leakin, J. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Learned, Myron L., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Leary, Edward F., Omaha, Nebr.
 1915 Leary, William H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1889 Leavitt, John Brooks, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Leber, Samuel F., Newark, N. J.
 1915 Leboeuf, Randall J., Albany, N. Y.
 1912 Le Bosky, Jacob C., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1899 Leckie, A. E. L., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Ledbetter, H. A., Ardmore, Okla.
 1915 Ledyard, Henry, Detroit, Mich.
 1916 Lee, Archibald A., Denver, Colo.
 1887 Lee, Blair, Washington, D. C.
 1894 Lee, Blewett, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Lee, Bradner W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1909 Lee, Chaucer G., Ames, Iowa.
 1911 Lee, David F., Norwich, N. Y.
 1915 Lee, Eddy O., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1910 Lee, Edward T., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Lee, Edwin W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Lee, Jay M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1906 Lee, John F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Lee, John H. S., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Lee, John L. G., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Lee, Lawrence H., Montgomery, Ala.
 1916 Lee, Leroy, Kingstree, S. C.
 1914 Lee, R. D., Sumter, S. C.
 1913 Lee, T. Bailey, Burley, Idaho.
 1907 Lee, Thomas Zanslaar, Providence, R. I.
 1913 Lee, William A., Blackfoot, Idaho.
 1913 Lee, William H., Honesdale, Pa.
 1914 Lee, William L., Fayetteville, W. Va.
 1914 Leeds, Theodore E., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Lees, Edward, Winona, Minn.
 1915 Leets, Thomas T., Jr., Detroit, Mich.
 1914 Le Fevre, Charles H., Dover, Del.
 1911 Leffingwell, Russell C., New York, N. Y.
 1883 Legendre, James, New Orleans, La.
 1916 Legg, J. H. C., Centreville, Md.
 1913 Leggat, John C., Lowell, Mass.
 1914 Legge, George W., Jr., Oakland, Md.
 1907 Lehmaier, James S., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Lehman, Irving, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Lehman, Isidore H., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Lehmann, Frederick W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Lehmann, Sears, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Lehmayer, Martin, Baltimore, Md.
 1915 Leigh, Norville R., Mobile, Ala.
 1913 Leighton, K. E., Minot, N. D.
 1916 Leinen, Oscar E., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Leiser, Andrew A., Lewisburgh, Pa.
 1916 Leiser, Andrew A., Jr., Lewisburgh, Pa.
 1911 Lemann, Monte M., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Leming, A. G., Waldron, Ark.
 1916 Le Mire, C. P., Fulton, Mo.
 1907 Lemle, Gustave, New Orleans, La.
 1904 Lenchan, Daniel J., Dubuque, Iowa.
 1910 L'Engle, E. J., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1913 Lensen, Nicholas F., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Leonard, Frederick M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Leovy, Victor, New Orleans, La.
 1913 Lermen, J. J., San Francisco, Cal.
 1916 Leser, Oscar, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Leah, Paul E., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Leslie, A. Mitchell, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

1913 Lesser, Jacob J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Lester, Wharton E., Washington, D. C.
 1901 Letton, Charles B., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1913 Leuschner, E. P., Pottsville, Pa.
 1911 Leverett, George V., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Leveroni, Frank, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Levenson, Oliver, Hazen, N. D.
 1914 Levett, Benjamin A., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Levi, Joseph C., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Levi, Julius C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Levin, Michael, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Levine, Alfred T., Nashville, Tenn.
 1896 Levinson, Salmon O., Chicago, Ill.
 1896 Lewis, Howard C., London, Eng.
 1913 Levy, Abraham, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Levy, Aubrey, Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Levy, Felix H., New York, N. Y.
 1902 Levy, Joseph L., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Levy, Leo, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Levy, Moe, Norfolk, Va.
 1916 Levy, Mortimer B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Levy, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Levy, Samuel J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Levy, William B., Baltimore, Md.
 1907 Lewenberg, Solomon, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Lewers, Charles R., San Francisco, Cal.
 1900 Lewis, Francis D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Lewis, J. Hamilton, Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Lewis, John Frederick, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Lewis, John W., Opelousas, La.
 1916 Lewis, Howard Benton, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Lewis, Lawrence, Denver, Colo.
 1915 Lewis, Loran L., Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1914 Lewis, Louis S., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Lewis, Merton E., Rochester, N. Y.
 1911 Lewis, Nathan R., West Kingston, R. I.
 1916 Lewis, Paul Murray, Boston, Mass.
 1906 Lewis, Robert E., Denver, Colo.
 1911 Lewis, T. L., San Diego, Cal.
 1896 Lewis, W. Draper, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Lewis, W. M., Little Rock, Ark.
 1915 Lewis, W. R., Montezuma, Iowa.
 1911 Lewis, Walter Stanford, New Orleans, La.
 1909 Lewis, William, London, Ky.
 1911 Lewis, William H., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Lewis, William I., Paterson, N. J.
 1914 Lhowe, Harold Rogers, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Lichtenstein, S. K., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Lide, L. D., Marion, S. C.
 1907 Liebmann, Walter H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Liedtke, William C., McAlester, Okla.
 1909 Light, John H., South Norwalk, Conn.
 1916 Light, Robert W., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Lightfoot, Joseph, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1896 Lightner, Clarence A., Detroit, Mich.
 1906 Lightner, William H., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Ligon, R. F., Montgomery, Ala.

ELECTED

1910 Lile, William Minor, Charlottesville, Va.
 1913 Lillenthal, Jesse W., San Francisco, Cal.
 1910 Lillard, J. W., Decatur, Tenn.
 1916 Lilleston, W. F., Wichita, Kans.
 1911 Lilley, Charles S., Lowell, Mass.
 1913 Lillick, Ira S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1909 Lillie, Walter L., Grand Haven, Mich.
 1913 Lilly, A. A., Charleston, W. Va.
 1914 Lilly, Major J., Moberly, Mo.
 1913 Lincoln, Albert L., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Lincoln, Alexander, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Lincoln, Arba N., Fall River, Mass.
 1912 Lindabury, Richard V., Newark, N. J.
 1913 Linde, Henry J., Stanley, N. D.
 1913 Lindeheim, Norvin R., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Lindley, Curtis H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1908 Lindley, Erasmus C., St. Paul, Minn.
 1912 Lindley, Frank, Danville, Ill.
 1912 Lindley, Walter C., Danville, Ill.
 1914 Lindsay, James J., Baltimore, Md.
 1907 Lindsay, John D., New York, N. Y.
 1902 Lindsey, Edward, Warren, Pa.
 1914 Lindsey, Washington E., Portales, N. M.
 1901 Lindsey, Henry A., Denver, Colo.
 1915 Linebaugh, D. H., Muskogee, Okla.
 1911 Lines, George, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Lingenfelter, C. H., Boise, Idaho.
 1914 Linkins, Charles, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Linkins, William H., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Linn, Andrew M., Washington, Pa.
 1913 Linn, Philip B., Lewisburg, Pa.
 1914 Linn, Stahle, Salisbury, N. C.
 1916 Linn, William, Chickasha, Okla.
 1909 Linn, William B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Linnell, William S., Portland, Me.
 1911 Linscott, Frank K., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Linthicum, Charles C., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Lintott, Thomas J., Newark, N. J.
 1914 Lionberger, Isaac H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Lipschutz, Ephraim, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Lipscomb, A. D., Beaumont, Texas.
 1911 Little, Amos R., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Little, Charles A., Hagerstown, Md.
 1913 Little, Charles B., Scranton, Pa.
 1913 Little, James, Fall River, Mass.
 1912 Little James C., Raleigh, N. C.
 1915 Little, John E., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1914 Little, John Mays, Towson, Md.
 1916 Little, Joseph W., Wilmington, N. C.
 1914 Little, Peter C., Globe, Arizona.
 1916 Littlefield, E. V., Portland, Oregon.
 1913 Littlefield, James B., Providence, R. I.
 1902 Littlefield, Nathan W., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Littleton, Frank L., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1910 Littleton, J. M., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1913 Littleton, William G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Litzinger, Edward R., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1916 Livengood, A. T., Covington, Ind.
 1914 Liveright, Alfred M., Clearfield, Pa.
 1914 Livingston, D. W., Nebraska City, Nebr.
 1913 Lloyd, Francis V., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Lloyd, James T., Shelbyville, Mo.
 1905 Lloyd, Malcolm, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Lloyd, Warren E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Lobdell, Charles E., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Lobingier, Charles S., Shanghai, China.
 1913 Locke, Eugene P., Dallas, Texas.
 1911 Locke, James W., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1913 Locke, Maurice E., Dallas, Texas.
 1915 Lockhart, H. W., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1913 Lockhart, James M., Ely, Nev.
 1913 Lockhart, S. S., Milbank, S. D.
 1914 Lockhart, William B., Galveston, Texas.
 1912 Lockwood, Charles C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Lockwood, Charles D., Stamford, Conn.
 1916 Lockwood, George R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1900 Lockwood, Harry A., Detroit, Mich.
 1900 Lockwood, Virgil H., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1913 Loeb, Clarence, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Loch, Joseph P., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Loeb, Leo, Charleston, W. Va.
 1898 Loesch, Frank J., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Loeser, Nathan, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Loevinger, Gustavus, St. Paul, Minn.
 1908 Loewenthal, Max, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Loewy, Benno, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Logan, George B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Logan, John F., Portland, Oregon.
 1913 Logan, S. M., Grand Junction, Colo.
 1914 Logue, J. Washington, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Logue, John Gibson, Houston, Texas.
 1914 Loker, Wm. Meverell, Leonardtown, Md.
 1911 Lonabaugh, E. E., Sheridan, Wyoming.
 1913 Lonergan, Augustine, Hartford, Conn.
 1916 Long, Albert J., Hagerstown, Md.
 1903 Long, Armistead R., Lynchburg, Va.
 1914 Long, Benjamin F., Statesville, N. C.
 1914 Long, Breckinridge, St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Long, Chester L., Wichita, Kansas.
 1916 Long, Jesse R., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Long, Martin Henry, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1913 Long, Percy V., San Francisco, Cal.
 1912 Long, Walter P., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Longfellow, G. N., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Longstreth, Mayne R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Looby, M. F., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Loofbourov, Frederick C., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Loomis, George Linden, Fremont, Nebr.
 1906 Loomis, N. H., Omaha, Nebr.
 1907 Loomis, Seymour C., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Looney, William H., Portland, Maine.
 1913 Looa, Nevin J., Bethlehem, Pa.
 1914 Loose, Jacob C., Mauch Chunk, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1911 Lord, Arthur, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Lord, C. A., Beaumont, Texas.
 1914 Lord, Charles E., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Lord, Frank E., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Lord, Irving P., Waupaca, Wis.
 1913 Lord, J. Walter, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Lord, John S., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Lorenzen, Ernest G., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Lorie, J. L., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Loring, A. P., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Loring, Victor J., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Loring, William Caleb, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Lothrop, Thornton K., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Louchheim, Samuel K., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Loucka, Burton H., Albany, N. Y.
 1913 Loucka, Percy F., Watertown, S. D.
 1913 Loucka, Wm. Dewey, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Loughborough, J. F., Little Rock, Ark.
 1916 Louis, Benjamin Franklin, Houston, Tex.
 1916 Lourie, David A., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Lourie, Moses S., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Love, A. Kingsley, Leonardtown, Md.
 1912 Love, C. Morup N., Wilbur, Wash.
 1914 Love, Thomas B., Dallas, Tex.
 1913 Lovell, Charles H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Lovett, A. B., Sylvania, Ga.
 1916 Lovett, H. T., Huntington, W. Va.
 1907 Lovett, Robert S., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Loving, Lucas P., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Low, Walter Carroll, New York, N. Y.
 1895 Lowden, Frank O., Oregon, Ill.
 1916 Lowe, John Z., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Lowe, Russell G., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1911 Lowell, James A., Boston, Mass.
 1904 Lowell, John, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Lowther, William Earle, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Lowy, Charles F., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Loyall, W. H. T., Norfolk, Va.
 1913 Loyd, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Lozier, Ralph F., Carrollton, Mo.
 1916 Lubke, George W., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Lucas, John H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Lucas, Thomas Edward, Tampa, Fla.
 1912 Lucas, William J., East Las Vegas, N. M.
 1914 Lucey, Patrick J., Springfield, Ill.
 1913 Luckey, David B., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Lucking, William, Detroit, Mich.
 1910 Lucky, Cornelius E., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1913 Ludlow, Benjamin H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1894 Ludwig, John C., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1906 Lueck, Martin L., Juneau, Wis.
 1906 Lueders, Henry W., Tacoma, Wash.
 1913 Luethi, F. S., Boulder, Colo.
 1911 Luke, Roscoe, Thomasville, Ga.
 1914 Lukens, Wm. H. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Lum, Burt F., Minneapolis, Minn.

ELECTED

- 1913 Lund, Joseph W., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Lundrigan, John E., Cass Lake, Minn.
 1916 Lunt, Alfred E., Boston, Mass.
 1896 Lunt, Horace G., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1916 Lusk, Hall S., Portland, Oregon.
 1911 Lustgarten, William, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Lutkin, Harris Carman, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Lutz, Henry E., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Lybrand, Walter A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1914 Lydecker, Charles E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Lyders, E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1907 Lyford, Will H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Lyle, John V., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1908 Lyles, William H., Columbia, S. C.
 1905 Lyman, Richard E., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Lymer, William B., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1912 Lynch, Bernard E., New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Lynch, Charles W., Charleston, W. Va.
 1915 Lynch, Felix D., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1912 Lynde, Cornelius, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Lynn, John D., Rochester, N. Y.
 1912 Lynn, Roscoe R., Little Rock, Ark.
 1916 Lyon, A. Stanford, Kansas City, Mo.
 1897 Lyon, Adrian, Perth Amboy, N. J.
 1912 Lyon, Arthur C., Grinnell, Iowa.
 1912 Lyon, Jay F., Elkhorn, Wis.
 1908 Lyon, Luther M., Payette, Idaho.
 1904 Lyon, Montague, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Lyon, Simon, Washington, D. C.
 1908 Lyon, Walter, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Lyons, Benedict E., Hartford, Conn.
 1916 Lyons, D. F., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Lyons, John D., Monticello, N. Y.
 1904 Lyons, Martin, Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Lyons, William, Westbrook, Maine.
 1916 Lyons, William P., Baltimore, Md.
 1905 Lyster, Henry L., Detroit, Mich.
 1916 McAdams, E. G., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1914 McAdams, Francis M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 McAdoo, William, New York, N. Y.
 1913 McAllister, W. K., Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 McAllister, Frank W., Paris, Mo.
 1901 McAllister, Henry, Jr., Denver, Colo.
 1912 McAllister, James T., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1913 McAllister, William M., Warm Springs, Va.
 1908 McAlpine, John W., Mobile, Ala.
 1914 McAnany, Edwin S., Kansas City, Kans.
 1911 McAnarney, John W., Boston, Mass.
 1916 McAntire, J. W., Joplin, Mo.
 1914 McArthur, Frank D., Birmingham, Ala.
 1913 McAvoy, John, New York, N. Y.
 1914 McAvoy, Malcolm, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 McBaine, J. P., Columbia, Mo.
 1916 McBride, Curtis E., Mansfield, Ohio.

ELECTED

- 1912 McBride, Robert W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1915 McBride, Thomas A., Salem, Ore.
 1913 McBroom, Ralph A., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 McCabe, Ambrose F., New York, N. Y.
 1906 McCaffrey, Joseph J., Providence, R. I.
 1915 McCain, Farrah L., Tulsa, Okla.
 1912 McCaleb, J. B., Batesville, Ark.
 1913 McCall, Edward E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 McCall, Samuel E., York, Pa.
 1911 McCalmont, Edward S., Washington, D. C.
 1912 McCamant, Wallace, Portland, Oregon.
 1911 McCamic, Charles, Wheeling, W. Va.
 1914 McCann, Benjamin F., Dayton, Ohio.
 1914 McCarran, P. A., Carson City, Nev.
 1914 McCarrell, S. J. M., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1913 McCarrick, Thomas P., Rochester, N. Y.
 1898 McCarter, Robert H., Newark, N. J.
 1913 McCarthy, C. P., Boise, Idaho.
 1913 McCarthy, Charles E., Troy, N. Y.
 1911 McCarthy, Charles T., Glen Cove, N. Y.
 1913 McCarthy, Frederick M., Ansonia, Conn.
 1913 McCarthy, Henry A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 McCarthy, John R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 McCarthy, Joseph A., Troy, N. Y.
 1908 McCarthy, M. B., Toledo, Ohio.
 1913 McCarty, C. A., Honesdale, Pa.
 1915 McCarty, Charles H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 McCarty, R. J., Dayton, Ohio.
 1916 McCauley, Calvin H., Jr., Williamsport, Pa.
 1913 McCauley, William, Haverstraw, N. Y.
 1911 McChesney, S. P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 McClain, Baxter D., Iola, Kansas.
 1916 McClammy, Herbert, Wilmington, N. C.
 1916 McClarin, William H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 McClagherty, Bernard, Bluefield, W. Va.
 1911 McClay, Samuel, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 McCleary, James L., Boise City, Idaho.
 1914 McCleary, Clayton A., Columbus, Ohio.
 1915 McClellan, Thomas C., Montgomery, Ala.
 1916 McClelland, Thomas S., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 McClenahan, Wm. B., Jr., Chester, Pa.
 1914 McClenahan, Daniel H., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1908 McClenahan, William S., Brainerd, Minn.
 1908 McClendon, James W., Austin, Texas.
 1911 McClennen, Edward F., Boston, Mass.
 1898 McClintock, Andrew H., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1909 McClintock, William S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1890 McClosky, Bernard, New Orleans, La.
 1914 McClosky, Thomas D., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 McCloud, Richard, Durango, Colo.
 1898 McClung, William H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1897 McClure, Harold M., Lewisburg, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1908 McClure, Henry F., Seattle, Wash.
 1908 McClure, Walter A., Seattle, Wash.
 1908 McClure, William E., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 McColl, D. D., Jr., Bennettsville, S. C.
 1913 McCollin, Edward G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 McCulloch, Claude, Portland Ore.
 1913 McCollum, James H., Hope, Ark.
 1907 McCombs, William F., New York, N. Y.
 1904 McConlogue, James H., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1914 McConnaughey, W. S., Dayton, Ohio.
 1913 McConnell, George A., Little Rock, Ark.
 1907 McConnell, James E., Boston, Mass.
 1912 McConnell, John E., La Crosse, Wis.
 1913 McCook, Anson T., Hartford, Conn.
 1907 McCook, Philip James, New York, N. Y.
 1908 McCord, E. S., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 McCord, Leon, Montgomery, Ala.
 1899 McCordie, Alfred E., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 McCorkle, James Thomas, Pueblo, Colo.
 1913 McCorkle, Walter L., New York, N. Y.
 1909 McCormick, Jos. Manson, Dallas, Texas.
 1913 McCormick, Marshall, Berryville, Va.
 1908 McCormick, Robert H., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 McCormick, Samuel B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 McCormick, Seth T., Williamsport, Pa.
 1916 McCormick, Seth T., Jr., Williamsport, Pa.
 1911 McCouch, H. Gordon, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 McCourt, John, Portland, Oregon.
 1914 McCoy, E. H., Waterloo, Iowa.
 1914 McCoy, James H., Pierre, S. D.
 1914 McCoy, W. R., Inez, Ky.
 1913 McCrahan, John H., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1899 McCrary, A. J., Binghamton, N. Y.
 1911 McCrea, Wm. M., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1901 McCreery, James W., Greeley, Colo.
 1914 McCreight, Smith M., Reynoldsville, Pa.
 1907 McCroskey, E. L., Colfax, Wash.
 1913 McCrossin, William P., Birmingham, Ala.
 1916 McCullen, E. J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 McCullen, Joseph P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 McCulloh, Allan, New York, N. Y.
 1916 McCullough, Charles J., Altoona, Pa.
 1914 McCullough, Henry M., Elkton, Md.
 1913 McCune, Henry L., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 McCutchen, E. J., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 McCutcheon, Otto E., Idaho Falls, Idaho.
 1914 McDaniel, Henry, Demopolis, Ala.
 1916 McDaniel, Sanders, Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 McDavid, Frank M., Springfield, Mo.
 1914 McDermott, Charles J., New York, N. Y.
 1916 McDermott, Edward B., Kearney, Nebr.
 1898 McDermott, Edward J., Louisville, Ky.
 1907 McDermott, Frank P., Jersey City, N. J.
 1912 McDevitt, John J., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1911 McDonald, Charles G., Omaha, Nebr.
 1914 McDonald, Charles H., Washington, D. C.
 1913 McDonald, D. D., Galveston, Texas.
 1906 McDonald, E. E., Bemidji, Minn.
 1908 McDonald, Edward L., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 McDonald, J. E., Winnebago, S. C.
 1909 McDonald, Jesse, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 McDonald, John F., Boston, Mass.
 1915 McDonald, John S., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1907 McDonald, Will T., Bay St. Louis, Miss.
 1905 McDonnell, T. F. L., Providence, R. I.
 1911 McDonough, Charles A., Boston, Mass.
 1907 McDonough, Frank, Sr., Denver, Colo.
 1898 McDonough, James B., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1913 McDonough, Martin S., Iron River, Mich.
 1911 McDougal, D. A., Sapulpa, Okla.
 1913 McDougall, D. C., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1911 McDougle, Walter E., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1913 McDow, Thomas F., York, S. C.
 1914 McDowell, Charles S., Jr., Eufaula, Ala.
 1913 McDowell, James R., Jackson, Miss.
 1916 McDuffie, Phillips C., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 McEachin, James S., Richmond, Texas.
 1907 McElheny, Victor K., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1916 McElligott, T. J., Appleton, Minn.
 1908 McEwen, Willard M., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 McFadden, Clarence J., Ely, Nevada.
 1913 McFarland, Ben Holliday, Aberdeen, Miss.
 1905 McGarry, Thomas F., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1911 McGee, George A., Minot, N. D.
 1906 McGee, J. F., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 McGee, Levi, Rapid City, S. D.
 1913 McGehee, Lucius P., Chapel Hill, N. C.
 1911 McGeoch, Arthur N., West Allis, Wis.
 1913 McGeorge, William, Jr., Phila., Pa.
 1916 McGill, Leonidas H., Bentonville, Ark.
 1913 McGilton, E. G., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 McGirr, Frank C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1906 McGoorty, John P., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 McGovern, Francis E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 McGovern, James P., New York, N. Y.
 1913 McGrath, John B., Houtzdale, Pa.
 1913 McGrath, John F., Waterbury, Conn.
 1913 McGrath, John M., Princeton, W. Va.
 1914 McGraw, Henry, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
 1912 McGraw, John T., Grafton, W. Va.
 1912 McGregor, Major, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 1916 McGregor, Thomas B., Frankfort, Ky.
 1909 McGuire, Frank L., New London, Conn.
 1914 McGuire, John J., Ithaca, N. Y.
 1914 McGuire, Murray M., Richmond, Va.
 1912 McHaney, Edgar L., Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 McHarg, Ormsby, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1913 McHarg, T. A., Boulder, Colo.
 1913 McHendrie, A. Watson, Trinidad, Colo.
 1914 McHenry, James A., Cumberland, Md.
 1903 McHugh, Charles A., Roanoke, Va.
 1909 McHugh, Philip A., Detroit, Mich.
 1897 McHugh, William D., Omaha, Nebr.
 1912 McIlvaine, Alan C., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 McIlvaine, Tompkins, New York, N. Y.
 1914 McIlwaine, William B., Petersburg, Va.
 1913 McInnis, E. E., McAlester, Okla.
 1914 McIntosh, David G., Jr., Towson, Md.
 1900 McIntosh, James H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 McIntyre, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
 1916 McIntyre, Eugene L., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 McIntyre, R. A., Warrenton, Va.
 1913 McIntyre, W. A., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1913 McKannay, Harry G., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 McKay, Douglas, Columbia, S. C.
 1912 McKay, Kenneth I., Tampa, Fla.
 1914 McKee, Charles J., Dayton, Ohio.
 1913 McKee, David A., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1913 McKee, Lanier, New York, N. Y.
 1913 McKeehan, Charles L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 McKeehan, H. H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1911 McKeehan, Joseph P., Carlisle, Pa.
 1911 McKelvey, Charles W., New York, N. Y.
 1914 McKelvey, John Jay, New York, N. Y.
 1912 McKelvey, Lawrence B., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1914 McKenna, Edward J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 McKenna, George B., Westerly, R. I.
 1911 McKenna, Thomas P., New York, N. Y.
 1899 McKenney, Frederic D., Washington, D. C.
 1911 McKenzie, H. B., Prescott, Ark.
 1915 McKenzie, J. D., Moultrie, Ga.
 1906 McKenzie, John, Great Falls, Mont.
 1914 McKenzie, John C., Elizabeth, Ill.
 1916 McKenzie, William D., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 McKeown, John A., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 McKeown, Tom D., Ada, Okla.
 1913 McKevitt, Hugh K., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 McKillip, H. A., Bloomsburg, Pa.
 1916 McKinley, Archibald A., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 McKinley, J. W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1916 McKinley, William, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 McKinney, Hayes, Chicago, Ill.
 1897 McKinney, William M., Northport, N. Y.
 1913 McKinstry, J. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 McKnight, A. H., Dallas, Texas.
 1901 McKnight, Richard, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 McKnight, William F., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1911 McLanahan, George X., Washington, D. C.
 1914 McLanahan, J. Craig, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 McLane, Allan, Garrison, Md.

ELECTED

- 1916 McLaran, Robert L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 McLaughlin, A. A., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 McLaughlin, Charles E., Sacramento, Cal.
 1918 McLaughlin, George A., New York, N. Y.
 1912 McLaughlin, P. J., St. Paul, Minn.
 1909 McLaurin, Lauch, Austin, Texas.
 1914 McLean, A. W., Lumberton, N. C.
 1914 McLean, George P., Simsbury, Conn.
 1912 McLean, Hugh, Denver, Colo.
 1913 McLean, J. H., Llano, Texas.
 1914 McLellan, Hugh D., Boston, Mass.
 1914 McLeod, Sayre, New York, N. Y.
 1896 McLeod, W. D., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 McLoughlin, James J., New Orleans, La.
 1911 McMahon, Fulton, New York, N. Y.
 1899 McMahon, J. Sprigg, Dayton, Ohio.
 1914 McMahon, John A., Dayton, Ohio.
 1911 McMahon, John D., Rome, N. Y.
 1916 McMahon, Stephen J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 McManus, M. T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 McManus, Terence J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 McMaster, John S., Jersey City, N. J.
 1906 McMicken, Maurice, Seattle, Wash.
 1913 McMillan, B. F., Mobile, Ala.
 1912 McMillan, John W., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1909 McMillan, Philip H., Detroit, Mich.
 1908 McMillan, Raymond J., Tacoma, Wash.
 1913 McMillen, Alonzo B., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1912 McMorrough, G. H., Lexington, Miss.
 1916 McMullan, James, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 McMullen, Alonzo B., Tampa, Florida.
 1910 McMullen, Donald C., Tallahassee, Fla.
 1913 McMullin, S. G., Grand Junction, Colo.
 1912 McMurdy, Robert, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 McMurray, Orrin K., Berkeley, Cal.
 1912 McMurray, Will, Laramie, Wyo.
 1916 McNabb, Duane T., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 McNaboe, James F., New York, N. Y.
 1912 McNamara, D. W., Montello, Wis.
 1915 McNamara, James, Detroit, Mich.
 1913 McNary, Charles L., Salem, Oregon.
 1906 McNary, John H., Salem, Oregon.
 1916 McNary, L. A., Portland, Ore.
 1916 McNatt, Carr, Aurora, Mo.
 1915 McNeely, John D., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1913 McNeill, Franklin, Raleigh, N. C.
 1915 McNemer, Philip, Little Rock, Ark.
 1916 McNulty, Frank, Aberdeen, S. D.
 1898 McNulty, William D., New York, N. Y.
 1916 McPhee, Raymond J., Denver, Colo.
 1913 McPheeters, Samuel B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 McPheeters, Thomas S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 McPherson, Donald P., Gettysburg, Pa.
 1914 McPherson, John B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 McQuillin, Eugene, St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 McRae, Thomas C., Prescott, Ark.

ELECTED

- 1905 McReynolds, James C., Washington, D. C.
 1916 McRoberts, W. C., Peoria, Ill.
 1916 McShane, Vincent, St. Louis, Mo.
 1908 McSurely, William H., Chicago, Ill.
 1910 McTeer, Will A., Maryville, Tenn.
 1916 McTigue, John G., New York, N. Y.
 1916 McWhinney, Leroy, Denver, Colo.
 1898 McWhorter, Hamilton, Athens, Ga.
 1907 McWilliams, Howard, New York, N. Y.
 1916 McWilliams, John, Benton, Mo.
 1914 Maas, Charles O., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Maass, Herbert H., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Mable, Clarence, Hackensack, N. J.
 1916 Mabry, W. L., Wellsville, Mo.
 1914 Macauley, C. J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 MacBride, Robert J., Neillsville, Wis.
 1906 MacChesney, Nathan William, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 MacDade, Albert D., Chester, Pa.
 1914 MacDonald, Robert, Cumberland, Md.
 1916 MacDougald, Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 MacFarland, Henry B. F., Washington, D. C.
 1914 MacFarland, Hugh, Topeka, Kans.
 1914 MacFarland, Leo, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 MacGill, Charles P., Pulaski, Va.
 1912 Machen, Arthur W., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Machen, Lewis H., Richmond, Va.
 1913 MacHenry, Charles A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 MacIntyre, Wm. Irvin, Thomasville, Ga.
 1914 Mack, Alfred, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 Mack, Edwin S., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Mack, John H., North Adams, Mass.
 1896 Mack, Julian W., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Mack, William, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Mackall, Henry C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1896 Mackall, William W., Savannah, Ga.
 1913 Mackay, George C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Mackay, Henry, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
 1911 Mackenzie, Kenneth K., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Mackensie, Thomas, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Mackey, W. E., Altoona, Pa.
 1906 Mackoy, Harry Brent, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1896 Mackoy, William H., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1909 MacLane, John F., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 MacLeish, John E., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 MacLellan, George Wyeth, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 MacLeod, Arthur Wm., Washburn, Wis.
 1913 MacMahon, Cecil H., Newark, N. J.
 1915 MacMillan, Herbert R., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1896 MacPherson, Ernest, Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Macrum, W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 MacSherry, Howard, Newark, N. J.
 1912 MacVaugh, Charles, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1915 Madden, John, Parsons, Kans.
 1911 Madden, Joseph, Keene, N. H.
 1914 Madden, Terrence J., Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Maddin, Percy D., Nashville, Tenn.
 1910 Maddox, George Edmondson, Rome, Ga.
 1890 Maddox, Samuel, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Maddox, Samuel T., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1900 Madigan, John B., Houlton, Maine.
 1913 Madigan, Thomas H., Jr., Manchester, N. H.
 1913 Madison, F. D., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Magavern, William J., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1912 Magaw, Charles A., Topeka, Kans.
 1914 Magee, Arley B., Dover, Del.
 1913 Magee, Forrest N., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Magee, Henry W., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Magee, Walter W., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Magenls, James P., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Magill, George T., Greenwood, S. C.
 1915 Maginnis, S. A., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Magoon, Charles E., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Magruder, M. Hampton, Upper Marlboro, Md.
 1912 Mahaffey, J. Q., Texarkana, Texas.
 1913 Mahan, Bryan F., New London, Conn.
 1904 Mahan, George A., Hannibal, Mo.
 1912 Maher, Edgar A., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1914 Maher, John F., Greenville, Ohio.
 1916 Maher, Peter S., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Maher, Thomas F., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Mahoney, D. O., Viroqua, Wis.
 1913 Mahoney, Jeremiah F., Lawrence, Mass.
 1916 Mahoney, John P. S., Lawrence, Mass.
 1900 Mahoney, Timothy J., Omaha, Nebr.
 1911 Mahony, Charles L., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Main, John F., Olympia, Wash.
 1912 Maine, A. E., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1912 Mains, Frederick, Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Major, Elliott W., Jefferson City, Mo.
 1916 Major, Samuel C., Fayette, Mo.
 1913 Makelim, W. J., Portland, Oregon.
 1912 Makepeace, Walter D., Waterbury, Conn.
 1916 Malcolm, George A., Manila, P. I.
 1915 Malcolm, George R., Pittsburg, Kans.
 1916 Malcolm, John C., Oskaloosa, Iowa.
 1913 Malevinsky, Moses L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Malin, Proctor K., Ashland, Ky.
 1914 Mallon, Guy W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Mallory, Hugh, Selma, Ala.
 1904 Malone, Dana, Boston, Mass.
 1910 Malone, Thomas H., Jr., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Maloney, John M., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Maloney, William P., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Maloy, William Milnes, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Malthie, William H., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Maltbie, William M., Hartford, Conn.
 1911 Manahan, James, St. Paul, Minn.

ELECTED

- 1911 Manchester, William C., Detroit, Mich.
 1914 Mandel, David, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Mandeville, H. C., Elmira, N. Y.
 1916 Mangum, A. G., Gastonia, N. C.
 1913 Manheim, Jacob, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Manier, Will R., Jr., Nashville, Tenn.
 1911 Manierre, George W., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Manion, Martin H., New Orleans, La.
 1904 Manly, Clement, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1901 Manly, George C., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Manly, Robert Emmet, Naga, Camarines, Philippine Islands.
 1913 Mann, Benson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Mann, Charles D., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1915 Mann, Edgar P., Springfield, Mo.
 1913 Mann, James, Norfolk, Va.
 1912 Mann, Richard H., Petersburg, Va.
 1911 Mann, Richard M., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Mann, Samuel H., Forrest City, Ark.
 1914 Manning, A. A., Spartanburg, S. C.
 1911 Manning, James S., Raleigh, N. C.
 1911 Mansfield, Burton, New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Mansfield, Frederick W., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Mansfield, Henry, Peoria, Ill.
 1914 Mansfield, Howard, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Mansfield, Walter D., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Manson, N. C., Jr., Lynchburg, Va.
 1912 Marble, Frederick P., Lowell, Mass.
 1916 Marbury, Ogle, Laurel, Md.
 1894 Marbury, William L., Baltimore, Md.
 1915 March, Moncure, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Marchant, Roland R., Baltimore, Md.
 1904 Marckworth, John H., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Marcus, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Marden, Oscar A., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Marion, J. H., Chester, S. C.
 1916 Marion, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Markell, Charles, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Markham, James E., St. Paul, Minn.
 1916 Marks, B. E., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1914 Marks, Richard P., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1916 Marks, Thomas R., Kansas City, Mo.
 1915 Marks, William Sherman, Tooele City, Utah.
 1914 Marley, A. S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Maroney, A. C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Marsden, Arthur W., Madison, Conn.
 1912 Marsh, Samuel John, Waterbury, Conn.
 1914 Marshall, Burwell Keith, Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Marshall, Carl, Bay St. Louis, Miss.
 1914 Marshall, D. P. B., Sheridan, Wyo.
 1911 Marshall, Edwin J., Toledo, Ohio.
 1913 Marshall, H. Snowden, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Marshall, James M., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Marshall, John, Topeka, Kans.
 1914 Marshall, John A., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1906 Marshall, Louis, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1908 Marshall, R. E. Lee, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Marso, Michael, Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Marston, Thomas B., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Martin, Amos W., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Martin, Charles J., New Haven, Conn.
 1912 Martin, Clarence E., Martinsburg, W. Va.
 1913 Martin, Edward M., Omaha, Nebr.
 1911 Martin, F. L., Hutchinson, Kansas.
 1910 Martin, Francis, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1913 Martin, Frank, Boise, Idaho.
 1914 Martin, George B., Catlettsburg, Ky.
 1914 Martin, George E., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Martin, George W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Martin, Gervaise G., Franklin, Pa.
 1896 Martin, Horace H., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Martin, Hugh E., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Martin, Hugh T., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Martin, J. C., Central City, Nebr.
 1914 Martin, J. H. Thayer, Newark, N. J.
 1889 Martin, J. Willis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Martin, James M., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Martin, John D., Memphis, Tenn.
 1911 Martin, Julius C., Asheville, N. C.
 1913 Martin, M. J., Scranton, Pa.
 1912 Martin, P. H., Green Bay, Wis.
 1913 Martin, Paris, Boise, Idaho.
 1914 Martin, Paul C., Springfield, Ohio.
 1915 Martin, Sanford B., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Martin, T. L., Boise, Idaho.
 1908 Martin, Thomas W., Birmingham, Ala.
 1914 Martin, Ulysses S., Dayton, Ohio.
 1911 Martin, W. H., Hot Springs, Ark.
 1914 Martin, W. L., Montgomery, Ala.
 1912 Martin, Wesley, Webster City, Iowa.
 1913 Martin, William G., Mayville, N. Y.
 1907 Martin, William J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Martin, William McC., St. Louis, Mo.
 1907 Martin, William Parmenter, New York, N. Y.
 1897 Martindale, Charles, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1916 Martineau, John E., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Martineau, Laureat L., St. John, N. D.
 1912 Martineau, Pierre A., Marinette, Wis.
 1912 Marvel, David T., Wilmington, Del.
 1912 Marvel, Josiah, Wilmington, Del.
 1913 Marvin, Alfred, Matamoras, Pa.
 1914 Marvin, E. P. Waldo, Hartford, Conn.
 1914 Marvin, Francis R., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Marvin, Langdon P., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Marvon, O. N., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1911 Marx, Benjamin L., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1907 Marx, Frederick Z., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Marx, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Marx, Robert S., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Marye, Robert V., New York, N. Y.
 1901 Mason, Alfred F., St. Paul, Minn.

ELECTED

- 1916 Mason, Charles M., Newark, N. J.
 1912 Mason, Eugene G., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Mason, Grafton, St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Mason, Henry F., Topeka, Kans.
 1911 Mason, Herbert D., Tulsa, Okla.
 1914 Mason, J. Augustine, Hagerstown, Md.
 1911 Mason, John W., Northampton, Mass.
 1916 Mason, L. Randolph, Washington, D. C.
 1911 Mason, Norman T., Deadwood, S. D.
 1914 Mason, O. F., Gastonia, N. C.
 1913 Mason, Roswell B., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Mason, Vroman, Madison, Wis.
 1916 Mason, W. F., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1912 Mason, Wm. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Mason, William L., L'Anse, Mich.
 1886 Massey, Louis C., Orlando, Fla.
 1914 Massie, David M., Chillicothe, Ohio.
 1906 Massie, Eugene C., Richmond, Va.
 1913 Mastie, Joseph A., Newport News, Va.
 1914 Masten, Arthur Haynsworth, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Mastick, George H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1907 Mastick, Seabury C., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Matheny, James H., Springfield, Ill.
 1914 Mather, James E., Watertown, S. D.
 1914 Mather, Nathon O., Akron, Ohio.
 1913 Mathers, H. T., Sidney, Ohio.
 1911 Matheson, Alexander E., Janesville, Wis.
 1915 Mathews, John R., Townsend, Montana.
 1916 Mathews, Raymond H., McAlester, Okla.
 1912 Mathews, Thomas J., Roundup, Montana.
 1913 Mathews, Wm. Burdette, Charleston, W. Va.
 1909 Mathewson, Albert McClellan, New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Matson, Roderick N., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1912 Matson, Willie A., Rochester, N. Y.
 1914 Mattern, Conrad J., Dayton, Ohio.
 1911 Matteson, Archibald C., Providence, R. I.
 1911 Matteson, Charles, Providence, R. I.
 1891 Matthews, C. Bentley, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Matthews, Edwin P., Dayton, Ohio.
 1907 Matthews, Fred V., Portland, Maine.
 1913 Matthews, Joseph S., Concord, N. H.
 1906 Matthews, Mortimer, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Matthews, Samuel D., Saranac Lake, N. Y.
 1910 Matthews, William M., Okmulgee, Okla.
 1908 Mats, Rudolph, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Maurer, W. F., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Maxey, Thomas S., Austin, Texas.
 1910 Maxwell, Evelyn C., Pensacola, Fla.
 1907 Maxwell, John M., Denver, Colo.
 1886 Maxwell, Lawrence, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Maxwell, W. B., Elkins, W. Va.
 1913 Maxwell, William K., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1913 May, Charles R., Beaver Falls, Pa.
 1912 May, George Williams, Jackson, Miss.
 1886 May, Henry F., Denver, Colo.
 1912 May, James D., Detroit, Mich.
 1911 May, Marcus B., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Mayer, Albert E., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Mayer, Clinton O., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Mayer, Henry J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Mayer, Julius M., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Mayer, Levy, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Mayer, Louis, St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Mayes, Robert B., Jackson, Miss.
 1908 Mayfield, J. E., Cleveland, Tenn.
 1913 Mayfield, James J., Montgomery, Ala.
 1916 Mayfield, P. B., Cleveland, Tenn.
 1916 Maybaw, D. S., Monett, Mo.
 1916 Maynard, Fred A., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1909 Maynard, James, Jr., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1914 Mayne, George H., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1916 Mead, Benjamin H., Stamford, Conn.
 1916 Mead, Clarence G., Lisbon, N. D.
 1913 Mead, Glenn C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Mead, Lewis Henry, Shell Lake, Wis.
 1913 Meade, U. L., Russellville, Ark.
 1912 Meagher, James F., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Meagher, Thomas James, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Meaher, Dennis A., Portland, Maine.
 1914 Meals, Walter D., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1904 Meares, Iredelle, Wilmington, N. C.
 1913 Meares, Otho F., Eastville, Va.
 1913 Measey, William Maul, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 McCartay, Harry S., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Mecham, John Barton, Joliet, Ill.
 1886 Mechem, Floyd R., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Mechem, George W., Battle Creek, Mich.
 1912 Mechem, Merritt C., Socorro, N. M.
 1916 Medaris, William R., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Meehan, William P., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Meek, Edward R., Dallas, Texas.
 1914 Meeker, Charles W., Imperial, Nebr.
 1911 Meeker, Rollin W., Binghamton, N. Y.
 1916 Mehaffey, James W., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Mehaffy, T. M., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Mehan, William A., Ballston Spa, N. Y.
 1914 Mehard, Samuel S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Mehlhope, Clarence E., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Meighen, John F. D., Albert Lea, Minn.
 1913 Meigs, William M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Meister, M. G., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Melcher, Webster A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Meldon, Patrick M., Rutland, Vt.
 1883 Meldrim, P. W., Savannah, Ga.
 1907 Meilen, Chase, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Mellors, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Melton, Adrian, Chickasha, Okla.
 1916 Melton, Alger, Chickasha, Okla.

ELECTED

- 1914 Melton, W. D., Columbia, S. C.
 1913 Melville, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Melville, Irving B., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Melvin, Henry A., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Mendell, George W., Jr., Austin, Texas.
 1908 Mendenhall, Mark F., Spokane, Wash.
 1916 Meng, Thomas S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Mengel, Ralph H., Reading, Pa.
 1916 Menken, S. Stanwood, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Mentzinger, William W., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1901 Mercer, Hugh Victor, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Merchant, Edward, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1902 Merchant, Henry D., New York, N. Y.
 1887 Mercur, Rodney A., Towanda, Pa.
 1908 Meredith, Charles V., Richmond, Va.
 1914 Meredith, James A., Fairmont, W. Va.
 1912 Mergenthaim, Morton A., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Meriwether, Hunter M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Merrell, Edgar S. K., Lowville, N. Y.
 1913 Merrell, Herman, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 1912 Merrell, William S., Coshocton, Ohio.
 1914 Merrels, F. B., Hartford, Conn.
 1897 Merrick, Charles D., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1910 Merrick, Duff, Asheville, N. C.
 1878 Merrick, Edwin T., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Merrick, George B., Upper Marlboro, Md.
 1897 Merrick, George Peck, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Merriken, Charles L., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Merrill, Alanson J., Bangor, Maine.
 1916 Merrill, George Frye, Gloucester, Mass.
 1900 Merrill, Joseph Hansell, Thomasville, Ga.
 1915 Merrill, W. B., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1912 Merrimon, James G., Asheville, N. C.
 1914 Merritt, Albert J., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1912 Merton, Ernst, East Troy, Wis.
 1896 Mervine, Nicholas P., Altoona, Pa.
 1914 Merwin, Henry W., New Haven, Conn.
 1908 Meserve, Edwin A., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Meserve, W. A., Creighton, Nebr.
 1913 Mesirov, Harry S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1898 Mestrezat, S. Leslie, Uniontown, Pa.
 1904 Metcalf, Charles W., Memphis, Tenn.
 1909 Metcalf, Charles W., Pineville, Ky.
 1913 Metcalf, Orlando P., New York, N. Y.
 1910 Metcalf, William P., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Metson, W. H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1912 Metzler, Curtis G., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Meyer, Abraham, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Meyer, Carl, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Meyer, Edward R., Zanesville, Ohio.
 1915 Meyer, George H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Meyer, Lee S., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Meyer, Louis A., Vincennes, Ind.

ELECTED

- 1914 Meyer, Samuel T., Lebanon, Pa.
 1911 Meyer, Walter E., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Meyer, William J., Portsmouth, Ohio.
 1916 Meyers, Peter J., Racine, Wis.
 1902 Meyers, Sidney S., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Michaels, William C., Kansas City, Mo.
 1915 Michel, Ernest A., Marshall, Minn.
 1913 Michell, Arthur A., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Michelman, Joseph, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Michener, Edwin O., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1900 Michener, L. T., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Micou, Benjamin, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Middaugh, Henry G., Devils Lake, N. D.
 1913 Middlewurt, C. C., Marietta, Ohio.
 1916 Middleton, Allen C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Middleton, Charles G., Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Middleton, E. P., Urbana, Ohio.
 1914 Miehl, Edward, New York, N. Y.
 1903 Mikell, William E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Milbank, Albert G., New York, N. Y.
 1899 Milburn, John G., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Milchrist, William, Sioux City, Iowa.
 1910 Miles, Charles V., Peoria, Ill.
 1900 Miles, Joshua W., Princess Anne, Md.
 1911 Miles, Lovick P., Memphis, Tenn.
 1912 Miles, Vincent M., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Miles, Willard W., Barton, Vt.
 1906 Miles, William P., Sidney, Nebr.
 1906 Millan, William W., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Miller, A. Jay, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
 1914 Miller, A. L., Macon, Ga.
 1912 Miller, Albert Edward, Marquette, Mich.
 1916 Miller, Amos C., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Miller, Arthur, Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Miller, B. H., St. Anthony, Idaho.
 1886 Miller, Benjamin K., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1910 Miller, Charles A., Bolivar, Tenn.
 1916 Miller, Charles R., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Miller, Charles W., Holdenville, Okla.
 1899 Miller, Charles W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1906 Miller, Clarence B., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Miller, E. Augustus, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1887 Miller, E. Spencer, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Miller, Edward T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Miller, F. A., Hartsville, S. C.
 1916 Miller, Frank T., Peoria, Ill.
 1913 Miller, Franklin, St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Miller, Fred, Spokane, Wash.
 1914 Miller, Frederick C., Mount Clemens, Mich.
 1893 Miller, George P., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Miller, George W., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Miller, Henry G., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Miller, Hugh G., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Miller, Ira E., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Miller, J. Albert, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Miller, James H., Hinton, W. Va.

ELECTED

- 1916 Miller, James R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Miller, Jesse A., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1914 Miller, John A., Kearney, Nebr.
 1909 Miller, John D., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Miller, John D., Susquehanna, Pa.
 1914 Miller, John Faber, Norristown, Pa.
 1913 Miller, John H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1890 Miller, John S., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Miller, Louis H., Millville, New Jersey.
 1916 Miller, N. C., Grand Junction, Colorado.
 1913 Miller, Nathan L., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1914 Miller, Nelson D., Steubenville, Ohio.
 1916 Miller, Phillippus W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Miller, Samuel D., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1914 Miller, Seaman, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Miller, Sidney T., Detroit, Mich.
 1911 Miller, T. M., New Orleans, La.
 1910 Miller, W. B., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1914 Miller, W. McD., Steubenville, O.
 1913 Miller, William Emory, Des Moines, Iowa.
 1896 Miller, William N., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1903 Miller, William W., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Milliken, Arthur N., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Milliken, Frank A., New Bedford, Mass.
 1906 Millikin, E. E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1909 Millieg, R. E., New Orleans, La.
 1909 Millis, Wade, Detroit, Mich.
 1914 Mills, Alfred Elmer, Morristown, N. J.
 1912 Mills, Allen G., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Mills, M. A., Osceola, Nebr.
 1913 Mills, Walter H., Decatur, Ill.
 1909 Milmer, Purnell M., New Orleans, La.
 1916 Milton, Charles C., Worcester, Mass.
 1914 Milton, John, Jersey City, N. J.
 1915 Milverton, Frederick W., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1915 Minahan, Eben R., Green Bay, Wis.
 1912 Minahan, Edmund D., Rhinelander, Wis.
 1914 Mingle, Harry Bowers, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Minnis, James L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1903 Minor, Benjamin S., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Minor, F. D., Jr., Beaumont, Tex.
 1913 Minor, Farrell D., Beaumont, Texas.
 1910 Minor, H. Dent, Memphis, Tenn.
 1901 Minor, Raleigh C., University, Va.
 1908 Minor, Wirt, Portland, Oregon.
 1908 Minton, Francis L., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Minton, R. E., Groveton, Texas.
 1913 Mirkil, I. Hazleton, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Mitchell, Alfred H., St. Clairsville, Ohio.
 1913 Mitchell, Charles, New Bedford, Mass.
 1914 Mitchell, E. J., Prescott, Arizona.
 1913 Mitchell, Harold C., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Mitchell, Henry L., Bangor, Maine.
 1913 Mitchell, J. L., Norfolk, Va.
 1913 Mitchell, James McC., Buffalo, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1911 Mitchell, Joseph V., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Mitchell, Orestes, St. Joseph, Mo.
 1906 Mitchell, Oscar, Duluth, Minn.
 1911 Mitchell, Robert Chamberlain, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Mitchell, Samuel A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Mitchell, Thomas L., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Mitchell, W. E., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1915 Mitchell, Walter J., La Plata, Md.
 1906 Mitchell, William D., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Mitton, Arthur G., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Mix, George E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Mize, Joseph H., Gulfport, Miss.
 1909 Moats, Francis P., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1908 Mocquot, James D., Paducah, Ky.
 1913 Moffat, David W., Murray City, Utah.
 1894 Moffit, John T., Tipton, Iowa.
 1905 Mohun, Barry, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Moise, Albert L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Moloney, Robert E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Moloney, Thomas W., Rutland, Vt.
 1916 Molphrop, Charles P., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Monaghan, John, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Moncrief, John W., De Witt, Ark.
 1913 Monks, F. I., Pass Christian, Miss.
 1912 Monnette, Orra E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1896 Monroe, Charles, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Monroe, Charles E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Monroe, Frank A., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Monroe, Henry E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1909 Monroe, J. Blanc, New Orleans, La.
 1913 Monroe, Robert Grier, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Montague, David T., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Montague, Gilbert H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Montague, Henry B., Southbridge, Mass.
 1908 Montague, Richard W., Portland, Ore.
 1897 Montgomery, Carroll S., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Montgomery, Frank A., Tunica, Miss.
 1911 Montgomery, J. A., Fargo, N. D.
 1908 Montgomery, John R., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Montgomery, Leonard J., Keokuk, Iowa.
 1913 Montgomery, Norton, Denver, Colo.
 1895 Montgomery, Oscar H., Seymour, Ind.
 1914 Montgomery, Phelps, New Haven, Conn.
 1912 Montgomery, Richard B., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Montgomery, Robert H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Montgomery, Robert M., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Montgomery, Theodore L., Kahoka, Mo.
 1914 Montgomery, W. W., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Montgomery, Wm. Morgan, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Montgomery, William F., Topeka, Kans.

ELECTED

- 1916 Monti, Edward J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1908 Moody, Cary C., Indianola, Miss.
 1914 Moody, Elmer I., Pasadena, Cal.
 1912 Moody, Paul B., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Moon, R. O., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Moonan, John, Waseca, Minn.
 1911 Mooney, Edmund L., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Mooney, Henry, New Orleans, La.
 1914 Mooneyhan, R. A., Carthage, Mo.
 1913 Moore, A. A., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Moore, Albert R., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Moore, Alfred, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Moore, C. G., Purcell, Okla.
 1914 Moore, Charles L., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1912 Moore, Charles Sumner, Atlantic City, N. J.
 1913 Moore, Everett F., Moundsville, W. Va.
 1901 Moore, F. A., Salem, Oregon.
 1911 Moore, Felix W., Union City, Tenn.
 1913 Moore, Frank, Lexington, Va.
 1914 Moore, Frank H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Moore, Frederick W., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Moore, George H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Moore, George J., Malone, N. Y.
 1911 Moore, Henry, Texarkana, Ark.
 1915 Moore, Henry, Jr., Texarkana, Ark.
 1915 Moore, Henry L., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Moore, Hunt C., Kansas City, Mo.
 1909 Moore, I. D., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Moore, J. Merrick, Little Rock, Ark.
 1889 Moore, John Bassett, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Moore, John I., Helena, Ark.
 1902 Moore, John M., Little Rock, Ark.
 1898 Moore, Joseph B., Lansing, Mich.
 1907 Moore, Joseph E., Thomaston, Maine.
 1913 Moore, Joseph L., Fort Plain, N. Y.
 1912 Moore, Langdon, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Moore, Larry I., New Bern, N. C.
 1901 Moore, McCabe, Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Moore, R. Walton, Fairfax, Va.
 1911 Moore, Samuel E. N., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1916 Moore, Samuel W., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Moore, Springer H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Moore, Stanley, San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Moore, W. H., El Reno, Okla.
 1916 Moore, William B., Muskogee, Okla.
 1906 Moore, William F., Guthrie Center, Iowa.
 1896 Moores, Charles W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1893 Moores, Merrill, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1910 Moorhead, Forest G., Beaver, Pa.
 1913 Moorhead, Frank L., Boulder, Colo.
 1911 Moorhead, Harley G., Omaha, Nebr.
 1886 Moot, Adelbert, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1911 Morales, Luis Munoz, San Juan, P. R.
 1912 Moran, D. J., Hammond, Ind.
 1913 Moran, Thomas F., Reno, Nev.

ELECTED

- 1913 Morawetz, Victor, New York, N. Y.
 1885 Mordecai, T. Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.
 1909 More, Clair E., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 More, R. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Morehouse, Samuel C., New Haven, Conn.
 1915 Moreton, Arthur E., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1915 Morey, Joseph H., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1916 Moritt, Mason P., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Morgan, C. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1900 Morgan, Charles E., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Morgan, George W., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Morgan, Henry A., Albert Lea, Minn.
 1914 Morgan, Henry W., Lake City, Minn.
 1895 Morgan, Randal, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Morgan, William A., Providence, R. I.
 1915 Morgan, William G., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Morgan, William M., Boise, Idaho.
 1914 Morgan, William Osgood, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Morley, Frank J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Morley, J. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Morling, Edgar A., Emmetsburg, Iowa.
 1914 Morning, Charles A., Steamboat Springs, Colo.
 1905 Morphy, E. Howard, St. Paul, Minn.
 1915 Morrell, Edward De V., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Morrill, Chester, Washington, D. C.
 1908 Morrill, Donald L., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Morrill, John A., Auburn, Maine.
 1916 Morris, Alvin A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Morris, Arthur J., Norfolk, Va.
 1912 Morris, Charles J., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1912 Morris, Charles M., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Morris, David H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Morris, Effingham B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Morris, Ernest, Denver, Colo.
 1911 Morris, Herman W., Rochester, N. Y.
 1912 Morris, Henry C., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Morris, Henry Lewis, New York, N. Y.
 1897 Morris, John, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1916 Morris, John T., Carrollton, Mo.
 1914 Morris, Ned B., Palestine, Texas.
 1916 Morris, Parker D., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Morris, Robert C., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Morris, Roland S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Morris, Samuel L., Jr., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1914 Morris, Sylvanus, Athens, Ga.
 1913 Morris, Tusca, Fairmont, W. Va.
 1914 Morris, W. Norman, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Morris, Wesley S., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1914 Morris, William A. P., Madison, Wis.
 1913 Morrison, A. F., San Francisco, Cal.

ELECTED

- 1918 Morrison, Charles B., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Morrison, Edmund D., Washington, Iowa.
 1913 Morrison, Edwin R., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Morrison, Isidore D., New York, N. Y.
 1899 Morrison, Robert E., Prescott, Ariz.
 1915 Morrison, Thomas F., Chanute, Kans.
 1913 Morrison, William S., Beaver, Pa.
 1916 Morrissey, Andrew M., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1916 Morrow, Charles J., Tampa, Fla.
 1916 Morrow, Chester F., Baltimore, Md.
 1907 Morrow, Dwight W., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Morrow, Hugh, Birmingham, Ala.
 1916 Morrow, M. M., Altoona, Pa.
 1916 Morrow, S. John, Uniontown, Pa.
 1914 Morrow, Thomas R., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Morrow, William, Scottsbluff, Nebr.
 1914 Morrow, William W., San Francisco, Cal.
 1907 Morschauer, Joe., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 1912 Morse, Charles F., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Morse, Joseph H., Robbinsdale, Minn.
 1896 Morse, Robert M., Boston, Mass.
 1894 Morse, Waldo G., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Morse, William A., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Morse, William J., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Morsell, Arthur L., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Morsman, Edgar M., Jr., Omaha, Nebr.
 1909 Morton, Elbert C., Columbus, Ohio.
 1911 Morton, George E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Morton, James M., Jr., Fall River, Mass.
 1904 Morton, Marcus, Boston, Mass.
 1908 Morton, William O., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Moseley, A. G., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Moser, Gus C., Portland, Ore.
 1913 Moses, Albert L., Alamosa, Colo.
 1911 Moses, Jacob M., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Moses, Joseph W., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Mosesohn, David N., Portland, Ore.
 1911 Mosher, Lewis E., Elmira, N. Y.
 1906 Mosier, John H., Muskogee, Okla.
 1913 Moss, Edgar E., Little Rock, Ark.
 1907 Moss, Frank, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Moss, Leon F., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Moss, William R., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Mosser, Edwin J., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Motley, Warren, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Mott, John G., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Mott, Maybaw, Neenah, Wis.
 1916 Motter, Edwin C., Muskogee, Okla.
 1911 Mount, Malcolm O., Janesville, Wis.
 1916 Moulton, Arthur I., Portland, Ore.
 1916 Moulton, Frank I., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Moulton, Frank W., Portsmouth, Ohio.
 1913 Moulton, Hosea B., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Moulton, Sherman R., Burlington, Vt.
 1914 Mouton, Orther C., Lafayette, La.
 1911 Mowatt, Frederick W., Boston, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1913 Mower, Edmund C., Burlington, Vt.
 1904 Mower, George S., Newberry, S. C.
 1913 Mowitz, Arno P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Moyer, J. W., Pottsville, Pa.
 1916 Mozeley, Norman A., Bloomfield, Mo.
 1915 Mudd, John F., Bryantown, Maryland.
 1913 Mueller, Curt B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1906 Mueller, Oscar C., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Muench, Hugo, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Muench, Julius T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Muga, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Muhlfeider, David, Albany, N. Y.
 1908 Mulkey, Frederick W., Portland, Oregon.
 1913 Mullen, Arthur F., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Mullen, J. S., Ardmore, Okla.
 1914 Mullen, James Morat, Baltimore, Md.
 1908 Mullen, William E., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1912 Muller, Henry A., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1913 Muller, W. H., Dillon, S. C.
 1914 Mulligan, Wm. J., Thompsonville, Conn.
 1913 Mullikin, Addison E., Baltimore, Md.
 1908 Mullin, Francis B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1916 Mullin, Francis R., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Mullin, J. E., Kane, Pa.
 1906 Mulvane, David W., Topeka, Kans.
 1911 Mumford, Charles C., Providence, R. I.
 1908 Munday, Charles F., Seattle, Wash.
 1908 Munn, George Ladd, Seattle, Wash.
 1886 Munson, C. La Rue, Williamsport, Pa.
 1914 Munson, J. W., Angleton, Texas.
 1915 Murelie, Alexander, Concord, N. H.
 1911 Murchie, Guy, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Murdoch, Miller, Portland, Ore.
 1907 Murdock, John S., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Murphy, Charles F., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Murphy, Charles J., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1904 Murphy, Daniel D., Elkader, Iowa.
 1913 Murphy, Francis J., Bismarck, N. D.
 1913 Murphy, Henry, South Omaha, Nebr.
 1915 Murphy, Horner G., Helena, Montana.
 1908 Murphy, James B., Seattle, Wash.
 1911 Murphy, James Dixon, Asheville, N. C.
 1914 Murphy James R., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Murphy, John J., Williston, N. D.
 1914 Murphy, John L. V., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Murphy, William E., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Murray, A. Gordon, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Murray, Charles A., Tacoma, Wash.
 1916 Murray, George E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Murray, Matthew P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Murray, P. H., Trinidad, Colo.
 1912 Murray, Patrick F., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Murray, Walter F., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Murray, Wendell P., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Murrell, William M., Lynchburg, Va.
 1913 Murrin, James B., Carbondale, Pa.
 1916 Murry, John F., Columbia, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1907 Murtha, Thomas F., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Musgrave, Harrison, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Muskat, Carl, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Musser, George W., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Musser, Harvey, Akron, Ohio.
 1916 Myers, Edwip F., Broken Bow, Nebr.
 1916 Myers, George H., Princess Anne, Md.
 1884 Myers, Nathaniel, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Myers, Oliver P., Newton, Iowa.
 1898 Myers, Quincy A., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1913 Myers, R. Baldwin, Norfolk, Va.
 1916 Myers, Saul S., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Myers, T. Percy, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Myers, W. Fenton, Amsterdam, N. Y.
 1911 Myrick, N. Sumner, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Naber, Emil H., Mayville, Wis.
 1913 Nadal, Charles C., New York, N. Y.
 1890 Nagel, Charles, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Nagler, Maurice, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Nardin, William T., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Nash, Archie L., Manitowoc, Wis.
 1912 Nash, Edwin G., Manitowoc, Wis.
 1913 Nash, Frank, Hillsboro, N. C.
 1908 Nash, Lyman J., Manitowoc, Wis.
 1916 Nash, Nathaniel C., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Nathan, Edgar J., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Nathan, Harold, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Nauman, John A., Lancaster, Pa.
 1907 Naumburg, Bernard, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Naumer, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1911 Nay, Frank N., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Naylon, Daniel, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y.
 1913 Nead, B. Frank, Harrisburg, Pa.
 1916 Nead, Benjamin H., Stamford, Conn.
 1913 Nead, Benjamin M., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1913 Neal, Benjamin F., Boise, Idaho.
 1913 Neal, John F., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Nebeker, Franklin K., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1916 Neblett, Colin, Silver City, N. M.
 1913 Needham, Charles W., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Neelen, Neele B., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Neff, George E., York, Pa.
 1912 Neiger, J. J., Virginia, Ill.
 1910 Neil, M. M., Trenton, Tenn.
 1913 Neill, Ernest, Batesville, Ark.
 1909 Neilson, William D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Nellis, Merwyn H., Albany, N. Y.
 1916 Nelson, Earl F., Jefferson City, Mo.
 1916 Nelson, Fred W., St. Johns, Ariz.
 1916 Nelson, George A., Decatur, Ala.
 1912 Nelson, Roscoe C., Portland, Oregon.
 1911 Nelson, William S., Columbia, S. C.
 1911 Nemmers, E. P., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Nestor, R. A., Minot, N. D.
 1914 Neterer, Jeremiah, Seattle, Wash.

ELECTED

- 1913 Nethaway, John O., Stillwater, Minn.
 1913 Neuberger, David M., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Neumann, Charles A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Neville, Arthur C., Green Bay, Wis.
 1914 Neville, James T., Springfield, Mo.
 1913 Nevin, A. Parker, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Nevin, D. W., Easton, Pa.
 1913 Nevin, Robert E., Dayton, Ohio.
 1898 New, Alexander, Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Newbegin, Henry, Defiance, Ohio.
 1916 Newbourg, Frederick C., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Newcomb, Clarence A., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1912 Newcomb, George Eddy, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Newcomb, H. T., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Newcomb, R. B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Newell, Emerson R., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Newell, James M., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Newell, William H., Lewiston, Maine.
 1909 Newlin, Gurney E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Newlin, William E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1910 Newman, Claire B., Jackson, Tenn.
 1913 Newman, Emanuel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Newman, F. M., Brady, Texas.
 1913 Newman, Jacob, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Newman, William T., Atlanta, Ga.
 1912 Newton, Charles E. M., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Newton, Walter H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Niblack, William C., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Nibley, Joel, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1916 Nice, Harry W., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Nichols, Edward, Leesburg, Va.
 1886 Nichols, George L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Nichols, George W., Spartanburg, S. C.
 1897 Nichols, H. S. Prentiss, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Nichols, Hugh L., Batavia, Ohio.
 1916 Nichols, James H., Baker, Ore.
 1914 Nichols, John, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Nichols, S. L., Mandan, N. D.
 1913 Nichols, Warren, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Nicholson, B. E., Edgefield, S. C.
 1907 Nicoll, De Lancey, New York, N. Y.
 1896 Nicolson, John, New York, N. Y.
 1900 Nields, Benjamin, Wilmington, Del.
 1899 Nields, John P., Wilmington, Del.
 1913 Nieman, James P., Mineola, N. Y.
 1907 Niezer, Charles M., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1904 Niles, Alfred S., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Niles, H. C., Kosciusko, Miss.
 1901 Niles, Henry C., York, Pa.
 1913 Nims, Harry D., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Nitzell, Henry M., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Noah, H. A., Alva, Okla.
 1902 Noble, Daniel, Jamaica, N. Y.
 1913 Noble, Edward T., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Noble, Fred B., Jacksonville, Fla.

ELECTED

1908 Noble, Herbert, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Noble, John, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Noble, V. B., Bottineau, N. D.
 1913 Noble, William M., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Noel, Edmund F., Lexington, Mass.
 1899 Noel, James W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1908 Noffsinger, W. N., Kalispell, Mont.
 1913 Noffsinger, W. W., Muskogee, Okla.
 1912 Nofztger, Thomas A., Wichita, Kans.
 1916 Nohl, Walter H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Nolan, C. B., Helena, Montana.
 1913 Nolan, John R., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Nolan, Thomas J., Omaha, Nebr.
 1911 Nolan, Thomas S., Janesville, Wis.
 1913 Norblad, A. W., Astoria, Oregon.
 1913 Norcross, Frank H., Carson City, Nev.
 1916 Norcross, Frederic F., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Nordorf, Samuel J., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Norman, J. V., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Norman, Lionel, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Norris, O. Heide, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Norris, Herbert M., Ironwood, Mich.
 1912 Norris, James L., Washington, D. C.
 1906 Norris, Mark, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1916 Norris, Thomas J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1904 Norris, William H., Manchester, Iowa.
 1913 North, H. M., Jr., Columbia, Pa.
 1911 North, Jerome Reynolds, Green Bay, Wis.
 1907 Northcutt, Jesse G., Trinidad, Colo.
 1914 Northrop, Claudian B., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Norton, Algernon S., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Norton, E. M., Healdsburg, Cal.
 1914 Norton, George P., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Norton, J. K. M., Alexandria, Va.
 1911 Norton, Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1914 Norton, Ralph, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Norton, T. J., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Nortoni, Albert D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Norwood, C. Augustus, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Norwood, Carlisle, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Nottingham, Edwin, Syracuse, N. Y.
 1911 Nottingham, William, Syracuse, N. Y.
 1912 Nourae, Clinton L., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1916 Nourae, James B., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Nowlin, Claude, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1911 Noxon, John F., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1907 Noyes, George F., Portland, Maine.
 1914 Nuckolls, Elbert L., Fayetteville, W. Va.
 1914 Nunn, D. A., Crockett, Texas.
 1904 Nutter, George R., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Nuzum, Richard W., Spokane, Wash.
 1906 Nye, Carroll A., Moorhead, Minn.
 1907 Oakes, Charles, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Obear, Hugh H., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Oberschelp, Henry H., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTED

1916 O'Brien, Arthur A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 O'Brien, Denis T., Jr., Meriden, Conn.
 1913 O'Brien, Dennis F., New York, N. Y.
 1913 O'Brien, Edward B., Lynn, Mass.
 1911 O'Brien, James E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 O'Brien, John E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 O'Brien, John H., Clinton, Mass.
 1916 O'Brien, John J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 O'Brien, John J. P., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1913 O'Brien, John P., New York, N. Y.
 1914 O'Brien, M. Hubert, Detroit, Mich.
 1913 O'Brien, Martin, Crookston, Minn.
 1907 O'Brien, Morgan J., New York, N. Y.
 1912 O'Brien, Patrick H., Houghton, Mich.
 1912 O'Brien, Patrick T., Meriden, Conn.
 1913 O'Brien, Thomas D., Holyoke, Mass.
 1913 O'Brien, Thomas E., New York, N. Y.
 1885 O'Brien, Thomas J., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1911 O'Brien, William J., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 O'Brien, William S., Buckhannon, W. Va.
 1916 O'Bryan, O. R., Huntsville, Mo.
 1904 O'Byrne, M. A., Savannah, Ga.
 1916 O'Connell, Bernard J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 O'Connell, Daniel T., Boston, Mass.
 1916 O'Connell, Frederick W., Providence, R. I.
 1913 O'Connell, John J., New York, N. Y.
 1911 O'Connell, Joseph F., Boston, Mass.
 1909 O'Connor, Charles J., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 O'Connor, Charles Leo, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1907 O'Connor, Francis J., Johnstown, Pa.
 1912 O'Connor, George E., Eagle River, Wis.
 1916 O'Connor, J. F., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1913 O'Connor, James K., Utica, N. Y.
 1912 O'Connor, John, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 O'Connor, Myles Powers, Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 O'Connor, Thomas J., Holyoke, Mass.
 1914 Octigan, Thomas P., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Odlin, Arthur F., Arcadia, Fla.
 1910 Odom, Patrick H., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1912 O'Donnell, James L., Joliet, Ill.
 1907 O'Donnell, Joseph A., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 O'Donnell, Lawrence, New Orleans, La.
 1915 O'Donnell, M. A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 O'Donnell, Martin J., Kansas City, Mo.
 1886 O'Donnell, Thomas J., Denver, Colo.
 1912 O'Donnell, Thomas W., Vernal, Utah.
 1911 O'Dunne, Eugene, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 O'Dwyer, Edward F., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Oechler, Charles, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1911 Oeland, Isaac R., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Oestreich, Otto A., Janesville, Wis.
 1916 Officer, W. R., Livingston, Tenn.
 1897 Offield, Charles K., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Offutt, T. Scott, Towson, Md.

ELECTED

1913 Omer, Jacob B., Portland, Oregon.
 1911 Ogden, Hugh W., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Ogden, William B., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1915 Oglesby, Ira D., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1911 O'Gorman, James A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 O'Grady, James M. E., Rochester, N. Y.
 1913 Ogren, John W., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1913 O'Hara, Joseph W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 O'Hare, Thomas J., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 O'Hara, Apollos W., Carthage, Ill.
 1914 Ohl, Guy T., Youngstown, Ohio.
 1912 O'Keeffe, P. J., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Old, William W., Jr., Norfolk, Va.
 1914 Oldham, L. E., Oxford, Miss.
 1908 Oldham, R. P., Seattle, Wash.
 1912 Olds, Robert Edwin, St. Paul, Minn.
 1916 O'Leary, W. F., Great Falls, Montana.
 1911 Olin, John M., Madison, Wis.
 1916 Oliver, Arthur L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Oliver, E. S., Florence, S. C.
 1913 Oliver, Frank M., Savannah, Ga.
 1913 Oliver, Paul Q., Westfield, N. J.
 1916 Oliver, R. B., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
 1914 Oliver, Robert Burret, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
 1914 Olivier, Pierre D., New Orleans, La.
 1911 Olliphant, Horace K., Bartow, Fla.
 1906 Olmstead, James M., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Olney, Peter B., New York, N. Y.
 1895 Olney, Richard, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Olney, Warren, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 O'Loughlin, Patrick, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Olson, Clarence H., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1912 Olson, Culbert L., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Olson, Harry, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Olson, Julius J., Warren, Minn.
 1912 O'Meara, C. S., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 O'Meara, J. P., Tulsa, Okla.
 1914 Ommen, Alfred E., New York, N. Y.
 1908 O'Neal, Emmett, Birmingham, Ala.
 1901 O'Neill, Harry E., Stapleton, Nebr.
 1916 O'Neill, James T., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 O'Neill, John J., Waterbury, Conn.
 1916 Onen, Bernard J., Battle Creek, Mich.
 1911 Ong, Eugene W., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Ong, Walter C., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1909 O'Niell, Charles A., New Orleans, La.
 1891 Opdyke, William S., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Oppenheim, Benjamin W., Boise, Idaho.
 1913 Oppenheim, Myron H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Oppenheimer, Herman H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Oppenheimer, Wm. H., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 O'Reilly, John J., Brockton, Mass.
 1914 Orgain, W. E., Beaumont, Texas.
 1914 Orlady, Frederick L., Huntingdon, Pa.
 1912 Orlady, George B., Huntingdon, Pa.

ELECTED

1914 Ormond, John M., Toledo, Ohio.
 1916 O'Rourke, John A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Orr, Charles P., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1909 Orr, Isaac H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Orr, James W., Atchison, Kans.
 1913 Orr, John S., Reno, Nev.
 1912 Orr, Louis T., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Orr, W. J., Springfield, Mo.
 1904 Orrick, Allen C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Orrick, William H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1916 Orthwein, William R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Orton, L. V., Pawnee, Okla.
 1889 Orton, Philo A., Darlington, Wis.
 1914 Orvis, Elms L., Bellefonte, Pa.
 1907 Osborn, Edward D., Topeka, Kans.
 1916 Osborn, Henry A., Jr., Havre De Grace, Md.
 1914 Osborn, O. O., Stockton, Kans.
 1914 Osborn, William Church, New York, N. Y.
 1910 Osborne, A. L., Bristol, Tenn.
 1913 Osborne, Harry V., Newark, N. J.
 1911 Osborne, James W., Duluth, Minn.
 1912 Osborne, T. S., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1914 Osburn, Frank C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1911 Osenton, C. W., Fayetteville, W. Va.
 1911 Osgood, William N., Boston, Mass.
 1911 O'Shaunessy, George F., Providence, R. I.
 1913 O'Shea, Ambrose L., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Osmond, William, Great Bend, Kans.
 1898 Ostrander, Russell C., Lansing, Mich.
 1913 Ostrander, William S., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1911 O'Sullivan, William J., New York, N. Y.
 1893 Ottofy, L. Frank, St. Louis, Mo.
 1908 Otta, James C., Spartanburg, S. C.
 1915 Ouzts, D. A. G., Greenwood, S. C.
 1911 Overall, John H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Overfield, Peter D., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Overlander, Rufus M., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Overton, Winston, Lake Charles, La.
 1915 Owen, F. C., Columbus, Miss.
 1913 Owen, Frederick B., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Owen, Stanton, Laconia, N. H.
 1914 Owens, Fred R., Denton, Md.
 1883 Owens, George W., Savannah, Ga.
 1908 Owens, William A., Lafollette, Tenn.
 1909 Oxtoby, James V., Detroit, Mich.
 1909 Oxtoby, Walter E., Detroit, Mich.
 1911 Oyler, F. J., Iola, Kans.
 1914 Oxias, George W., Dayton, Ohio.
 1911 Pace, Frank, Little Rock, Ark.
 1912 Pace, Troy, Little Rock, Ark.
 1908 Packard, George, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Packard, Joseph, Baltimore, Md.

ELECTED

1913 Packard, Sperry S., Pueblo, Colo.
 1916 Paddock, W. B., Fort Worth, Texas.
 1908 Paden, Joseph E., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Padgett, Beale Edward, Everett, Wash.
 1915 Padgett, W. W., Fort Scott, Kans.
 1916 Page, Adolphus D., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Page, Alfred R., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Page, Cecil, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Page, E. J., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1916 Page, Edwin C., Evergreen, Ala.
 1912 Page, Ernest C., Omaha, Nebr.
 1900 Page, George T., Peoria, Ill.
 1903 Page, Howard W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Page, Hubert E., Chicago, Ill.
 1896 Page, Roswell, Richmond, Va.
 1903 Page, S. Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1903 Page, Thomas Nelson, Rome, Italy.
 1911 Page, William H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Pagel, Benjamin S., Detroit, Mich.
 1901 Paige, James, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Paine, Bayard H., Grand Island, Nebr.
 1912 Paine, Karl, Boise, Idaho.
 1913 Paine, Willis S., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Palda, L. J., Jr., Minot, N. D.
 1914 Pallman, A. Oswald, New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Palmer, Bradley W., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Palmer, Clarence S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Palmer, Edwin A., Williston, N. D.
 1914 Palmer, H. C., Clay Center, Nebr.
 1913 Palmer, John C., Jr., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1915 Palmer, John I., Saguache, Colorado.
 1909 Palmer, Jonathan, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
 1897 Palmer, Truman F., Monticello, Ind.
 1912 Palmer, Walter Curtis, Racine, Wis.
 1915 Pam, Hugo, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Pam, Max, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Pardee, Don A., Atlanta, Ga.
 1916 Pardee, William S., New Haven, Conn.
 1907 Parish, Edward C., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Parish, John K., Ashland, Wis.
 1913 Parish, John W., Omaha, Nebr.
 1912 Park, Byron B., Stevens Point, Wis.
 1913 Park, Edwin H., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Park, Herbert T., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1910 Park, Orville A., Macon, Ga.
 1914 Parker, Addison M., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1898 Parker, Alton B., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Parker, Andrew D., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Parker, Barton L., Green Bay, Wis.
 1915 Parker, Charles H., Enid, Oklahoma.
 1904 Parker, Chauncey G., Newark, N. J.
 1904 Parker, Cortlandt, Jr., Newark, N. J.
 1908 Parker, Emmett N., Olympia, Wash.
 1912 Parker, Francis H., Hartford, Conn.
 1909 Parker, Francis W., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Parker, Frank W., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1910 Parker, Haywood, Asheville, N. C.

ELECTED

1904 Parker, Herbert, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Parker, Jones H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Parker, Junius, New York, N. Y.
 1903 Parker, Lewis W., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Parker, Philip S., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Parker, Ralzemond A., Detroit, Mich.
 1890 Parker, Richard Wayne, Newark, N. J.
 1913 Parker, Robert Chapin, Westfield, Mass.
 1912 Parker, Samuel, South Bend, Ind.
 1914 Parker, W. W., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Parker, William C., New Bedford, Mass.
 1907 Parker, Winthrop, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Parker, Woodruff J., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Parkhill, Charles B., Tampa, Fla.
 1907 Parkhurst, Frederic H., Bangor, Maine.
 1916 Parkin, Harry A., Chicago, Ill.
 1895 Parkinson, Robert H., Chicago, Ill.
 1910 Parkinson, Thomas I., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Parks, G. Elton, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Parks, Peyton A., Clinton, Mo.
 1916 Parks, Wm. L., Montgomery, Alabama.
 1913 Parlliman, Ralph W., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1911 Parmelee, Henry F., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Parmly, Randolph, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Parran, J. Frank, Prince Frederick, Md.
 1914 Parrish, James L., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1914 Parry, George Gowen, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Parsons, C. C., Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1901 Parsons, Charles C., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Parsons, Charles F., Hilo, Hawaii.
 1909 Parsons, Edward A., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Parsons, Frank N., Franklin, N. H.
 1915 Parsons, Harry H., Missoula, Montana.
 1913 Partlow, Ira J., Keystone, W. Va.
 1913 Partridge, John S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1916 Pasco, Samuel, Jr., Pensacola, Fla.
 1912 Paskus, Benjamin G., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Passmore, John H., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Paton, Thomas B., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Patterson, A. W., Richmond, Va.
 1913 Patterson, Benjamin, New York, N. Y.
 1908 Patterson, Charles E., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Patterson, E. O., Dallas, S. D.
 1906 Patterson, Elmer C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Patterson, Frank M., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Patterson, Frederick H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Patterson, George, Uniontown, Pa.
 1914 Patterson, George G., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 1896 Patterson, George S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Patterson, John B., Okemah, Okla.
 1895 Patterson, John H., Pontiac, Mich.
 1913 Patterson, John M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Patterson, Marion D., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 1909 Patterson, Newton Reid, Pineville, Ky.
 1916 Patterson, Orin, Springfield, Mo.

ELECTED

1916 Patterson, Roscoe, Springfield, Mo.
 1895 Patterson, Roswell H., Scranton, Pa.
 1884 Patterson, T. Elliott, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1896 Patterson, Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1918 Patterson, W. E., El Dorado, Ark.
 1896 Patterson, S. S. P., Richmond, Va.
 1912 Pattison, Allen S., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Pattison, Charles W., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Pattison, John R., Cambridge, Md.
 1913 Patton, Charles L., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Patton, J. Lee, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Patton, James C., Dallas, Texas.
 1914 Patton, William Wayne, Livingston, Ala.
 1897 Paul, A. C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Paul, J. Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Paulding, Charles C., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Paxton, John G., Independence, Mo.
 1914 Payer, H. F., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1906 Payne, J. E., Vermillion, S. D.
 1906 Payne, John Barton, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Payne, William D., Charleston, W. Va.
 1907 Payson, Franklin C., Portland, Maine.
 1916 Payson, Robert, Portland, Me.
 1914 Payton, Claude, Atlanta, Ga.
 1908 Peabody, Augustus S., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Peabody, Clarence W., Portland, Maine.
 1911 Peabody, Francis, Boston, Mass.
 1908 Peaks, George H., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Pearce, James A., Chestertown, Md.
 1912 Pearce, Stanley D., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Peareson, D. R., Richmond, Texas.
 1913 Pearne, W. U., Middletown, Conn.
 1914 Pearre, Aubrey, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Pearre, George A., Cumberland, Md.
 1916 Pearson, Eugene, Louisiana, Mo.
 1913 Pearson, Gardiner W., Lowell, Mass.
 1912 Pearsons, Harry P., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Peart, Hartley F., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Pease, Frank Alvin, Fall River, Mass.
 1913 Peaslee, Robert J., Manchester, N. H.
 1903 Peck, Epaphroditus, Bristol, Conn.
 1915 Peck, George L., New Haven, Conn.
 1887 Peck, George R., Oconomowoc, Wis.
 1913 Peck, Hamilton S., Burlington, Vt.
 1913 Peck, Herbert M., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1912 Peck, Ralph L., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Peden, Thomas J., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Pedler, J. S., Loup City, Nebr.
 1912 Pedrick, Samuel M., Ripon, Wis.
 1906 Peek, Burton F., Moline, Ill.
 1913 Peeler, J. L., Austin, Texas.
 1914 Peele, Stanton C., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Peeples, Henry C., Atlanta, Ga.
 1916 Peeples, Thomas H., Columbia, S. C.
 1916 Peers, E. Porter, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Pegram, George, Faunsdale, Ala.
 1907 Pegram, Henry, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

1913 Peirce, George, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Peirce, George H., Newark, N. J.
 1916 Peirce, James Harvey, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Pelham, H. M., Iron Mountain, Mich.
 1912 Pelham, John, Montgomery, Ala.
 1906 Pelletier, Joseph C., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Pelot, Charles E., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1909 Pelton, Charles A., Clinton, Conn.
 1916 Pelton, Isaac, Akron, Colorado.
 1914 Pemberton, L. M., Beatrice, Nebr.
 1914 Pendarvis, Robert E., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Pendleton, Francis K., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Penfield, Walter S., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Penington, Robert, Wilmington, Del.
 1913 Penn, G. E., Jr., Abingdon, Va.
 1913 Pennebaker, Elliott K., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Pennewill, Walton, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Penney, R. L., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Pennington, William, Newark, N. J.
 1912 Pennypacker, Bevan A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1882 Pennypacker, Samuel W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Pentz, W. C., Dubois, Pa.
 1912 Penwell, Fred B., Danville, Ill.
 1916 Penwell, Leroy V., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Pepper, A. M., Lexington, Miss.
 1912 Pepper, B. Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1894 Pepper, George W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Pepperell, William Earl, Wichita, Kans.
 1907 Percy, LeRoy, Greenville, Miss.
 1908 Percy, Walker, Birmingham, Ala.
 1912 Pereles, Nathan, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Pergler, Charles, Cresco, Iowa.
 1905 Perkins, David W., Manchester, N. H.
 1914 Perkins, F. W., Flagstaff, Arizona.
 1916 Perkins, George J., Portland, Ore.
 1914 Perkins, Randolph, Jersey City, N. J.
 1904 Perkins, Robert J., New Orleans, La.
 1911 Perkins, Thomas N., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Perkins, William H., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1909 Perky, Kirtland I., Boise, Idaho.
 1915 Perrin, Solon L., Superior, Wis.
 1912 Perry, Ernest Bert, Cambridge, Nebr.
 1914 Perry, Frank S., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Perry, Fred L., New Haven, Conn.
 1900 Perry, R. Ross, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Pershing, James H., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Persons, James W., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1914 Peter, Arthur, Rockville, Md.
 1909 Peter, James B., Saginaw, Mich.
 1909 Peters, Arthur J., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Peters, Edward F., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Peters, Glenn D., Hammond, Ind.
 1916 Peters, Guy M., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Peters, James W. S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Peters, John A., Ellsworth, Maine.

ELECTED

- 1915 Peters, Julius C., Great Falls, Mont.
 1908 Peters, W. A., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Petersberger, Isaac, Davenport, Iowa.
 1906 Peterson, Fred H., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Peterson, J. W., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1906 Peterson, James A., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Peterson, John W., Montevideo, Minn.
 1916 Peterson, Victor M., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Petit, Adolore J., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Pette, Alfred C., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Pettigrew, C. L., Atlanta, Ga.
 1911 Pettingill, N. B. K., Tampa, Florida.
 1916 Pettingill, N. M., Memphis, Mo.
 1913 Pettit, C. E., Stuttgart, Ark.
 1913 Pettit, W. C., Greenville, Pa.
 1913 Pettus, Edmund W., Selma, Ala.
 1895 Petty, Robert D., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Petty, Turner, Huntsville, Ala.
 1907 Pevey, Gilbert A. A., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Peyser, Julius L., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Pfbaum, Abraham J., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Phelan, Edward D., Helena, Montana.
 1914 Phelan, John J., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1911 Phelan, Patrick Henry, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.
 1896 Phelps, Charles, Rockville, Conn.
 1914 Phelps, Esmond, New Orleans, La.
 1913 Phelps, William W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Philbrook, Warren C., Augusta, Maine.
 1916 Philip, George, Fort Pierre, S. D.
 1907 Philipp, Moritz B., New York, N. Y.
 1901 Phillips, John F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Phillips, Arthur S., Fall River, Mass.
 1911 Phillips, Benjamin, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Phillips, David, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Phillips, John P., Chillicothe, Ohio.
 1902 Phillips, Nelson, Austin, Texas.
 1916 Phillips, Sam M., Poplar Bluff, Mo.
 1912 Phipps, George V., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Platt, William H. H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1895 Pickens, Samuel O., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1895 Pickens, William A., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1911 Pickering, Henry Goddard, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Pickett, C. E., Waterloo, Iowa.
 1916 Pickett, Edwin S., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Pickett, Walter M., New Haven, Conn.
 1915 Pickle, George W., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1913 Pickman, Dudley L., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1904 Pickman, John J., Lowell, Mass.
 1895 Pickrell, John, Richmond, Va.
 1911 Pierce, Charles L., Rochester, N. Y.
 1916 Pierce, Charles R., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Pierce, Edward P., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Pierce, Kirk D., Hillsboro, N. H.
 1914 Pierce, Leonard A., Houlton, Maine.
 1916 Pierce, Noble E., Hartford, Conn.
 1906 Pierce, Thomas M., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1906 Pierce, Wilson H., Waterbury, Conn.
 1896 Pierce, Winslow S., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Pierson, George W., Billings, Mont.
 1915 Pigott, William T., Helena, Montana.
 1907 Pike, Vinton, St. Joseph, Mo.
 1891 Pilcher, James Stuart, Nashville, Tenn.
 1908 Piles, Samuel H., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Pillsbury, H. D., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Pinckney, Merritt W., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Pinderski, Louis, Chicago, Ill.
 1896 Pingrey, Darius H., Highland Park, Ill.
 1904 Pinkerton, Alfred S., Worcester, Mass.
 1913 Piper, James, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Pirce, James Aldrich, Providence, R. I.
 1914 Pirkey, Earl M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Pirscher, William F., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Pirtle, James S., Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Pitkin, Charles A., Thief River Falls, Minn.
 1907 Pitney, John O. H., Newark, N. J.
 1913 Pitney, Mahlon, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Pittman, Frank K., Tonopah, Nev.
 1910 Pitts, John A., Nashville, Tenn.
 1906 Place, Ira A., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Plain, Frank G., Aurora, Ill.
 1911 Platt, Frank H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Platt, Harrison G., Portland, Oregon.
 1916 Platt, Henry R., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Platt, Robert Treat, Portland, Oregon.
 1913 Platt, Samuel, Carson City, Nev.
 1913 Platzek, M. Warley, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Plauche, Thomas C., Lake Charles, La.
 1907 Playford, R. W., Uniontown, Pa.
 1914 Pleasants, Richard H., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Pless, J. W., Marion, N. C.
 1913 Plumley, Frank, Northfield, Vermont.
 1916 Plummer, William A., Laconia, N. H.
 1913 Plunkett, Moss A., Roanoke, Va.
 1913 Plymat, Walter A., Mankato, Minn.
 1913 Poe, Edgar Allen, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Poffenbarger, George, Charleston, W. Va.
 1914 Pogue, Province M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Pohli, Emil, San Francisco, Cal.
 1916 Poindexter, E. W., Roanoke, Va.
 1916 Poindexter, Joseph B., Helena, Mont.
 1914 Polk, A. D., Brainerd, Minn.
 1914 Polk, Albert F., Georgetown, Del.
 1911 Polk, Charles M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Polk, L. J., Jr., Pharr, Texas.
 1911 Pollack, Sidney S., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Pollard, Claude, Kingsville, Texas.
 1911 Pollard, Henry R., Richmond, Va.
 1914 Polley, Samuel C., Pierre, S. D.
 1906 Pollock, John C., Kansas City, Kan.
 1906 Pollock, Robert M., Fargo, N. D.
 1907 Pomerene, Atlee, Canton, Ohio.

ELECTED

1913 Pomeroy, Carter P., San Francisco, Cal.
 1906 Pomeroy, Charles W., Kallispell, Mont.
 1914 Pomeroy, Robert W., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1913 Pond, George K., Greenfield, Mass.
 1911 Pond, Philip, New Haven, Conn.
 1911 Poor, John R., Brookline, Mass.
 1912 Pope, Gustavus G., Texarkana, Ark.
 1914 Pope, John D., Albany, Georgia.
 1916 Pope, Paul M., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1906 Poppenhusen, C. H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Porter, Claude R., Centerville, Iowa.
 1908 Porter, Frank M., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Porter, J. H., Atlanta, Ga.
 1907 Porter, Louis H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Porter, Miles, Mankato, Minn.
 1906 Porter, Silas, Topeka, Kans.
 1916 Porter, W. Hobart, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Porter W. L., Glasgow, Ky.
 1903 Porter, William D., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1910 Porter, William Gove, Aberdeen, S. D.
 1912 Posner, Louis S., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Poss, Benjamin, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1907 Post, Frank T., Spokane, Wash.
 1913 Post, Nathan N., St. Albans, Vt.
 1906 Post, Philip S., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Postlewaite, David N., Columbus, Ohio.
 1911 Potter, Barrett, Brunswick, Maine.
 1896 Potter, Charles N., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1896 Potter, Dexter B., Providence, R. I.
 1914 Potter, E. O., Eugene, Oregon.
 1911 Potter, Emery D., Toledo, Ohio.
 1902 Potter, Frederick, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Potter, Ralph F., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Potter, W. D., Ardmore, Okla.
 1912 Potter, William P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Pottle, J. R., Albany, Ga.
 1912 Potts, O. H., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
 1914 Potts, C. S., Austin, Texas.
 1911 Potts, Joseph, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Pou, James H., Raleigh, N. C.
 1914 Poujade, J., Carson City, Nevada.
 1901 Pound, Roscoe, Cambridge, Mass.
 1916 Poventud, José A., Ponce, Porto Rico.
 1916 Powell, Arthur Gray, Atlanta, Ga.
 1912 Powell, Charles L., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Powell, Elmer N., Kansas City, Mo.
 1906 Powell, George M., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1913 Powell, Howell A., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Powell, Humbert B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Powell, L. K., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.
 1911 Powell, Omar, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Powell, Ransom J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Powell, Stewart K., Onancock, Va.
 1911 Powell, Walter A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Power, John, Escanaba, Mich.
 1913 Power, Victor L., Hibbing, Minn.
 1913 Powers, George M., Morrisville, Vt.

ELECTED

1913 Powers, R. C., Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Powers, Samuel L., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Powers, Walter, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Prather, William W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Pratt, Addison S., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Pratt, Arthur E., Ogden, Utah.
 1911 Pratt, Charles A. B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Pratt, George C., New York, N. Y.
 1910 Pratt, James B., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Preble, William Pitt, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Prediger, George A., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1911 Prendergast, Edmund A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Prentice, Robert Kelly, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Prentice, S. O., Hartford, Conn.
 1896 Prentiss, Robert R., Suffolk, Va.
 1914 Prentiss, Spencer B., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Prescott, Oliver, New Bedford, Mass.
 1914 Preston, A. L., Avoca, Iowa.
 1914 Preston, Byron W., Oskaloosa, Iowa.
 1909 Preston, Edmund R., Charlotte, N. C.
 1908 Preston, Harold, Seattle, Wash.
 1911 Preston, J. W., Pueblo, Colo.
 1915 Prevost, George A., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Prewitt, Henry R., Mt. Sterling, Ky.
 1916 Price, Edwin A., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Price, Francis C., Ashland, Kans.
 1911 Price, Frank F., Grand Rapids, Minn.
 1901 Price, George E., Charleston, W. Va.
 1916 Price, Henry W., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Price, Robert M., Reno, Nevada.
 1913 Price, Samuel B., Scranton, Pa.
 1913 Price, William C., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1906 Price, William H., Marianna, Fla.
 1914 Price, William H., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1883 Prichard, Frank P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Prickett, William S., Wilmington, Del.
 1914 Priest, Henry S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1879 Prime, Ralph E., Yonkers, N. Y.
 1909 Prince, Leon C., Carlisle, Pa.
 1911 Prince, Sydney Rhodes, Mobile, Ala.
 1912 Prinderville, Thomas W., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Prindiville, John K., Chicago, Ill.
 1902 Prindle, Edwin J., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Pringle, Edward G., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Prioleau, Thomas G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Prior, Joseph H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Pritchard, Jeter C., Asheville, N. C.
 1916 Pritchard, Norman H., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Proctor, David M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Proctor, Frederick C., Houston, Tex.
 1916 Proctor, Joseph O., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1891 Proctor, Thomas W., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Proper, George T., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1907 Proskauer, Joseph M., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Proudft, Robert M., Friend, Nebr.
 1907 Prouty, Charles A., Washington, D. C.

ELECTED

- 1890 Pruden, William D., Edenton, N. C.
 1914 Prugh, Harry H., Dayton, Ohio.
 1913 Pruitt, Drew, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1889 Prussing, Eugene E., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Pryor, Thomas B., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1914 Puckett, William H., Boise, Idaho.
 1914 Pugh, Arthur B., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Pugh, George B., Little Rock, Ark.
 1912 Pugh, Robert C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1904 Pujo, Arsene P., Lake Charles, La.
 1916 Puller, Edwin S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Pullman, John S., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1911 Pulsifer, George Royal, Boston, Mass.
 1908 Pulsifer, Park B., Concordia, Kans.
 1914 Purcell, S. W., Long Beach, Cal.
 1911 Purcell, William E., Whapeton, N. D.
 1908 Purdy, Lawson, New York, N. Y.
 1901 Purnell, Clayton, Frostburg, Md.
 1907 Purrington, Wm. Archer, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Pusey, Fred. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Puterbaugh, Leslie D., Peoria, Ill.
 1916 Putnam, F. Delano, Boston, Mass.
 1899 Putnam, Harrington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1911 Putnam, James L., Boston, Mass.
 1899 Putnam, William L., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Putney, Edmonds, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Pyle, E. P., Stockville, Nebr.
 1912 Pyle, Emery Clinton, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1899 Quackenbush, James L., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Quid, John E., El Paso, Texas.
 1897 Quail, Frank A., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1908 Quarles, James, Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Quarles, Louis, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1912 Quarles, William C., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Quattlebaum, Julius W., Anderson, S. C.
 1916 Quayle, Alexandros J., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Quigley, Henry C., Bellefont, Pa.
 1914 Quinn, Frank J., Peoria, Ill.
 1911 Quinn, Frank S., Texarkana, Ark.
 1907 Quinn, John, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Quinn, Patrick H., Providence, R. I.
 1916 Quinter, Ralph D., Washington, D. C.
 1909 Quintero, Lamar C., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Quinton, A. B., Topeka, Kans.
 1906 Qvale, G. E., Willmar, Minn.
 1913 Rachels, J. N., Searcy, Ark.
 1909 Rackemann, Charles S., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Rackemann, Felix, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Radcliffe, Samuel J., Larimore, N. D.
 1911 Rafferty, William F., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1914 Raffree, Matthias L., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Ragland, W. A., Mena, Ark.
 1913 Ragland, William T., Paris, Mo.
 1914 Ragdale, J. Willard, Florence, S. C.
 1916 Railey, Lilburn R., Miami, Fla.
 1914 Baker, John E., Washington, D. C.

ELECTED

- 1902 Ralls, Joseph G., Atoka, Okla.
 1898 Ralston, Jackson H., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Ramage, C. J., Saluda, S. C.
 1916 Rambo, L. M., Blakely, Georgia.
 1916 Rambo, Ormond, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1910 Ramsey, George S., Muskogee, Okla.
 1914 Ramsey, George W., Washington, D. C.
 1908 Ramsey, H. J., Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Ramsey, William C., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Rand, Arnold A., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Rand, Frederic H., Jr., Miami, Fla.
 1916 Rand, John L., Baker, Ore.
 1916 Rand, Waldron H., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1907 Rand, William, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Randall, Daniel R., Annapolis, Md.
 1913 Randall, Edmund B., Paterson, N. J.
 1905 Randall, Henry E., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Randall, Robert E., Freeport, Maine.
 1915 Randolph, Charles T., Carmi, Ill.
 1914 Randolph, Edgar D., La Fayette, Ind.
 1909 Randolph, Edward H., Shreveport, La.
 1912 Randolph, Hollins N., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Randolph, Kendall B., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1916 Randolph, Wassell, Memphis, Tenn.
 1914 Randolph, William M., Memphis, Tenn.
 1910 Rankin, Charles W., Shanghai, China.
 1891 Ranney, Fletcher, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Ransom, William Lynn, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Raper, Emery E., Lexington, N. O.
 1913 Rasco, B. D., De Witt, Ark.
 1914 Rasmier, Leo S., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Rasmier, Theodore, St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Ratcliffe, William C., Little Rock, Ark.
 1913 Rathbone, Henry R., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Rathbun, Charles A., Morristown, N. J.
 1913 Rathbun, Herbert W., Westerly, R. I.
 1914 Rathgeber, Emile E., Long Island City, N. Y.
 1916 Rauch, Harry, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1878 Rawle, Francis, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Rawley, James Kent, Richmond, Va.
 1913 Rawle, William L., Baltimore, Md.
 1901 Ray, Charles T., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Ray, George W., Norwich, N. Y.
 1916 Ray, J. Enos, Jr., Chillum, Md.
 1913 Ray, James J., Jasper, Ala.
 1915 Ray, William W., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1915 Raymond, Eugene, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Raymond, John Marshall, Salem, Mass.
 1911 Raymond, Robert F., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Reynolds, Herbert F., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1913 Raynor, Thomas M., Orangeburg, S. C.
 1912 Read, Cloyd H., Dallas, Texas.
 1913 Read, William T., Camden, N. J.
 1911 Read, William T., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

1914 Reading, John G., Williamsport, Pa.
 1912 Ready, James H., Omaha, Nebraska.
 1913 Reames, Clarence L., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Beardon, William J., Pekin, Ill.
 1913 Rearick, Bertram D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Rearick, George F., Danville, Ill.
 1911 Reasoner, James M., Lansing, Mich.
 1914 Rease, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Reavill, David A., Rock Springs, Wyo.
 1913 Reber, J. Howard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1902 Rector, Edward, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Rector, Fred C., Columbus, Ohio.
 1916 Rector, James Alcorn, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Rector, N. A., Austin, Texas.
 1906 Reddin, John H., Denver, Colo.
 1890 Redding, Joseph D., San Francisco, Cal.
 1894 Redding, William A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Reddoch, Charles F., Boise, Idaho.
 1902 Redfield, Henry S., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Redfield, Robert, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Redick, Oak C., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Redick, William A., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Redmond, John W., Newport, Vt.
 1914 Redmond, William W., Marysville, Kans.
 1914 Redwine, R. B., Monroe, N. C.
 1907 Reed, Albert A., Boulder, Colo.
 1906 Reed, Carl W., Cresco, Iowa.
 1911 Reed, David Aiken, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1897 Reed, Frank F., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Reed, George M., Waynesville, Mo.
 1901 Reed, Henry T., Cresco, Iowa.
 1916 Reed, Irwin A., Pottsville, Pa.
 1915 Reed, James A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Reed, James H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Reed, John P., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Reed, John W., Brookville, Pa.
 1914 Reed, M. A., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1914 Reed, Richard F., Natchez, Miss.
 1913 Reed, Robert R., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Reed, William L., Chicago, Ill.
 1904 Reed, William M., Paducah, Ky.
 1916 Reed, Willis E., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1913 Reeder, Lyman F., Batesville, Ark.
 1909 Rees, Allen F., Houghton, Mich.
 1913 Reese, Manoah B., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1894 Reeves, Alfred G., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Reeves, Albert L., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Reeves, Francis T., Waterbury, Conn.
 1913 Reeves, George W., Watertown, N. Y.
 1913 Reeves, Herbert, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Regan, William D., Lowell, Mass.
 1901 Regennitter, Erwin L., Idaho Springs, Colo.
 1912 Reid, A. H., Wausau, Wis.
 1907 Reid, Ambrose B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Reid, C. C., Little Rock, Ark.
 1909 Reid, George T., Tacoma, Wash.

ELECTED

1909 Reid, William C., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1913 Reilly, Edward J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1918 Reilly, Frank Paine, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Reilly, Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Reinhardt, George, Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Reiss, Paul, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1914 Reiter, Julius H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Rellstab, John, Trenton, N. J.
 1913 Relyea, William C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Remak, Gustavus, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Remick, James W., Concord, N. H.
 1914 Remley, Theodore, Kansas City, Mo.
 1915 Remsen, Daniel S., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Renahan, A. B., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1916 Renihan, Joseph, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1916 Replogle, H. L., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Revercomb, George A., Covington, Va.
 1914 Reynolds, A. G., Painesville, Ohio.
 1908 Reynolds, Allen H., Walla Walla, Wash.
 1912 Reynolds, Asa Q., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Reynolds, Edward C., Portland, Me.
 1913 Reynolds, Frank C., Keyser, W. Va.,
 1911 Reynolds, George D., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Reynolds, George V., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Reynolds, James Bronson, New York, N. Y.
 1918 Reynolds, John, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1910 Reynolds, John Chandler, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1911 Reynolds, John J., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Reynolds, John M., Bedford, Pa.
 1913 Reynolds, Joseph Ward, Duluth, Minn.
 1914 Reynolds, Leonard J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1902 Reynolds, Thomas H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Rhödes, D. L., Idaho City, Idaho.
 1914 Rhodes, Harry A., Spokane, Wash.
 1914 Rhodes, James E., 2d, Hartford, Conn.
 1914 Rhodes, James P., Milan, Tenn.
 1914 Rhodes, M. E., Potosi, Mo.
 1913 Rhone, Mortimer C., Williamsport, Pa.
 1916 Rice, Albert W., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Rice, Benjamin H., Austin, Texas.
 1912 Rice, Charles E., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1912 Rice, Herbert A., Providence, R. I.
 1911 Rice, John C., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Rice, Leon L., Anderson, S. C.
 1902 Rice, William E., Warren, Pa.
 1908 Rice, William G., Deadwood, S. D.
 1915 Rich, Benjamin L., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1898 Rich, Burdett A., Rochester, N. Y.
 1916 Rich, Edgar J., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Rich, Edson, Omaha, Nebr.
 1911 Rich, Edward N., Baltimore, Md.
 1907 Rich, George F., Berlin, N. H.
 1913 Rich, George P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Richards, Albin L., Boston, Mass.

ELECTED

- 1912 Richards, Elmer E., Farmington, Maine.
 1915 Richards, Franklin S., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Richards, H. Campbell, Wheeling, W. Va.
 1899 Richards, Harry S., Madison, Wis.
 1909 Richards, James H., Boise, Idaho.
 1906 Richards, John T., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Richards, Ralph C., Geneva, Ill.
 1913 Richards, Robert, Reno, Nevada.
 1912 Richards, Robert H., Wilmington, Del.
 1913 Richards, Samuel H., Bridgeport, N. J.
 1915 Richards, Stephen L., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Richardson, Charles F., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Richardson, D. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1916 Richardson, David C., Richmond, Va.
 1911 Richardson, E. Stanley, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Richardson, Harold J., St. Paul, Minn.
 1912 Richardson, Harris, St. Paul, Minn.
 1911 Richardson, Henry T., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Richardson, James D., Murfreesboro, Tenn.
 1916 Richardson, John, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Richardson, John H., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Richardson, John S., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Richardson, Marshall P., Janesville, Wis.
 1896 Richardson, W. K., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Rieberg, Donald R., Chicago, Ill.
 1898 Rieberg, John C., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Richmann, Alex. F., Chicago, Ill.
 1899 Richmond, Benjamin A., Cumberland, Md.
 1916 Richmond, Frank C., Arcadia, Wis.
 1911 Richmond, T. C., Madison, Wis.
 1916 Richter, A. W., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Ricketts, John B., Jackson, Miss.
 1911 Riddick, W. G., Little Rock, Ark.
 1914 Riddle, F. E., Chickasha, Okla.
 1915 Riddle, Harry C., Denver, Colo.
 1910 Rider, George C., Pekin, Ill.
 1916 Ridgely, Claude V., Gary, Ind.
 1912 Ridgely, Henry, Dover, Del.
 1914 Ridgely, Hilliard S., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1913 Ridgway, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Riedell, John H., Manchester, N. H.
 1913 Riegelman, Charles A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Riegelmann, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 Rielly, William J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Riely, Henry C., Richmond, Va.
 1916 Rigby, William C., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Riggs, Laurie H., Baltimore, Md.
 1909 Rightmire, George W., Columbus, Ohio.
 1899 Riker, Adrian, Newark, N. J.
 1911 Riker, Samuel, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Riley, Frank L., Worcester, Mass.
 1914 Riley, George B., Cleveland, Ohio.

ELECTED

- 1916 Riley, Harrison B., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Riley, Henry C., New Madrid, Mo.
 1916 Riley, Henry C., Jr., New Madrid, Mo.
 1916 Riley, Thomas P., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Rilling, John S., Erie, Pa.
 1906 Rinaker, Samuel, Beatrice, Nebr.
 1905 Rine, John A., Omaha, Nebr.
 1895 Rinehart, C. D., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1906 Riordan, Daniel E., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Riordan, Philip J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Rippey, Harlan W., Rochester, N. Y.
 1916 Ristine, Carl L., Lexington, Mo.
 1913 Ritchie, Albert, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 1908 Ritchie, Albert C., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Ritchie, David S., Valley City, N. D.
 1914 Ritchie, Edwards, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 Ritchie, William, Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Riter, W. D., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1911 Rittenhouse, George B., Chandler, Okla.
 1913 Ritter, A. Howard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Ritter, Alfred, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1912 Ritter, Frederick W., Jr., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Ritter, J. Alfred, Jr., Colorado Springs, Colorado.
 1913 Ritterbusch, Hugo H., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Ritz, Harold A., Bluefield, W. Va.
 1912 Rix, Carl B., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Rixford, E. H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Roads, George M., Pottsville, Pa.
 1899 Robb, Bamford A., Seattle, Wash.
 1906 Robb, Charles H., Washington, D. C.
 1909 Robbins, Alexander H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1901 Robbins, Charles A., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1891 Robbins, Edward D., New Haven, Conn.
 1895 Robbins, Henry S., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Robbins, Josephus E., Mayfield, Ky.
 1916 Robbins, Nathaniel Vick, Vicksburg, Miss.
 1914 Robbins, Samuel K., Camden, N. J.
 1914 Roberson, L. E., Live Oak, Fla.
 1911 Robert, Douglas W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Roberts, C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Roberts, Charles F., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Roberts, Clarence J., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1914 Roberts, Clarence M., Marlboro, Md.
 1912 Roberts, D. E., Superior, Wis.
 1894 Roberts, George L., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Roberts, George L., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1906 Roberts, Harlan P., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Roberts, James L., Kansas City, Mo.
 1908 Roberts, John W., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Roberts, Leonard G., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Roberts, Owen J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Roberts, Richard, El Reno, Okla.
 1913 Roberts, Robert, Burlington, Vt.
 1901 Roberts, William J., Keokuk, Iowa.

ELECTED

- 1906 Roberts, William P., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Robertson, A. Heaton, New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Robertson, Alexander G. M., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1895 Robertson, C. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Robertson, Fred., Kansas City, Kansas.
 1913 Robertson, J. B. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1906 Robertson, James, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Robertson, James M., Meridian, Texas.
 1915 Robertson, Ralph E., Juneau, Alaska.
 1913 Robertson, T. N., Little Rock, Ark.
 1913 Robertson, Thomas B., Hopewell, Va.
 1915 Robertson, Westcott, High Point, N. C.
 1913 Robertson, William F., Dallas, Texas.
 1913 Robins, John Q., Tupelo, Miss.
 1913 Robinson, Beverley R., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Robinson, Deen L., Houghton, Mich.
 1914 Robinson, Elijah, Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Robinson, H. W., New Orleans, La.
 1911 Robinson, Harold L., Uniontown, Pa.
 1912 Robinson, Ira E., Charleston, W. Va.
 1914 Robinson, J. C., Hartington, Nebr.
 1913 Robinson, James W., Clarksburg, W. Va.
 1912 Robinson, Jed W., Grafton, W. Va.
 1914 Robinson, John C., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Robinson, Joseph T., Loneke, Ark.
 1916 Robinson, Lucius F., Hartford, Conn.
 1913 Robinson, Morgan P., Richmond, Va.
 1912 Robinson, Nathaniel S., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Robinson, Ralph, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Robinson, Thomas H., Bel Air, Md.
 1911 Robinson, V. Gilpin, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Robinson, William J., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1895 Robson, Frank E., Detroit, Mich.
 1912 Robson, Stuart M., Springfield, Mass.
 1907 Rockafellow, J. B., Atlantic, Iowa.
 1912 Rockhold, Frank A., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Rockwood, C. J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Rockwood, Nash, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1916 Rode, Henry J., New York, N. Y.
 1906 Rodenbeck, A. J., Rochester, N. Y.
 1916 Rodger, H. D., Shanghai, China.
 1914 Rodgers, R. D., Mexico, Mo.
 1912 Rodgers, Rollin W., Texarkana, Texas.
 1908 Rodgers, William B., Butte, Mont.
 1913 Rodman, Walter C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Rodman, William Blount, Norfolk, Va.
 1910 Rodriguez-Serra, Manuel, San Juan, Porto Rico.
 1914 Roe, Charles J., Jersey City, N. J.
 1907 Roe, Gilbert E., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Roe, William, Farmington, Ill.
 1911 Roe, William, Wolcott, N. Y.
 1914 Roehl, Theodore, New Orleans, La.
 1916 Roehrig, Emil, Warrenton, Mo.
 1913 Roesser, John E., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1914 Rogan, William A., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Rogers, E. A., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1894 Rogers, Edward H., New Haven, Conn.
 1906 Rogers, Edward S., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Rogers, George Lyman, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Rogers, Gustavus A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Rogers, Harry H., Tulsa, Okla.
 1898 Rogers, Henry T., Denver, Colo.
 1884 Rogers, Henry Wade, New Haven, Conn.
 1907 Rogers, Hubert E., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Rogers, James C., Hyattsville, Md.
 1916 Rogers, James Grafton, Denver, Colo.
 1912 Rogers, James S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Rogers, L. Harding, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Rogers, Noah Cornwell, New York, N. Y.
 1895 Rogers, Platt, Denver, Colo.
 1913 Rogers, Robert F., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Rogers, Robert H., Waco, Texas.
 1916 Rogers, S. C., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Rogers, Samuel G., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1912 Rogers, Silas W., Little Rock, Ark.
 1905 Rogers, Walter F., Washington, D. C.
 1897 Rogers, William P., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Rogers, Z. B., Elberton, Ga.
 1914 Rolapp, Henry H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Rollins, Albert M., Brockton, Mass.
 1909 Rollins, Thomas Scott, Asheville, N. C.
 1900 Romain, Armand, New Orleans, La.
 1911 Rombauer, Edgar R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Rombauer, Roderick E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1908 Ronald, J. T., Seattle, Wash.
 1907 Ronan, Edward D., Albany, N. Y.
 1914 Ronnebaum, Anthony, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1907 Rooney, John Jerome, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Rooney, Thomas Edward, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Roop, Redmond I., Christiansburg, Va.
 1913 Root, Edwin B., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1896 Root, Elihu, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Root, Elihu, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Root, Jesse L., Omaha, Nebr.
 1916 Rorke, William F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1904 Rose, A. J., Miami, Florida.
 1916 Rose, Earl B., Shanghai, China.
 1898 Rose, George B., Little Rock, Ark.
 1918 Rose, Henry H., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Rose, John A., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Rose, John C., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Rosen, Charles, New Orleans, La.
 1912 Rosenbaum, M. I., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Rosenberg, Ely, New York, N. Y.
 1907 Rosenberg, James N., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Rosenberg, Maurice D., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Rosenberg, Maximilian T., Jersey City, N. J.
 1913 Rosenberg, William C., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Rosenberger, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1913 Rosenberger, Jules C., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Rosenberry, M. B., Madison, Wis.
 1913 Rosenbloom, Benjamin L., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1915 Rosenbluth, Louis M., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Rosenbush, Myer, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Rosendale, Simon W., Albany, N. Y.
 1916 Rosenfeld, Samuel, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Rosenthal, Alexander S., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Rosenthal, Herman, Lincoln, Nebr.
 1912 Rosenthal, James, Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Rosenthal, Lessing, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Rosenzweig, Grant I., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Rosewater, Stanley, Omaha, Nebr.
 1911 Ross, David, Kalispell, Mont.
 1914 Ross, Elmer E., Central City, Nebr.
 1914 Ross, Erskine M., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Ross, George Ewing, Logansport, Ind.
 1915 Ross, Henry D., Phoenix, Arizona.
 1914 Ross, J. Stewart, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1908 Ross, John M., Bisbee, Ariz.
 1916 Ross, N. Sargent, York, Pa.
 1912 Ross, Walter W., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Ross, William B., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1909 Rosser, J. B., Jr., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Rosser, Luther Z., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Rosser, Malcolm E., Muskogee, Okla.
 1913 Rothchild, Walter, San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Rothenberg, William, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Rothermel, P. F., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Rothmann, William, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Rothschild, Jerome J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Roudebush, A. H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1907 Rounds, Arthur C., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Rounds, Ralph S., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Rountree, George, Wilmington, N. C.
 1913 Rourke, John, Jr., Savannah, Ga.
 1914 Rourke, William J., Reading, Pa.
 1912 Rouse, John T., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Rouse, N. J., Kinston, N. C.
 1914 Rouse, Owen T., Tucson, Arizona.
 1906 Rouse, Shelly D., Covington, Ky.
 1913 Routledge, James, San Antonio, Texas.
 1915 Rowe, Charles T. B., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Rowe, Frederick A., Chicago, Ill.
 1904 Rowe, Leo Stanton, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Rowe, R. H., Madison, Fla.
 1916 Rowe, T. J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Rowe, Thomas J., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
 1907 Rowe, William V., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Rowell, A. H., Pine Bluff, Ark.
 1916 Rowell, Wilbur E., Lawrence, Mass.
 1914 Rowland, Hugh B., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Rowland, Lloyd A., Bartlesville, Okla.
 1907 Rowlette, Thomas M., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Roy, Robert H., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1909 Romzelle, Frank F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1900 Rubens, Harry, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Rubenstein, Philip, Boston, Mass.
 1916 Rubin, George R., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Rubin, J. Robert, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Rubino, Henry A., New York, N. Y.
 1918 Ruby, Edward H., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Rudd, William P., Albany, N. Y.
 1912 Rudolph, Z. T., Birmingham, Ala.
 1914 Ruffin, Thomas, Washington, D. C.
 1904 Rugg, Arthur P., Worcester, Mass.
 1911 Ruggles, Daniel B., Boston, Mass.
 1906 Ruhl, Christian H., Reading, Pa.
 1918 Rumble, H. H., Norfolk, Va.
 1916 Rummel, G. Albert, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1909 Rummier, William R., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Runcie, James E., West Point, N. Y.
 1916 Rundell, Oliver S., Madison, Wis.
 1910 Runk, Louis B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Runke, Richard B., Merrill, Wis.
 1886 Runnells, John S., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Runo, Victor E., Worcester, Mass.
 1916 Runyon, Henry W., Jersey City, N. J.
 1908 Rupe, John L., Richmond, Ind.
 1914 Rupley, Arthur R., Carlisle, Pa.
 1914 Ruppel, William H., Somerset, Pa.
 1913 Ruppenthal, Jacob C., Russell, Kansas.
 1912 Rush, Sylvester R., Omaha, Nebr.
 1907 Rush, Thomas E., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Rushmore, Charles E., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Rushton, Ray, Montgomery, Ala.
 1916 Russel, John R., Deadwood, S. D.
 1911 Russell, Charles A., Gloucester, Mass.
 1912 Russell, Chas. Howland, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Russell, Charles T., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Russell, Frank F., Putnam, Conn.
 1913 Russell, Frederick C., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Russell, George S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Russell, Gordon, Sherman, Texas.
 1895 Russell, Henry, Detroit, Mich.
 1894 Russell, Isaac F., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Russell, J. E., Prescott, Ariz.
 1911 Russell, J. Porter, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Russell, Joseph J., Charleston, Mo.
 1914 Russell, Philip W., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Russell, R. B., Atlanta, Ga.
 1915 Russell, Samuel, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1878 Russell, Talcott H., New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Russell, Thomas H., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Russell, W. Clark, Charleston, Mo.
 1911 Ruthertord, John, Richmond, Va.
 1914 Rutherford, Charles H., Jerome, Arizona.
 1915 Rutledge, Arthur M., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Rutledge, B. H., Charleston, S. C.
 1912 Ryall, Arthur H., Escanaba, Mich.
 1912 Ryan, Andrew J., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Ryan, Charles G., Grand Island, Nebr.

ELECTED

1913 Ryan, Charles J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Ryan, Daniel A., San Francisco, Cal.
 1916 Ryan, E. C., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1914 Ryan, John J., Medina, N. Y.
 1914 Ryan, Joseph T., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Ryan, M. E., Brainard, Minn.
 1913 Ryan, Michael J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Ryan, O'Neill, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Ryan, Richard, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Ryan, Thomas F., Litchfield, Conn.
 1914 Ryan, Thomas F., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1915 Ryan, W. H., Girard, Kans.
 1913 Ryan, William, Syracuse, N. Y.
 1913 Ryan, William C., Doylestown, Pa.
 1912 Ryden, Otto G., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Ryder, Clayton, Carmel, N. Y.
 1907 Ryder, Erastus C., Bangor, Maine.
 1916 Ryder, R. L., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Rymer, Ralph W., Scranton, Pa.
 1906 Ryon, Oscar B., Streator, Ill.
 1900 Ryon, William W., Shamokin, Pa.
 1913 Saal, Irving R., New Orleans, La.
 1912 Sabath, Joseph, Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Sabin, Fred A., La Junta, Colo.
 1909 Sabin, Leland H., Battle Creek, Mich.
 1911 Sabine, William, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Sackett, Clarence, Newark, N. J.
 1907 Sackett, Henry W., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sadler, Norman J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Sadtler, Howard P., Baltimore, Md.
 1907 Sage, Dean, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Sager, Arthur N., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Sain, David B., Nashville, Ark.
 1914 Sain, J. G., Nashville, Ark.
 1913 St. Clair, Clency, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
 1914 St. Clair-Abrams, Alex, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1910 St. John, Charles J., Bristol, Tenn.
 1916 Sale, Moses N., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Salinger, Benjamin I., Carroll, Iowa.
 1916 Salisbury, Frank L., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Salkey, J. Sydney, St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Salmon, E. J., Newton, Iowa.
 1914 Salmon, Joshua R., Morristown, N. J.
 1912 Salsbury, Elias D., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1911 Saltonstall, Richard M., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Sammis, Elmer G., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Sampliner, Joseph H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Sampson, Harry Lebaron, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Sampson, Henry E., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1913 Sams, Andrew Fuller, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1900 Samuels, Sidney L., Fort Worth, Texas.
 1913 Samuelson, John E., Duluth, Minn.
 1906 Sanborn, A. L., Madison, Wis.
 1906 Sanborn, Edward P., St. Paul, Minn.
 1907 Sanborn, Frederick H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Sanborn, John B., St. Paul, Minn.

ELECTED

1907 Sanborn, John Bell, Madison, Wis.
 1916 Sanborn, Lauren N., Portland, Me.
 1906 Sanborn, Walter H., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Sanders, Henry Williams, Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Sanders, J. M., Center, Texas.
 1907 Sanders, J. O. S., Jackson, Miss.
 1914 Sanders, John A., Tonopah, Nevada.
 1911 Sanders, Joseph M., Bluefield, W. Va.
 1897 Sanders, W. B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Sanders, W. T., Athens, Ala.
 1912 Sanderson, Thomas A., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
 1913 Sandford, Edward, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Sando, M. F., Scranton, Pa.
 1913 Sands, William H., Richmond, Va.
 1912 Saner, John C., Dallas, Texas.
 1904 Saner, Robert E. Lee, Dallas, Texas.
 1910 Sanford, AMan D., Waco, Texas.
 1915 Sanford, Allen T., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1911 Sanford, Chas. M., Smithtown Branch N. Y.
 1896 Sanford, Edward T., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1915 Sanford, Elmer B., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Sanford, Ferdinand V., Warwick, N. Y.
 1914 Sanner, Sidney, Helena, Mont.
 1916 Santoni, Félix, Arecibo, Porto Rico.
 1914 Sapp, Sidney, Holbrook, Arizona.
 1915 Sapp, W. F., Galena, Kans.
 1911 Sappington, Augustine De R., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Sappington, Edward H., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Sappington, G. Ridgely, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Sargent, F. W., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1911 Sargent, John G., Ludlow, Vt.
 1912 Sarpy, Henry L., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Sasscer, Frederick, Upper Marlboro, Md.
 1913 Sasse, Frank G., Austin, Minn.
 1914 Sater, John E., Columbus, Ohio.
 1913 Satterfield, James M., Dover, Del.
 1913 Satterlee, Herbert L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Satterthwaite, Reuben, Jr., Wilmington, Del.
 1913 Sauerwein, E. Allan, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Saul, John A., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Saul, Maurice B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Saul, Walter B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1894 Saulebury, Willard, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Saunders, C. G., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1911 Saunders, Charles G., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Saunders, Walter H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Sauter, L. E., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Savage, Albert R., Auburn, Maine.
 1911 Saville, Huntington, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Sawdey, David A., Erie, Pa.
 1911 Sawtell, Frank M., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Sawtelle, William H., Tucson, Ariz.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

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ELECTED

- 1915 Sawyer, Abial B., Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1891 Sawyer, Alfred P., Lowell, Mass.
 1916 Sawyer, Alvah L., Menominee, Mich.
 1914 Sawyer, Andrew J., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1914 Sawyer, Carlos P., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Sawyer, Clarence E., Portland, Maine.
 1913 Sawyer, Cleon J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Sawyer, George A., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Sawyer, Harold M., Portland, Oregon.
 1903 Sawyer, Hazen I., Keokuk, Iowa.
 1913 Sawyer, Henry O., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Sawyer, J. Ashby, Union, S. C.
 1914 Sawyer, John Everett, Hudson Falls, N. Y.
 1913 Sawyer, S. Nelson, Palmyra, N. Y.
 1916 Sawyer, William H., Concord, N. H.
 1904 Saxe, John W., Worcester, Mass.
 1911 Saxon, Lyle, New Orleans, La.
 1916 Saxton, Howard, Omaha, Nebr.
 1890 Sayler, Samuel M., Huntington, Ind.
 1914 Sayre, Charles H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Scaife, Hazel L., Clinton, S. C.
 1896 Scaife, Lauriston L., Boston, Mass.
 1896 Scallon, William, Helena, Mont.
 1915 Scandrett, B. W., Omaha, Nebraska.
 1906 Scandrett, Henry A., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Scandrett, Richard B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Scanlan, Michael J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Scarborough, Robert B., Conway, S. C.
 1914 Scarritt, William O., Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Scattergood, A. W., Ainsworth, Nebr.
 1914 Schaadt, James L., Allentown, Pa.
 1912 Schaap, Michael, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Schaefer, Albert A., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Schaefer, Carl W., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1907 Schaffer, William I., Chester, Pa.
 1912 Schaffner, Arthur B., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Schall, Anthony X., Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Schall, W. A., Omaha, Nebr.
 1915 Schaubert, A. B., Laurel, Miss.
 1916 Scheeline, Isaiah, Altoona, Pa.
 1912 Scherr, Harry, Williamson, W. Va.
 1915 Schibasy, Frank, Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Schimpf, T. W., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1912 Schindel, John Randolph, Cincinnati, O.
 1913 Schlesinger, Elmer, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Schmidt, C. B., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Schmidt, Harrison L., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Schmidt, Phillip O., Duluth, Minn.
 1914 Schmook, John, Springfield, Mo.
 1913 Schmuck, Peter, New York, N. Y.
 1897 Schnabel, Charles J., Portland, Oregon.
 1916 Schnell, Arthur P., Sturgis, S. D.
 1907 Schnurmacher, Benjamin, St. Louis, Mo.
 1904 Schofield, F. L., Hannibal, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1910 Schofield, Henry, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Scholer, Ernest A., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Schoonover, Albert, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1915 Schoonover, Frank S., Rochester, N. Y.
 1914 Schoonover, Isaac E., Covington, Indiana.
 1915 Schoonover, Manford, Garnett, Kansas.
 1914 Schorr, David P., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1895 Schouler, James, Intervale, N. H.
 1914 Schramm, Arnold O., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Schreiber, George G., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Schreiter, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Schroeder, Peter F., Detroit, Minn.
 1911 Schubring, E. J. B., Madison, Wis.
 1914 Schuler, Russell G., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Schultz, John H., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Schultz, Malvern E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Schulz, Rudolph F., Ivanhoe, Minn.
 1911 Schurman, George W., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Schurz, Carl L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Schutz, Walter S., Hartford, Conn.
 1916 Schuyler, Karl O., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Schuyler, Walter F., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Schwartz, Barney L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Schwartz, Louis J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Schwartz, Louis L., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Schwarz, Adolph M., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Schwarz, Ralph J., New Orleans, La.
 1916 Schweitzer, A. L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Scofield, George S., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Scott, Burr J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1907 Scott, Charles, Rosedale, Miss.
 1911 Scott, Edgar H., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Scott, Francis M., New York, N. Y.
 1895 Scott, Frank H., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Scott, Frederick A., Hartford, Conn.
 1890 Scott, Howard B., Danbury, Conn.
 1901 Scott, James B., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Scott, John, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Scott, Joseph, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1916 Scott, Paul W., Huntington, W. Va.
 1913 Scott, R. B., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Scott, Rufus L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Scott, Samuel B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1910 Scott, Samuel P., Hillsboro, Ohio.
 1913 Scott, Thomas, Bakersfield, Cal.
 1915 Scott, Tully, Denver, Colo.
 1914 Scott, William W., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Scriptor, Earl William, Fort Covington, N. Y.
 1913 Scrugham, W. Warburton, Yonkers, N. Y.
 1914 Scully, Cornelius D., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1912 Scully, Edward T., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1914 Sea, John A., Independence, Mo.
 1914 Seaberg, Hugo, Raton, N. M.
 1900 Seabrook, Paul E., Savannah, Ga.

ELECTED

- 1913 Seabury, F. W., Brownsville, Texas.
- 1913 Seabury, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
- 1911 Seabury, William M., New York, N. Y.
- 1912 Seager, Frank E., Fremont, Ohio.
- 1913 Seaman, Warren C., Mineola, N. Y.
- 1914 Searcy, W. N., Durango, Colo.
- 1904 Searcy, William W., Brenham, Texas.
- 1913 Searle, Alonzo T., Honesdale, Pa.
- 1916 Searle, Charles P., Boston, Mass.
- 1913 Searles, J. Rolf, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
- 1891 Searls, Charles E., Putnam, Conn.
- 1912 Sears, Charles B., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 1914 Sears, Charles W., Omaha, Nebr.
- 1911 Sears, George B., Salem, Mass.
- 1911 Sears, Hector, Gardiner, N. Y.
- 1906 Sears, Nathaniel C., Chicago, Ill.
- 1911 Sears, William R., Boston, Mass.
- 1914 Seasongood, Clifford, New York, N. Y.
- 1914 Seasongood, Murray, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 1899 Seaton, Emmett, Richmond, Va.
- 1913 Seavey, Warren A., Bloomington, Ind.
- 1912 Seawell, Herbert F., Carthage, N. C.
- 1910 Seay, Edward T., Nashville, Tenn.
- 1916 Seay, Howard, Montgomery, Ala.
- 1916 Sebastian, C. B., Columbia, Mo.
- 1916 Sebell, Milton C., Ansonia, Conn.
- 1916 Sebree, G. M., Springfield, Mo.
- 1916 Sebree, Sam B., Kansas City, Mo.
- 1916 Sedgwick, John F., Portland, Ore.
- 1904 Sedgwick, Samuel H., Lincoln, Nebr.
- 1914 Sedillo, Antonio A., Albuquerque, N. M.
- 1914 Sedwick, John E., Martinsville, Ind.
- 1912 See, Cornelius S., Chicago, Ill.
- 1913 Seeger, Albert H. F., Newburgh, N. Y.
- 1899 SeEVERS, George W., Oskaloosa, Iowa.
- 1914 Seibels, John T., Columbia, S. C.
- 1879 Seibert, William N., New Bloomfield, Pa.
- 1913 Selfridge, Arthur J., Boston, Mass.
- 1908 Selheimer, H. C., Birmingham, Ala.
- 1898 Sellers, Emory B., Monticello, Ind.
- 1910 Selligman, Alfred, Louisville, Ky.
- 1909 Selling, Bernard B., Detroit, Mich.
- 1911 Selover, George H., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1913 Semmes, John E., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
- 1912 Semple, Edward M., Key West, Fla.
- 1913 Semple, Lorenzo, New York, N. Y.
- 1907 Semple, Oliver C., New York, N. Y.
- 1912 Seneff, E. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1912 Senior, Edwin W., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 1916 Sepúlveda, Domingo, Ponce, Porto Rico.
- 1913 Sessions, C. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 1915 Seth, Alexander L., Baltimore, Md.
- 1916 Sevasly, Miran, Boston, Mass.
- 1905 Severance, C. A., St. Paul, Minn.
- 1916 Severson, Wilbur F., La Fayette, Ind.
- 1907 Sewall, Harold M., Bath, Maine.
- 1913 Sewell, Albert H., Walton, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1907 Sexton, James S., Hazelhurst, Miss.
- 1907 Sexton, Lawrence E., New York, N. Y.
- 1902 Sexton, Pliny T., Palmyra, N. Y.
- 1913 Seymour, Daniel, New York, N. Y.
- 1913 Seymour, Edmund Bayly, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1899 Seymour, Henry A., Washington, D. C.
- 1913 Seymour, McNeil V., St. Paul, Minn.
- 1911 Seymour, Morris W., Bridgeport, Conn.
- 1907 Seymour, Origen S., New York, N. Y.
- 1912 Shabad, Henry M., Chicago, Ill.
- 1910 Shackford, Samuel B., Dover, N. H.
- 1916 Shackelford, Louis P., Juneau, Alaska.
- 1912 Shackelford, T. M., Jr., Tampa, Fla.
- 1907 Shaffer, C. Will, Olympia, Wash.
- 1913 Shaffer, Jacob H., New York, N. Y.
- 1895 Shafroth, John F., Denver, Colo.
- 1909 Shands, A. W., Cleveland, Miss.
- 1915 Shanklin, Arnold, Mexico City, Mex.
- 1913 Shannnonhouse, William T., Norfolk, Va.
- 1912 Shapira, Samuel S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1914 Shapiro, Charles H., Bridgeport, Conn.
- 1913 Sharp, J. F., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- 1914 Sharpe, Walter K., Chambersburg, Pa.
- 1908 Sharpstein, John L., Walla Walla, Wash.
- 1913 Sharpstein, W. C., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1910 Shattuck, Charles E., Boston, Mass.
- 1912 Shattuck, Frank R., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1911 Shattuck, Henry Lee, Boston, Mass.
- 1913 Shaw, A. E., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1913 Shaw, B. W., Mandan, N. D.
- 1906 Shaw, Frank W., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1911 Shaw, George E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1912 Shaw, Harry, Fairmont, W. Va.
- 1913 Shaw, Henry Bigelow, Burlington, Vt.
- 1914 Shawkey, Curtis M., Warren, Pa.
- 1916 Shea, John, Cortland, N. Y.
- 1913 Shea, Thomas D., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- 1912 Shea, William F., Ashland, Wis.
- 1915 Sheafor, John W., Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 1905 Shear, B. D., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- 1903 Shearer, James D., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1911 Shearn, Clarence J., New York, N. Y.
- 1912 Sheean, David, Galena, Ill.
- 1914 Sheean, Frank T., Galena, Ill.
- 1899 Sheean, James B., St. Paul, Minn.
- 1906 Sheean, James M., Chicago, Ill.
- 1914 Sheean, Thomas J., Galena, Ill.
- 1911 Sheehan, Joseph A., Boston, Mass.
- 1907 Sheehan, William F., New York, N. Y.
- 1916 Sheenan, Frederick M. J., Boston, Mass.
- 1916 Sheetz, Frank, Chillicothe, Mo.
- 1913 Sheffield, James R., New York, N. Y.
- 1911 Sheffield, William P., Newport, R. I.
- 1916 Shehan, Wm. Mason, Easton, Md.
- 1912 Shelby, John T., Lexington, Ky.

ELECTED

- 1907 Sheldon, Edward W., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sheldon, Harrison T., New Haven, Conn.
 1911 Sheldon, Henry N., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Sheldon, Nelson L., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Shelley, William W., Kansas City, Mo.
 1906 Shelton, George F., Butte, Mont.
 1910 Shelton, H. H., Bristol, Tenn.
 1915 Shelton, Nat. M., Macon, Mo.
 1909 Shelton, Thomas Wall, Norfolk, Va.
 1899 Shepard, Charles E., Seattle, Wash.
 1912 Shepard, Frank L., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Shepard, Stuart G., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Sheperd, George S., Portland, Ore.
 1913 Shepherd, James L., Colorado, Texas.
 1907 Shepley, Arthur B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1915 Shepley, John F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Sheppard, George S., Penn Yan, N. Y.
 1915 Sheppard, Jacob I., Fort Scott, Kans.
 1915 Sheppard, James G., Fort Scott, Kans.
 1915 Sheppard, John L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sheppard, R. M., Joplin, Mo.
 1912 Sheppard William B., Pensacola, Fla.
 1916 Sher, Louis B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Sheridan, Frank M., Paola, Kans.
 1907 Sheridan, Harry C., Frankfort, Ind.
 1913 Sheridan, Thomas F., Chicago, Ill.
 1900 Sheriff, Andrew R., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Sheriff, H. H., Oskaloosa, Iowa.
 1915 Sheriff, John C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1899 Sherley, Swagar, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Sherman, Adrian F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Sherman, Charles P., New Haven, Conn.
 1907 Sherman, Gordon E., Morristown, N. J.
 1911 Sherman, P. Tecumseh, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sherman, Roger, Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Sherman, Roland H., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Shern, Daniel J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Sherrill, Charles H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sherrod, William J., Greensboro, N. C.
 1915 Sherwin, Frederic L., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1899 Sherwin, John C., Mason City, Iowa.
 1911 Sherwood, Carl G., Clark, S. D.
 1913 Sherwood, Paul J., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1910 Shick, Robert P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Shields, Edmund C., Lansing, Mich.
 1896 Shields, James M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Shields, John K., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Shindel, Jay M., Lebanon, Pa.
 1914 Shine, P. C., Spokane, Wash.
 1896 Shipman, George M., Belvidere, N. J.
 1879 Shiras, George, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Shirk, Howard C., Lebanon, Pa.
 1914 Shirley, C. C., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1913 Shoemaker, Harry J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Shoemaker, Herbert B., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1913 Shoemaker, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Shomo, William A., Reading, Pa.
 1913 Short, Frank H., Fresno, Cal.
 1914 Short, Myron D., Canadaigua, N. Y.
 1916 Shortall, John L., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Shortridge, Samuel M., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Shotwell, A. V., Omaha, Nebr.
 1912 Shoyer, Frederick J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Shreve, Milton W., Erie, Pa.
 1916 Shrimaki, Israel, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Shriver, Alfred J., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Shriver, Mark O., Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Shull, Delos C., Sioux City, Iowa.
 1913 Shull, S. E., Stroudsburg, Pa.
 1912 Shulman, Max, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Shurtleff, Charles A., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Shute, G. W., Globe, Arizona.
 1915 Shutts, Frank B., Miami, Florida.
 1914 Sicher, Dudley F., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sickel, H. S. J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Siddall, George B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1906 Siddons, Frederick L., Washington, D. C.
 1915 Sidener, Howard, St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Sidley, William P., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Sidway, Frank S., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1914 Sieber, George W., Akron, Ohio.
 1913 Siegel, Isaac, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Siegelstein, Bennett E., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sigilman, Samuel, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Silber, Clarence J., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Silber, Frederick D., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Sillocks, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Silverman, Samuel S., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Silwold, Henry, Newton, Iowa.
 1912 Simkins, Daniel W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Simmerman, R. E. Lee, Hartford, Ky.
 1916 Simmons, Abram, Bluffton, Ind.
 1912 Simmons, George D., Hicksville, Ohio.
 1912 Simmons, J. S., Hutchinson, Kans.
 1914 Simmons, Maurice, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Simmons, Robert C., Covington, Ky.
 1911 Simms, Charles Carroll, Barnwell, S. C.
 1904 Simms, Dan W., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Simms, John F., Albuquerque, N. M.
 1912 Simms, John T., Fayetteville, W. Va.
 1913 Simonds, Lincoln S., Gloucester, Mass.
 1913 Simons, Leonard M., Belle Fourche, S. D.
 1912 Simonson, Theodore, Newton, N. J.
 1895 Simpeon, Alexander, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Simpson, David F., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Simpson, Frank Leslie, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Simpson, John W., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Simpson, William L., Cody, Wyo.
 1906 Sims, Edwin W., Chicago, Ill.

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1910 Sims, Henry Upson, Birmingham, Ala.
 1914 Sims, Jacob, Denison, Iowa.
 1916 Sinclair, N. A., Fayetteville, N. C.
 1914 Singeltary, John B., Bradentown, Fla.
 1913 Singer, Jacob, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Sinn, Joseph A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 Siqueland, Tryggve A., Chicago, Ill.
 1910 Sirrine, William G., Greenville, S. C.
 1911 Sisk, James H., Lynn, Mass.
 1908 Sivley, Clarence L., Memphis, Tenn.
 1915 Skeen, David Alfred, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Skeen, Jedediah D., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Skeen, John Henry, Baltimore, Md.
 1915 Skeen, William Riley, Ogden City, Utah.
 1896 Skelton, William B., Lewiston, Maine.
 1916 Skinker, C. H., Bolivar, Mo.
 1914 Skinker, Thomas K., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Skinner, Alfred F., Newark, N. J.
 1914 Skinner, George A., Long Beach, Cal.
 1911 Skinner, Harry, Greenville, N. C.
 1913 Slack, Charles W., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Slack, John C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Slack, Leighton P., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
 1911 Slade, John A., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1911 Slater, John S., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Slaton, John M., Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Slattery, Frank P., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1914 Slattery, Joseph A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Sleman, Paul, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Slingluff, Jesse, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Slingluff, R. Lee, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Sloan, G. G., Clarion, Pa.
 1913 Sloan, Maurice Worrell, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Sloan, Richard E., Phoenix, Arizona.
 1904 Slocum, Edward T., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1914 Slocum, John W., Long Branch, N. J.
 1902 Sloman, Adolph, Detroit, Mich.
 1906 Slonecker, J. G., Topeka, Kans.
 1913 Sloss, Stanley E., Louisville, Ky.
 1914 Small, Harold R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Small, John H., Washington, N. C.
 1914 Small, R. M., Columbus, Ohio.
 1915 Smart, C. A., Ottawa, Kansas.
 1916 Smart, Edward M., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Smart, James G., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Smart, John Harrow, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1914 Smathers, Frank, Atlantic City, N. J.
 1894 Smead, A. D. B., Carlisle, Pa.
 1912 Smiley, James J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Smiser, James, Juneau, Alaska.
 1913 Smith, A. B., Montrose, Pa.
 1913 Smith, A. L., Marietta, Ohio.
 1911 Smith, A. Page, Albany, N. Y.
 1909 Smith, Alexander W., Atlanta, Ga.
 1902 Smith, Alfred Percival, Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTED

1914 Smith, Allison O., Clearfield, Pa.
 1916 Smith, Arthur F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Smith, Arthur Thad, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Smith, Benjamin D., Mankato, Minn.
 1913 Smith, Benner X., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1907 Smith, Bertram L., Patten, Maine.
 1902 Smith, Burton, Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Smith, Cecil H., Sherman, Texas.
 1912 Smith, Charles B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1894 Smith, Charles Blood, Topeka, Kans.
 1913 Smith, Charles C., Guthrie, Okla.
 1913 Smith, Charles D., Gloucester, Mass.
 1913 Smith, Charles F., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1910 Smith, Charles H., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1893 Smith, Charles W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1906 Smith, Charles W., Topeka, Kans.
 1914 Smith, Curtis Nye, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Smith, Earl, Mason City, Iowa.
 1913 Smith, Earl A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Smith, Edward C., St. Albans, Vt.
 1906 Smith, Edward E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1903 Smith, Edward Grandison, Clarksburg, W. Va.
 1913 Smith, Edward J., Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 Smith, Edward L., Hartford, Conn.
 1910 Smith, Edwin W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Smith, Ellison G., Pierre, S. D.
 1913 Smith, Eugene G., Lancaster, Pa.
 1910 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Smith, Frank, Little Rock, Ark.
 1904 Smith, Frank Bulkeley, Worcester, Mass.
 1913 Smith, Frank C., Jr., Worcester, Mass.
 1914 Smith, Frank Eugene, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
 1911 Smith, Frank O., Prescott, Arizona.
 1907 Smith, Frank Sullivan, New York, N. Y.
 1906 Smith, Fred A., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Smith, George H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1910 Smith, Gilmer P., Memphis, Tenn.
 1915 Smith, Grant H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Smith, H. Alexander, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1914 Smith, H. C., Helena, Mont.
 1912 Smith, Hal H., Detroit, Mich.
 1912 Smith, Harrison Brooks, Charleston, W. Va.
 1914 Smith, Harry J., Spring City, Pa.
 1902 Smith, Harvey F., Clarksburg, W. Va.
 1914 Smith, Henry A., Middleton, Charleston, S. C.
 1906 Smith, Henry E., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Smith, Horton S., Baltimore, Md.
 1897 Smith, Howard B., Omaha, Nebr.
 1907 Smith, Isham N., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Smith, James F., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Smith, Jaspersen, Chicago, Ill.
 1904 Smith, Jeremiah, Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Smith, John Lewis, Washington, D. C.

ELECTED

1901 Smith, John R., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Smith, John R. L., Macon, Ga.
 1913 Smith, John Thomas, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Smith, Joseph C., Dillon, Mont.
 1913 Smith, L. D., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1915 Smith, Lamar, Del Rio, Texas.
 1912 Smith, Laurence W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1913 Smith, Levin, Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1904 Smith, Luther Ely, St. Louis, Mo.
 1906 Smith, Lyndon A., St. Paul, Minn.
 1914 Smith, Marcus A., Tucson, Arizona.
 1916 Smith, Marion, Atlanta, Ga.
 1916 Smith, Milton, Denver, Colo.
 1912 Smith, O. M., Valdosta, Ga.
 1916 Smith, R. A., McAlester, Okla.
 1913 Smith, R. S. B., Berryville, Va.
 1914 Smith, Richard H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Smith, Richard Wallace, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Smith, Robert E., Birmingham, Ala.
 1913 Smith, Robert H., Mobile, Ala.
 1913 Smith, Robert Lee, Albemarle, N. C.
 1908 Smith, Robert T., Nashville, Tenn.
 1915 Smith, Ross B., Chanute, Kans.
 1896 Smith, Rufus B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1906 Smith, Samuel Bosworth, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1899 Smith, Sam Ferry, San Diego, Cal.
 1916 Smith, Samuel M., Janesville, Wis.
 1912 Smith, Samuel W., Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1912 Smith, Solon W., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1914 Smith, Thomas J., Butler, Mo.
 1903 Smith, Thos. Kilby, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1909 Smith, Victor Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.
 1916 Smith, W. Conwell, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Smith, Wallis C., Saginaw, Mich.
 1912 Smith, Walter Bourne, Chicago, Ill.
 1892 Smith, Walter George, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Smith, Walter I., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1916 Smith, William, Baker, Ore.
 1901 Smith, William B., Little Rock, Ark.
 1913 Smith, William H., Hilo, Hawaii.
 1914 Smith, William Hazlitt, Ithaca, N. Y.
 1909 Smith, William M., St. Johns, Mich.
 1914 Smith, William Mason, New York, N. Y.
 1903 Smith, William O., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1914 Smith, William P., Miami, Fla.
 1913 Smith, Wm. Rudolph, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Smith, William S., Meadville, Pa.
 1910 Smith, William T., Sparta, Tenn.
 1896 Smith, Willis B., Richmond, Va.
 1907 Smith, Winfield R., Seattle, Wash.
 1911 Smithdeal, C. M., Dallas, Texas.
 1908 Smithers, William W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Smithson, Noble, Knoxville, Tenn.
 1914 Smoot, Harry E., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Smyer, Nathan S., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Smyth, David J., Philadelphia, Pa.

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1914 Smyth, Herbert C., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Snare, Jacob, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Snedeker, Henry H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Snider, E. L., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Snider, Millard F., Clarksburg, W. Va.
 1916 Snidow, William B., Pearisburg, Va.
 1913 Snodgrass, F. A., Little Rock, Ark.
 1896 Snow, Alpheus H., Washington, D. C.
 1894 Snow, David W., Portland, Maine.
 1914 Snow, Donald F., Bangor, Maine.
 1911 Snow, Leslie P., Rochester, N. H.
 1914 Snowden, Wilton, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 1915 Snyder, Bismarck, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Snyder, J. Frank, Clearfield, Pa.
 1914 Snyder, Jeff B., Tallulah, La.
 1913 Snyder, John E., Hershey, Pa.
 1916 Snyder, John M., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 1913 Snyder, Warren K., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1908 Snyder, Wilson I., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1911 Sohler, William D., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Sobon, Henry W., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Solinger, Jacob, Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Solly, William F., Norristown, Pa.
 1914 Solomon, William, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Somers, Peter J., Goldfield, Nev.
 1897 Somerville, Thomas H., Oxford, Miss.
 1914 Sommer, Frank H., Newark, N. J.
 1911 Sommerville, J. B., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1909 Sommerville, W. B., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Somsen, Henry N., New Ulm, Minn.
 1914 Sonfield, Leon, Beaumont, Texas.
 1911 Sonnenberg, Louis M., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Soper, Erastus B., Emmetsburg, Iowa.
 1913 Soper, Morris A., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Soto, Carlos Franco, Aguadilla, Porto Rico.
 1916 Soto, José Tous, Ponce, Porto Rico.
 1916 Soto, Juan B., San Juan, Porto Rico.
 1911 Soule, Frank, New Orleans, La.
 1915 Soule, O. P., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1916 Soule, William W., Rapid City, S. D.
 1907 Southard, L. C., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Southern, Allen C., Independence, Mo.
 1911 Southmayd, L. H., Van Buren, Ark.
 1910 Southworth, Constant, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Spafford, John A., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1914 Spalding, Elliott, St. Joseph, Mo.
 1916 Spalding, Hughes, Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Spalding, Lyman A., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Sparkman, E. L., Tampa, Fla.
 1910 Sparkman, Stephen M., Tampa, Fla.
 1913 Sparks, Frederick W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Spaulding, Harry W., Manchester, N. H.
 1913 Spear, Albert M., Augusta, Maine.
 1906 Spear, Ellis, Washington, D. C.
 1915 Spear, George H., Duluth, Minn.
 1909 Spearing, J. Zach, New Orleans, La.

ELECTED

- 1910 Spears, W. D., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1908 Speer, Emory, Macon, Ga.
 1914 Speer, Peter M., Oil City, Pa.
 1914 Speer, William H., Jersey City, N. J.
 1913 Speiser, Maurice J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Spellacy, Thomas J., Hartford, Conn.
 1911 Spellissy, Denis A., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Spellman, Benjamin F., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Spellman, Clarence I., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Spence, Union L., Carthage, N. C.
 1913 Spencer, A. E., Joplin, Mo.
 1914 Spencer, H. R., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Spencer, J. S., Point Pleasant, W. Va.
 1911 Spencer, Nelson E., Rochester, N. Y.
 1913 Spencer, R. L., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1899 Spencer, Selden P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Spencer, Walker Brainerd, New Orleans, La.
 1913 Speranza, Gino C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Sperry, Howard A., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sperry, Lewis, Hartford, Conn.
 1907 Spiegelberg, Eugene E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Spiers, Edward, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Spillane, Charles, Waseca, Minn.
 1911 Spilman, Robert S., Charleston, W. Va.
 1913 Spingarn, Arthur B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Spirk, Charles A., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Spitzer, Sherman C., Chicago, Ill.
 1899 Spooner, Charles P., New York, N. Y.
 1899 Spooner, John C., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Spooner, Willett M., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Spradling, Albert M., Jackson, Mo.
 1916 Spradling, Marvin C., Tulsa, Okla.
 1911 Sprague, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Sprague, Rufus W., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Spratt, Maurice C., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1912 Spratt, Thomas, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
 1914 Sprigg, Carroll, Dayton, Ohio.
 1912 Sprigg, Patterson, San Diego, Cal.
 1898 Spring, Arthur L., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Spring, Romney, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Sprinkle, Thomas H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Sproat, E. G., Hammond, Ind.
 1913 Sprout, Clarence E., Williamsport, Pa.
 1915 Spurgeon, William H., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1913 Spyker, Samuel I., Huntingdon, Pa.
 1916 Squier, James W., Elkton, Md.
 1914 Squiers, Arnon L., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Squire, Andrew, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Squires, Eben H. P., White Plains, N. Y.
 1914 Squires, Edwin E., Broken Bow, Nebr.
 1896 Staake, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Staake, William W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Stackpole, Henry W., Clay Center, Kans.
 1914 Stadtfeld, Joseph, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1915 Stafford, Charles B., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1910 Stafford, Ethelred M., New Orleans, La.
 1897 Stafford, W. H., Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 1914 Stafford, Wendell P., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Stagg, Chas. Tracey, Ithaca, N. Y.
 1914 Stahl, Charles H., Akron, Ohio.
 1916 Stahl, Joseph I., Monticello, N. Y.
 1916 Staker, R. M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Stambaugh, Harry F., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Stamm, A. C., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1913 Stanchfield, John B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Standifer, L. M., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Stanford, H. L. D., Princess Anne, Md.
 1914 Stanley, James G., Lead City, S. D.
 1913 Stanley, Marion F., Aurora, Nebr.
 1916 Stansbury, David D., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Stanton, Horace B., Boston, Mass.
 1883 Stanton, Lewis E., Hartford, Conn.
 1916 Stanton, Robert F., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Stapelton, George W., Portland, Ore.
 1913 Stapleton, Luke D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1912 Stapleton, William J., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Starek, Emil, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Starke, Bruce, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Starr, Lewis, Camden, N. J.
 1895 Starr, Merritt, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Stasel, Albert A., Newark, Ohio.
 1914 Staton, John W., Snow Hill, Md.
 1913 Staum, John R. M., Baltimore, Md.
 1904 Stayton, Joseph M., Newport, Ark.
 1913 Stayton, Robert W., Corpus Christi, Tex.
 1912 Stearns, Charles F., Providence, R. I.
 1912 Stearns, Frederic W., San Diego, Cal.
 1912 Stearns, J. O., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Stearns, Joseph T., Burlington, Vt.
 1916 Stebbins, Albert K., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1912 Stebbins, Byron H., Madison, Wis.
 1912 Stebbins, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Stebbins, Lewis A., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Stedman, Livingston B., Seattle, Wash.
 1912 Steel, Will, Texarkana, Ark.
 1913 Steele, D. W., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Steele, George P., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Steele, Guy W., Westminster, Md.
 1901 Steele, Henry J., Easton, Pa.
 1906 Steele, John H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Steele, Sanford H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Steele, Thomas M., New Haven, Conn.
 1912 Steele, William M., Superior, Wis.
 1909 Steen, J. M., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Steere, Charles, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Steger, Thomas Maddin, Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Steger, William E., Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Stein, Charles F., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Steinbugler, John L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Steinemann, George C., Sandusky, Ohio.
 1914 Steiner, Robert E., Jr., Montgomery, Ala.
 1913 Steinhardt, Samuel C., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1913 Steinhart, Jesse H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1918 Steinhart, Isaac, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Steininger, Cloyd, Lewisburg, Pa.
 1912 Stelk, John, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Stengel, George H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Stenger, William S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Stephen, Frank M., Riverdale, Md.
 1914 Stephens, Alexander W., Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Stephens, Amos H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Stephens, Charles H., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Stephens, Frank B., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Stephens, Louis L., Pierre, S. D.
 1912 Stephens, R. Allan, Danville, Ill.
 1906 Stephens, Redmond D., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Stephens, W. J., Missoula, Montana.
 1914 Stephens, William B., Savannah, Ga.
 1915 Stephenson, George R., Yates Center, Kans.
 1906 Sterling, Thomas, Washington, D. C.
 1916 Stern, Henry L., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Stern, Henry Root, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Stern, Louis E., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1916 Stern, Morris, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1906 Stern, Philip H., Montgomery, Ala.
 1906 Stern, Samuel R., Spokane, Wash.
 1913 Sterner, Clarence P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1901 Sterrett, James R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Stetson, E. D., New Bedford, Mass.
 1896 Stetson, Francis Lynde, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Stetson, Henry T., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Stettinius, John L., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1911 Steuart, James L., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Stevens, Carlos W., Fort Myers, Fla.
 1912 Stevens, E. Ray, Madison, Wis.
 1914 Stevens, Elisha M., Lynn, Mass.
 1896 Stevens, Frederick W., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1912 Stevens, George M., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Stevens, Henry W., Concord, N. H.
 1912 Stevens, J. Morgan, Jackson, Miss.
 1912 Stevens, John C., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Stevens, Mark W., Flint, Mich.
 1913 Stevens, Raymond B., Landaff, N. H.
 1914 Stevens, Roland E., White River Junction, Vt.
 1913 Stevens, Solon W., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Stevens, T. M., Mobile, Ala.
 1916 Stevens, W. B., Stoneham, Mass.
 1913 Stevens, Walter C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 Stevens, William K., Reading, Pa.
 1896 Stevenson, Archie M., Denver, Colo.
 1897 Stevenson, Elmer E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1907 Stevenson, Eugene, Paterson, N. J.
 1914 Stevenson, W. A., Commerce, Ga.
 1912 Stewart, A. K., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1914 Stewart, Alexander P., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

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- 1913 Stewart, Barnard J., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Stewart, Calvin, Kenosha, Wis.
 1915 Stewart, Charles B., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Stewart, Daniel A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Stewart, Edgar B., Morgantown, W. Va.
 1916 Stewart, Eugene, Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Stewart, F. Alexander, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Stewart, George B., Fort Madison, Iowa.
 1914 Stewart, J. J., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1914 Stewart, J. W. M., Ashland, Ky.
 1914 Stewart, James G., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Stewart, Louis E., Battle Creek, Mich.
 1913 Stewart, Maco, Galveston, Texas.
 1913 Stewart, Robert, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1916 Stewart, Robert F., Webb City, Mo.
 1906 Stewart, Robert W., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Stewart, Russell C., Easton, Pa.
 1915 Stewart, Samuel W., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1910 Stewart, T. Lawrence, Winchester, Tenn.
 1890 Stewart, W. F. Bay, York, Pa.
 1912 Stewart, Willard E., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1907 Stewart, William M., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Stickney, William B. C., Rutland, Vt.
 1908 Stier, Joseph F., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Stiles, James A., Gardner, Mass.
 1896 Stillman, Herman W., Chicago, Ill.
 1896 Stillman, Walter S., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1916 Stillwell, L. C., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
 1912 Stilwell, William H., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1913 Stimson, Edward C., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Stimson, Frederic J., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Stimson, Henry L., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Stinchfield, Frederick H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Stinemeyer, Edwin H., Canon City, Colo.
 1911 Stiness, Edward C., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Stivers, D. Gay, Butte, Mont.
 1909 Stivers, Frank A., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1913 Stobbart, Arthur J., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Stockbridge, Enos S., Baltimore, Md.
 1900 Stockbridge, Henry, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Stocks, S. D., Mexico, Mo.
 1912 Stockton, Howard, Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Stockwell, Herbert G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Stockton, Richard, Newark, N. J.
 1909 Stoddard, Elliott J., Detroit, Mich.
 1907 Stoddard, John M., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Stoehr, Oscar, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1896 Stoever, William C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Stokely, J. T., Birmingham, Ala.
 1914 Stokes, Edward T., Port Henry, N. Y.
 1913 Stokes, John P., Pensacola, Fla.

ELECTED

1908 Stokes, Jordan, Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 Stokes, Jordan, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.
 1911 Stokes, Wyndham, Welch, W. Va.
 1908 Stoll, Richard C., Lexington, Ky.
 1910 Stollenwerck, Frank, Montgomery, Ala.
 1911 Stolz, Benjamin, Syracuse, N. Y.
 1916 Stone, Arthur P., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Stone, Edward C., Boston, Mass.
 1901 Stone, Frederic M., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Stone, Harlan F., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Stone, Henry L., Louisville, Ky.
 1913 Stone, James, Sr., Oxford, Miss.
 1911 Stone, John G., Houghton, Mich.
 1896 Stone, John W., Lansing, Mich.
 1913 Stone, Joseph C., Muskogee, Oklahoma.
 1914 Stone, Kimbrough, Independence, Mo.
 1912 Stone, Robert, Topeka, Kans.
 1911 Stone, Robert B., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Stone, Royal A., St. Paul, Minn.
 1912 Stone, William Evans, Oxford, Miss.
 1911 Stone, Willmore B., Springfield, Mass.
 1914 Stoneman, David, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Stoneman, George J., Phoenix, Arizona.
 1913 Storey, James L., Houston, Texas.
 1881 Storey, Moorfield, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Storey, Richard C., Boston, Mass.
 1908 Storrs, Henry E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1909 Story, Hampden, Shreveport, La.
 1911 Story, William, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Story, William, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1916 Stotler, F. L., Colfax, Wash.
 1915 Stott, B. N. C., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Stotz, Robert A., Easton, Pa.
 1896 Stoughton, A. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Stout, Robert L., Frankfort, Ky.
 1908 Stovall, A. T., Okolona, Miss.
 1914 Stover, Fred W., Fort Collins, Colo.
 1916 Stover, John S., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1912 Stover, Martin L., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Stover, Paul, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Stow, Fred W., Fort Collins, Colo.
 1916 Strachan, Willis L., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1910 Strang, S. Bartow, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1913 Strange, W. T., Dallas, Texas.
 1916 Stratton, Abram B., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Straub, Thomas A., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Straus, Isaac Lobe, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Straus, Simeon, Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Strauss, Charles, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Strauss, I. C., Sumter, S. C.
 1909 Strauss, Oscar, Des Moines, Iowa.
 1914 Strawn, Lester H., Ottawa, Ill.
 1906 Strawn, Silas H., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Strayer, W. H., Baker, Ore.
 1913 Streepey, J. P., Little Rock, Ark.

ELECTED

1883 Street, Robert G., Galveston, Texas.
 1891 Streeter, Frank S., Concord, N. H.
 1914 Streeter, Thomas W., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Stricker, Adam K., New York, N. Y.
 1909 Stricker, Sidney G., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1904 Strickland, John J., Athens, Ga.
 1913 Strickler, David P., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1913 Stringfellow, Horace, Montgomery, Ala.
 1914 Stringfellow, William E., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1916 Strite, J. A., Chambersburg, Pa.
 1913 Strode, Aubrey E., Lynchburg, Va.
 1914 Strode, Jesse B., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1907 Stroh, Charles C., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1901 Strong, Alan H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1896 Strong, Edward W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Strong, John M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Strong, Theodore, New Brunswick, N. J.
 1916 Strong, William Austin, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1914 Strother, Albert R., Kansas City, Mo.
 1910 Strother, D. J. F., Welch, W. Va.
 1913 Strother, J. A., Welch, W. Va.
 1916 Stroud, Ray M., Madison, Wis.
 1913 Strouse, Louis H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Strout, Charles A., Portland, Maine.
 1913 Struse, Otto F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1906 Stryker, John E., St. Paul, Minn.
 1914 Stuart, Albert R., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Stuart, Allison E., La Fayette, Ind.
 1915 Stuart, Barnwell S., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Stuart, Charles B., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1914 Stuart, D. Sullins, Athens, Tenn.
 1913 Stuart, H. L., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1897 Stuart, William V., La Fayette, Ind.
 1916 Stuart, Zebulon B., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1913 Stubbs, Charles J., Galveston, Texas.
 1909 Stubbs, Frank P., Jr., Monroe, La.
 1913 Stubbs, James B., Galveston, Texas.
 1913 Stuckey, M. M., Newport, Ark.
 1914 Studley, J. Butler, Boston, Mass.
 1912 Stueve, Clement A., Wapakoneta, Ohio.
 1913 Stump, A. Welles, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Stump, H. Arthur, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Sturdevant, Willard L., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Sturges, George R., Woodbury, Conn.
 1907 Sturges, Ralph A., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sturgis, John T., Springfield, Mo.
 1912 Sturgis, Roger F., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Sturgis, W. J., Uniontown, Pa.
 1916 Sturkie, Robert B., Dade City, Florida.
 1902 Sturtevant, Charles L., Washington, D. C.
 1912 Suffren, Charles C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1916 Sugar, Leon, Lake Charles, La.
 1913 Sugarman, S. Charles, New York, N. Y.
 1906 Suggett, John W., Cortland, N. Y.

1887 **Saulberger, Mayer**, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 **Sulzberger, Myron**, New York, N. Y.
 1913 **Sulzer, William**, New York, N. Y.
 1913 **Summerfield, Sardis**, Reno, Nevada.
 1914 **Summerill, Joseph J.**, Woodbury, N. J.
 1914 **Summers, A. W.**, Orangeburg, S. C.
 1916 **Summers, W. D.**, Harrisonville, Mo.
 1913 **Surr, Howard**, San Bernardino, Cal.
 1907 **Surratt, William H.**, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 **Susman, Leo H.**, San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 **Sutherland, Arthur E.**, Rochester, N. Y.
 1915 **Sutherland, George**, Washington, D. C.
 1911 **Sutherland, George G.**, Janesville, Wis.
 1914 **Sutphin, Dudley V.**, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 **Sutro, Oscar**, San Francisco, Cal.
 1904 **Sutro, Theodore**, New York, N. Y.
 1916 **Sutton, A. G.**, Alva, Okla.
 1912 **Sutton, Robert Woods**, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1908 **Swain, Roger Dyer**, Boston, Mass.
 1916 **Swain, Clarence Gordon**, Boston, Mass.
 1914 **Swan, Edgar M.**, Van Couver, Wash.
 1916 **Swan, Frank H.**, Providence, R. I.

Beaver Dam, Wis.
 Minneapolis, Minn.
 New Haven, Conn.
 Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Madison, Wis.
 K., Philadelphia, Pa.
 St. Louis, Mo.
 Milton, Pa.
 St. Joseph, Mo.
 Canton, Maine.
 Newark, N. J.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Wyncross, Ga.
 Twin Falls, Idaho.
 New York, N. Y.
 Naugatuck, Conn.
 Providence, R. I.
 M., Ithaca, N. Y.
 A., Boston, Mass.
 Chicago, Ill.
 V., Algona, Iowa.
 Middlebury, Vt.
 reus, Boston, Mass.
 nton, Mass.
 Sistersville, W. Va.
 Waterloo, Iowa.
 Topeka, Kansas.
 D., Curwensville, Pa.
 New York, N. Y.
 arietta, Ohio.
 Washington, D. C.
 Denver, Colo.
 Keith, New York, N. Y.
 W., Portland, Maine.
 l, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1913 **Synnot, J. H.**, Dallas, Texas.
 1914 **Tabb, George Cary**, Louisville, Ky.
 1913 **Taber, E. J. L.**, Elko, Nev.
 1914 **Tabor, Ira R.**, Davenport, Iowa.
 1913 **Taft, Edgar S.**, Gloucester, Mass.
 1887 **Taft, Elihu B.**, Burlington, Vt.
 1904 **Taft, George S.**, Worcester, Mass.
 1911 **Taft, Henry W.**, New York, N. Y.
 1895 **Taft, William H.**, New Haven, Conn.
 1913 **Taggart, E. J.**, Wellington, Kans.
 1914 **Taggart, Frank**, Wooster, Ohio.
 1909 **Taggart, Ganson**, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1914 **Taggart, Jay P.**, Ada, Ohio.
 1890 **Taggart, W. Rush**, New York, N. Y.
 1911 **Taintor, Giles**, Boston, Mass.
 1916 **Tait, Edgar W.**, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 **Tait, Edwin E.**, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 **Talbird, Thomas**, Beaufort, S. C.
 1914 **Talbot, A. R.**, Lincoln, Nebr.
 1913 **Talbot, Edmund H.**, Boston, Mass.
 1915 **Talbot, George F.**, Carson City, Nevada.
 1914 **Talbot, Harry A.**, New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1911 Talcott, Charles A., Utica, N. Y.
 1913 Taliaferro, Sinclair, Houston, Texas.
 1912 Taliaferro, Thos. Seddon, Jr., Rock Springs, Wyo.
 1918 Talley, R. H., Richmond, Va.
 1914 Tallmadge, C. Paul, Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Tallman, Boyd J., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Tallman, Stanley O., Janesville, Wis.
 1916 Talty, John A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Tanner, W. V., Olympia, Wash.
 1916 Tappaan, Clair S., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1907 Tappan, J. B. Coles, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Tapscott, James R., Yreka, Cal.
 1911 Tarlton, B. D., Austin, Texas.
 1910 Tate, Hugh M., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1916 Tatlow, William D., Springfield, Mo.
 1916 Tatman, Charles T., Worcester, Mass.
 1916 Tatum, Thomas H., Bishopville, S. C.
 1912 Taub, Otto, Houston, Texas.
 1903 Taulane, Joseph H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906 Tawney, James A., Winona, Minn.
 1916 Taylor, E. A., Greenville, Ky.
 1906 Taylor, Alva E., Huron, S. D.
 1915 Taylor, Amos Leavitt, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Taylor, Archibald H., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Taylor, B. B., Baton Rouge, La.
 1911 Taylor, Benjamin, Port Chester, N. Y.
 1914 Taylor, Charles I., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Taylor, Edward I., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Taylor, Francis B., Hempstead, N. Y.
 1913 Taylor, Franklin, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Taylor, Frederick C., Stamford, Conn.
 1913 Taylor, George H., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Taylor, H. H., Key West, Fla.
 1908 Taylor, Hannu, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Taylor, Harold, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1916 Taylor, Herman H., Sandpoint, Idaho.
 1907 Taylor, Howard, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Taylor, James S., Fowler, Colo.
 1914 Taylor, John C. R., Middletown, N. Y.
 1906 Taylor, John Robert, New York, N. Y.
 1910 Taylor, Jonathan, Akron, Ohio.
 1896 Taylor, Joseph T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Taylor, Leslie J., Taylorville, Ill.
 1914 Taylor, Myron C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Taylor, Myron D., St. Paul, Minn.
 1915 Taylor, Orville J., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Taylor, Perry Post, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Taylor, R. Fenwick, Tallahassee, Fla.
 1878 Taylor, R. S., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1916 Taylor, Robert Pierce, Paragould, Ark.
 1913 Taylor, Tazewell, Norfolk, Va.
 1903 Taylor, Thomas, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Taylor, Walter F., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Taylor, Walter R., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 1914 Teagarden, Bruce W., San Antonio, Texas.

ELECTED

- 1908 Teal, Joseph N., Portland, Oregon.
 1901 Tears, Daniel W., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Tecklenburg, F. J., Belleville, Ill.
 1913 Tedrow, Harry B., Boulder, Colo.
 1913 Teegarden, John C., Anderson, Ind.
 1916 Teeling, Richard S., Boston, Mass.
 1910 Teigen, Tore, Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1913 Teisen, Axel, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Teller, Carroll A., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Teller, John D., Auburn, N. Y.
 1911 Templeton, Richard H., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1915 Ten Broek, G. H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Tennant, George G., Jersey City, N. J.
 1902 Tennant, W. B., Richmond, Va.
 1914 Tenney, Charles Homer, Madison, Wis.
 1895 Tenney, Horace Kent, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Teplitz, A. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 TePoel, Louis J., Omaha, Nebr.
 1914 Terrell, Robert M., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1908 Terriberry, George H., New Orleans, La.
 1916 Terry, C. W., Edwardsville, Ill.
 1906 Terry, Charles Thaddeus, New York, N. Y.
 1900 Terry, J. W., Galveston, Texas.
 1916 Terry, P. S., Festus, Mo.
 1911 Terry, Walter J., Little Rock, Ark.
 1912 Texidor, Jacinto, San Juan, Porto Rico.
 1907 Thacher, Archibald G., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Thacher, John H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Thacher, Thomas, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Thacker, Charles M., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Thatcher, George B., Carson City, Nev.
 1914 Thaxter, Sidney St. F., Portland, Maine.
 1916 Thayer, Charles M., Worcester, Mass.
 1916 Thayer, John M., Worcester, Mass.
 1901 Thayer, Rufus, San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Thayer, Rufus H., Albany, N. Y.
 1911 Thayer, Wade Warren, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1909 Theard, Charles J., New Orleans, La.
 1916 Theard, Delvaile H., New Orleans, La.
 1915 Theisen, S. Joseph, San Francisco, Cal.
 1912 Theobald, Thomas Dudley, Grayson, Ky.
 1916 Theophilus, William, Davenport, Iowa.
 1913 Thetford, William F., Jr., Montgomery, Ala.
 1914 Theus, John C., Monroe, La.
 1909 Thilborger, Edward J., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Thole, Francis H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1896 Thom, Alfred P., Washington, D. C.
 1906 Thom, Corcoran, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Thom, J. Pembroke, Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Thomas, Amos, Omaha, Nebr.
 1896 Thomas, Charles S., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Thomas, D. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1915 Thomas, E. Perry, Eufala, Alabama.
 1909 Thomas, Edwin S., New Haven, Conn.

ELECTED

- 1914 Thomas, J. J., Seward, Nebr.
 1907 Thomas, John P., Jr., Columbia, S. C.
 1914 Thomas, John W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Thomas, Joseph L., Camden, N. J.
 1908 Thomas, Morris St. Palais, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Thomas, R. C. P., Bowling Green, Ky.
 1913 Thomas, Samuel B., New York, N. Y.
 1908 Thomas, Samuel H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Thomas, Thomas W., Bowling Green, Ky.
 1910 Thomas, W. G. M., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1902 Thomas, William H., Santa Ana, Cal.
 1913 Thomas, William H., Westminster, Md.
 1911 Thomas, William O., Kansas City, Mo.
 1902 Thomason, E. B., Richmond, Va.
 1909 Thomason, Frank D., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Thomason, Lew R., Poplar Bluff, Mo.
 1912 Thomason, S. E., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Thompkins, A. S., Capefield, S. C.
 1911 Thompson, A. C. N., Middletown, N. Y.
 1913 Thompson, A. L., Mahanomen, Minn.
 1905 Thompson, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1910 Thompson, Arthur R., Washington, D. C.
 1907 Thompson, Benjamin, Portland, Maine.
 1916 Thompson, Carl N., Roundup, Montana.
 1913 Thompson, Charles S., Wilwaukee, Wis.
 1911 Thompson, David A., Albany, N. Y.
 1916 Thompson, Frank, Jacksonville, N. C.
 1913 Thompson, Frank D., Barton, Vt.
 1913 Thompson, Frank E., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1912 Thompson, George E., Bangor, Maine.
 1913 Thompson, Guy A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Thompson, Henry C., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Thompson, Horace B., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1914 Thompson, J. A., Rogersville, Tenn.
 1913 Thompson, J. Campbell, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Thompson, J. M., Caldwell, Idaho.
 1913 Thompson, J. Whitaker, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Thompson, John C., Oshkosh, Wis.
 1913 Thompson, John G., Goldfield, Nev.
 1912 Thompson, John Walcott, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1915 Thompson, Lloyd, Westfield, N. J.
 1913 Thompson, Robert F., Canandaigua, N. Y.
 1892 Thompson, Robert H., Jackson, Miss.
 1913 Thompson, Samuel H., Jr., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Thompson, W. Lair, Lakeview, Oregon.
 1898 Thompson, William B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Thompson, William G., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Thompson, Wm. H., Garden City, Kans.
 1906 Thompson, William H., Grand Island, Nebr.
 1914 Thompson, William Hall, Greeley, Colo.
 1913 Thoma, William E., Waterbury, Conn.
 1916 Thomson, George J., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1914 Thomson, W. D., Atlanta, Ga.
 1916 Thomson, William, Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Thomson, William D., Racine, Wis.
 1913 Thorington, J. W., Montgomery, Ala.
 1914 Thorn, Charles E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Thorndike, Herbert C., Brockton, Mass.
 1911 Thorndike, J. L., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Thorne, Clifford, Des Moines, Iowa.
 1914 Thorne, Paul C., Oatman, Ariz.
 1907 Thorne, Samuel, Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Thornley, William H., Providence, R. I.
 1896 Thornton, Charles S., Chicago, Ill.
 1904 Thornton, J. R., Alexandria, La.
 1916 Thornton, Ralph S., Alexandria, La.
 1914 Thorp, Charles M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Threadgill, Wilmer, Laredo, Texas.
 1907 Throckmorton, A. H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1895 Thum, William Warwick, Louisville, Ky.
 1916 Thurman, B. G., Nevada, Mo.
 1915 Thurman, Samuel R., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Thurmond, N. D., Fulton, Mo.
 1914 Thurston, Charles S., Saranac Lake, N. Y.
 1912 Thurston, Edward S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1894 Thurston, Wilmarth H., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Thweatt, Charles B., De Valls Bluff, Ark.
 1906 Thygeson, N. M., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Tibbs, William L., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1907 Tice, David, Lockport, N. Y.
 1913 Tiepke, Henry E., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Tiernan, J. Harry, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
 1906 Tiffany, Francis B., St. Paul, Minn.
 1915 Tiffany, Herbert T., Baltimore, Md.
 1908 Tift, Arthur P., Portland, Ore.
 1899 Tighe, Ambrose, St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Tilden, Augustus, Goldfield, Nev.
 1906 Tillinghast, Frank W., Providence, R. I.
 1906 Tillinghast, William R., Providence, R. I.
 1892 Tillman, A. M., Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Tillman, H. C., Greenwood, S. C.
 1908 Tillman, John P., Birmingham, Ala.
 1913 Tillotson, Lee S., St. Albans, Vt.
 1913 Tilson, John Q., New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Timberlake, W. G., Jackson, Tenn.
 1915 Timberman, William, Keokuk, Iowa.
 1916 Timmonds, H. W., Lamar, Mo.
 1916 Tinkham, C. B., Hammond, Ind.
 1914 Tinley, Emmet, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1907 Tippet, Richard B., Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Tiedale, Archibald R., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Titche, Bernard, New Orleans, La.
 1916 Titworth, Frederick S., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Tittmann, Charles T., Washington, D. C.
 1899 Titus, Frank, Kansas City, Mo.
 1891 Titus, Harry L., San Diego, Cal.

ELECTED

- 1912 Tivnen, Bryan H., Mattoon, Ill.
 1914 Tobias, Julius D., Bronx, N. Y.
 1909 Tobin, John F., New Orleans, La.
 1913 Todd, Ben E., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Todd, Charles S., Texarkana, Texas.
 1908 Todd, Elmer E., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Todd, G. Carroll, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Todd, Hiram C., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 1916 Todd, James, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Todd, Kay, St. Paul, Minn.
 1887 Todd, M. Hampton, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Todd, Oliver J., Beaumont, Texas.
 1916 Todd, Roberto H., San Juan, Porto Rico.
 1908 Tolman, Edgar B., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Tolman, Warren W., Spokane, Wash.
 1904 Tomlin, John G., Walton, Ky.
 1914 Tomlinson, Joseph B., Independence, Kans.
 1915 Tomlinson, Roy E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Tompkins, Arthur S., Nyack, N. Y.
 1914 Tompkins, F. G., Columbia, S. C.
 1886 Tompkins, Hamilton B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Tompkins, Leslie J., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Tompkins, Millard F., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Tompkins, William V., Prescott, Ark.
 1914 Toole, John Conway, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Toolen, Clarence A., Chicago, Ill.
 1934 Toomer, W. M., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1914 Topliff, Samuel, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Toro, Emilio del, San Juan, P. R.
 1916 Toró, F. Manuel, Ponce, Porto Rico.
 1913 Torrey, James H., Scranton, Pa.
 1914 Torrey, William J., Scranton, Pa.
 1912 Torrison, Oscar M., Evanston, Ill.
 1916 Tower, Edwin B. H., Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1897 Towle, Henry S., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Towle, William W., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Towne, Charles A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Towner, H. M., Corning, Iowa.
 1913 Towner, Rutherford H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Townes, E. E., Beaumont, Texas.
 1914 Townes, E. W., Houston, Texas.
 1909 Townes, John C., Austin, Texas.
 1901 Townes, William A., Wilmington, N. C.
 1911 Towns, Mirabeau L., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Townsend, Charles E., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Townsend, Gerard B., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Townsend, Henry C., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Townsend, Joseph B., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Townsend, Sylvester D., Jr., Wilmington, Del.
 1914 Townsend, T. C., Charleston, W. Va.
 1914 Townsend, W. H., Columbia, S. C.
 1909 Townshend, Henry H., New Haven, Conn.

ELECTED

- 1913 Trabert, Charles L., Oakland, Cal.
 1912 Trabue, Charles C., Nashville, Tenn.
 1881 Trabue, Edmund F., Louisville, Ky.
 1911 Tracey, James F., Albany, N. Y.
 1913 Tracy, John E., Marquette, Mich.
 1913 Trammell, C. M., Bartow, Fla.
 1913 Trapnell, Benjamin, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Trapp, Alexander, Trenton, N. J.
 1916 Travieso, Martin, Jr., San Juan, Porto Rico.
 1916 Travis, Philip H., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1911 Travis, S. E., Hattiesburg, Miss.
 1913 Traynor, Fred. J., Devils Lake, N. D.
 1913 Treadwell, Eugene, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Treadwell, Stephen C., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1908 Trefethen, D. B., Seattle, Wash.
 1914 Trenchard, Thomas W., Trenton, N. J.
 1914 Trent, Edward K., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1915 Trevor, Walter M., Detroit, Mich.
 1914 Trice, George, Coalgate, Okla.
 1894 Trickett, William, Carlisle, Pa.
 1907 Trieber, Jacob, Little Rock, Ark.
 1916 Trimble, Francis H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Trimble, J. G., Kansas City, Mo.
 1910 Trimble, James M., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1916 Trimble, Samuel D., Pueblo, Colo.
 1913 Trimble, Thomas C., Lonoke, Ark.
 1913 Tripp, Robert B., Yankton, S. D.
 1907 Tripp, William M., Wells, Maine.
 1914 Trippe, James McC., Baltimore, Md.
 1899 Trippet, Oscar A., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Triska, Joseph F., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Trott, Joseph M., Bath, Maine.
 1909 Troup, Charles, Danville, Ill.
 1916 Troutman, Henry B., Atlanta, Ga.
 1914 Trude, Daniel P., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Trude, Samuel H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Truesdell, John F., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Truex, Charles O., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Trumbull, Donald S., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Tryon, Charles J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1906 Tucker, Charles Cowles, Washington, D. C.
 1891 Tucker, George F., Boston, Mass.
 1899 Tucker, Harry St. George, Lexington, Va.
 1916 Tucker, Robert, Portland, Ore.
 1908 Tucker, Wilmon, Seattle, Wash.
 1913 Tuckman, Stanislaus N., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Tuller, Royal P., Vineland, N. J.
 1916 Tuller, Willis Norman, Boston, Mass.
 1911 Tullis, R. L., Baton Rouge, La.
 1913 Tully, James M., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Tully, William J., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Tunstall, Robert B., Norfolk, Va.
 1914 Turlington, St. James, Accomac, Va.
 1914 Turnbull, N., Lawrenceville, Va.

ELECTED

- 1913 Turnbull, N. S., Jr., Victoria, Va.
 1914 Turnbull, R., Lawrenceville, Va.
 1913 Turner, Alonzo G., Tampa, Fla.
 1916 Turner, Edward C., Columbus, Ohio.
 1906 Turner, Frank C., Baltimore, Md.
 1904 Turner, George, Spokane, Wash.
 1906 Turner, Harry R., Fargo, N. D.
 1886 Turner, Jesse, Van Buren, Ark.
 1916 Turner, Newton R., Easton, Pa.
 1916 Turner, Rollin A., Greensburg, Ind.
 1897 Turner, Smith D., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1913 Turner, T. A., Jonesboro, Ark.
 1915 Turner, Thomas C., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1914 Turner, W. R., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1893 Turner, William J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1907 Turner, William Jay, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1910 Turney, John E., Jonesboro, Ark.
 1916 Turney, John R., Greensboro, Arkansas.
 1914 Turney, W. W., El Paso, Texas.
 1913 Turpin, Rees, Kansas City, Mo.
 1907 Turrell, Edgar A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Tuska, Benjamin, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Tustin, Ernest L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Tutherly, William, Claremont, N. H.
 1908 Tuthill, Harry B., Michigan City, Ind.
 1916 Tuthill, Richard S., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Tuthill, Richard S., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Tuttle, Arthur J., Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Tuttle, Charles H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Tuttle, Grove J., New Haven, Conn.
 1902 Tuttle, J. Birney, New Haven, Conn.
 1916 Tuttle, James Patterson, Manchester, N. H.
 1911 Tuttle, Joseph P., Hartford, Conn.
 1914 Tuttle, Samuel J., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1907 Twitchell, La Fayette, Denver, Colo.
 1913 Twitchell, Ralph E., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1914 Tye, Benjamin W., Atlanta, Ga.
 1908 Tye, John L., Atlanta, Ga.
 1916 Tyler, C. H., Roundup, Mont.
 1894 Tyler, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Tyler, Frederick S., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Tyler, Marion L., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Tyler, Rollin U., Tylerville, Conn.
 1913 Tyler, S. Heth, Norfolk, Va.
 1910 Tyne, Thomas J., Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Tyrrell, John F., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Tyson, A. Morris, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Tyson, Charles M., Darien, Ga.
 1913 Tyson, John R., Montgomery, Ala.
 1906 Ueland, A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Ullman, Frederic, Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Ulman, William Alban, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Ulrich, John O., Tamaqua, Pa.
 1908 Umbel, Robert E., Uniontown, Pa.
 1915 Umstead, Charles H., Port Jervis, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1914 Underwood, E. Marvin, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Underwood, George W., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Underwood, W. Orison, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Untermyer, Alvin, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Untermyer, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Upham, Horace A. J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1915 Upshur, George Martin, Snow Hill, Md.
 1915 Upton, Ernest B., Trinidad, Colo.
 1906 Urion, Alfred R., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Urner, Hammond, Frederick, Md.
 1910 Users, J. Hernandez, Miramar, Santurce, P. R.
 1913 Vaaler, Rolfeff, Milaca, Minn.
 1911 Vahey, James H., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Vaill, Edward B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1911 Vale, Ruby R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Valentine, A. Jay, Parsons, W. Va.
 1909 Van Allen, John W., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1913 Van Allen, W. B., Carthage, N. Y.
 1912 Van Alstine, C. H., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Vanartsdalen, Isaac J., Doylestown, Pa.
 1913 Van Benschoten, William H., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Van Buskirk, DeWitt, Bayonne, N. J.
 1914 Vance, Victor, Gadsden, Ala.
 1903 Vance, William R., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Van Clagett, T., Upper Marlboro, Md.
 1907 Van Cleef, James H., New Brunswick, N. J.
 1912 Van Cleef, Mynderse, Ithaca, N. Y.
 1913 Van Cott, Ray, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1911 Van Cott, Waldemar, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Vanderpool, Wynant D., Newark, N. J.
 1904 Vandervort, James W., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1916 Van Der Werker, Jerome, Reno, Nev.
 1888 Van Devanter, Willis, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Vandeverter, Braden, Norfolk, Va.
 1897 Van Deventer, Horace, Knoxville, Tenn.
 1914 Vandiver, Almuth Cunningham, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Van Dusen, Lewis H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 VanDuyn, O. M., Caldwell, Idaho.
 1912 Van Dyke, Douglas, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1894 Van Dyke, George D., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Van Dyke, William, Detroit, Mich.
 1894 Van Dyke, William D., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1907 Van Etten, John G., Kingston, N. Y.
 1908 Van Everen, Horace, Boston, Mass.
 1915 Van Fleet, Carey, Elko, Nevada.
 1914 Van Fleet, William C., San Francisco, Cal.
 1911 Van Iderstine, Robert, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Van Kirk, Charles C., Greenwich, N. Y.
 1912 Van Law, C. H., Marshalltown, Iowa.

ELECTED

- 1912 Vann, Irving Dillaye, Syracuse, N. Y.
 1913 Vann, Irving G., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1916 Van Ornum, L. C., Conde, S. D.
 1901 Van Orsdel, Josiah A., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Van Orsdel, R. A., Omaha, Nebr.
 1911 Vans Agnew, P. A., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1914 Van Santvoord, Seymour, Troy, N. Y.
 1908 Van Sinderen, Howard, New York, N. Y.
 1896 Van Slyck, George W., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Van Slyke, L. T., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1914 Van Syckel, Bennet, Trenton, N. J.
 1913 Vanvalkenburgh, Arba S., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Van Winkle, Kingsland, Asheville, N. C.
 1896 Van Winkle, W. W., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1906 Van Zante, John, Portland, Oregon.
 1913 Varian, Bertram S., Weiser, Idaho.
 1901 Varian, Charles S., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Varner, T. T., Poteau, Oklahoma.
 1914 Varser, L. R., Lumberton, N. C.
 1901 Vates, William B., Pueblo, Colo.
 1913 Vaughan, Athelstan, Long Island City, N. Y.
 1911 Vaughan, Ernest H., Worcester, Mass.
 1912 Vaughan, George, Little Rock, Ark.
 1911 Vaughan, Henry G., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Vaughan, W. Frank, Altoona, Pa.
 1911 Vaughan, William W., Boston, Mass.
 1910 Vaughn, Robert, Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 Vause, John J., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Veasey, James A., Tulsa, Okla.
 1913 Veazie, A. L., Portland, Ore.
 1908 Veeder, Henry, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Veeder, Van Vechten, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1912 Velde, Franklin L., Pekin, Ill.
 1913 Vernon, A. H., Little Falls, Minn.
 1907 Vernon, Irving E., Portland, Maine.
 1907 Verrill, Harry M., Portland, Maine.
 1899 Vertrees, John J., Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Vicars, O. M., Wise, Va.
 1912 Vidal, Henry C., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Viele, Dorr, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Vierling, Frederick, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Vieth, Henry A., Washington, D. C.
 1890 Vieu, Henry A., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Vigg, Sandor J., Alva, Okla.
 1916 Vincent, Merle D., Paoia, Colo.
 1909 Vineyard, J. J., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Vinson, William A., Houston, Texas.
 1913 Vinsonhaler, Duncan M., Omaha, Nebr.
 1907 Virgin, Harry R., Portland, Maine.
 1913 Vlascher, William L., Albany, N. Y.
 1908 Viti, Marcel A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Vodrey, William H., East Liverpool, O.
 1913 Vogel, Edwin C., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Voigt, J. Read, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1908 Voigt, John F., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1914 Vollrath, Edward, Bucyrus, Ohio.
 1916 Von Ammon, Frederic E., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Von Der Lippe, Wm. Theodore, Newark, N. J.
 1901 Von Moeschzisker, Robert, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1915 Von Schrader, Otto V., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Voorhees, Harvey C., Boston, Mass.
 1896 Voorhees, John H., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1908 Voorhees, Reese H., Spokane, Wash.
 1911 Vorhaus, Louis J., New York, N. Y.
 1904 Vorys, Arthur L., Columbus, Ohio.
 1913 Vose, Frederic Perry, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Vose, Walter S., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Voyles, David W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1889 Vroman, Charles E., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Vunk, John R., Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y.
 1914 Wachner, C. S., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Wack, Henry W., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Waddill, C. J., Madisonville, Ky.
 1915 Wade, Edward C., Jr., El Paso, Texas.
 1894 Wade, M. J., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1912 Wade, Peyton L., Atlanta, Ga.
 1899 Wadhama, Frederick E., Albany, N. Y.
 1913 Wadley, William H., Denver, Colo.
 1916 Wagaman, Charles D., Hagerstown, Md.
 1891 Waggener, Balie P., Atchison, Kans.
 1904 Waggener, William P., Atchison, Kans.
 1914 Waggoner, Alvin, Philip, S. D.
 1906 Wagner, E. E., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 1911 Wagner, Franklin Allan, New York, N. Y.
 1906 Wagner, Hugh K., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Wagoner, Fred A., Chandler, Okla.
 1909 Waguespack, W. J., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Walles, F. Leonard, Salisbury, Md.
 1913 Wainright, J. Mayhew, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Wait, Horatio Loomis, Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Wait, Wm. Cushing, Medford, Mass.
 1906 Waite, Edward F., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Waite, Morison R., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1911 Wakefield, John Lathrop, Boston, Mass.
 1904 Wakefield, Wm. J. C., Spokane, Wash.
 1913 Wakeley, Arthur C., Omaha, Nebr.
 1909 Waldo, Benjamin T., New Orleans, La.
 1916 Waldo, Charles E., Canon City, Colo.
 1906 Waldo, George E., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1915 Waldo, H. R., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1909 Waldo, John F. C., New Orleans, La.
 1912 Walker, Chas. A. J., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Walker, Edwin Robert, Trenton, N. J.
 1913 Walker, George B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Walker, George B., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Walker, Gilbert A., Buena Vista, Colo.
 1913 Walker, Henry B., Evansville, Ind.
 1911 Walker, Henry G., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1916 Walker, Lee, Columbia, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1911 Walker, Legaré, Summerville, S. C.
 1912 Walker, Mortimer E., Racine, Wis.
 1916 Walker, Myron H., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1909 Walker, Paul E., Topeka, Kans.
 1911 Walker, Philip, Washington, D. C.
 1899 Walker, Platt D., Raleigh, N. C.
 1914 Walker, Reuben E., Concord, N. H.
 1913 Walker, Richard W., Huntsville, Ala.
 1914 Walker, Stephen L., Columbus, Kans.
 1913 Walker, Stuart W., Martinsburg, W. Va.
 1914 Walker, W. M., Keosauqua, Iowa.
 1911 Walker, W. R., Athens, Ala.
 1913 Walker, William M., Birmingham, Ala.
 1914 Walker, Winfield S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Wall, Albert C., Jersey City, N. J.
 1898 Wall, George W., Du Quoin, Ill.
 1909 Wall, Isaac D., Baton Rouge, La.
 1914 Wallace, A. W., Fredericksburg, Va.
 1913 Wallace, George S., Huntington, W. Va.
 1916 Wallace, S. Mayner, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Wallace, W. B., Visalia, Cal.
 1914 Wallace, William, Jr., Washington, D. C.
 1906 Waller, Claude, Nashville, Tenn.
 1913 Waller, Levi E., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1916 Waller, Tracy, New London, Conn.
 1912 Wallerstein, David, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Wallin, William J., Yonkers, N. Y.
 1914 Walling, Emory A., Erie, Pa.
 1915 Walling, Eugene A., Detroit, Mich.
 1909 Wallingford, John D., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1904 Walsh, Arthur R., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Walsh, Edward P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Walsh, Frank P., Kansas City, Mo.
 1916 Walsh, Henry M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1908 Walsh, James A., Helena, Mont.
 1914 Walsh, James F., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1916 Walsh, John, Lead, S. D.
 1915 Walsh, John, Washington, D. C.
 1914 Walsh, John J., Norwalk, Conn.
 1906 Walsh, Mark A., Clinton, Iowa.
 1914 Walsh, Martin, Chicago, Ill.
 1896 Walsh, Robert Jay, Greenwich, Conn.
 1906 Walsh, Thomas J., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Walsh, Thomas L., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Walsh, Walter J., New Haven, Conn.
 1913 Walsh, William A., Yonkers, N. Y.
 1909 Walter, Luther M., Chicago, Ill.
 1896 Walter, Moses R., Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Walters, Edward A., Shoshone, Idaho.
 1916 Walters, H. F., Altoona, Pa.
 1913 Walters, Henry C., Detroit, Mich.
 1909 Walther, Lambert F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Walton, Charles W., Kingston, N. Y.
 1914 Walton, D. S., Waynesburg, Pa.
 1896 Walton, Henry F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1894 Wambaugh, Eugene, Cambridge, Mass.
 1914 Wammack, Ralph, Bloomfield, Mo.
 1916 Wanner, Nevin M., York, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1915 Want, Samuel, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Warburton, William T., Elkton, Md.
 1914 Ward, D. L., New Bern, N. C.
 1911 Ward, H. Judd, Troy, N. Y.
 1899 Ward, Hamilton, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1887 Ward, Henry G., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Ward, Henry M., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Ward, Herbert H., Wilmington, Del.
 1913 Ward, John B., Russellville, Ark.
 1912 Ward, M. L., San Diego, Cal.
 1916 Ward, R. L., Caruthersville, Mo.
 1911 Wardner, G. Philip, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Wardwell, Allen, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Ware, Charles Elliot, Fitchburg, Mass.
 1916 Ware, Henry, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Ware, John D., Omaha, Nebr.
 1911 Ware, John Roland, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Warfel, Benjamin F., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 1897 Warfield, Edwin, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Warfield, F. Howard, Baltimore, Md.
 1911 Warfield, Frederic P., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Warfield, John D., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Warner, C. Hopewell, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Warner, David A., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1891 Warner, Donald T., Salisbury, Conn.
 1916 Warner, Edgar M., Putnam, Conn.
 1916 Warner, Frank R., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 1916 Warner, Harry Preston, Fort Smith, Ark.
 1907 Warner, James Harold, New York, N. Y.
 1896 Warner, Joseph B., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Warner, Mahlon M., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Warner, Milton B., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1906 Warner, Stanley Clark, Denver, Colo.
 1916 Warren, Bentley W., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Warren, Charles, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Warren, Edward H., Cambridge, Mass.
 1916 Warren, Frederick A., Flandreau, S. D.
 1913 Warren, George H., Manchester, N. H.
 1916 Warren, Joseph F., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Warren, Oscar LeRoy, White Plains, N. Y.
 1914 Warren, Thomas D., New Bern, N. C.
 1896 Warrington, John W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Washburn, Albert H., New York, N. Y.
 1904 Washburn, Jed L., Duluth, Minn.
 1916 Washburn, Nathan, Middleboro, Mass.
 1897 Washburn, William D., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Washington, W. H., Nashville, Tenn.
 1916 Wasmell, Harry B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1913 Wasserman, Frank, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Wasserman, Jacob, Boston, Mass.
 1901 Waterman, Charles W., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Waterman, John A., Gorham, Maine.
 1911 Waterman, Lewis Anthony, Providence, R. I.
 1913 Waterman, Robert E., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1910 Spears, W. D., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1908 Speer, Emory, Macon, Ga.
 1914 Speer, Peter M., Oil City, Pa.
 1914 Speer, William H., Jersey City, N. J.
 1913 Speiser, Maurice J., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Spellacy, Thomas J., Hartford, Conn.
 1911 Spellisay, Denis A., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Spellman, Benjamin F., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Spellman, Clarence I., Kansas City, Mo.
 1911 Spence, Union L., Carthage, N. C.
 1913 Spencer, A. E., Joplin, Mo.
 1914 Spencer, H. R., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Spencer, J. S., Point Pleasant, W. Va.
 1911 Spencer, Nelson E., Rochester, N. Y.
 1913 Spencer, R. L., St. Joseph, Mo.
 1889 Spencer, Selden P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1912 Spencer, Walker Brainerd, New Orleans, La.
 1913 Speranza, Gino C., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Sperry, Howard A., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Sperry, Lewis, Hartford, Conn.
 1907 Spiegelberg, Eugene E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Spiers, Edward, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1913 Spillane, Charles, Waseca, Minn.
 1911 Spillman, Robert S., Charleston, W. Va.
 1913 Spingarn, Arthur B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Spirk, Charles A., Seattle, Wash.
 1916 Spitzer, Sherman C., Chicago, Ill.
 1899 Spooner, Charles P., New York, N. Y.
 1889 Spooner, John C., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Spooner, Willett M., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1916 Spradling, Albert M., Jackson, Mo.
 1916 Spradling, Marvin C., Tulsa, Okla.
 1911 Sprague, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Sprague, Rufus W., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Spratt, Maurice C., Buffalo, N. Y.
 1912 Spratt, Thomas, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
 1914 Sprigg, Carroll, Dayton, Ohio.
 1912 Sprigg, Patterson, San Diego, Cal.
 1898 Spring, Arthur L., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Spring, Romney, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Sprinkle, Thomas H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Sproat, E. G., Hammond, Ind.
 1913 Sprout, Clarence E., Williamsport, Pa.
 1915 Spurgeon, William H., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 1913 Spyker, Samuel I., Huntingdon, Pa.
 1916 Squier, James W., Elkton, Md.
 1914 Squiers, Arnon L., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Squire, Andrew, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Squire, Eben H. P., White Plains, N. Y.
 1914 Squires, Edwin E., Broken Bow, Nebr.
 1896 Staake, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Staake, William W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Stackpole, Henry W., Clay Center, Kans.
 1914 Stadtfeld, Joseph, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1915 Stafford, Charles B., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTED

- 1910 Stafford, Ethelred M., New Orleans, La.
 1897 Stafford, W. H., Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 1914 Stafford, Wendell P., Washington, D. C.
 1911 Stagg, Chas. Tracey, Ithaca, N. Y.
 1914 Stahl, Charles H., Akron, Ohio.
 1916 Stahl, Joseph I., Monticello, N. Y.
 1916 Staker, R. M., Kansas City, Mo.
 1912 Stambaugh, Harry F., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Stamm, A. C., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1913 Stanchfield, John B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Standifer, L. M., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Stanford, H. L. D., Princess Anne, Md.
 1914 Stanley, James G., Lead City, S. D.
 1913 Stanley, Marion F., Aurora, Nebr.
 1916 Stansbury, David D., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Stanton, Horace B., Boston, Mass.
 1883 Stanton, Lewis E., Hartford, Conn.
 1916 Stanton, Robert F., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Stapelton, George W., Portland, Ore.
 1913 Stapleton, Luke D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1912 Stapleton, William J., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Starek, Emil, St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Starke, Bruce, St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Starr, Lewis, Camden, N. J.
 1896 Starr, Merritt, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Stasel, Albert A., Newark, Ohio.
 1914 Staton, John W., Snow Hill, Md.
 1913 Staum, John R. M., Baltimore, Md.
 1904 Stayton, Joseph M., Newport, Ark.
 1913 Stayton, Robert W., Corpus Christi, Tex.
 1912 Stearns, Charles F., Providence, R. I.
 1912 Stearns, Frederic W., San Diego, Cal.
 1912 Stearns, J. O., Portland, Oregon.
 1914 Stearns, Joseph T., Burlington, Vt.
 1916 Stebbins, Albert K., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1912 Stebbins, Byron H., Madison, Wis.
 1913 Stebbins, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Stebbins, Lewis A., Chicago, Ill.
 1908 Stedman, Livingston B., Seattle, Wash.
 1912 Steel, Will, Texarkana, Ark.
 1913 Steele, D. W., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Steele, George P., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Steele, Guy W., Westminster, Md.
 1901 Steele, Henry J., Easton, Pa.
 1906 Steele, John H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Steele, Sanford H., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Steele, Thomas M., New Haven, Conn.
 1912 Steele, William M., Superior, Wis.
 1909 Steen, J. M., Memphis, Tenn.
 1913 Steere, Charles, Boston, Mass.
 1914 Steger, Thomas Maddin, Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Steger, William E., Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Stein, Charles F., Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Steinbugler, John L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Steinemann, George C., Sandusky, Ohio.
 1914 Steiner, Robert E., Jr., Montgomery, Ala.
 1913 Steinhart, Samuel C., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1913 Steinhart, Jesse H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Steinhaus, Isaac, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Steininger, Cloyd, Lewisburg, Pa.
 1912 Stelk, John, Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Stengel, George H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Stenger, William S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Stephen, Frank M., Riverdale, Md.
 1914 Stephens, Alexander W., Atlanta, Ga.
 1913 Stephens, Amos H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Stephens, Charles H., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Stephens, Frank B., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1913 Stephens, Louis L., Pierre, S. D.
 1912 Stephens, R. Allan, Danville, Ill.
 1906 Stephens, Redmond D., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Stephens, W. J., Missoula, Montana.
 1914 Stephens, William B., Savannah, Ga.
 1915 Stephenson, George R., Yates Center, Kans.
 1906 Sterling, Thomas, Washington, D. C.
 1916 Stern, Henry L., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Stern, Henry Root, New York, N. Y.
 1915 Stera, Louis E., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1916 Stern, Morris, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1908 Stern, Philip H., Montgomery, Ala.
 1908 Stern, Samuel R., Spokane, Wash.
 1913 Sterner, Clarence P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1901 Sterrett, James R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Stetson, E. D., New Bedford, Mass.
 1896 Stetson, Francis Lynde, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Stetson, Henry T., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Stettinius, John L., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1911 Stewart, James L., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Stevens, Carlos W., Fort Myers, Fla.
 1912 Stevens, E. Ray, Madison, Wis.
 1914 Stevens, Elisha M., Lynn, Mass.
 1896 Stevens, Frederick W., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1912 Stevens, George M., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Stevens, Henry W., Concord, N. H.
 1912 Stevens, J. Morgan, Jackson, Miss.
 1912 Stevens, John C., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Stevens, Mark W., Flint, Mich.
 1913 Stevens, Raymond B., Landaff, N. H.
 1914 Stevens, Roland E., White River Junction, Vt.
 1913 Stevens, Solon W., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Stevens, T. M., Mobile, Ala.
 1916 Stevens, W. B., Stoneham, Mass.
 1913 Stevens, Walter C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 Stevens, William K., Reading, Pa.
 1896 Stevenson, Archie M., Denver, Colo.
 1897 Stevenson, Elmer E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1907 Stevenson, Eugene, Paterson, N. J.
 1914 Stevenson, W. A., Commerce, Ga.
 1912 Stewart, A. K., Des Moines, Iowa.
 1914 Stewart, Alexander P., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

ELECTED

- 1913 Stewart, Barnard J., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Stewart, Calvin, Kenosha, Wis.
 1915 Stewart, Charles B., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Stewart, Daniel A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Stewart, Edgar B., Morgantown, W. Va.
 1916 Stewart, Eugene, Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Stewart, F. Alexander, Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Stewart, George B., Fort Madison, Iowa.
 1914 Stewart, J. J., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1914 Stewart, J. W. M., Ashland, Ky.
 1914 Stewart, James G., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1916 Stewart, Louis E., Battle Creek, Mich.
 1912 Stewart, Maco, Galveston, Texas.
 1913 Stewart, Robert, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1916 Stewart, Robert F., Webb City, Mo.
 1906 Stewart, Robert W., Chicago, Ill.
 1903 Stewart, Russell C., Easton, Pa.
 1915 Stewart, Samuel W., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1910 Stewart, T. Lawrence, Winchester, Tenn.
 1880 Stewart, W. F. Bay, York, Pa.
 1912 Stewart, Willard E., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1907 Stewart, William M., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Stickney, William B. C., Rutland, Vt.
 1908 Stier, Joseph F., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Stiles, James A., Gardner, Mass.
 1896 Stillman, Herman W., Chicago, Ill.
 1896 Stillman, Walter S., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1916 Stillwell, L. C., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
 1912 Stilwell, William H., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1913 Stinson, Edward C., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Stimson, Frederic J., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Stimson, Henry L., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Stinchfield, Frederick H., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Stinemeyer, Edwin H., Canon City, Colo.
 1911 Stiness, Edward C., Providence, R. I.
 1913 Stivers, D. Gay, Butte, Mont.
 1909 Stivers, Frank A., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1913 Stobbert, Arthur J., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Stockbridge, Enos S., Baltimore, Md.
 1900 Stockbridge, Henry, Baltimore, Md.
 1914 Stocks, S. D., Mexico, Mo.
 1912 Stockton, Howard, Jr., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Stockwell, Herbert G., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Stockton, Richard, Newark, N. J.
 1909 Stoddard, Elliott J., Detroit, Mich.
 1907 Stoddard, John M., New York, N. Y.
 1898 Stoebr, Oscar, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1896 Stoeber, William C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1908 Stokely, J. T., Birmingham, Ala.
 1914 Stokes, Edward T., Port Henry, N. Y.
 1913 Stokes, John P., Pensacola, Fla.

ELECTED

1903 Whitlock, Henry C., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907 Whitlock, Victor E., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Whitman, Charles S., Albany, N. Y.
 1913 Whitman, Henry H., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Whitman, Russell, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Whitmer, George F., Clarion, Pa.
 1916 Whitnel, L. O., East St. Louis, Ill.
 1913 Whitney, Francis N., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Whitney, William L., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1906 Whitted, Elmer E., Denver, Colo.
 1913 Whittelsey, Edward L., Erie, Pa.
 1913 Whittlemore, Clark McK., Elizabeth, N. J.
 1916 Whittlemore, Henry E., Boston, Mass.
 1898 Whittlemore, James, Detroit, Mich.
 1913 Whittlemore, Laurence J., Detroit, Mich.
 1908 Whittier, Clarke B., Stanford University, Cal.
 1913 Whittington, W. Madison, Greenwood, Miss.
 1912 Whittlesey, George P., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Whittlesey, John J., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1914 Whybark, Moses, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
 1914 Wickens, Hugh, Greensburg, Ind.
 1914 Wickersham, Cornelius W., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Wickersham, George W., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Wickwire, Arthur M., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Wieder, Herman A., Houghton, Mich.
 1915 Wiel, Samuel C., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Wiener, Adam, New York, N. Y.
 1911 Wier, Frederick N., Lowell, Mass.
 1907 Wierum, Otto C., Jr., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Wiget, Frank J., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Wiggin, F. H., New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Wiggin, Joseph, Boston, Mass.
 1913 Wigglesworth, George, Boston, Mass.
 1918 Wight, Delano, Boston, Mass.
 1915 Wight, Lee B., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1894 Wigmore, John H., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Wilbur, Ralph W., Portland, Ore.
 1913 Wilbur, Walter B., Charleston, S. C.
 1913 Wilby, Charles B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1915 Wilby, Mitchell, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1896 Wilcox, Ansley, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1906 Wilcox, Elmer A., Iowa City, Iowa.
 1913 Wilcox, Nelson J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1912 Wilcox, Roy Porter, Eau Claire, Wis.
 1911 Wild, Robert, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Wilder, Arthur A., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1907 Wilder, William Royal, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Wiler, Alfred D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Wiles, Thomas L., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Wiley, Jesse C., Del Norte, Colo.
 1911 Wiley, Robert E., Little Rock, Ark.
 1899 Willey, Lebbeus R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Willey, Xenophon P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1904 Wilgus, Horace L., Ann Arbor, Mich.

ELECTED

1908 Wilkerson, James H., Chicago, Ill.
 1916 Wilkes, George H., Florence, Colo.
 1914 Wilkie, John L., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Wilkin, D. F., Nashville, Tenn.
 1914 Wilkin, Robert J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1914 Wilkin, Robert N., New Philadelphia, Ohio.
 1909 Wilkins, Charles T., Detroit, Mich.
 1916 Wilkinson, H. A., Dawson, Ga.
 1914 Wilkinson, H. B., Phoenix, Ariz.
 1912 Wilkinson, John B., Logan, W. Va.
 1913 Wilkinson, T. H., Waynesburg, Pa.
 1915 Will, Arthur P., Sacramento, Cal.
 1913 Will, G. A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1913 Willard, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Willcox, F. L., Florence, S. C.
 1906 Willcox, Orlando B., New York, N. Y.
 1904 Willcox, P. A., Florence, S. C.
 1913 Willcox, Thomas H., Norfolk, Va.
 1913 Willett, C. J., Pasadena, Cal.
 1914 Willey, Israel E., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1916 Williams, A. S., Wilmington, N. C.
 1914 Williams, Al. F., Columbus, Kansas.
 1916 Williams, Arista B., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Williams, Arthur B., Battle Creek, Mich.
 1916 Williams, Ben F., Norman, Okla.
 1912 Williams, C. B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Williams, Charles J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1916 Williams, Clifton, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1912 Williams, David P., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1891 Williams, David W., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Williams, E. E., Huntington, W. Va.
 1896 Williams, E. P., Galesburg, Ill.
 1899 Williams, E. Randolph, Richmond, Va.
 1913 Williams, Ellis D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Williams, F. A., Galveston, Texas.
 1911 Williams, Ferdinand, Cumberland, Md.
 1906 Williams, Frank B., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Williams, Frank L., Clay Center, Kans.
 1913 Williams, Fred H., Boston, Mass.
 1909 Williams, Frederic M., Waterbury, Conn.
 1916 Williams, George, Rapid City, S. D.
 1914 Williams, George Francis, Washington, D. C.
 1912 Williams, George L., Grand Rapids, Wis.
 1914 Williams, George Weems, Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Williams, Harold P., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Williams, Harris F., Chicago, Ill.
 1907 Williams, Henry D., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Williams, Henry T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1901 Williams, Henry W., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Williams, I. R., Savannah, Mo.
 1902 Williams, Ira Jewell, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Williams, Irvin C., Harrisburg, Pa.
 1914 Williams, Isaac N., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Williams, J. Dawson, Rockville, Md.
 1909 Williams, J. Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTED

- 1908 Williams, James A., Spokane, Wash.
 1904 Williams, James C., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Williams, James D., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Williams, James L., Indianola, Miss.
 1910 Williams, Joe V., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1908 Williams, John G., Duluth, Minn.
 1900 Williams, John G., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1916 Williams, Joseph G., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Williams, L. Judson, Charleston, W. Va.
 1915 Williams, Nathan B., Washington, D. C.
 1916 Williams, Otto T., Elko, Nevada.
 1896 Williams, P. L., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1916 Williams, Parker S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1911 Williams, R. P., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Williams, Raymond F., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1914 Williams, Raymond S., Baltimore, Md.
 1902 Williams, Robert L., Durant, Okla.
 1914 Williams, Robert R., Asheville, N. C.
 1906 Williams, Samuel Cole, Johnson City, Tenn.
 1914 Williams, Smyser, York, Pa.
 1896 Williams, Stevenson A., Bel Air, Md.
 1913 Williams, Thomas S., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912 Williams, Tyrrell, St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Williams, W. M., Boonville, Mo.
 1913 Williams, Wendell, Milford, Mass.
 1908 Williams, William H., Derby, Conn.
 1911 Williams, William Leigh, Norfolk, Va.
 1912 Williamson, Charles J., Washington, D. C.
 1913 Williamson, D. A., Covington, Va.
 1913 Williamson, George N., Aberdeen, S. D.
 1912 Williamson, James D., Waco, Texas.
 1906 Williamson, James F., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1911 Williamson, John I., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Williamson, Pliny W., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Williamson, Roland, Shreveport, La.
 1909 Williamson, W. B., Lake Charles, La.
 1898 Williamson, W. Preston, Washington, D. C.
 1916 Williamson, William, Oacoma, S. D.
 1914 Willingham, Wright, Rome, Ga.
 1911 Willis, George R., Baltimore, Md.
 1912 Willis, John W., St. Paul, Minn.
 1909 Willis, M. H., New Martinsville, W. Va.
 1916 Willis, R. H., Roanoke, Va.
 1914 Willis, Simeon S., Ashland, Ky.
 1891 Williston, Samuel, Belmont, Mass.
 1913 Willmontton, George E., Manchester, Mass.
 1916 Wills, T. J., Raleigh, Miss.
 1897 Wilmer, L. Allison, Leonardtown, Md.
 1914 Wilson, Albert L., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Wilson, Alfred, Providence, R. I.
 1912 Wilson, Andrew, Washington, D. C.
 1911 Wilson, Butler R., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Wilson, C. Franklin, Morristown, N. J.

ELECTED

- 1913 Wilson, C. H., San Francisco, Cal.
 1915 Wilson, C. J., Washington, Iowa.
 1906 Wilson, C. L., Marianna, Fla.
 1905 Wilson, Charles A., Providence, R. I.
 1916 Wilson, Charles Birge, Flagstaff, Ariz.
 1914 Wilson, Charles F., Washington, D. C.
 1892 Wilson, Charles M., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1904 Wilson, Clarence R., Washington, D. C.
 1906 Wilson, Coryate S., Duluth, Minn.
 1913 Wilson, E. B., New York, N. Y.
 1907 Wilson, Edmund, Red Bank, N. J.
 1911 Wilson, Emmett, Pensacola, Fla.
 1913 Wilson, Eugene S., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Wilson, Francis C., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1916 Wilson, George H., Quincy, Ill.
 1911 Wilson, George L., Boston, Mass.
 1913 Wilson, George T., Sweetwater, Texas.
 1892 Wilson, Henry H., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1913 Wilson, Herbert R., Denton, Texas.
 1916 Wilson, Hugh E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1913 Wilson, J. Sharp, Beaver, Pa.
 1912 Wilson, John, Bangor, Maine.
 1916 Wilson, John R., Bainbridge, Georgia.
 1913 Wilson, Joseph R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1910 Wilson, Julian C., Memphis, Tenn.
 1911 Wilson, Mahlon E., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1914 Wilson, Mark T., Kansas City, Mo.
 1913 Wilson, Mountford S., San Francisco, Cal.
 1878 Wilson, Nathaniel, Washington, D. C.
 1913 Wilson, R. B., Russellville, Ark.
 1913 Wilson, Robert H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1913 Wilson, Robert R., Clarkburg, W. Va.
 1914 Wilson, S. F., Nashville, Tenn.
 1912 Wilson, Samuel M., Lexington, Ky.
 1914 Wilson, Thomas A., Jackson, Mich.
 1914 Wilson, Thomas F., Tucson, Ariz.
 1907 Wilson, Virgil C., Portland, Maine.
 1911 Wilson, W. F., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1914 Wilson, William R., Elizabeth, N. J.
 1912 Wilson, William T., Jacksonville, Ill.
 1894 Wilson, Woodrow, Washington, D. C.
 1896 Wimblish, W. A., Atlanta, Ga.
 1916 Winch, Louis H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1913 Winchester, T. P., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1906 Winders, C. H., Seattle, Wash.
 1906 Windes, Thomas G., Chicago, Ill.
 1906 Wineman, Jacob B., Grand Forks, N. D.
 1915 Winfree, A. B., Portland, Oregon.
 1911 Wing, Arthur K., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Wing, Francis J., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1907 Wing, George C., Auburn, Maine.
 1898 Wing, Henry T., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Wingate, William W., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Wingfield, Gustavus A., Norfolk, Va.
 1913 Wingo, Otis T., De Queen, Ark.
 1882 Winkler, Frederick C., Milwaukee, Wis.

ELECTED

- 1913 Winkler, Max H., New York, N. Y.
 1914 Winship, Blanton, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
 1913 Winslow, John B., Madison, Wis.
 1906 Winslow, William Beverly, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Winstead, George W., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Winston, Charles H., Kansas City, Mo.
 1915 Winston, Frederick J., Los Angeles, Cal.
 1912 Winston, Garrard B., Chicago, Ill.
 1915 Winston, James H., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Winston, R. W., Raleigh, N. C.
 1906 Winterer, Herman, Valley City, N. D.
 1907 Wintersteen, Abram H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1914 Winthrop, Bronson, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Winthrop, Francis B., Tallahassee, Fla.
 1915 Wisdom, Frank, Bedford, Iowa.
 1907 Wise, Edmond E., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Wise, Henry A., New York, N. Y.
 1911 Wise, Henry M., New York, N. Y.
 1915 Wise, James H., Twin Falls, Idaho.
 1900 Wise, Jesse H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1914 Wishart, William W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1904 Wislizenus, Frederick A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Wisner, Carl V., Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Wisler, E. A., Carroll, Iowa.
 1913 Withers, Robert G., Reno, Nevada.
 1915 Witherspoon, A. W., Spokane, Wash.
 1902 Withington, David L., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 1878 Withrow, James E., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Witmer, Charles B., Sunbury, Pa.
 1913 Witte, Herman J., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Wittkowsky, L. A., Camden, S. C.
 1915 Witty, W. H., Pocatello, Idaho.
 1911 Woerner, William F., St. Louis, Mo.
 1909 Wolcott, Frank T., New York, N. Y.
 1912 Wolcott, Josiah O., Wilmington, Del.
 1916 Wolcott, Roger H., Denver, Colo.
 1914 Wolcott, Wilfred B., Camden, N. J.
 1913 Wolf, Adolph G., San Juan, P. R.
 1916 Wolf, Benjamin Y., New Orleans, La.
 1914 Wolf, Conrad, Kokomo, Ind.
 1896 Wolf, Gustave A., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 1912 Wolf, Henry Milton, Chicago, Ill.
 1912 Wolf, Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1913 Wolf, Ralph, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Wolf, Samuel, New Orleans, La.
 1916 Wolfe, George E., Johnstown, Pa.
 1916 Wolfe, Hubert O., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Wolfe, Isaac, New Haven, Conn.
 1915 Wolfe, James H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1904 Wolfe, William H., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 1914 Wolfenbarger, A. G., Lincoln, Nebr.
 1915 Wolff, Mervyn, New York, N. Y.
 1912 Wolff, Oscar M., Chicago, Ill.
 1909 Wolff, Solomon, New Orleans, La.

ELECTED

- 1896 Wollman, Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Wolters, Jacob F., Houston, Texas.
 1908 Wolverton, Charles E., Portland, Ore.
 1914 Womack, G. F., Duncan, Okla.
 1904 Womack, T. J., Alva, Okla.
 1913 Womble, B. S., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 1911 Wood, Benjamin A., St. Louis, Mo.
 1913 Wood, Chandler M., Boston, Mass.
 1912 Wood, Edgar L., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1908 Wood, Fremont, Boise, Idaho.
 1913 Wood, Hiram R., Rochester, N. Y.
 1914 Wood, Hunter, Sr., Hopkinsville, Ky.
 1915 Wood, J. Clarence, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1912 Wood, John J., Jr., Berlin, Wis.
 1909 Wood, John M., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Wood, L. Elmer, Fall River, Mass.
 1904 Wood, Sol A., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 1900 Wood, Sterling A., Birmingham, Ala.
 1911 Wood, Sterling M., Billings, Mont.
 1916 Wood, W. W., Humansville, Mo.
 1914 Wood, William R., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1914 Woodard, John E., Wilson, N. C.
 1912 Woodard, William H., Watertown, Wis.
 1916 Woodcock, W. I., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 1913 Woodland, Frank H., Omaha, Nebr.
 1907 Woodman, Albert S., Portland, Maine.
 1896 Woodman, Edward, Portland, Maine.
 1911 Woodrough, Joseph W., Omaha, Nebr.
 1913 Woodruff, A. Edward, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Woodruff, Charles M., Detroit, Mich.
 1905 Woodruff, Clinton Rogers, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1878 Woodruff, George M., Litchfield, Conn.
 1913 Woodruff, Robert J., New Haven, Conn.
 1885 Woods, Charles A., Marion, S. C.
 1907 Woods, Edgar H., Pageville, Ky.
 1913 Woods, Harry M., Augusta, Ark.
 1914 Woods, Homer B., Harrisville, W. Va.
 1909 Woods, J. H., Corsicana, Texas.
 1913 Woods, J. M., Lewistown, Pa.
 1896 Woods, John Carter Brown, Providence, R. I.
 1912 Woods, John M., Martinsburg, W. Va.
 1911 Woods, Sam B., Jr., Petersburg, Va.
 1913 Woods, William S., Taunton, Mass.
 1899 Woods, William W., Wallace, Idaho.
 1902 Woodward, Frederic C., Chicago, Ill.
 1914 Woodward, J. B., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1918 Woodworth, Edward K., Concord, N. H.
 1913 Woolledge, Gaius S., Minot, N. D.
 1914 Woollen, William Watson, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1916 Woolley, Clarence N., Pawtucket, R. I.
 1914 Woolley, Victor B., Wilmington, Del.
 1916 Woolsey, John M., New York, N. Y.
 1894 Woolsey, Theodore S., New Haven, Conn.
 1911 Worcester, Edwin D., New York, N. Y.

ELECTED

- 1915 Word, R. Lee, Helena, Montana.
 1898 Work, James C., Uniontown, Pa.
 1907 Work, James Henry, New York, N. Y.
 1895 Works, John D., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Worman, Philip H., Dayton, Ohio.
 1914 Wormser, Leo F., Chicago, Ill.
 1918 Worrell, Edward S., Denver, Colo.
 1912 Worham, John C., Henderson, Ky.
 1914 Worthen, Albert P., Boston, Mass.
 1911 Worthington, Thomas, Jacksonville, Ill.
 1895 Worthington, William, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1913 Wourms, John H., Wallace, Idaho.
 1916 Wray, J. Bailey, Knoxville, Tenn.
 1913 Wright, Allen, McAlester, Okla.
 1913 Wright, Allen G., San Francisco, Cal.
 1913 Wright, Arthur, Los Angeles, Cal.
 1911 Wright, Arthur, New York, N. Y.
 1906 Wright, Arthur W., Austin, Minn.
 1909 Wright, Barry, Rome, Ga.
 1907 Wright, Boardman, New York, N. Y.
 1914 Wright, C. V., Logan, Ohio.
 1906 Wright, Carl C., Chicago, Ill.
 1911 Wright, Charles H., Pittsfield, Mass.
 1913 Wright, Edward R., Santa Fe, N. M.
 1914 Wright, Edwin G., Rockville Centre, N. Y.
 1914 Wright, Francis M., Urbana, Ill.
 1913 Wright, Frank H., Great Barrington, Mass.
 1915 Wright, Fred. A., Scottsbluff, Nebr.
 1913 Wright, Fred B., Minneapolis, Minn.
 1914 Wright, George R., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 1913 Wright, George S., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 1914 Wright, George S., Dallas, Texas.
 1916 Wright, Gifford K., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1916 Wright, Harry M., San Francisco, Cal.
 1914 Wright, Heaton, New Haven, Conn.
 1915 Wright, J. Purdon, Baltimore, Md.
 1910 Wright, James B., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1914 Wright, T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.
 1913 Wright, W. H. DeCourcy, Baltimore, Md.
 1913 Wright, Wendell J., Hackensack, N. J.
 1905 Wright, William A., New Haven, Conn.
 1912 Wright, William B., Effingham, Ill.
 1905 Wrightington, S. R., Boston, Mass.
 1897 Wurts, John, New Haven, Conn.
 1909 Wurzer, F. Henry, Detroit, Mich.
 1909 Wurzer, Louis C., Detroit, Mich.
 1911 Wyckoff, J. Edwards, New York, N. Y.
 1909 Wyman, Harry C., Boise, Idaho.
 1894 Wyman, Henry A., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Wyman, John P., Boston, Mass.
 1915 Wynne, Kenneth, New Haven, Conn.
 1914 Wyrick, Taylor B., St. Louis, Mo.
 1914 Wyvell, Mantion M., Washington, D. C.
 1914 Yager, Albert E., Lemmon, S. D.

ELECTED

- 1913 Yancey, George W., Birmingham, Ala.
 1901 Yeaman, Caldwell, Denver, Colo.
 1907 Yeaman, James M., Henderson, Ky.
 1912 Yelland, Judd, Escanaba, Mich.
 1914 Yellott, Osborne I., Baltimore, Md.
 1916 Yeoman, Frank, Kansas City, Mo.
 1914 Yerger, L. P., Greenwood, Miss.
 1909 Yerkes, George B., Detroit, Mich.
 1911 Yerkes, John W., Danville, Ky.
 1912 Yockey, Chauncey, Milwaukee, Wis.
 1913 Yocum, George, Scranton, Pa.
 1914 Yonge, J. E. Davis, Pensacola, Fla.
 1899 Youmans, Frank A., Fort Smith, Ark.
 1913 Young, A. L., Winthrop, Minn.
 1914 Young, Arch A., Cumberland, Md.
 1913 Young, C. L., Bismarck, N. D.
 1911 Young, Charles H., New York, N. Y.
 1913 Young, Charles L., Springfield, Mass.
 1906 Young, Edward B., St. Paul, Minn.
 1913 Young, Edwin P., Towanda, Pa.
 1911 Young, Eugene N. L., Long Island City, N. Y.
 1911 Young, George B., Montpelier, Vt.
 1916 Young, H. D., Ishpeming, Mich.
 1914 Young, Henry, Jr., Newark, N. J.
 1911 Young, J. P., Memphis, Tenn.
 1906 Young, Newton C., Fargo, N. D.
 1911 Young, Owen D., New York, N. Y.
 1916 Young, Ras, Longview, Texas.
 1913 Young, Raymond G., Omaha, Nebr.
 1911 Young, Stephen E., Boston, Mass.
 1914 Young, Stuart A., Newark, N. J.
 1914 Young, Sydney, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1916 Young, Taylor R., St. Louis, Mo.
 1911 Young, Thomas, Huntington, N. Y.
 1914 Young, W. E., Akron, Ohio.
 1914 Young, William, New York, N. Y.
 1913 Young, William P., Pottstown, Pa.
 1911 Youngman, William S., Boston, Mass.
 1916 Yount, Garry H., Van Buren, Mo.
 1911 Zabriskie, George, New York, N. Y.
 1916 Zachritz, William, St. Louis, Mo.
 1908 Zane, John M., Chicago, Ill.
 1898 Zeisler, Sigmund, Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Zevely, J. W., Muskogee, Okla.
 1912 Zillman, Christian C. H., Chicago, Ill.
 1913 Zimmerman, Dennis, Tulsa, Texas.
 1913 Zimmerman, George F., Emmett, Idaho.
 1912 Zimmerman, S. R., Lancaster, Pa.
 1912 Zimmers, William J., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1914 Zink, Townsend M., Le Mars, Iowa.
 1911 Zollicoffer, A. C., Henderson, N. C.
 1911 Zollman, F. W., St. Paul, Minn.
 1916 Zumbalen, Joseph H., St. Louis, Mo.
 1916 Zumbunn, William F., Kansas City, Mo.
 1909 Zunta, James E., New Orleans, La.

STATE LIST OF MEMBERS

1915-1916.

[For date of election see Alphabetical List.]

AFRICA.

Jewell, John F., Lourenço Marques,
Portuguese East Africa.

ALABAMA.

Acker, William P., Anniston.
Ages, A. P., Anniston.
Allen, G. C., Gadsden.
Alston, A. H., Clayton.
Anderson, John C., Montgomery.
Andrews, Frank S., Birmingham
Armbrecht, W. H., Mobile.
Ball, Fred S., Montgomery.
Ballard, Eugene, Prattville.
Blakey, William, Montgomery.
Bowie, Sydney J., Birmingham.
Bradley, Lee C., Birmingham.
Bradshaw, Henry A., Florence.
Bromberg, Frederick G., Mobile.
Brown, Lawrence E., Scottsboro.
Brown, Leo M., Mobile.
Cabanas, E. H., Birmingham.
Calhoun, Charles A., Birmingham.
Callahan, W. W., Decatur.
Clayton, Henry D., Montgomery.
Cobb, William P., Tuskegee.
Coleman, Phares, Birmingham.
Cooper, George P., Huntsville.
Cooper, Lawrence, Huntsville.
Crum, B. P., Montgomery.
Dent, S. Hubert, Jr., Montgomery.
Dortch, W. R., Gadsden.
Evans, R. V., Montgomery.
Evins, Robert B., Greensboro.
Eyster, John C., New Decatur.
Fitts, Henry, Birmingham.
Foster, A. B., Troy.
Frazer, T. S., Union Springs.
Fuller, J. A., Selma.
Godbey, E. W., Decatur.
Godbold, Norman D., Camden.
Goodwyn, Robert Tyler, Montgomery.
Grubb, William I., Birmingham.

Harrison, George P., Opelika.
Harrison, W. Benton, Talladega.
Harsh, Griffith R., Birmingham.
Howze, Henry R., Birmingham.
Hundley, Oscar R., Birmingham.
Johnston, Forney, Birmingham.
Jones, George W., Montgomery.
Lapsley, Rutherford, Anniston.
Lee, Lawrence H., Montgomery.
Leigh, Norville R., Mobile.
Ligon, R. F., Montgomery.
McAlpine, John W., Mobile.
McArthur, Frank D., Birmingham.
McClellan, Thomas C., Montgomery.
McCord, Leon, Montgomery.
McCrosin, William P., Birmingham.
McDaniel, Henry, Demopolis.
McDowell, Chas. S., Jr., Eufaula.
McMillan, B. F., Mobile.
Mallory, Hugh, Selma.
Martin, Thomas W., Birmingham.
Martin, W. L., Montgomery.
Mayfield, James J., Montgomery.
Morrow, Hugh, Birmingham.
Nelson, George A., Decatur.
O'Neal, Emmett, Birmingham.
Page, Edwin C., Evergreen.
Parks, Wm. L., Montgomery.
Patton, Wm. Wayne, Livingston.
Pegram, George, Faunadale.
Pelham, John, Montgomery.
Percy, Walker, Birmingham.
Pettus, Edmund W., Selma.
Petty, Turner, Huntsville.
Prince, Sydney Rhodes, Mobile.
Ray, James J., Jasper.
Rudolph, Z. T., Birmingham.
Rushton, Ray, Montgomery.
Sanders, W. T., Athens.
Seay, Howard, Montgomery.
Selheimer, Henry C., Birmingham.
Sims, Henry Upson, Birmingham.
Smith, Robert E., Birmingham.
Smith, Robert H., Mobile.

ALABAMA-ALASKA-ARIZONA-ARKANSAS.

Steiner, Robert E., Jr., Montgomery.
 Stern, Philip H., Montgomery.
 Stevens, T. M., Mobile.
 Stokely, J. T., Birmingham.
 Stollenwerck, Frank, Montgomery.
 Stringfellow, Horace, Montgomery.
 Thetford William F., Jr., Montgomery.
 Thomas, E. Perry, Eufaula.
 Thorington, J. W., Montgomery.
 Tillman, John P., Birmingham.
 Tyson, John R., Montgomery.
 Vance, Victor, Gadsden.
 Walker, Richard W., Huntsville.
 Walker, W. R., Athens.
 Walker, William M., Birmingham.
 Weakley, Samuel D., Birmingham.
 Weatherly, James, Birmingham.
 Well, Leon, Montgomery.
 Welch, W. S., Bessemer.
 White, Frank S., Birmingham.
 Wood, Sterling A., Birmingham.
 Yancey, George W., Birmingham.

ALASKA.

Brown, Fredk. M., Valdez.
 Burton, Newark L., Juneau.
 Cobb, John H., Juneau.
 Gunnison, Royal A., Juneau.
 Robertson, Ralph E., Juneau.
 Shackleford, Louis P., Juneau.
 Smiser, James, Juneau.

ARIZONA.

Ainsworth, Charles F., Phoenix.
 Anderson, Le Roy, Prescott.
 Baughn, Otis J., Florence.
 Baxter, Frank, Yuma.
 Bollinger, E. Elmo, Kingman.
 Burbage, W. H., Winslow.
 Campbell, John H., Tucson.
 Carpenter, Lewis T., Phoenix.
 Clark, E. S., Prescott.
 Cooper, William F., Tucson.
 Curley, Frank E., Tucson.
 Doe, Edward M., Flagstaff.
 Ellinwood, Everett E., Bisbee.
 Fleming, Roderick M., Flagstaff.
 Hardy, Leslie C., Phoenix.
 Hartman, Francis M., Tucson.
 Hawkins, John J., Prescott.
 Hayes, P. H., Phoenix.
 Hereford, Frank H., Tucson.
 Herndon, Charles W., Kingman.
 Ingles, Paul Menau, Phoenix.
 Krook, Carl G., Kingman.
 Laine, F. B., Clifton.
 Lamson, Richard, Prescott.

Little, Peter C., Globe.
 Marks, B. E., Phoenix.
 Mitchell, E. J., Prescott.
 Morrison, Robert E., Prescott.
 Nelson, Fred W., St. Johns.
 Perkins, F. W., Flagstaff.
 Ross, Henry D., Phoenix.
 Ross, John Mason, Bisbee.
 Rouse, Owen T., Tucson.
 Russell, J. E., Prescott.
 Rutherford, Chas. H., Jerome.
 Sapp, Sidney, Holbrook.
 Sawtelle, William H., Tucson.
 Shute, G. W., Globe.
 Sloan, Richard E., Phoenix.
 Smith, Frank O., Prescott.
 Smith, Marcus A., Tucson.
 Stilwell, Wm. H., Phoenix.
 Stoneman, George J., Phoenix.
 Thorne, Paul C., Oatman.
 Wilkinson, H. B., Phoenix.
 Wilson, Charles Birge, Flagstaff.
 Wilson, Thomas F., Tucson.

ARKANSAS.

Alexander, W. B., Pine Bluff.
 Armistead, Henry M., Little Rock.
 Arnold, William H., Texarkana.
 Bell, Sam Dent, Van Buren.
 Bishop, John W., Nashville.
 Blackwood, John W., Little Rock.
 Block, J. D., Paragould.
 Boyce, E. L., Newport.
 Brooks, W. Burt, Little Rock.
 Busbee, Thomas S., Little Rock.
 Campbell, Roy D., Cotton Plant.
 Campbell, S. D., Newport.
 Cantrell, Deaderick H., Little Rock.
 Carmichael, J. H., Little Rock.
 Carter, Jacob M., Texarkana.
 Casey, Samuel M., Batesville.
 Chamberlin, Horace, Little Rock.
 Cobb, M. S., Hot Springs.
 Cockrill, Ashley, Little Rock.
 Cohn, Morris M., Little Rock.
 Coleman, Charles T., Little Rock.
 Coleman, W. F., Pine Bluff.
 Cook, Harry E., Lake Village.
 Coston, J. T., Osceola.
 Ootham, Calvin T., Hot Springs.
 Cravens, W. M., Fort Smith.
 Crawford, John H., Arkadelphia.
 Cunningham, C. A., Blytheville.
 Curl, A., Hot Springs.
 Dally, Harry P., Fort Smith.
 Davidson, B. R., Fayetteville.
 Dickson, W. A., Bentonville.

ARKANSAS.

- Dobyns, A. W., Little Rock.
 DuLaney, A. D., Ashdown.
 Dunaway, M. E., Little Rock.
 Elliott, John M., Pine Bluff.
 Feazel, W. P., Nashville.
 Fitzhugh, Henry L., Fort Smith.
 Frauenthal, Samuel, Little Rock.
 Frierson, Charles D., Jonesboro.
 Gaughan, Thomas J., Camden.
 Graves, O. A., Hope.
 Hamby, O. G., Prescott.
 Harnwell, C. P., Little Rock.
 Harrison, Harry T., Little Rock.
 Hawthorne, D. K., Little Rock.
 Hawthorne, John Clarke, Texarkana.
 Head, James D., Texarkana.
 Hemingway, Wilson E., Little Rock.
 Henderson, G. D., Little Rock.
 Henry, Patrick, Monticello.
 Hill, Joseph M., Fort Smith.
 Hoffke, Charles, Washington.
 Hogue, James E., Hot Springs.
 Hon, Daniel, Fort Smith.
 Huddleston, M. P., Paragould.
 Huff, O. Floyd, Hot Springs.
 Humphreys, T. H., Fayetteville.
 James, C. D., Eureka Springs.
 Johnson, James V., Little Rock.
 Jones, Gustave, Newport.
 Kimpel, B. D., Fort Smith.
 Kinsworthy, E. B., Little Rock.
 Kirby, Wm. F., Little Rock.
 Knox, James C., Monticello.
 Lamb, N. F., Jonesboro.
 Lamb, W. J., Osceola.
 Leming, A. G., Waldron.
 Lewis, W. M., Little Rock.
 Loughborough, J. F., Little Rock.
 Lynn, Roscoe R., Little Rock.
 McCaleb, J. B., Batesville.
 McCollum, James H., Hope.
 McConnell, George A., Little Rock.
 McDonough, James B., Fort Smith.
 McGill, Leonidas H., Bentonville.
 McHaney, Edgar L., Little Rock.
 McKensie, H. B., Prescott.
 McNemer, Philip, Little Rock.
 McRae, Thomas C., Prescott.
 Mann, Richard M., Little Rock.
 Mann, Samuel H., Forrest City.
 Martin, W. H., Hot Springs.
 Martineau, John E., Little Rock.
 Meade, U. L., Russellville.
 Mehaffey, James W., Little Rock.
 Mehaffey, T. M., Little Rock.
 Miles, Vincent M., Little Rock.
 Moncrief, John W., De Witt.
 Moore, Henry, Texarkana.
 Moore, Henry Jr., Texarkana.
 Moore, J. Merrick, Little Rock.
 Moore, John L., Helena.
 Moore, John M., Little Rock.
 Moss, Edgar E., Little Rock.
 Neill, Ernest, Batesville.
 Oglesby, Ira D., Ft. Smith.
 Osborne, Thomas Samuel, Fort Smith.
 Pace, Frank, Little Rock.
 Pace, Troy, Little Rock.
 Patterson, W. E., El Dorado.
 Pettit, O. E., Stuttgart.
 Pope, Gustavus G., Texarkana.
 Powers, R. C., Little Rock.
 Pryor, Thomas B., Fort Smith.
 Pugh, George B., Little Rock.
 Quinn, Frank S., Texarkana.
 Rachels, J. N., Searcy.
 Ragland, W. A., Mens.
 Rasco, R. D., De Witt.
 Ratcliffe, William C., Little Rock.
 Reeder, Lyman F., Batesville.
 Reid, C. C., Little Rock.
 Riddick, W. G., Little Rock.
 Robertson, T. N., Little Rock.
 Robinson, Joseph T., Lonoke.
 Rogers, Silas W., Little Rock.
 Rose, George B., Little Rock.
 Rowell, Alex H., Pine Bluff.
 Sain, David B., Nashville.
 Sain, J. G., Nashville.
 Smith, Frank, Little Rock.
 Smith, William B., Little Rock.
 Snodgrass, F. A., Little Rock.
 Southmayd, L. H., Van Buren.
 Stayton, Joseph M., Newport.
 Steel, Will, Texarkana.
 Streepey, John P., Little Rock.
 Stuckey, M. M., Newport.
 Suits, Frederick R., Newport.
 Taylor, Robert Pierce, Paragould.
 Terry, Walter J., Little Rock.
 Thweatt, Charles B., De Valls Bluff.
 Tompkins, William V., Prescott.
 Trieber, Jacob, Little Rock.
 Trimble, Thomas C., Lonoke.
 Turner, Jesse, Van Buren.
 Turner, T. A., Jonesboro.
 Turney, John E., Jonesboro.
 Turney, John R., Jonesboro.
 Vaughan, George, Little Rock.
 Ward, John B., Russellville.
 Warner, Harry Preston, Fort Smith.
 Webber, George, Texarkana.
 Whipple, Durand, Little Rock.
 Wiley, Robert E., Little Rock.

ARKANSAS-CALIFORNIA.

Wilson, R. B., Russellville.
 Winchester, T. P., Ft. Smith.
 Wingo, Otis T., De Queen.
 Woods, Harry M., Augusta.
 Youmans, Frank A., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

Abbott, Wm. M., San Francisco.
 Alexander, D. E., San Francisco.
 Anderson, J. A., Los Angeles.
 Ashley, Arthur Henry, Stockton.
 Athearn, Fred G., San Francisco.
 Baldwin, A. R., San Francisco.
 Barclay, Henry Augustus, Los Angeles.
 Barnhill, William Allen, Los Angeles.
 Barry, Edmund D., Los Angeles.
 Beasley, W. A., San Jose.
 Beedy, Louis S., San Francisco.
 Bennett, Edmon G., Pasadena.
 Benton, C. E., Los Angeles.
 Bickler, W. S., Los Angeles.
 Bingham, Joseph Walter, Stanford University.
 Black, Alfred P., San Francisco.
 Blodsoe, Benjamin F., Los Angeles.
 Bolton, Adelbert E., San Francisco.
 Boone, Linden L., San Diego.
 Bordwell, Walter, Los Angeles.
 Bosley, Wm. Bradford, San Francisco.
 Bowen, William A., Los Angeles.
 Bowie, J. F., San Francisco.
 Boynton, Albert E., San Francisco.
 Brandenstein, H. U., San Francisco.
 Brann, Walter S., San Francisco.
 Breckenridge, Henry, San Francisco.
 Brennan, Robert, Los Angeles.
 Briggs, Charles G., San Diego.
 Britt, E. W., Los Angeles.
 Brittain, Frank S., San Francisco.
 Brobeck, W. I., San Francisco.
 Burks, Paul, Los Angeles.
 Camp, Edgar W., Los Angeles.
 Campbell, Ira A., San Francisco.
 Cannon, William M., San Francisco.
 Carpenter, Samuel L., Los Angeles.
 Cathcart, Arthur Martin, Stanford University.
 Chandler, Jeff. P., Los Angeles.
 Clark, Oliver O., Los Angeles.
 Collier, Frank C., Los Angeles.
 Coogan, T. C., San Francisco.
 Corbet, Burke, San Francisco.
 Costello, Stephen V., San Francisco.
 Countryman, Robert H., San Francisco.
 Craig, Gavin W., Los Angeles.
 Craig, William T., Los Angeles.
 Creed, W. E., San Francisco.

Crutcher, Albert, Los Angeles.
 Cushing, C. S., San Francisco.
 Cushing, O. K., San Francisco.
 Cutten, C. P., San Francisco.
 Dall, Cornelius G., San Francisco.
 Daney, Eugene, San Diego.
 Davis, John F., San Francisco.
 Davis, Lecompte, Los Angeles.
 Deering, Frank P., San Francisco.
 DeGolia, George E., Oakland.
 De LaMotte, J., San Diego.
 DeMartini, Walter J., San Francisco.
 Denis, George J., Los Angeles.
 Denman, William, San Francisco.
 Denson, S. C., San Francisco.
 Dillon, Richard J., Los Angeles.
 Dinkelspiel, Henry G., San Francisco.
 Dockweiler, Isidore B., Los Angeles.
 Donahue, William H., Oakland.
 Doolittle, H. E., San Diego.
 Dozier, Thomas B., San Francisco.
 Dunn, W. E., Los Angeles.
 Dunne, Peter F., San Francisco.
 Edwards LeRoy M., Los Angeles.
 Eells, Charles P., San Francisco.
 Ehrman, S. M., San Francisco.
 Eickhoff, Henry, San Francisco.
 Elliot, Albert H., San Francisco.
 Estudillo, Miguel, Riverside.
 Everson, John, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Farrand, George E., Los Angeles.
 Finlayson, Frank G., Los Angeles.
 Fish, Howard J., Los Angeles.
 Fitzgerald, Robert M., Oakland.
 Flint, Frank P., Los Angeles.
 Ford, Tirey L., San Francisco.
 Freeman, G. R., Corona.
 Frohman, Isaac, San Francisco.
 Fuller, Frederic E., Los Angeles.
 Fuller, George, Vista.
 Fulweiler, John M., Auburn.
 Gandy, Newton S., Coronado.
 Gibbon, T. E., Los Angeles.
 Gibbs, George A., Pasadena.
 Gibson, James A., Los Angeles.
 Goodfellow, Hugh, San Francisco.
 Goodrich, Ben, Los Angeles.
 Goodrich, Chauncey S., San Francisco.
 Gordon, Hugh T., Los Angeles.
 Gorrill, William H., San Francisco.
 Graff, M. L., Los Angeles.
 Gray, Rescoe Spaulding, Oakland.
 Greer, Paul E., Los Angeles.
 Gregory, Warren, San Francisco.
 Grus, Edward T., South Pasadena.
 Haines, A., San Diego.
 Hale, Theodore, Ukiah.

CALIFORNIA.

- Hall, Leicester C., Bishop.
 Halstead, A. S., Los Angeles.
 Hannon, Joseph Edward, Los Angeles.
 Harper, Jacob Chandler, San Diego.
 Harrison, Edward C., San Francisco.
 Harrison, Richard C., San Francisco.
 Hart, William H. H., San Francisco.
 Haven, Thomas E., San Francisco.
 Heller, E. S., San Francisco.
 Helm, Lynn, Los Angeles.
 Hengstler, Louis T., San Francisco.
 Henning, Edward J., San Diego.
 Hickcox, Ross T., Los Angeles.
 Hinckley, Frank E., San Francisco.
 Hocker, J. W., Los Angeles.
 Hodghead, Beverly L., San Francisco.
 How, Jared, San Francisco.
 Hunsaker, William J., Los Angeles.
 Hutton, Frank S., Los Angeles.
 Jackson, Grant, Los Angeles.
 Jarrott, William L., Los Angeles.
 Jennings, Robert P., Los Angeles.
 Jensen, Constan, Los Angeles.
 Job, Thomas C., Los Angeles.
 Johnson, George S., Alhambra.
 Joliffe, Eliha H., Ontario.
 Jones, Mattison B., Los Angeles.
 Justice, E. J., San Francisco.
 Jutten, L. W., Los Angeles.
 Keeler, P. E., Long Beach.
 Keesling, Francis V., San Francisco.
 Kelby, James E., Los Angeles.
 Kemp, John W., Los Angeles.
 Klein, E. A., Los Angeles.
 Knight, Samuel, San Francisco.
 Kuhl, Max J., San Francisco.
 Lamson, J. S., San Francisco.
 Lawler, Oscar, Los Angeles.
 Lee, Bradner W., Los Angeles.
 Lermen, J. J., San Francisco.
 Lewers, Charles R., San Francisco.
 Lewis, T. L., San Diego.
 Lillenthal, Jesse W., San Francisco.
 Lillick, Ira S., San Francisco.
 Lindley, Curtis H., San Francisco.
 Lloyd, Warren E., Los Angeles.
 Loeb, Joseph P., Los Angeles.
 Loewenthal, Max, Los Angeles.
 Long, Percy V., San Francisco.
 Lovell, Charles H., San Francisco.
 Lyders, E., San Francisco.
 McOutchen, E. J., San Francisco.
 McGregor, Major, Santa Barbara.
 McKannay, Harry G., San Francisco.
 McKevitt, Hugh K., San Francisco.
 McKinley, J. W., Los Angeles.
 McKinstry, J. C., San Francisco.
 McLaughlin, Charles E., Sacramento.
 McMurray, Orrin K., Berkeley.
 MacLellan, Geo. Wyeth, Los Angeles.
 Madison, F. D., San Francisco.
 Mansfield, Walter D., San Francisco.
 Mastick, George H., San Francisco.
 Melvin, Henry A., San Francisco.
 Meserve, Edwin A., Los Angeles.
 Metson, W. H., San Francisco.
 Miller, John H., San Francisco.
 Milliken, E. E., Los Angeles.
 Monnette, Orra E., Los Angeles.
 Monroe, Charles, Los Angeles.
 Monroe, Henry E., San Francisco.
 Moody, Elmer I., Pasadena.
 Moore, A. A., San Francisco.
 Moore, Stanley, San Francisco.
 Morrison, A. F., San Francisco.
 Morrow, William W., San Francisco.
 Morton, William O., Los Angeles.
 Moss, Leon F., Los Angeles.
 Mott, John G., Los Angeles.
 Mueller, Oscar C., Los Angeles.
 Newlin, Gurney E., Los Angeles.
 Norton, E. M., Healdsburg.
 Ogden, William B., Los Angeles.
 Olney, Warren, Jr., San Francisco.
 Orrick, William H., San Francisco.
 Overfield, Peter D., Los Angeles.
 Partridge, John S., San Francisco.
 Patton, Charles L., San Francisco.
 Peart, Hartley F., San Francisco.
 Phelps, Wm. W., Los Angeles.
 Pillsbury, H. D., San Francisco.
 Pohl, Emil, San Francisco.
 Pomeroy, Carter P., San Francisco.
 Porter, Frank M., Los Angeles.
 Powell, Howell A., San Francisco.
 Pruitt, Drew, Los Angeles.
 Purcell, S. W., Long Beach.
 Pyle, Emery Clinton, Los Angeles.
 Quayle, Alexandros J., Los Angeles.
 Raker, John E. (Washington, D. C.),
 Alturas.
 Redding, Joseph D., San Francisco.
 Rixford, E. H., San Francisco.
 Root, Edwin B., Los Angeles.
 Rose, Henry H., Los Angeles.
 Ross, Erskine M., Los Angeles.
 Rothchild, Walter, San Francisco.
 Ryan, Daniel A., San Francisco.
 Schoonover, Albert, Los Angeles.
 Scott, Joseph, Los Angeles.
 Scott, Thomas, Bakersfield.
 Sharpstein, W. C., San Francisco.
 Shaw, A. E., San Francisco.
 Short, Frank H., Fresno.
 Shortridge, Samuel M., San Francisco.
 Shurtleff, Charles A., San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA-CHINA-COLORADO.

Simms, Dan W., Los Angeles.
 Skinner, George A., Long Beach.
 Slack, Charles W., San Francisco.
 Smith, Grant H., San Francisco.
 Smith, Sam Ferry, San Diego.
 Sprigg, Patterson, San Diego.
 Stearns Frederic W., San Diego.
 Steinhart, Jesse H., San Francisco.
 Storrs, Henry E., Los Angeles.
 Straub, Thomas A., San Francisco.
 Strong, William Austin, Los Angeles.
 Stuart, Zebulon B., Los Angeles.
 Sullivan, Jerre F., San Francisco.
 Surr, Howard, San Bernardino.
 Susman, Leo H., San Francisco.
 Sutro, Oscar, San Francisco.
 Tappan, Clair S., Los Angeles.
 Tapeccott, James E., Yreka.
 Thayer, Rufus, San Francisco.
 Thelsen, S. Joseph, San Francisco.
 Thomas, William H., Santa Ana.
 Titus, Harry L., San Diego.
 Townsend, Charles E., San Francisco.
 Trabert, Charles L., Oakland.
 Trippet, Oscar A., Los Angeles.
 Van Fleet, Wm. C., San Francisco.
 Waldo George E., Los Angeles.
 Wallace, W. B., Visalia.
 Ward, M. L., San Diego.
 Webb, U. S., San Francisco.
 Wehrle, E. F., Los Angeles.
 Wellborn, Olin, Beverly Hills.
 West, Joel W., San Diego.
 Wheeler, Chas. Stetson, San Francisco.
 White, Burrell G., San Francisco.
 White, Thomas P., Los Angeles.
 White, William K., San Francisco.
 Whitting, Randolph V., San Francisco.
 Whittier, Clarke B., Stanford University.
 Whittlesey, George P., Los Angeles.
 Wiel, Samuel C., San Francisco.
 Will, Arthur P., Sacramento.
 Willett, C. J., Pasadena.
 Wilson, C. H., San Francisco.
 Wilson, Mountford S., San Francisco.
 Winston, Frederick J., Los Angeles.
 Wright, Allen G., San Francisco.
 Wright, Arthur, Los Angeles.
 Wright, Harry M., San Francisco.

CHINA.

Allen, Edgar Pierce, Tientsin.
 Bassett, Arthur, Shanghai.
 Fessenden, Stirling, Shanghai.
 Fleming, William S., Shanghai.
 Frost, Ralph Aldom, Hankow.
 Holcomb, Chauncey P., Shanghai.
 Jernigan, T. R., Shanghai.

Lobingier, Charles S., Shanghai.
 Rankin, Charles W., Shanghai.
 Rodger, H. D., Shanghai.
 Rose, Earl B., Shanghai.

COLORADO.

Adams, Alva B., Pueblo.
 Adams, John T., Alamosa.
 Affolter, Edward, Louisville.
 Allen, George W., Denver.
 Allen, L. W., Telluride.
 Alter, William M., Cripple Creek.
 Andrew, Henry O., Boulder.
 Annis, Frank J., Fort Collins.
 Atwood, Joseph T., Boulder.
 Babb, Henry B., Denver.
 Bailey, Morton S., Denver.
 Bancroft, Frank N., Denver.
 Bannister, L. Ward, Denver.
 Barnett, John T., Denver.
 Bartels, Earl G., Denver.
 Bartels, Gustave C., Denver.
 Bell, Joseph C., Trinidad.
 Bennett, John L., Colorado Springs.
 Blood, James H., Denver.
 Blood, Walter W., Denver.
 Blount, G. Dexter, Denver.
 Bouck, Francis E., Denver.
 Boughton, Edward J., Denver.
 Bradley, Charles D., Florence.
 Brewster, James H., Denver.
 Brock, Charles R., Denver.
 Brown, James H., Denver.
 Butler, Charles C., Denver.
 Caldwell, Fred S., Central City.
 Campbell, John, Denver.
 Cavender, Charles, Leadville.
 Chambers, Edward F., Pueblo.
 Chinn, William J., Colorado Springs.
 Churchill, Edmund J., Denver.
 Clammer, George, Ft. Collins.
 Clark, Elroy N., Denver.
 Clark, Frederic Wilson, Trinidad.
 Costigan, Edward P., Denver.
 Dalsh, John B., Denver.
 Dana, J. Howard, Denver.
 Davidson, John W., Pueblo.
 Davis, Harry C., Denver.
 Davis, Walter W., Leadville (New York, N. Y.).
 Dawson, Clyde C., Denver.
 Devine, Thomas H., Pueblo.
 Dillon, William, Castle Rock.
 Dines, Orville L., Denver.
 Dines, Tyson S., Denver.
 Dixon, John R., Denver.
 Dorsey, Clayton C., Denver.
 Dubba, Henry A., Denver.

COLORADO.

- Eaton, William B., Denver.
 Ellis, Daniel B., Denver.
 Ellithorp, Elias H., San Luis.
 Epperson, Clyde O., Denver.
 Ewing, John A., Leadville.
 Fairlamb, Millard, Delta.
 Farrar, Fred, Denver.
 Ferguson, William H., Denver.
 Fleming, John D., Boulder.
 Fleming, Russell W., Fort Collins.
 Fowler, Addison J., Denver.
 Frost, Hildreth, Colorado Springs.
 Fry, John H., Denver.
 Fuller, Pierpont, Denver.
 Gabbert, William H., Denver.
 Gast, Robert S., Pueblo.
 Geijabeek, John B., Denver.
 Gillette, Andrew W., Denver.
 Goddard, Luther M., Denver.
 Goss, Melvin C., Boulder.
 Goudy, Frank C., Denver.
 Gove, Frank E., Denver.
 Grant, Wm. West, Jr., Denver.
 Gregg, Frank E., Denver.
 Grosier, Joshua, Denver.
 Gunter, Julius C., Denver.
 Haines, Charles H., Denver.
 Hall Henry C. (Washington, D. C.),
 Colorado Springs.
 Hamlin, Clarence C., Colorado Springs.
 Harris, Ira, Colorado Springs.
 Harrison, William B., Denver.
 Hart, Richard Huson, Denver.
 Hartenstein, G. K., Buena Vista.
 Hartman, William L., Pueblo.
 Hatch, George B., Colorado Springs.
 Hawkins, Horace N., Denver.
 Haynes, H. N., Greeley.
 Hayt, Charles D., Denver.
 Heckendorf, Walter C., Denver.
 Herrington, Cass E., Denver.
 Herrington, Fred, Denver.
 Hersey, Henry J., Denver.
 Hodges, George L., Denver.
 Hodges, William V., Denver.
 Holland, Rush L., Colorado Springs.
 Holme, Peter H., Denver.
 Hubbard, Leslie E., Denver.
 Hughes, Gerald, Denver.
 Hughes, William E., Denver.
 Hungerford, Victor W., Colorado Springs.
 Hurlbut, E. W., Denver.
 Hutton, William E., Denver.
 Ingram, Edwin J., Boulder.
 Irwin, George M., Colorado Springs.
 Jeffrey, A. L., Canon City.
 Johnson, Lewis B., Denver.
 Karcher, George H., Denver.
 Kelley, James W., Denver.
 Killian, James B., Denver.
 Kinsley, Samuel H., Colorado Springs.
 Knowlton, Daniel W., Colorado Springs.
 Lee, Archibald A., Denver.
 Lewis, Lawrence, Denver.
 Lewis, Robert E., Denver.
 Lindsley, Henry A., Denver.
 Little, John E., Colorado Springs.
 Logan, S. M., Grand Junction.
 Luehl, F. S., Boulder.
 Lunt, Horace G., Colorado Springs.
 Lutz, Henry E., Denver.
 McAllister, Henry, Jr., Denver.
 McCloud, Richard, Durango.
 McCorkle, James T., Pueblo.
 McCreery, James W., Greeley.
 McDonough, Frank, Sr., Denver.
 McHarg, T. A., Boulder.
 McHendrie, A. Watson, Trinidad.
 McLean, Hugh, Denver.
 McMullin, S. G., Grand Junction.
 McPhee, Raymond J., Denver.
 McWhinney, Leroy, Denver.
 Manly, George C., Denver.
 Maxwell, John M., Denver.
 May, Henry F., Denver.
 Melville, Irving B., Denver.
 Miller, N. C., Grand Junction.
 Montgomery, Norton, Denver.
 Moorhead, Frank L., Boulder.
 Morning, Charles A., Steamboat Springs.
 Morris, Ernest, Denver.
 Morris, Wesley S., Colorado Springs.
 Moses, Albert L., Alamosa.
 Murray, P. H., Trinidad.
 Musser, George W., Denver.
 Northcutt, Jesse G., Trinidad.
 O'Donnell, Thomas J., Denver.
 Packard, Sperry S., Pueblo.
 Palmer, John I., Saguache.
 Park, Edwin H., Denver.
 Pelton, Isaac, Akron.
 Pershing, James H., Denver.
 Preston, J. W., Pueblo.
 Reddin, John H., Denver.
 Reed, Albert A., Boulder.
 Reganitter, Erwin L., Idaho Springs.
 Riddle, Harry C., Denver.
 Ritter, Alfred, Colorado Springs.
 Ritter, J. Alfred, Jr., Colorado Springs.
 Rogers, Henry T., Denver.
 Rogers, James Grafton, Denver.
 Rogers, Platt, Denver.
 Sabin, Fred A., La Junta.
 Schultz, John H., Denver.
 Schuyler, Karl C., Denver.
 Schuyler, Walter F., Denver.

COLORADO—CONNECTICUT.

Scott, Tully, Denver.
 Searcy, W. N., Durango.
 Shafroth, John F., Denver.
 Sheafor, John W., Colorado Springs.
 Sherwin, Frederic L., Colorado Springs.
 Smith, H. Alexander, Colorado Springs.
 Smith, John R., Denver.
 Smith, Milton, Denver.
 Spurgeon, William H., Colorado Springs.
 Steele, George P., Denver.
 Stevenson, Archie M., Denver.
 Stimson, Edward C., Denver.
 Stinemeyer, Edwin H., Canon City.
 Stover, Fred W., Fort Collins.
 Stow, Fred W., Fort Collins.
 Strachan, Willis L., Colorado Springs.
 Strickler, David P., Colorado Springs.
 Stuart, Barnwell S., Denver.
 Sullivan, James J., Denver.
 Symes, J. Foster, Denver.
 Taylor, James S., Fowler.
 Tears, Daniel W., Denver.
 Tedrow, Harry B., Boulder.
 Thomas, Charles S., Denver.
 Thompson, William Hall, Greeley.
 Titaworth, Frederick S., Denver.
 Trimble, Samuel D., Pueblo.
 Truesdell, John F., Denver.
 Turner, Thomas C., Colorado Springs.
 Twitchell, LaFayette, Denver.
 Upton, Ernest B., Trinidad.
 Vates, William B., Pueblo.
 Vidal, Henry C., Denver.
 Vincent, Merle D., Paonia.
 Wadley, William H., Denver.
 Waldo, Charles E., Canon City.
 Walker, Gilbert A., Buena Vista.
 Warfield, John D., Denver.
 Warner, Stanley Clark, Denver.
 Waterman, Charles W., Denver.
 West, Frank C., Denver.
 White, S. Harrison, Denver.
 Whitted, Elmer E., Denver.
 Wiley, Jesse C., Del Norte.
 Wilkes, George H., Florence.
 Wolcott, Roger H., Denver.
 Worrell, Edward S., Denver.
 Yeaman, Caldwell, Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

Alcorn, Hugh M., Hartford.
 Alling, Arnon A., New Haven.
 Alling, John W., New Haven.
 Andrews, James P., Hartford.
 Asher, Harry W., New Haven.
 Atwater, Harry Hall, New Haven.
 Aubrey, Alfred B., Meriden.
 Avery, C. L., New London.

Back, Harry E., Danielson.
 Baldwin, Alfred C., Derby.
 Baldwin, Simeon E., New Haven.
 Banks, John W., Bridgeport.
 Beach, John K., New Haven.
 Beardsley, Harry J., Waterbury.
 Beardale, Morris B., Bridgeport.
 Beers, George E., New Haven.
 Bill, Albert C., Hartford.
 Bollman, Frank E., New Haven.
 Booth, John R., New Haven.
 Bowers, Spotswood D., Bridgeport.
 Brennan, William J., New London.
 Bronson, Nathaniel R., Waterbury.
 Brosmith, William, Hartford.
 Broughel, A. J., Hartford.
 Burke, Edward G., Deep River.
 Burpee, Lucien Francis, Hartford.
 Byrne, M. J., Waterbury.
 Campner, Samuel, New Haven.
 Carmody, Terrence F., Waterbury.
 Case, Birdsey E., Hartford.
 Chambers, Arthur W., New Haven.
 Chase, Warren D., Hartford.
 Church, Ulysses G., Waterbury.
 Clarke, Charles F., New Haven.
 Cleveland, Livingston W., New Haven.
 Cole, Edward F., Waterbury.
 Comley, William H., Jr., Bridgeport.
 Conant, George A., Hartford.
 Connor, James E., New Haven.
 Cressy, Warren F., Stamford.
 Culver, M. Eugene, Middletown.
 Cummings, Homer S., Stamford.
 Cunningham, Martin J., Danbury.
 Curtis, Howard J., Stratford.
 Daggett, Leonard M., New Haven.
 Davenport, Daniel, Bridgeport.
 Davis, Samuel A., Danbury.
 Day, David S., Bridgeport.
 Day, Edward M., Hartford.
 Day, Harry G., New Haven.
 Dickenson, Robert C., Hartford.
 Drew, Harold E., Derby.
 Elliott, John, New Haven.
 Ely, William B., New Haven.
 Everts, Charles W., New Haven.
 Fay, Frank S., Meriden.
 Fitzgerald, David E., New Haven.
 Forward, John F., Hartford.
 Foster, Carl, Bridgeport.
 Gager, Edwin B., Derby.
 Gates, Andrew F., Hartford.
 Gilson, John L., New Haven.
 Gould, Louis E., Bridgeport.
 Greene, Gardiner, Norwich.
 Gross, Charles Welles, Hartford.
 Haines, Frank D., Middletown.

CONNECTICUT.

- Hall, Henry A. L., New Haven.
 Halliday, Wilbur T., Hartford.
 Harriman, Charles H., New Haven.
 Harriman, Edward Avery, New Haven.
 Hart, Harrie E., Hartford.
 Healy, Frank E., Hartford.
 Herman, Samuel A., Winsted.
 Hewitt, Harrison, New Haven.
 Higgins, Edwin W., Norwich.
 Higgins, Richard T., Winsted.
 Hillhouse, James, New Haven.
 Hoadley, Carlton E., New Haven.
 Hohfeld, Wesley H., New Haven.
 Holden, Frederick Wm., Ansonia.
 Hooker, Thomas, Jr., New Haven.
 Hoyt, Samuel E., New Haven.
 Hull, Charles Hadlai, New London.
 Hull, Hadlai A., New London.
 Huntington, J. P., Norwich.
 Hyde, Alvan Waldo, Hartford.
 Hyde, E. Henry, Hartford.
 Ierardi, Rocco, New Haven.
 Ives, J. Moss, Danbury.
 Joslyn, Charles M., Hartford.
 Kellogg, John P., Waterbury.
 Kenna, Frank, New Haven.
 Kennedy, William, Naugatuck.
 Klein, Jacob B., Bridgeport.
 Kleiner, Charles, New Haven.
 Light, John H., South Norwalk.
 Lockwood, Charles D., Stamford.
 Loneragan, Augustine, Hartford.
 Loomis, Seymour C., New Haven.
 Lynch, Bernard E., New Haven.
 Lyons, Benedict E., Hartford.
 McCarthy, Frederick M., Ansonia.
 McCook, Anson T., Hartford.
 McGrath, John F., Waterbury.
 McGuire, Frank L., New London.
 McLean, George P., Simsbury.
 Mahan, Bryan F., New London.
 Makepeace, Walter D., Waterbury.
 Maltbie, William M., Hartford.
 Mansfield, Burton, New Haven.
 Marsden, Arthur W., Madison.
 Marsh, Samuel John, Waterbury.
 Martin, Charles J., New Haven.
 Martin, Sanford B., New Haven.
 Marvin, E. P. Waldo, Hartford.
 Mathewson, Albert McClellan, New Haven.
 Merrels, F. B., Hartford.
 Merritt, Albert J., Bridgeport.
 Merwin, Henry W., New Haven.
 Montgomery, Phelps, New Haven.
 Morehouse, Samuel C., New Haven.
 Mulligan, William J., Thompsonville.
 Nead, Benjamin H., Stamford.
 O'Brien, Denis T. Jr., Meriden.
 O'Brien, Patrick T., Meriden.
 O'Neill, John J., Waterbury.
 Pallman, A. Oswald, New Haven.
 Pardee, William S., New Haven.
 Parker, Francis H., Hartford.
 Pearne, W. U., Middletown.
 Peck, Epaphroditus, Bristol.
 Peck, George L., New Haven.
 Pelton, Charles A., Clinton.
 Perry, Fred L., New Haven.
 Phelan, John J., Bridgeport.
 Phelps, Charles, Rockville.
 Pickett, Edwin S., New Haven.
 Pickett, Walter M., New Haven.
 Pierce, Noble E., Hartford.
 Pierce, Wilson H., Waterbury.
 Pond, Philip, New Haven.
 Prentice, S. O., Hartford.
 Pullman, John S., Bridgeport.
 Reeves, Francis T., Waterbury.
 Rhodes, James E., 2nd, Hartford.
 Robbins, Edward D., New Haven.
 Roberts, Charles F., New Haven.
 Robertson, A. Heaton, New Haven.
 Robinson, Lucius F., Hartford.
 Rogers, Edward H., New Haven.
 Rogers, Henry Wade, New Haven.
 Rosenbluth, Louis M., New Haven.
 Russell, Frank F., Putnam.
 Russell, Frederick C., New Haven.
 Russell, Talcott H., New Haven.
 Ryan, Thomas F., Litchfield.
 Schutz, Walter S., Hartford.
 Scott, Frederick A., Hartford.
 Scott, Howard B., Danbury.
 Searls, Charles E., Putnam.
 Sebell, Milton C., Ansonia.
 Seymour, Morris W., Bridgeport.
 Shapiro, Charles H., Bridgeport.
 Sheldon, Harrison T., New Haven.
 Sherman, Charles P., New Haven.
 Smith, Edward D., Hartford.
 Spafford, John A., Bridgeport.
 Spellacy, Thomas J., Hartford.
 Sperry, Lewis, Hartford.
 Stanton, Lewis E., Hartford.
 Steele, Thomas M., New Haven.
 Sturges, George R., Woodbury.
 Swan, Thomas W., New Haven.
 Sweeney, John M., Naugatuck.
 Taft, Wm. H. (Cincinnati, O.), New Haven.
 Taylor, Frederick C., Stamford.
 Thomas, Edwin S., New Haven.
 Thoms, William E., Waterbury.
 Tilson, John Q., New Haven.
 Townshend, Henry H., New Haven.
 Tuttle, Grove J., New Haven.

CONNECTICUT-CUBA-DELAWARE-DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tuttle, J. Birney, New Haven.
 Tuttle, Jos. P., Hartford.
 Tyler, Rollin U., Tylerville.
 Waller, Tracy, New London.
 Walsh, John J., Norwalk.
 Walsh, Robert Jay, Greenwich.
 Walsh, Walter J., New Haven.
 Warner, Donald T., Salisbury.
 Warner, Edgar M., Putnam.
 Watrous, George D., New Haven.
 Webb, James H., New Haven.
 Wells, Ralph Olney, Hartford.
 Wheeler, George W., Bridgeport.
 Wheeler, James E., New Haven.
 Wiggin, F. H., New Haven.
 Williams, Frederic M., Waterbury.
 Williams, William H., Derby.
 Wolfe, Isaac, New Haven.
 Woodruff, George M., Litchfield.
 Woodruff, Robert J., New Haven.
 Woolsey, Theo. S., New Haven.
 Wright, Heaton, New Haven.
 Wright, William A., New Haven.
 Wurts, John, New Haven.
 Wynne, Kenneth, New Haven.

CUBA

Lamar, Lucius Q. G., Havana.

DELAWARE.

Ball, J. Frank, Wilmington.
 Bayard, Thomas F., Wilmington.
 Baynard, Samuel H., Jr., Wilmington.
 Bradford, Edward G., Wilmington.
 Brown, George T., Wilmington.
 Burchenal, Caleb E., Wilmington.
 Conrad, Henry C., Georgetown.
 Curley, Charles F., Wilmington.
 Curtis, Charles M., Wilmington.
 Eastburn, Horace G., Wilmington.
 Emmons, Harry, Wilmington.
 Garland, Hugh A., Wilmington.
 Gray, Andrew C., Wilmington.
 Gray, George, Wilmington.
 Harrington, Wm. Watson, Dover.
 Hesel, T. Bayard, Delaware City.
 Hilles, William S., Wilmington.
 Hoffecker, Francis H., Wilmington.
 Janvier, Francis H., Wilmington.
 Jones, Frank M., Georgetown.
 Kenney, Richard R., Dover.
 Laffey, John P., Wilmington.
 Le Fevre, Charles H., Dover.
 Magee, Arley B., Dover.
 Marvel, David T., Wilmington.
 Marvel, Josiah, Wilmington.
 Nields, Benjamin, Wilmington.

Nields, John P., Wilmington.
 Penington, Robert, Wilmington.
 Polk, Albert F., Georgetown.
 Prickett, William S., Wilmington.
 Richards, Robert H., Wilmington.
 Ridgely, Henry, Dover.
 Satterfield, James M., Dover.
 Satterthwaite, Reuben, Jr., Wilmington.
 Townsend, Sylvester D., Jr., Wilmington.
 Ward, Herbert H., Wilmington.
 Wolcott, Josiah O., Wilmington.
 Woolley, Victor B., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Adkins, Jesse C., Washington.
 Anderson, Thomas H., Washington.
 Ansell, Samuel T., Washington.
 Archer, James B., Washington.
 Bacon, Levi Seward, Washington.
 Bailey, Edward S., Washington.
 Bailey, Joseph W., Washington (Gainesville, Tex.).
 Bailey, Lorenzo Alton, Washington.
 Baker, Daniel W., Washington.
 Baker, Gibbs L., Washington.
 Baker, Jay Newton, Washington.
 Baker, Newton D., Washington.
 Balderston, Walter C., Washington.
 Barber, Orion M., Washington.
 Barbour, John S., Washington.
 Barnard, Job, Washington.
 Barnard, Ralph P., Washington.
 Bell, Alexander H., Washington.
 Bell, Colley W., Washington.
 Bentley, Alexander G., Washington.
 Berry, Walter V. R., Washington.
 Bielaski, A. Bruce, Washington.
 Birney, Arthur A., Washington.
 Blair, Henry P., Washington.
 Blair, John S., Washington.
 Bond, Samuel R., Washington.
 Borah, Wm. E. (Boise, Idaho), Washington.
 Bradford, Ernest W., Washington.
 Bradley, Charles H., Washington.
 Brantley, W. G., Washington.
 Brickenstein, John H., Washington.
 Bride, William W., Washington.
 Bright, Frank S., Washington.
 Britton, Alexander, Washington.
 Brown, Chapin, Washington.
 Brown, Wrisley, Washington.
 Browne, Arthur S., Washington.
 Browne, Evans, Washington.
 Burkart, Joseph A., Washington.
 Burton, H. Ralph, Washington.
 Butler, Charles Henry (New York, N. Y.), Washington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- Caffey, Francis Gordon, Washington.
 Calhoun, O. C. (Lexington, Ky.), Wash-
 ington.
 Campbell, Edw. K., Washington.
 Capers, John G., Washington.
 Carland, John E., Washington.
 Carusi, Charles F., Washington.
 Chamberlin, J. Morrill, Washington.
 Chapin, Frederick E., Washington.
 Church, Melville, Washington.
 Church, Melville D., Washington.
 Clagett, Charles W. (Hyattsville, Md.),
 Washington.
 Clark, J. Reuben, Jr., Washington.
 Clark, Lincoln R. (Cleveland, O.), Wash-
 ington.
 Clarke, John H., Washington.
 Clement, Edward E., Washington.
 Clements, Francis W., Washington.
 Clephane, Walter C., Washington.
 Clifton, John W., Washington.
 Cohen, Myer, Washington.
 Colbert, Michael J., Washington.
 Colladay, Edward F., Washington.
 Colton, Henry E., Washington.
 Cooke, Levi, Washington.
 Covington, J. Harry, Washington.
 Crain, Robert, Washington.
 Crowder, Enoch H., Washington.
 Cushman, A. V., Washington.
 Cummins, Albert B. (Des Moines, Iowa),
 Washington.
 Curtis, Charles (Topeka, Kans.), Wash-
 ington.
 Dahlgren, John B., Washington.
 Dalzell, John, Washington.
 Davis, John W. (Clarksburg, W. Va.),
 Washington.
 Davies, Joseph E., Washington.
 Davis, Henry E., Washington.
 Day, William R. (Canton, O.), Wash-
 ington.
 Dean, Chas. Ray, Washington.
 DeKnight, Clarence W., Washington.
 De Laey, William H., Washington.
 Dennis, William Cullen, Washington.
 De Vries, Marion, Washington.
 Dodge, Horace A., Washington.
 Dodge, William W., Washington.
 Donaldson, R. Golden, Washington.
 Dorsey, Vernon M., Washington.
 Douglas, Charles A., Washington.
 Dowell, Arthur E., Washington.
 Dowell, Julian C., Washington.
 Dowell, Osgood H., Washington.
 Drain, James A., Washington.
 Drayton, Charles D., Washington.
 Duckett, Marion, Washington.
 Dunlop, G. Thomas, Washington.
 Easby-Smith, James S., Washington.
 Edmonston, William E., Washington.
 Edson, Joseph R., Washington.
 Elliott, Milton C., Washington.
 Ellis, Wade H., Washington.
 English, Walter C., Washington.
 Esterline, Blackburn, Washington.
 Ewing, Thomas, Washington.
 Faulkner, Charles J. (Martinsburg,
 W. Va.), Washington.
 Faust, Frederick De C., Washington.
 Fenning, Frederick A., Washington.
 Ferson, Merton L., Washington.
 Fisher, Robert J., Washington.
 Flannery, John Spalding, Washington.
 Fletcher, Duncan U., Washington.
 Folk, Joseph W., Washington.
 Ford, Richard A., Washington.
 Foster, Charles E., Washington.
 Fox, Duane E., Washington.
 Fox, Frank B., Washington.
 Frailey, Charles L., Washington.
 Friend, Harvey M., Washington.
 Gardiner, W. Gwynn, Washington.
 Gary, Hampson, Washington.
 Gatley, H. Prescott, Washington.
 Gittings, John C., Washington.
 Given, Harvey, Washington.
 Glassie, Henry Haywood, Washington.
 Gordon, Peyton, Washington.
 Gould, Ashley M., Washington.
 Graham, Byron U., Washington.
 Graham, Samuel J., Washington.
 Gregory, Charles Noble, Washington.
 Gregory, Thomas W. (Austin, Tex.),
 Washington.
 Hackett, Chauncey, Washington.
 Hadley, Lin H., Washington.
 Hall, Henry C. (Colorado Springs, Colo.),
 Washington.
 Hall, Judson S., Washington.
 Hamilton, George Earnest, Washington.
 Hamlin, Charles S. (Boston, Mass.),
 Washington.
 Harlow, Leo P., Washington.
 Harr, William R., Washington.
 Hawken, S. McComas, Washington.
 Hayden, James H., Washington.
 Henderson, Daniel B., Washington.
 Henderson, William G., Washington.
 Henry, Thomas M., Washington.
 Herrick, Samuel, Washington.
 Herron, William C., Washington.
 Hines, Edward W. (Louisville, Ky.),
 Washington.
 Hitt, Isaac Reynolds, Washington.
 Hitz, William, Washington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- Hodges, Vernon E., Washington.
 Hogan, Frank J., Washington.
 Hoover, George P., Washington.
 Hottenstein, Marcus S., Washington.
 Hough, Franklin H., Washington.
 Howard, George H., Washington.
 Howe, Walter Bruce, Washington.
 Howry, Charles B. (Oxford, Miss.), Wash-
 ington.
 Hughes, Charles E. (New York, N. Y.).
 Washington.
 Hughes, William J., Washington.
 Huidekoper, Reginald S., Washington.
 Hynson, N. Thornton, Washington.
 James, Francis B. (Cincinnati, O.).
 Washington.
 Jeffries, L. E., Washington.
 Johnson, Guy H., Washington.
 Kappler, Charles J., Washington.
 Kenyon, J. Miller, Washington.
 Kern, John W. (Indianapolis, Ind.),
 Washington.
 Kimball, Edward B., Washington.
 King, Archibald, Washington.
 King, George A., Washington.
 King, William B., Washington.
 King, Will R. (Salem, Ore.), Washington.
 Kinkaid, M. P. (O'Neill, Nebr.), Wash-
 ington.
 Knaebel, Ernest, Washington.
 Knapp, Martin A., Washington.
 Knight, Hervey S., Washington.
 Knox, Philander C. (Pittsburgh, Pa.),
 Washington.
 Krauthoff, Edwin A. (Kansas City, Mo.),
 Washington.
 Lamar, George H., Washington.
 Lamar, Howard, Washington.
 Lamar, Wm. H., Washington (Rock-
 ville, Md.)
 Lambert, Wilton J., Washington.
 Lancaster, Charles C., Washington.
 Lansing, Robert, Washington.
 Larner, John B., Washington.
 Laskey, John E., Washington.
 Lea, Luke (Nashville, Tenn.), Washing-
 ton.
 Leckie, A. E. L., Washington.
 Lee, Blair (Silver Spring, Md.), Wash-
 ington.
 Leah, Paul E., Washington.
 Lester, Wharton E., Washington.
 Linkins, Charles, Washington.
 Linkins, William H., Washington.
 Lobdell, Charles E., Washington.
 Loving, Lucas P., Washington.
 Lyon, Simon, Washington.
 McCalmont, Edward S., Washington.
 McDonald, Charles H. (Wittenberg, Wis.),
 Washington.
 McKenney, Frederic D., Washington.
 McLanahan, George X., Washington.
 McReynolds, James C., Washington (New
 York.)
 MacFarland, Henry B. F., Washington.
 Maddox, Samuel, Washington.
 Magee, Walter W., Washington.
 Magoon, Charles E., Washington.
 Martin, George E., Washington.
 Mason, Eugene G., Washington.
 Mason, L. Randolph, Washington.
 Michener, L. T., Washington.
 Micou, Benjamin, Washington.
 Millan, William W., Washington.
 Minor, Benjamin S., Washington.
 Mohun, Barry, Washington.
 Montgomery, Robert M., Washington.
 Moore, Langdon, Washington.
 Morrill, Chester (Knoxville, Tenn.),
 Washington.
 Moulton, Hosea B., Washington.
 Myers, T. Percy, Washington.
 Needham, Charles W., Washington.
 Newcomb, H. T., Washington.
 Norris, James L., Washington.
 Northrop, Claudian B. (Charleston, S. C.),
 Washington.
 Obeare, Hugh H., Washington.
 Page, Thomas Nelson (Rome, Italy),
 Washington.
 Pattison, Allen S., Washington.
 Peelle, Stanton C., Washington.
 Penfield, Walter S., Washington.
 Perry, Frank S., Washington.
 Perry, R. Ross, Washington.
 Peyser, Julius L., Washington.
 Pierce, Charles R., Washington.
 Pitney, Mahlon, Washington.
 Prentiss, Spencer B., Washington.
 Prevost, George A., Washington.
 Prouty, Charles A. (Newport, Vt.), Wash-
 ington.
 Pugh, Arthur B. (Salem, Va.), Washing-
 ton.
 Quinter, Ralph D., Washington.
 Raker, John E. (Alturas, Cal.), Wash-
 ington.
 Ralston, Jackson H., Washington.
 Ramsey, George W., Washington.
 Ritter, Frederick W., Jr., Washington.
 Robb, Charles H. (Bellows Falls, Vt.),
 Washington.
 Rogers, Walter F., Washington.
 Rosenberg, Maurice D., Washington.
 Rowland, Hugh B., Washington.
 Ruffin, Thomas, Washington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—ENGLAND—FLORIDA.

Saul, John A., Washington.
 Saulsbury, Willard, Washington.
 Scott, James Brown, Washington.
 Scott, William W., Washington.
 Seymour, Henry A., Washington.
 Sherley, Swager, Washington.
 Shields, John K., Washington.
 Siddons, Frederick Lincoln, Washington.
 Sleman, Paul, Washington.
 Smith, James F., Washington.
 Smith, John Lewis, Washington.
 Snow, Alpheus H., Washington.
 Sohon, Henry W., Washington.
 Spear, Ellis, Washington.
 Stafford, Wendell P., Washington.
 Sturtevant, Charles L., Washington.
 Sullivan, William C., Washington.
 Sutherland, George, Washington (Salt Lake City, Utah).
 Sterling, Thomas (Vermillion, S. D.), Washington.
 Syme, Conrad H., Washington.
 Taylor, Hannia, Washington.
 Thom, Alfred P., Washington.
 Thom, Corcoran, Washington.
 Thompson, Arthur R., Washington.
 Thompson, Samuel Huston, Jr., Washington.
 Tittmann, Charles T., Washington.
 Todd, G. Carroll, Washington.
 Tucker, Charles Cowles, Washington.
 Tyler, Frederick S., Washington.
 Underwood, E. Marvin, Washington.
 Van Devanter, Willis (Cheyenne, Wyo.), Washington.
 Van Oredel, Josiah A., Washington.
 Vieth, Henry A., Washington.
 Walker, Philip, Washington.
 Wallace, William, Jr., Washington.
 Walsh, John, Washington.
 Walsh, Thomas J. (Helena, Mont.), Washington.
 Warren, Charles, Washington.
 Watkins, Edgar (Atlanta, Ga.), Washington.
 Watson, James A., Washington.
 Watson, Robert, Washington.
 Wells, A. Coulter, Washington.
 Wells, O. A. M. (Hyattsville, Md.), Washington.
 Wells, Robert W. (Hyattsville, Md.), Washington.
 Wheatley, H. Winship, Washington.
 Williams, George Francis, Washington.
 Williams, Nathan B., Washington.
 Williamson, Chas. J., Washington.
 Williamson, W. Preston, Washington.
 Wilson, Andrew, Washington.

Wilson, Charles F., Washington.
 Wilson, Clarence R., Washington.
 Wilson, Nathaniel, Washington.
 Wilson, Woodrow, Washington. (Princeton, N. J.)
 Works, John D., Washington.
 Wyvell, Manton M., Washington.

ENGLAND.

Barrett, J. Arthur, London.
 deFriesse, Lafayette H. (New York, N. Y.), London, Eng.
 Forbes, J. Grant, London, E. O.
 Levis, Howard C. (Schenectady, N. Y.), London, Eng.

FLORIDA.

Adams, Charles S., Jacksonville.
 Adkins, J. C., Gainesville.
 Allen, George W., Key West.
 Anderson, Robert L., Ocala.
 Avery, John C., Pensacola.
 Artell, Ezra P., Jacksonville.
 Baker, Robert A., Jacksonville.
 Baker, William H., Jacksonville.
 Bays, Harry P., Tampa.
 Bedell, George C., Jacksonville.
 Benson, Clifton D., Miami.
 Binford, E. J., Tampa.
 Bishop, Henry W., Eustia.
 Blount, A. C., Jr., Pensacola.
 Blount, William A., Pensacola.
 Boggs, Lucien H., Jacksonville.
 Booth, James, St. Petersburg.
 Borchardt, Samuel, Tampa.
 Bostwick, William M., Jr., Jacksonville.
 Brown, Armstead, Jacksonville.
 Bryan, Nathan P., Jacksonville.
 Butler, Fred W., Jacksonville.
 Caldwell, H. S., Jasper.
 Caldwell, Stafford, Live Oak.
 Campbell, Angus G., DeFuniak Springs.
 Campbell, Daniel Curry, Jacksonville.
 Caraballo, Martin, Tampa.
 Carson, James M., Miami.
 Carter, William A., Tampa.
 Cockrell, A. W., Jr., Jacksonville.
 Cockrell, Alston, Jacksonville.
 Crawford, John T. G., Jacksonville.
 Davis, Robert E., Gainesville.
 De Vane, Dozier A., Tampa.
 Dewhurst, Wm. W., St. Augustine.
 Doggett, John L., Jacksonville.
 Duncan, Harry C., Tavares.
 Duval, Louis W., Ocala.
 Fee, Fred, Fort Pierce.
 Fisher, William, Pensacola.
 Fleming, Francis P., Jacksonville.

FLORIDA-FRANCE-GEORGIA.

Frazier, Joseph W., Tampa.
 Gaines, J. B., Leesburg.
 Gautier, Redmond B., Miami.
 Gibbons, Cromwell, Jacksonville.
 Gibbons, M. G., Tampa.
 Gibbs, George C., Jacksonville.
 Glen, James F., Tampa.
 Gordon, Horace C., Tampa.
 Hampton, Hilton S., Tampa.
 Hampton, William Wade, Gainesville.
 Harrell, John F., Live Oak.
 Hartridge, John E., Jacksonville.
 Hodges, William C., Tallahassee.
 Horne, Mallory, F., Jasper.
 Hudson, Frederick M., Miami.
 Hunter, William, Tampa.
 Johnston, Patrick, Kissimmee.
 Jones, John C., Orlando.
 Jones, Joseph H., Orlando.
 Kay, William E., Jacksonville.
 Knight, Peter O., Tampa.
 Laird, H. S., Milton.
 L'Engle, E. J., Jacksonville.
 Locke, James W., Jacksonville.
 Long, Martin Henry, Jacksonville.
 Lucas, Thomas Edward, Tampa.
 McGarry, Thomas F., Jacksonville.
 McKay, Kenneth I., Tampa.
 McMullen, Alonzo B., Tampa.
 McMullen, Donald C., Tallahassee.
 Marks, Richard P., Jacksonville.
 Massey, Louis O., Orlando.
 Maxwell, Evelyn C., Pensacola.
 Merrell, Herman, St. Petersburg.
 Morrow, Charles J., Tampa.
 Noble, Fred B., Jacksonville.
 Odlin, Arthur F., Arcadia.
 Odom, Patrick H., Jacksonville.
 Olliphant, Horace E., Bartow.
 Parkhill, Charles B., Tampa.
 Pasco, Samuel, Pensacola.
 Pelot, Charles E., Jacksonville.
 Pettingill, N. B. K., Tampa.
 Powell, George M., Jacksonville.
 Price, William H., Marianna.
 Ralley, Lilburn E., Miami.
 Rand, Frederic H., Jr., Miami.
 Reynolds, John Chandler, Jacksonville.
 Rinehart, C. D., Jacksonville.
 Roberson, L. E., Live Oak.
 Rose A. J., Miami.
 Rowe, E. H., Madison.
 St. Clair-Abrams, Alex., Jacksonville.
 Semple, Edward M., Key West.
 Shackelford, T. M., Jr., Tampa.
 Sheppard, Wm. B., Pensacola.
 Shutts, Frank B., Miami.

Singeltary, John B., Bradentown.
 Smith, William P., Miami.
 Sparkman, E. L., Tampa.
 Sparkman, Stephen M., Tampa.
 Stevens, Carlos W., Fort Myers.
 Stokes, John P., Pensacola.
 Sturkie, Robert B., Dade City.
 Sullivan, J. J., Pensacola.
 Taylor, H. H., Key West.
 Taylor, R. Fenwick, Tallahassee.
 Toomer, W. M., Jacksonville.
 Trammell, C. M., Bartow.
 Turner, Alonzo G., Tampa.
 Vans Agnew, P. A., Jacksonville.
 Watson, T. J., Jr., Tampa.
 Wells, G. B., Plant City.
 West, Thomas Franklin, Tallahassee.
 Wilson, Cephas L., Marianna.
 Wilson, Emmett, Pensacola.
 Winthrop, Francis B., Tallahassee.
 Yonge, J. E. Davis, Pensacola.

FRANCE.

Conner, Benjamin H., Paris.
 Gaulin, A., Marseille.

GEORGIA.

Adams, J. S., Dublin.
 Adams, Samuel B., Savannah.
 Arnold, Reuben E., Atlanta.
 Atkinson, Spencer R., Atlanta.
 Barrett, Wm. H., Augusta.
 Bartlett, Charles L., Macon.
 Bennet, John W., Waycross.
 Bennet, Sam S., Albany.
 Black, Eugene E., Atlanta.
 Branch, Lee W., Quitman.
 Brandon, Morris, Atlanta.
 Bryan, Shepard, Atlanta.
 Cann, J. Ferris, Savannah.
 Charlton, Walter G., Savannah.
 Chastain, Edward S., Nashville.
 Clay, William Law, Savannah.
 Cobb, Andrew J., Athens.
 Crovatt, A. J., Brunswick.
 Crum, D. A. R., Cordale.
 Cumming, Joseph B., Augusta.
 Cunningham, Henry C., Savannah.
 Cunningham, T. M., Jr., Savannah.
 Dowling, James L., Moultrie.
 Dykes, W. W., Americus.
 Elliott, Edw. Stiles, Savannah.
 Fish, William H., Atlanta.
 Flynt, Roger D., Dublin.
 Fortson, Blanton, Athens.
 Fulwood, C. W., Tifton.
 Gignilliat, William L., Savannah.

GEORGIA-HAWAII TERRITORY.

- Gignilliat, William R., Savannah.
 Gilbert, James H., Atlanta.
 Goetchius, Henry R., Columbus.
 Gordon, William W., Savannah.
 Hammond, Theodore A., Atlanta.
 Harris, Walter A., Macon.
 Hawes, T. S., Bainbridge.
 Hill, H. W., Atlanta.
 Hirsch, Harold, Atlanta.
 Hofmayer, I. J., Albany.
 Hopkins, Stiles, Atlanta.
 Hull, James M., Jr., Augusta.
 Hynds, John A., Atlanta.
 Irvin, I. T., Jr., Washington.
 Johnson, Henry Wiley, Savannah.
 Johnson, Paul E., Atlanta.
 Jones, George S., Macon.
 Jones, J. Gordon, Cordele.
 Jordan, James Kollock, Atlanta.
 Jordan, Lee M., Atlanta.
 King, Alexander C., Atlanta.
 Kline, Alfred R., Moultrie.
 Kontz, Ernest C., Atlanta.
 Lambdin, William W., Savannah.
 Latimer, W. Carroll, Atlanta.
 Lawrence, Alexander A., Savannah.
 Lawson, Harley F., Hawkinsville.
 Lawton, Alexander R., Savannah.
 Leaken, William R., Savannah.
 Lovett, A. B., Sylvania.
 Luke, Roscoe, Thomasville.
 McDaniel, Sanders, Atlanta.
 McDuffie, Phillips C., Atlanta.
 McKenzie, J. D., Moultrie.
 McWhorter, Hamilton, Athens.
 MacDougald, Daniel, Atlanta.
 MacIntyre, Wm. Irvin, Thomasville.
 Mackall, William W., Savannah.
 Maddox, George Edmondson, Rome.
 Mayer, Albert E., Atlanta.
 Meldrim, Peter W., Savannah.
 Merrill, Jos. Hansell, Thomasville.
 Miller, A. L., Macon.
 Morris, Sylvanus, Athens.
 Newman, Wm. T., Atlanta.
 O'Byrne, M. A., Savannah.
 Oliver, Frank M., Savannah.
 Owens, George W., Savannah.
 Pardee, Don A., Atlanta.
 Park, Orville A., Macon.
 Payton, Claude, Atlanta.
 Peoples, Henry C., Atlanta.
 Pettigrew, C. L., Atlanta.
 Pope, John D., Albany.
 Porter, J. H., Atlanta.
 Pottle, J. R., Albany.
 Powell, Arthur Gray, Atlanta.
 Rambo, L. M., Blakely.
 Randolph, Hollins N., Atlanta.
 Rogers, Z. B., Elberton.
 Rosser, Luther Z., Atlanta.
 Rourke, John, Jr., Savannah.
 Russell, E. B., Atlanta.
 Seabrook, Paul E., Savannah.
 Slaton, John M., Atlanta.
 Smith, Alexander W., Sr., Atlanta.
 Smith, Burton, Atlanta.
 Smith, John R. L., Macon.
 Smith, Marion, Atlanta.
 Smith, O. M., Valdosta.
 Smith, Victor Lamar, Atlanta.
 Spalding, Hughes, Atlanta.
 Speer, Emory, Macon (Mt. Airy).
 Stephens, Alexander W., Atlanta.
 Stephens, William B., Savannah.
 Stevenson, W. A., Commerce.
 Strickland, John J., Athens.
 Sweat, Joel L., Waycross.
 Thomson, W. D., Atlanta.
 Troutman, Henry B., Atlanta.
 Tye, Benjamin W., Atlanta.
 Tye, John L., Atlanta.
 Tyson, Charles M., Darien.
 Wade, Peyton L., Atlanta.
 Watkins, Edgar (Washington, D. C.), Atlanta.
 Way, W. F., Moultrie.
 Wilkinson, H. A., Dawson.
 Willingham, Wright, Rome.
 Wilson, John R., Bainbridge.
 Wimlish, William A., Atlanta.
 Wright, Barry, Rome.

HAWAII TERRITORY.

- Anderson, Robbins B., Honolulu.
 Carlsmith, Carl Schurz, Hilo.
 Case, Daniel H., Wailuku.
 Castle, Alfred L., Honolulu.
 Castle, William R., Honolulu.
 Clemons, Chas. F., Honolulu.
 Ooke, James L., Honolulu.
 Davis, George A., Honolulu.
 Dickey, Lyle A., Lahue.
 Edings, Wm. Seabrook, Wailuku, Maui.
 Greenwell, W. A., Honolulu.
 Hemenway, Charles R., Honolulu.
 Lightfoot, Joseph, Honolulu.
 Lymer, William B., Honolulu.
 Marx, Benjamin L., Honolulu.
 Milverton, Frederick W., Honolulu.
 Olson, Clarence H., Honolulu.
 Parsons, Charles F., Hilo.
 Robertson, Alex. G. M., Honolulu.
 Robinson, Wm. J., Honolulu.

HAWAII TERRITORY—IDAHO.

Smith, William H., Hilo.
 Smith, William O., Honolulu.
 Thayer, Wade Warren, Honolulu.
 Thompson, Frank E., Honolulu.
 Watson, Edward M., Honolulu.
 Whitney, William L., Honolulu.
 Wilder, Arthur A., Honolulu.
 Withington, David L., Honolulu.

IDAHO.

Affahie, James F., Coeur d'Alene.
 Arnold, Earl C., Moscow.
 Ayers, George D., Moscow.
 Babb, James E., Lewiston.
 Babcock, W. A., Twin Falls.
 Batting, W. H., Coeur d'Alene.
 Beale, Charles W., Wallace.
 Becker, John R., Orofino.
 Blaine, Samuel E., Boise.
 Borah, William E. (Washington, D. C.),
 Boise.
 Bothwell, James R., Shoshone.
 Bowen, Arthur M., Twin Falls.
 Budge, Alfred, Boise.
 Budge, James R. S., Pocatello.
 Burtenshaw, Luther L., Council.
 Butler, Fred E., Lewiston.
 Carter, Pasco B., Boise.
 Cavanah, Charles O., Boise.
 Cavaney, Peter E., Boise.
 Clark, Chase A., Mackey.
 Cox, Eugene A., Lewiston.
 Davies, John E., Twin Falls.
 Davis, Carl A., Boise.
 DeHaven, James, Grangeville.
 Dietrich, Frank S., Boise.
 Driscoll, Dean, Boise.
 Dunn, Robert N., Coeur d'Alene.
 Edgington, George W., Idaho Falls.
 Flynn, John M., Sandpoint.
 Fox, Carlton, Wallace.
 Frawley, Edward J., Boise.
 Frechafer, Albert L., Boise.
 French, Burton L., Moscow.
 Gibson, Claude W., Boise.
 Givens, Raymond L., Boise.
 Gough, Aurelian Bruce, Montpelier.
 Guheen, John J., Pocatello.
 Guthrie, W. P., Twin Falls.
 Haga, Oliver O., Boise.
 Hamer, Thomas R., St. Anthony.
 Hansbrough, G. F., Blackfoot.
 Harvey, Joseph E., Pocatello.
 Hasbrouck, Van W., Boise.

Hattabaugh, M. Reese, Grangeville.
 Hawley, James H., Boise.
 Hawley, Jess B., Boise.
 Hays, Samuel H., Boise.
 Heitman, Charles L., Spirit Lake.
 Johnson, Charles A., Burley.
 Johnson, Henry Z., Boise.
 Johnson, Richard H., Boise.
 Jones, John W., Blackfoot.
 Jones, Thos. J., Boise.
 Kasberg, Alexander, Lewiston.
 Kerns, A. G., Wallace.
 Kessler, Harry, Boise.
 Lamson, George W., Nampa.
 Lee, T. Bailey, Burley.
 Lee, William A., Blackfoot.
 Lingenfelter, C. H., Boise.
 Lockhart, H. W., Pocatello.
 Lyon, Luther M., Payette.
 McCarthy, Charles P., Boise.
 McClear, James L., Boise.
 McCutcheon, Otto E., Idaho Falls.
 McDougall, D. C., Pocatello.
 Martin, Frank, Boise.
 Martin, Paris, Boise.
 Martin, T. L., Boise.
 Miller, B. H., St. Anthony.
 Morgan, William M., Boise.
 Neal, Benjamin F., Boise.
 Oppenheim, Benjamin W., Boise.
 Paine, Karl, Boise.
 Perky, Kirtland L., Boise.
 Potts, O. H., Coeur d'Alene.
 Puckett, William H., Boise.
 Reddoch, Charles F., Boise.
 Rhodes, D. L., Idaho City.
 Richards, James H., Boise.
 St. Clair, Clency, Idaho Falls.
 Sullivan, Isaac N., Boise.
 Sweeley, Marlin J., Twin Falls.
 Taylor, Herman H., Sandpoint.
 Terrell, Robert M., Pocatello.
 Thompson, Horace B., Salt Lake City.
 Thompson, J. M., Caldwell.
 VanDuyen, O. M., Caldwell.
 Varian, Bertram S., Weiser.
 Walters, Edward A., Shoshone.
 Wayne, James A., Wallace.
 White, E. C., Pocatello.
 Wise, James H., Twin Falls.
 Witty, W. H., Pocatello.
 Wood, Fremont, Boise.
 Woods, William W., Wallace.
 Wourms, John H., Wallace.
 Wyman, Harry C., Boise.
 Zimmerman, George F., Emmett.

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS.

Aaron, Henry J., Chicago.
 Abbey, Charles P., Chicago.
 Adams, Elmer H., Chicago.
 Addington, Keene H., Chicago.
 Adelman, Abram E., Chicago.
 Adler, Sidney, Chicago.
 Ahern, Clinton J., Dwight.
 Alden, W. T., Chicago.
 Allen, Walter M., Springfield.
 Alschuler, Leon S., Chicago.
 Anderson, Ray N., Pittsfield.
 Angerstein, Thomas C., Chicago.
 ApMadoc, W. Tudor, Chicago.
 Appell, Albert J. W., Chicago.
 Ashcraft, Raymond M., Chicago.
 Austrian, Alfred S., Chicago.
 Bachrach, Walter, Chicago.
 Bacon, Henry M., Chicago.
 Baer, August H., Belleville.
 Baldwin, Henry R., Chicago.
 Baldwin, Jesse A., Chicago.
 Ball, Farlin H., Chicago.
 Ballantine, Henry W., Urbana.
 Bancroft, Edgar A., Chicago.
 Bangs, Frederick A., Chicago.
 Barnes, Bernard P., Chicago.
 Barbour, James J., Chicago.
 Barker, Burt Brown, Chicago.
 Barnes, Albert C., Chicago.
 Barnes, R. M., Lacon.
 Barnett, Otto R., Chicago.
 Barthell, Edward E., Chicago.
 Bartlett, Charles L., Chicago.
 Bartley, Charles Earle, Chicago.
 Barton, George P., Chicago.
 Bauer, Ralph S., Champaign.
 Baume, James A., Galena.
 Beach, Elmer E., Chicago.
 Beach, Raymond W., Chicago.
 Beale, William G., Chicago.
 Becker, Benjamin V., Chicago.
 Behan, Louis J., Chicago.
 Bell, Marcus L., Chicago.
 Belt, William O., Chicago.
 Beman, Thomas R., Chicago.
 Bentley, Cyrus, Chicago.
 Berlet, Robert E., Chicago.
 Best, Ernest O., Chicago.
 Beye, William, Chicago.
 Bigge, Edward A., Chicago.
 Billings, Charles L., Chicago.
 Bishop, James Franklin, Chicago.
 Black, John D., Chicago.
 Blake, Freeman K., Chicago.
 Bledsoe, S. T., Chicago.
 Block, Gale, Chicago.

Bobb, Dwight S., Chicago.
 Borders, N. W., Chicago.
 Boyle, Lawrence P., Chicago.
 Boys, William H., Streator.
 Bradley, Ralph E., Chicago.
 Bradley, Thomas E. D., Chicago.
 Breeding, Ben N., Chicago.
 Brothers, Elmer D., Chicago.
 Brown, C. Leroy, Chicago.
 Brown, Charles A., Chicago.
 Brown, Edward Eagle, Chicago.
 Brown, Edward Osgood, Chicago.
 Brown, Frederick A., Chicago.
 Brown, James Edgar, Chicago.
 Brown, John B., Monmouth.
 Brown, Stuart, Springfield.
 Brown, Taylor E., Chicago.
 Brundage, Edward J., Chicago.
 Buckingham, George T., Chicago.
 Buell, Charles C., Chicago.
 Bulkley, Almon W., Chicago.
 Burke, Edmund W., Chicago.
 Burke, Webster H., Chicago.
 Burkhalter, Robert P., Chicago.
 Burling, Edward B., Chicago.
 Burnham, Frederic, Chicago.
 Burnham, Telford, Chicago.
 Burns, James F., Chicago.
 Burres, Joseph E., Chicago.
 Burroughs, Benjamin R., Edwardsville.
 Burry, William, Chicago.
 Burton, Charles S., Chicago.
 Burton, George W., Peoria.
 Burton, Robert A., Chicago.
 Busby, Leonard A., Chicago.
 Butler, Rush C., Chicago.
 Calhoun, William J., Chicago.
 Cameron, John M., Chicago.
 Campbell, Herbert J., Chicago.
 Campbell, John G., Chicago.
 Campbell, Robert W., Chicago.
 Cannon, Thomas H., Chicago.
 Copen, Charles L., Bloomington.
 Carpenter, George A., Chicago.
 Carpenter, Paul, Chicago.
 Carter, Orrin N., Chicago.
 Carton, Alfred T., Chicago.
 Cary, Robert J., Chicago.
 Case, Charles Center, Jr., Chicago.
 Case, William W., Chicago.
 Cassels, Edwin H., Chicago.
 Cavette, Scott Osten, Chicago.
 Chancellor, Justus, Chicago.
 Chandler, Joseph H., Chicago.
 Chapman, C. B., Ottawa.
 Chapman, Theodore S., Chicago.
 Charles, Garfield, Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

- Cheever, Dwight B., Chicago.
 Childs, Frank Hall, Chicago.
 Chipfield, B. M., Canton.
 Chipman, George E., Chicago.
 Chitty, William, Chicago.
 Chytraus, Axel, Chicago.
 Clarke, Henry L., Chicago.
 Cleveland, Chester E., Chicago.
 Clifford, Richard W., Chicago.
 Clithero, Delbert A., Chicago.
 Clyne, Charles F., Chicago.
 Coleman, James Leonard, Chicago.
 Comerford, Frank, Chicago.
 Condee, Leander D., Chicago.
 Condit, J. Sidney, Chicago.
 Condon, James G., Chicago.
 Condon, Thomas J., Chicago.
 Connell, Joseph A., Chicago.
 Cook, Wells M., Chicago.
 Costigan, George P., Jr., Chicago.
 Cottrell, William N., Chicago.
 Cowen, Israel, Chicago.
 Cox, Arthur M., Chicago.
 Crafts, Clayton Edward, Chicago.
 Craig, Charles C., Galesburg.
 Cressy, Morton S., Chicago.
 Crews, Ralph, Chicago.
 Crossley, Frederic B., Chicago.
 Crow, George A., East St. Louis.
 Culver, Morton T., Chicago.
 Cunnea, William A., Chicago.
 Curran, William R., Pekin.
 Currier, Albert Dean, Chicago.
 Cutting, Charles S., Chicago.
 D'Ancona, Edward N., Chicago.
 Daniels, Francis B., Chicago.
 David, Joseph B., Chicago.
 Davis, Brode B., Chicago.
 Davis, Percy B., Chicago.
 Dawes, Chester M., Chicago.
 Dawson, Thomas J., Chicago.
 Day, Stephen Albion, Chicago.
 Decker, Edward Harris, Urbana.
 Deering, Thomas G., Chicago.
 Defrees, Joseph H., Chicago.
 Dempsey, Ralph, Pekin.
 Deneen, Charles S., Chicago (Springfield)
 Denning, Clarence P., Chicago.
 Dent, Louis L., Chicago.
 Dent, Thomas, Chicago.
 Dickinson, J. M., Chicago.
 Dickinson, John R., Chicago.
 Dillon, Martin J., Galena.
 Dixon, Henry S., Dixon.
 Dixon, William W., Chicago.
 Dobyns, Fletcher, Chicago.
 Dolan, Michael D., Chicago.
 Doocy, Edward, Pittsfield.
 Douglass, George L., Chicago.
 Doyle, Leo J., Chicago.
 Dunlap, Robert, Chicago.
 Dynes, O. W., Chicago.
 Dyrenforth, Philip C., Chicago.
 Dyrenforth, William H., Chicago.
 Early, Albert D., Rockford.
 Eastman, Albert N., Chicago.
 Eastman, Sidney C., Chicago.
 Eaton, Marquis, Chicago.
 Eckhardt, Percy B., Chicago.
 Eddy, Arthur J., Chicago.
 Ehle, Louis C., Chicago.
 Elder, Charles B., Chicago.
 Elliott, John M., Peoria.
 Elliott, Robert L., Chicago.
 Elting, Victor, Chicago.
 English, Lee F., Chicago.
 Enoch, Albert B., Chicago.
 Erickson, Alfred O., Chicago.
 Ettelson, Samuel A., Chicago.
 Evans, John T., Chicago.
 Evans, Lynden, Chicago.
 Evans, Peter L., Chicago.
 Everett, Edward W., Chicago.
 Faisler, John, Sycamore.
 Falk, Lester L., Chicago.
 Farwell, John C., Chicago.
 Fassett, Eugene G., Chicago.
 Faulkner, Charles J., Jr., Chicago.
 Felsenthal, Edward G., Chicago.
 Felsenthal, Eli B., Chicago.
 Fergus, Robert C., Chicago.
 Ferguson, Elbert C., Chicago.
 Fernald, Gustavus S., Chicago.
 Field, Heman H., Chicago.
 Finber, Geo. P., Chicago.
 Fiak, R. W., Ridgeland.
 Fletcher, Robert V., Chicago.
 Flexner, Bernard, Chicago.
 Foell, Charles M., Chicago.
 Fogle, John L., Chicago.
 Follansbee, George A., Chicago.
 Follansbee, Mitchell D., Chicago.
 Folonis, Robert J., Chicago.
 Foote, Roger L., Chicago.
 Fordham, Albert C., Chicago.
 Foreman, Milton J., Chicago.
 Foster, Frank, Chicago.
 Foster, Stephen A., Chicago.
 Frank, Robert J., Chicago.
 Freeman, Charles Y., Chicago.
 Freund, Ernst, Chicago.
 Frost, E. Allen, Chicago.
 Fullerton, William D., Ottawa.
 Fyffe, Colin C. H., Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

- Gallagher, Michael F., Chicago.
 Gallery, Daniel V., Chicago.
 Gardner, C. P., Mendota.
 Gartside, John M., Chicago.
 Gavin, Richard L., Chicago.
 Gibbons, John, Chicago.
 Goodman, Mark D., Chicago.
 Goodyear, A. F., Watseka.
 Gorham, Sidney S., Chicago.
 Graham, James M., Springfield.
 Graham, Thomas A., Danville.
 Grassham, C. C., Chicago.
 Greeley, Louis M., Chicago.
 Green, Henry I., Urbana.
 Greenacre, Isaiah T., Chicago.
 Gregory, Stephen S., Chicago.
 Gresham, Otto, Chicago.
 Gridley, Ernest C., Belvedere.
 Gridley, Martin M., Chicago.
 Grosscup, Peter S., Chicago.
 Guerin, M. Henry, Chicago.
 Guerin, Mark E., Chicago.
 Gurley, Wm. W., Chicago.
 Hagan, Henry M., Chicago.
 Halbert, Wm. U., Belleville.
 Hall, David F., Chicago.
 Hall, James Parker, Chicago.
 Hamill, Charles H., Chicago.
 Hamlin, Frank, Chicago.
 Harding, Charles F., Chicago.
 Harker, Oliver A., Urbana.
 Harlan, John Maynard, Chicago.
 Harley, Herbert, Chicago.
 Harnwell, Frederick W., Chicago.
 Harper, Samuel A., Chicago.
 Harpham, Edwin L., Chicago.
 Harrold, James P., Chicago.
 Hart, Louis E., Chicago.
 Havard, Charles H., Chicago.
 Hay, Logan, Springfield.
 Hayes, Howard W., Chicago.
 Hayes, John B., Rochelle.
 Healy, John J., Chicago.
 Hebard, Frederic S., Chicago.
 Helmer, Frank A., Chicago.
 Henning, Robert, Fairbury.
 Higbee, Harry, Pittsfield.
 Higinbotham, H. M., Chicago.
 Hill, John W., Chicago.
 Hinckley, Francis E., Chicago.
 Hinton, Edward W., Chicago.
 Hitt, Rector C., Ottawa.
 Hoag, Parker H., Chicago.
 Hobbie, W. R., Kankakee.
 Hogan, John E., Taylorville.
 Holdom, Jesse, Chicago.
 Hollen, Richard H., Chicago.
 Hopkins, Albert J., Chicago.
 Horner, Henry, Chicago.
 Housum, Hugh W., Decatur.
 Howe, Thomas Francis, Chicago.
 Hoyne, Thomas M., Chicago.
 Huff, Thomas D., Chicago.
 Hughes, Clinton B., Bloomington.
 Humburg, Andrew P., Chicago.
 Hummeland, Andrew, Chicago.
 Hummer, John S., Chicago.
 Hunter, William R., Kankakee.
 Hurd, Harry B., Chicago.
 Hutchins, James C., Chicago.
 Hyde, Charles C., Chicago.
 Hyde, James W., Chicago.
 Hyzer, E. M., Chicago.
 Ickes, Harold L., Chicago.
 Innes, Alexander J., Chicago.
 Irving, Samuel Crosier, Chicago.
 Irwin, Royal W., Chicago.
 Ives, Morse, Chicago.
 Jackson, John L., Chicago.
 Jacobs, Walter H., Chicago.
 Jarrett, Delta I., Chicago.
 Jeffery, James C., Chicago.
 Jennings, Everett, Chicago.
 Johnstone, F. B., Chicago.
 Jonas, Edgar A., Chicago.
 Jones, W. Clyde, Chicago.
 Judah, Noble B., Chicago.
 Judah, Noble B., Jr., Chicago.
 Junkin, Francis T. A., Chicago.
 Kannally, Michael V., Chicago.
 Kaplan, Jacob, Chicago.
 Kaplan, Nathan D., Chicago.
 Keehn, Roy D., Chicago.
 Kehoe, John E., Chicago.
 Kelly, Edmund P., Chicago.
 Kelly, George Thomas, Chicago.
 Kelly, Harry Eugene, Chicago.
 Kelly, James J., Chicago.
 Kelly, John J. M., Chicago.
 Kennedy, Henry H., Chicago.
 Kerr, Robert J., Chicago.
 Kersten, George, Chicago.
 Kerz, Paul, Galena.
 Kimball, B. F., Chicago.
 King, Samuel B., Chicago.
 Kirk, Walter H., Peoria.
 Kline, Julius Reynolds, Chicago.
 Knapp, Kemper K., Chicago.
 Kocourek, Albert, Chicago.
 Koepke, Charles A., Chicago.
 Kompel, Morris, Chicago.
 Kramer, Edward C., East St. Louis.
 Kriete, Frank L., Chicago.
 Kriete, George H., Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

- Krimbill, Walter M., Chicago.
 Kropf, Oscar A., Chicago.
 Kuebler, George J., Chicago.
 Lackey, George W., Lawrenceville.
 Lackner, Francis, Chicago.
 Lamb, William E., Chicago.
 Lane, Wallace E., Chicago.
 Lane, Wilfred C., Chicago.
 Larkin, Robert E., Streator.
 Latham, Carl B., Chicago.
 Lathrop, Gardiner, Chicago.
 Lavery, Urban A., Chicago.
 Lawrence, George A., Galesburg.
 Leach, Thomas A., Chicago.
 Lebosky, Jacob O., Chicago.
 Lee, Blewett, Chicago.
 Lee, Edward T., Chicago.
 Lee, John H. S., Chicago.
 Leinen, Oscar E., Chicago.
 Levinson, Salmon O., Chicago.
 Lewis, J. Hamilton, Chicago.
 Lindley, Frank, Danville.
 Lindley, Walter C., Danville.
 Linticum, Charles C., Chicago.
 Litzinger, Edward R., Chicago.
 Loesch, Frank J., Chicago.
 Long, Jesse R., Chicago.
 Looby, M. F., Chicago.
 Lord, Charles E., Chicago.
 Lord, Frank E., Chicago.
 Lord, John S., Chicago.
 Lowden, Frank O., Oregon.
 Lowy, Charles F., Chicago.
 Lucey, Patrick J., Springfield.
 Lutkin, Harris Carman, Chicago.
 Lyford, Will H., Chicago.
 Lynde, Cornelius, Chicago.
 McClelland, Thomas S., Chicago.
 McCordic, Alfred E., Chicago.
 McCormick, Robert H., Jr., Chicago.
 McEwen, Willard M., Chicago.
 McGoorty, John P., Chicago.
 McIlvaine, Alan C., Chicago.
 McKenzie, John C., Elizabeth.
 McKenzie, William D., Chicago.
 McKeown, John A., Chicago.
 McKinley, Archibald A., Chicago.
 McKinley, William, Chicago.
 McKinney, Hayes, Chicago.
 McKnight, Richard, Chicago.
 McMurdy, Robert, Chicago.
 McNabb, Duane T., Chicago.
 McRoberts, W. G., Peoria.
 McSurely, William H., Chicago.
 MacChesney, Nathan William, Chicago.
 Mack, Julian W., Chicago.
 Mackay, Henry, Mount Carroll.
- MacLeish, John E., Chicago.
 Magee, Henry W., Chicago.
 Mahony, Charles L., Chicago.
 Mains, Frederick, Chicago.
 Manierre, George W., Chicago.
 Mansfield, Henry, Peoria.
 Marso, Michael, Chicago.
 Marston, Thomas B., Chicago.
 Martin, Amos W., Chicago.
 Martin, Horace H., Chicago.
 Martin, Hugh T., Chicago.
 Marx, Frederick E., Chicago.
 Mason, Roswell B., Chicago.
 Matheny, James H., Springfield.
 Mats, Rudolph, Chicago.
 Mayer, Levy, Chicago.
 Meagher, James F., Chicago.
 McCartney, Harry S., Chicago.
 Mecham, John Barton, Joliet.
 Mechem, Floyd R., Chicago.
 Medaris, William R., Chicago.
 Mehlhope, Clarence E., Chicago.
 Mergentheim, Morton A., Chicago.
 Merrick, George Peck, Chicago.
 Meyer, Abraham, Chicago.
 Meyer, Carl, Chicago.
 Meyer, George H., Chicago.
 Miles, Charles V., Peoria.
 Miller, Amos C., Chicago.
 Miller, Frank T., Peoria.
 Miller, George W., Chicago.
 Miller, Henry G., Chicago.
 Miller, John S., Chicago.
 Mills, Allen G., Chicago.
 Mills, Walter H., Decatur.
 Moltrop, Charles P., Chicago.
 Montgomery, John R., Chicago.
 Moore, Frederick W., Chicago.
 More, Clair E., Chicago.
 More, R. Wilson, Chicago.
 Morrill, Donald L., Chicago.
 Morris, Henry C., Chicago.
 Morrison, Charles B., Chicago.
 Morse, Charles F., Chicago.
 Moses, Joseph W., Chicago.
 Moss, William R., Chicago.
 Mosser, Edwin J., Chicago.
 Moulton, Frank I., Chicago.
 Murray, Patrick F., Chicago.
 Mungrave, Harrison, Chicago.
 Neiger, J. J., Virginia.
 Newcomb, George Eddy, Chicago.
 Newman, Jacob, Chicago.
 Newton, Charles E. M., Chicago.
 Niblack, William C., Chicago.
 Nichols, Warren, Chicago.
 Norcross, Frederic F., Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

Nordorf, Samuel J., Chicago.
 Norton, T. J., Chicago.
 O'Connor, Charles J., Chicago.
 O'Connor, John, Chicago.
 Oetigan, Thomas P., Chicago.
 O'Donnell, James L., Joliet.
 O'Donnell, Joseph A., Chicago.
 Offield, Charles K., Chicago.
 O'Hare, Thomas J., Chicago.
 O'Hara, Apollos W., Carthage.
 O'Keefe, P. J., Chicago.
 Olson, Harry, Chicago.
 O'Meara, C. S., Chicago.
 Orr, Louis T., Chicago.
 Packard, George, Chicago.
 Paden, Joseph E., Chicago.
 Page, Cecil, Chicago.
 Page, George T., Peoria.
 Page, Hubert E., Chicago.
 Pam, Hugo, Chicago.
 Pam, Max, Chicago.
 Parker, Francis W., Chicago.
 Parker, Lewis W., Chicago.
 Parker, Woodruff J., Chicago.
 Parkin, Harry A., Chicago.
 Parkinson, Robert H., Chicago.
 Passmore, John H., Chicago.
 Payne, John Barton, Chicago.
 Peabody, Augustus S., Chicago.
 Peaks, George H., Chicago.
 Pearsons, Harry P., Chicago.
 Peck, Ralph L., Chicago.
 Peden, Thomas J., Chicago.
 Peek, Burton F., Moline.
 Peirce, James Harvey, Chicago.
 Pendarvis, Robert E., Chicago.
 Penwell, Fred B., Danville.
 Penwell, Leroy V., Chicago.
 Peters, Guy M., Chicago.
 Peterson, James A., Chicago.
 Pettit, Adeler J., Chicago.
 Pfbaum, Abraham J., Chicago.
 Pinckney, Merritt W., Chicago.
 Pinderski, Louis, Chicago.
 Pingrey, Darius H., Highland Park.
 Plain, Frank G., Aurora.
 Platt, Henry R., Chicago.
 Pollack, Sidney S., Chicago.
 Poppenhusen, Conrad H., Chicago.
 Post, Philip S., Chicago.
 Potter, Ralph F., Chicago.
 Powell, Charles L., Chicago.
 Price, Henry W., Chicago.
 Prinderville, Thos. W., Chicago.
 Prindiville, John K., Chicago.
 Pritchard, Norman H., Chicago.
 Prussing, Eugene E., Chicago.

Puterbaugh, Leslie D., Peoria.
 Quinn, Frank J., Peoria.
 Raffree, Matthias L., Chicago.
 Randolph, Charles T., Carmi.
 Rathbone, Henry R., Chicago.
 Reardon, William J., Pekin.
 Rearick, George F., Danville.
 Rector, Edward, Chicago.
 Redfield, Robert, Chicago.
 Reed, Frank F., Chicago.
 Reed, John P., Chicago.
 Reed, William L., Chicago.
 Replogle, H. L., Chicago.
 Reynolds, Asa Q., Chicago.
 Richards, John T., Chicago.
 Richards, Ralph C., Geneva.
 Richardson, John, Chicago.
 Richberg, Donald R., Chicago.
 Richberg, John C., Chicago.
 Richmann, Alex. F., Chicago.
 Rider, George C., Pekin.
 Rigby, William C., Chicago.
 Riley, Harrison B., Chicago.
 Ritchie, William, Chicago.
 Robbins, Henry S., Chicago.
 Rockhold, Frank A., Chicago.
 Roe, William, Farmington.
 Rogan, William A., Chicago.
 Rogers, Edward S., Chicago.
 Rooney, Thos. Edward, Chicago.
 Rose, John A., Chicago.
 Rosenbaum, M. I., Chicago.
 Rosenthal, James, Chicago.
 Rosenthal, Leasing, Chicago.
 Ross, Walter W., Chicago.
 Rowe, Frederick A., Chicago.
 Rothmann, William, Chicago.
 Rubens, Harry, Chicago.
 Rummier, William R., Chicago.
 Runnells, John S., Chicago.
 Ryan, Andrew J., Chicago.
 Ryden, Otto G., Chicago.
 Ryon, Oscar B., Streator.
 Sabath, Joseph, Chicago.
 Salisbury, Frank L., Chicago.
 Santer, L. E., Chicago.
 Sawyer, Carlos P., Chicago.
 Scandrett, Henry A., Chicago.
 Schaffner, Arthur B., Chicago.
 Schlesinger, Elmer, Chicago.
 Schofield, Henry, Chicago.
 Scott, Frank H., Chicago.
 Scott, R. B., Chicago.
 Sears, Nathaniel C., Chicago.
 See, Cornelius S., Chicago.
 Shabad, Henry M., Chicago.
 Shecan, David, Galena.

ILLINOIS.

- Sheean, Frank T., Galeana.
 Sheean, James M., Chicago.
 Sheean, Thomas J., Galeana.
 Shepard, Frank L., Chicago.
 Shepard, Stuart G., Chicago.
 Sheridan, Thomas F., Chicago.
 Sheriff, Andrew R., Chicago.
 Sherman, Roger, Chicago.
 Shortall, John L., Chicago.
 Shrimaki, Israel, Chicago.
 Shulman, Max, Chicago.
 Sidley, William P., Chicago.
 Silber, Clarence J., Chicago.
 Silber, Frederick D., Chicago.
 Sims, Edwin W., Chicago.
 Sigueland, Trygve A., Chicago.
 Smith, Fred A., Chicago.
 Smith, Jasperen, Chicago.
 Smith, Walter Bourne, Chicago.
 Smoot, Harry E., Chicago.
 Snaver, Nathan S., Chicago.
 Spitzer, Sherman C., Chicago.
 Stafford, Charles B., Chicago.
 Stansbury, David D., Chicago.
 Stapleton, Wm. J., Chicago.
 Starr, Merritt, Chicago.
 Stebbins, Lewis A., Chicago.
 Stalk, John, Chicago.
 Stephens, R. Allen, Danville.
 Stephens, Redmond D., Chicago.
 Stern, Henry L., Chicago.
 Stevens, George M., Chicago.
 Stewart, Eugene, Chicago.
 Stewart, Robert W., Chicago.
 Stillman, Herman W., Chicago.
 Stratton, Abram B., Chicago.
 Straus, Simeon, Chicago.
 Strawn, Lester H., Ottawa.
 Strawn, Silas H., Chicago.
 Swett, Frank W., Chicago.
 Tallmadge, O. Paul, Chicago.
 Taylor, Leslie J., Taylorville.
 Taylor, Orville J., Jr., Chicago.
 Taylor, Thomas, Jr., Chicago.
 Tecklenburg, F. J., Belleville.
 Teller, Carroll A., Chicago.
 Tenney, Horace Kent, Chicago.
 Terry, C. W., Edwardsville.
 Thomas, Morris St. Palais, Chicago.
 Thomason, Frank D., Chicago.
 Thomason, Samuel Emory, Chicago.
 Thornton, Charles S., Chicago.
 Tivnen, Bryan H., Mattoon.
 Todd, James, Chicago.
 Tolman, Edgar S., Chicago.
 Toolen, Clarence A., Chicago.
 Topliff, Samuel, Chicago.
 Torrison, Oscar M., Evanston.
 Towle, Henry S., Chicago.
 Triaka, Joseph F., Chicago.
 Troup, Charles, Danville.
 Trude, Daniel P., Chicago.
 Trude, Samuel H., Chicago.
 Trumbull, Donald S., Chicago.
 Tuthill, Richard S., Chicago.
 Tuthill, Richard S., Jr., Chicago.
 Tyrrell, John F., Chicago.
 Ullman, Frederic, Chicago.
 Underwood, George W., Chicago.
 Urion, Alfred R., Chicago.
 Veeder, Henry, Chicago.
 Velde, Franklin L., Pekin.
 Voigt, John F., Chicago.
 Von Ammon, Frederic E., Chicago.
 Vose, Frederic Perry, Chicago.
 Vose, Walter S., Chicago.
 Vroman, Charles E., Chicago.
 Wait, Horatio Loomis, Chicago.
 Wall, George W., Du Quoin.
 Walsh, Martin, Chicago.
 Walter, Luther M., Chicago.
 Washburn, William D., Chicago.
 Watson, Albert, Mount Vernon.
 Watts, James W., Dixon.
 Weber, Harry P., Chicago.
 Webster, Charles R., Chicago.
 Weinfeld, Charles, Chicago.
 Weissenbach, Joseph, Chicago.
 Welch, Albert G., Chicago.
 Welsh, William S., Chicago.
 Wells, Hosea W., Chicago.
 Welsh, J. D., Galesburg.
 Wentworth, Daniel S., Chicago.
 West, Roy O., Chicago.
 Westcott, James B., Chicago.
 Wetten, Emil C., Chicago.
 Wheelock, William W., Chicago.
 Whitman, Russell, Chicago.
 Whitnel, L. O., East St. Louis.
 Wigmore, John H., Chicago.
 Wilkerson, James H., Chicago.
 Williams, Arista B., Chicago.
 Williams, E. P., Galesburg.
 Williams, Harris F., Chicago.
 Wilson, Eugene S., Chicago.
 Wilson, George H., Quincy.
 Wilson, Wm. T., Jacksonville.
 Windes, Thomas G., Chicago.
 Winston, Garrard B., Chicago.
 Winston, James H., Chicago.
 Wisner, Carl V., Chicago.
 Wolf, Henry Milton, Chicago.
 Wolff, Oscar M., Chicago.
 Woodward, Frederic C., Chicago.

ILLINOIS-INDIANA.

Wormser, Leo F., Chicago.
 Worthington, Thomas, Jacksonville.
 Wright, Carl C., Chicago.
 Wright, Francis M., Urbana.
 Wright, Wm. B., Effingham.
 Zane, John M., Chicago.
 Zeisler, Sigmund, Chicago.
 Zillman, Christian C. H., Chicago.

INDIANA.

Amsden, Wm. M., Marion.
 Ashby, Samuel, Indianapolis.
 Baker, Charles S., Columbus.
 Bamberger, Ralph, Indianapolis.
 Barrett, Fred Eugene, Indianapolis.
 Barrett, James M., Fort Wayne.
 Bartholomew, Pliny W., Indianapolis.
 Bastian, Willits A., Indianapolis.
 Batchelor, George H., Indianapolis.
 Beal, Fred. W., Terre Haute.
 Beck, William S., Indianapolis.
 Beckman, Arthur A., Anderson.
 Bell, Joseph E., Indianapolis.
 Bingham, James, Indianapolis.
 Bomberger, Loudon L., Hammond.
 Bowers, John O., Gary.
 Bracken, Leonidas L., Muncie.
 Brady, Arthur W., Anderson.
 Breen, William P., Fort Wayne.
 Brewer, Samuel S., Peru.
 Browne, John R., Marion.
 Burnett, Charles A., Lafayette.
 Butler, Noble C., Indianapolis.
 Chaney, John C., Sullivan.
 Clapham, William E., Fort Wayne.
 Cockrum, John B., Indianapolis.
 Collins, Cornelius R., Michigan City.
 Collins, Edgar G., Lafayette.
 Collins, James A., Indianapolis.
 Conder, Earl R., Indianapolis.
 Condo, Gus S., Marion.
 Conroy, Joseph H., Hammond.
 Cook, Samuel E., Huntington.
 Cooper, James A., Jr., Terre Haute.
 Cox, Charles E., Indianapolis.
 Craig, John W., Greensburg.
 Crumpacker, Fred C., Hammond.
 Cunningham, George A., Evansville.
 Cutler, James T., Evansville.
 Daniels, Edward, Indianapolis.
 Darroch, William, Kentland.
 Davidson, Robert F., Indianapolis.
 Davidson, Thomas E., Greensburg.
 Davis, Lawrence B., Indianapolis.
 Davis, Sydney B., Terre Haute.
 Dix, George O., Terre Haute.
 Elliott, William F., Indianapolis.
 Ellis, Frank, Muncie.
 Evans, Rowland, Indianapolis.
 Fairbanks, Charles W., Indianapolis.
 Feightner, Milo N., Huntington.
 Feiler, James William, Indianapolis.
 Forkner, George D., New Castle.
 Fraser, Daniel, Fowler.
 Frey, Philip W., Evansville.
 Gardner, Alonzo M., Richmond.
 Gavin, Frank E., Indianapolis.
 Gavin, James L., Indianapolis.
 Gavit, John A., Hammond.
 Gifford, George H., Tipton.
 Gilbert, Newton W., Fort Wayne.
 Hammond, Edwin P., Lafayette.
 Hanan, John W., La Grange.
 Haymond, William T., Muncie.
 Haywood, George P., Lafayette.
 Hepburn, Charles M., Bloomington.
 Herron, Joseph C., Kokomo.
 Hogata, Enoch G., Bloomington.
 Holman, George Wilson, Rochester.
 Hood, Arthur M., Indianapolis.
 Hooton, Elliott R., Indianapolis.
 Hornbrook, Henry H., Indianapolis.
 Hugg, Martin M., Indianapolis.
 Jewett, Charles L., New Albany.
 Jones, Clyde H., Lafayette.
 Joss, Frederick A., Indianapolis.
 Keith, Ernest R., Indianapolis.
 Kelley, William H., Richmond.
 Kern, John W. (Washington, D. C.), Indianapolis.
 Ketcham, William A., Indianapolis.
 Kiplinger, John H., Rushville.
 Kitch, John W., South Bend.
 Koons, George H., Muncie.
 Kraus, Milton, Peru.
 La Follette, J. J. M., Bloomington.
 Landers, Howe, S., Indianapolis.
 Littleton, Frank L., Indianapolis.
 Livengood, A. T., Covington.
 Lockwood, Virgil H., Indianapolis.
 McBride, Robert W., Indianapolis.
 Martindale, Charles, Indianapolis.
 Meyer, Louis A., Vincennes.
 Miller, Charles W., Indianapolis.
 Miller, Samuel D., Indianapolis.
 Montgomery, Oscar H., Seymour.
 Moores, Charles W., Indianapolis.
 Moores, Merrill, Indianapolis.
 Moran, D. J., Hammond.
 Morris, John, Fort Wayne.
 Morris, Samuel L., Jr., Fort Wayne.
 Myers, Quincy A., Indianapolis.
 Nieser, Charles M., Fort Wayne.
 Noel, James W., Indianapolis.
 Palmer, Truman F., Monticello.

INDIANA—IOWA.

Parker, Samuel, South Bend.
 Peters, Glenn D., Hammond.
 Pickens, Samuel O., Indianapolis.
 Pickens, William A., Indianapolis.
 Randolph, Edgar D., Lafayette.
 Ridgely, Claude V., Gary.
 Ross, George Ewing, Logansport.
 Rupe, John L., Richmond.
 Salisbury, Elias D., Indianapolis.
 Saylor, Samuel M., Huntington.
 Schoonover, Isaac E., Covington.
 Seavey, Warren A., Bloomington.
 Sedwick, John E., Martinsville.
 Sellers, Emory B., Monticello.
 Severson, Wilbur F., Lafayette.
 Sheridan, Harry C., Frankfort.
 Shirley, C. C., Indianapolis.
 Simmons, Abram, Bluffton.
 Smith, Charles W., Indianapolis.
 Sproat, E. G., Hammond.
 Stevenson, Elmer E., Indianapolis.
 Stuart, Allison E., Lafayette.
 Stuart, William V., Lafayette.
 Taylor, Harold, Indianapolis.
 Taylor, R. S., Fort Wayne.
 Teegarden, John C., Anderson.
 Tinkham, C. B., Hammond.
 Turner, Rollin A., Greensburg.
 Tuthill, Harry B., Michigan City.
 Walker, Henry B., Evansville.
 Watkins, C. W., Huntington.
 Whinery, William J., Hammond.
 Wickens, Hugh, Greensburg.
 Williams, David P., Indianapolis.
 Williams, John G., Indianapolis.
 Wolf, Conrad, Kokomo.
 Wood, Sol A., Fort Wayne.
 Woollen, Wm. Watson, Indianapolis.

IOWA.

Alexander, David R., Estherville.
 Bailey, Marsh W., Washington.
 Bailie, A. D., Storm Lake.
 Baldwin, W. W., Burlington.
 Ball, George W., Jr., Iowa City.
 Balluff, Walter M., Davenport.
 Barner, George S., Webster City.
 Beyer, Harold L., Grinnell.
 Bihlmeier, Frank L., Muscatine.
 Bollinger, James Wills, Davenport.
 Bradshaw, Chas. S., Des Moines.
 Bray, Thomas J., Oskaloosa.
 Brockett, Orlando Mitchell, Des Moines.
 Burnstedt, John E., Webster City.
 Bush, F. C., Osgae.
 Byers, H. W., Des Moines.
 Canaday, Walter, Des Moines.

Carr, E. M., Manchester.
 Cavanagh, B. J., Des Moines.
 Clark, Howard J., Des Moines.
 Clarkson, John T., Albion.
 Collins, W. B., Keokuk.
 Cosson, George, Des Moines.
 Craig, John E., Keokuk.
 Crosby, Samuel H., Grinnell.
 Cross, J. E., Newton.
 Cummins, Albert B. (Washington, D. C.).
 Des Moines.
 Dale, Horatio F., Des Moines.
 Davis, James C., Des Moines.
 Davis, Walter M., Iowa City.
 Dawley, F. F., Cedar Rapids.
 Deemer, Horace E., Red Oak.
 Devitt, John F., Muscatine.
 Dorn, Clinton E., Des Moines.
 Dudley, Charles A., Des Moines.
 Dutcher, Charles M., Iowa City.
 Evans, William D., Hampton.
 Flickinger, Isaac N., Council Bluffs.
 Flynn, Leo J., Dubuque.
 French, Nathaniel, Davenport.
 Griffiths, E. W., Marion.
 Grilk, Charles, Davenport.
 Haines, Robert M., Des Moines.
 Hamilton, D. W., Sigourney.
 Hamilton, Wm. Scott, Fort Madison.
 Harding, W. L., Sioux City.
 Hart, W. R., Iowa City.
 Harrison, William G., Des Moines.
 Henderson, O. J., Webster City.
 Henry, George F., Des Moines.
 Holsman, Henry B., Guthrie Center.
 Horack, H. C., Iowa City.
 Hume, James C., Des Moines.
 Hunn, Charles E., Des Moines.
 Jackson, William M., Bedford.
 Jennings, G. B., Shenandoah.
 Kelleher, D. M., Fort Dodge.
 Kelly, E. J., Des Moines.
 Kennedy, J. L., Sioux City.
 Kingland, Thomas A., Lake Mills.
 Kirk, Clyde, Des Moines.
 Korf, H. C., Newton.
 Lee, Chaucer G., Ames.
 Lenehan, Daniel J., Dubuque.
 Lewis, W. R., Montezuma.
 Lyon, Arthur C., Grinnell.
 McConlogue, James H., Des Moines (Ma
 son City).
 McCoy, E. H., Waterloo.
 Maine, A. E., Iowa City.
 Malcolm, John O., Oskaloosa.
 Martin, Wesley, Webster City.
 Mayne, George H., Council Bluffs.

IOWA-KANSAS.

Milchrist, William, Sioux City.
 Miller, Jesse A., Des Moines.
 Miller, William Emory, Des Moines.
 Mitchell, W. E., Council Bluffs.
 Moffit, John T., Tipton.
 Montgomery, Leonard J., Keokuk.
 Moore, William F., Guthrie Center.
 Morling, Edgar A., Emmetsburg.
 Morrison, Edmund D., Washington.
 Murphy, Daniel D., Elkader.
 Myers, Oliver P., Newton.
 Norris, William H., Manchester.
 Nourse, Clinton L., Des Moines.
 Parker, Addison M., Des Moines.
 Parrish, James L., Des Moines.
 Pergler, Charles, Cresco.
 Petersberger, Isaac, Davenport.
 Pickett, C. E., Waterloo.
 Porter, Claude R., Centerville.
 Preston, A. L., Avoca.
 Preston, Byron W., Oskaloosa.
 Reed, Carl W., Cresco.
 Reed, H. T., Cresco.
 Roberts, William J., Keokuk.
 Rockafellow, J. B., Atlantic.
 Salinger, Benjamin I., Carroll.
 Salmon, E. J., Newton.
 Sampson, Henry E., Des Moines.
 Sargent, F. W., Des Moines.
 Saunders, C. G., Council Bluffs.
 Sawyer, Hazen I., Keokuk.
 Seever, George W., Oskaloosa.
 Sheriff, H. H., Oskaloosa.
 Sherwin, John C., Mason City.
 Shull, Deloss C., Sioux City.
 Silwold, Henry, Newton.
 Sims, Jacob, Denison.
 Smith, Earl, Mason City.
 Smith, Walter I., Council Bluffs.
 Soper, Erastus B., Emmetsburg.
 Stewart, A. K., Des Moines.
 Stewart, George B., Fort Madison.
 Stewart, J. J., Council Bluffs.
 Stillman, Walter S. (Omaha, Neb.),
 Council Bluffs.
 Strauss, Oscar, Des Moines.
 Swetting, Ernest V., Algona.
 Swisher, B. F., Waterloo.
 Tabor, Ira R., Davenport.
 Theophilus, William, Davenport.
 Thorne, Oliford, Des Moines.
 Timberman, William, Keokuk.
 Tinley, Emmet, Council Bluffs.
 Townner, H. M., Corning.
 Van Law, C. H., Marshalltown.
 Wade, M. J., Iowa City.
 Walker, Henry G., Iowa City.

Walker, W. M., Keosauqua.
 Wallingford, John D., Des Moines.
 Walsh, Mark A., Clinton.
 Weaver, James B., Jr., Des Moines.
 Weaver, Silas M., Iowa Falls.
 Wilcox, Elmer A., Iowa City.
 Wilson, C. J., Washington.
 Wisdom, Frank, Bedford.
 Wisler, E. A., Carroll.
 Wright, George S., Council Bluffs.
 Zink, Townsend M., Le Mars.

KANSAS.

Alden, Maurice L., Kansas City.
 Allen, Stephen H., Topeka.
 Anderson, Roland Max, Beloit.
 Anderson, Wallace H., Iola.
 Archer, W. E., Hiawatha.
 Berger, Albert L., Kansas City.
 Blair, R. W., Topeka.
 Bowman, Harry C., Topeka.
 Bowman, Noah L., Garnett.
 Branine, Ezra, Newton.
 Brewster, Samuel C., Chanute.
 Brooks, C. H., Wichita.
 Brown, Schell C., Chanute.
 Brown, W. W., Parsons.
 Bryant, C. J., Independence.
 Bucher, C. S., Coffeyville.
 Burdick, William Livesey, Lawrence.
 Campbell, Altes H., Iola.
 Campbell, J. J., Pittsburg.
 Campbell, P. P., Pittsburg.
 Carey, Joseph G., Wichita.
 Carter, L. O., Kansas City.
 Clark, Elmer C., Oswego.
 Cline, William R., Erie.
 Clingman, Ord, Lawrence.
 Conley, James A., Wichita.
 Crider, John H., Fort Scott.
 Curran, A. J., Pittsburg.
 Curran, John P., Pittsburg.
 Curtis, Charles (Washington, D. C.),
 Topeka.
 Dassler, C. F. W., Leavenworth.
 Davis, John W., Greensburg.
 Dawson, John S., Topeka.
 Dean, John S., Topeka.
 Dennison, C. S., Pittsburg.
 Dillard, W. P., Fort Scott.
 Dillon, Hiram P., Topeka.
 Dunbarr, J. M., Columbus.
 Else, N. C., Osborne.
 Eming, Henry A., Iola.
 Evans, Earle W., Wichita.
 Evans, Thomas R., Chanute.
 Farrelly, Hugh P., Chanute.

KANSAS-KENTUCKY.

- Faust, Oscar, Iola.
 Ferry, L. S., Topeka.
 Field, Seward L., Medicine Lodge.
 Finley, James W., Chanute.
 Foulston, Robert C., Wichita.
 Gaitakill, Bennett S., Girard.
 Jard, G. R., Iola.
 Gard, Samuel A., Iola.
 Gardiner, P. D., Wichita.
 Gates, Edward C., Fort Scott.
 Gleed, James Willis, Topeka.
 Green, J. W., Lawrence.
 Hamer, R. M., Emporia.
 Hamilton, Clay, Topeka.
 Harris, Vermilion, Wichita.
 Harvey, A. M., Topeka.
 Higgins, Richard J., Kansas City.
 Higgins, William E., Lawrence.
 Hite, D. R., Topeka.
 Hogueland, E. H., Topeka.
 Hogueland, W. E., Yates Center.
 Hook, William C., Leavenworth.
 Houston, J. D., Wichita.
 Hulett, C. E., Fort Scott.
 Humphrey, James V., Junction City.
 Hunt, John L., Topeka.
 Hutchinson, William Easton, Garden City.
 Hyatt, W. S., Parsons.
 Johnson, Frank O., McPherson.
 Jones, H. Llewelyn, Meade.
 Jones, Howell, Topeka.
 Jones, John J., Chanute.
 Kagey, C. L., Beloit.
 Lafferty, Joseph T., Winfield.
 Lamb, G. H., Yates Center.
 Lamer, J. M., Iola.
 Lardner, Hubert, Fort Scott.
 Larimer, Jeremiah B., Topeka.
 Lilleston, W. F., Wichita.
 Long, Chester I., Wichita.
 McNany, Edwin S., Kansas City.
 McClain, Baxter D., Iola.
 MacFarland, Hugh, Topeka.
 Madden, John, Parsons.
 Magaw, Charles A., Topeka.
 Malcolm, George R., Pittsburg.
 Marshall, John, Topeka.
 Martin, F. L., Hutchinson.
 Mason, Henry F., Topeka. (Garden City.)
 Montgomery, William P., Topeka.
 Morrison, Thomas F., Chanute.
 Mulvane, David W., Topeka.
 Noftzger, Thomas A., Wichita.
 Orr, James W., Atchison.
 Osborn, Edward D., Topeka.
 Osborn, O. O., Stockton.
 Osmond, William, Great Bend.
 Oylar, F. J., Iola.
 Padgett, W. W., Fort Scott.
 Pepperell, William Earl, Wichita.
 Pollock, John C., Kansas City.
 Porter, Silas, Topeka.
 Price, Francis C., Ashland.
 Pulsifer, Park B., Concordia.
 Quinton, A. B., Topeka.
 Redmond, William W., Marysville.
 Robertson, Fred, Kansas City.
 Ruppenthal, Jacob C., Russell.
 Ryan, W. H., Girard.
 Sapp, W. F., Galena.
 Schoonover, Manford, Garnett.
 Sheppard, Jacob L., Fort Scott.
 Sheppard, James G., Fort Scott.
 Sheridan, Frank M., Paola.
 Simmons, J. S., Hutchinson.
 Slonecker, J. G., Topeka.
 Smart, C. A., Ottawa.
 Smith, Charles Blood, Topeka.
 Smith, Charles W., Topeka.
 Smith, Ross B., Chanute.
 Stackpole, Hy. W., Clay Center.
 Stephenson, George R., Yates Center.
 Stone, Robert, Topeka.
 Switzer, John F., Topeka.
 Taggart, E. J., Wellington.
 Thompson, Wm. H., Garden City.
 Tomlinson, Joseph B., Independence.
 Waggener, Balie P., Atchison.
 Waggener, William P., Atchison.
 Walker, Paul E., Topeka.
 Walker, Stephen L., Columbus.
 Waters, Joseph G., Topeka.
 West, Judson S., Topeka.
 Wheeler, E. D., Pittsburg.
 Williams, Al F., Columbus.
 Williams, Frank L., Clay Center.
 Winship, Blanton, Fort Leavenworth.

KENTUCKY.

- Allen, John R., Lexington.
 Allen, Lafon, Louisville.
 Anderson, Thornwell G., Middlesboro.
 Apperson, Lewis, Mt. Sterling.
 Attkisson, Eugene R., Louisville.
 Auxier, Andrew E., Pikeville.
 Ayres, William, Pineville.
 Bagby, C. O., Danville.
 Baldwin, Wm. Edward, Louisville.
 Baskin, John B., Louisville.
 Beckley, Pendleton, Louisville.
 Bensinger, Arthur B., Louisville.
 Berry, W. Alvin, Paducah.
 Bingham, Robert W., Louisville.
 Booth, Percy N., Louisville.
 Botts, Joseph S., Lexington.
 Bradshaw, William Francis, Jr., Paducah.

KENTUCKY-LOUISIANA.

Browder, Wilbur F., Russellville.
 Brown, Eli Huston, Frankfort.
 Browning, Le Wright, Maysville.
 Bruce, Helm, Louisville.
 Bullitt, William Marshall, Louisville.
 Burnett, Henry, Louisville.
 Calhoun, C. O. (Washington, D. C.), Lexington.
 Calvert, Cleon K., Hyden.
 Carr, Frank, Fulton.
 Carroll, A. J., Louisville.
 Clay, Wm. Rogers, Frankfort.
 Cochran, Andrew M. J., Maysville.
 Cochran, William D., Maysville.
 Cox, Attila, Jr., Louisville.
 Cox, William J., Madisonville.
 Crawford, William W., Louisville.
 Dale, W. Pratt, Louisville.
 Davis, William O., Versailles.
 Davis, William T., Pineville.
 Doolan, John C., Louisville.
 Duffin, James R., Louisville.
 Dundon, Denis, Paris.
 Dysard, H. R., Ashland.
 Eaton, William V., Paducah.
 Eaves, St. Clair, Greenville.
 Edelen, T. L., Frankfort.
 Edwards, Davis W., Louisville.
 Ernst, Richard P., Covington (Cincinnati, O.).
 Evans, Walter, Louisville.
 Field, William H., Louisville.
 Gates, John Calhoun, Princeton.
 Gordon, Maurice Kirby, Madisonville.
 Gordon, R. G., Louisville.
 Grubbs, Charles S., Louisville.
 Hager, John F., Ashland.
 Harkins, Walter S., Prestonsburg.
 Harman, Thomas H., Pikeville.
 Haswell, John P., Jr., Louisville.
 Heatt, Clarence O., Louisville.
 Hines Edward W., Louisville (Washington, D. C.)
 Hobbs, W. O. G., Lexington.
 Hopkins, Arthur E., Louisville.
 Hughes, D. H., Paducah.
 Humphrey, Alexander P., Louisville.
 Hunt, George R., Lexington.
 Hutchinson, E. L., Lexington.
 Jeffries, James H., Pineville.
 Jonson, Jerrold A., Madisonville.
 Jouett, Edward S., Louisville.
 Kendrick, M. B., Louisville.
 Lewis, William, London.
 McCoy, W. R., Inez.
 McDermott, Edward J., Louisville.
 McDonald, Edward L., Louisville.
 McGregor, Thomas B., Frankfort.

Mackoy, H. B., Covington (Cincinnati, O.)
 Mackoy, W. H., Covington (Cincinnati, O.)
 Macpherson, Ernest, Louisville.
 Malin, Proctor K., Ashland.
 Marshall, Burwell Keith, Louisville.
 Martin, George B., Catlettsburg.
 Metcalf, Charles W., Pineville.
 Middleton, Charles G., Louisville.
 Mocquot, James Denis, Paducah.
 Norman, J. V., Louisville.
 Patterson, Newton Reid, Pineville.
 Pennebaker, Elliott K., Louisville.
 Pirtle, James S., Louisville.
 Porter, W. L., Glasgow.
 Prewitt, Henry R., Mt. Sterling.
 Quarles, James, Louisville.
 Ray, Charles T., Louisville.
 Reed, William M., Paducah.
 Robbins, Josephus Ewing, Mayfield.
 Rouse, Shelley D., Covington.
 Rutledge, Arthur M., Louisville.
 Sanders, Henry Williams, Louisville.
 Selligman, Alfred, Louisville.
 Settle, Warner Ellmore, Bowling Green.
 Shelby, John T., Lexington.
 Simmerman, R. E. Lee, Harford.
 Simmons, Robert C., Covington.
 Slom, Stanley E., Louisville.
 Solinger, Jacob, Louisville.
 Stewart, J. W. M., Ashland.
 Stoll, Richard C., Lexington.
 Stone, Henry L., Louisville.
 Stout, Robert L., Frankfort.
 Tabb, George Cary, Louisville.
 Tayler, E. A., Greenville.
 Theobald, Thomas Dudley, Grayson.
 Thomas, R. O. P., Bowling Green.
 Thomas, Thomas W., Bowling Green.
 Thum, Wm. Warwick, Louisville.
 Tomlin, John G., Walton.
 Trabue, Edmund F., Louisville.
 Waddill, C. J., Madisonville.
 Wehle, Louis B., Louisville.
 Wheeler, Charles K., Paducah.
 Wheeler, James G., Paducah.
 Willis, Simeon S., Ashland.
 Wilson, Samuel M., Lexington.
 Wood, Hunter, Sr., Hopkinsville.
 Woods, Edgar H., Pageville.
 Worsham, John C., Henderson.
 Yeaman, James M., Henderson.
 Yerkes, John W., Danville.

LOUISIANA.

Adams, St. Clair, New Orleans.
 Alexander, Taliaferro, Shreveport.
 Barrow, W. M., Baton Rouge.
 Beer, Scott Eugene, New Orleans.

LOUISIANA.

- Boardman, Aleck, Shreveport.
 Breaux, Joseph A., New Orleans.
 Broussard, Robert F., New Iberia.
 Browne, E. Wayles, Shreveport.
 Brunot, H. F., Baton Rouge.
 Buck, Charles Francis, New Orleans.
 Burke, Walter J., New Iberia.
 Burns, Louis Henry, New Orleans.
 Cahn, Edgar M., New Orleans.
 Carmouche, W. J., Crowley.
 Carroll, Charles, New Orleans.
 Carroll, Joseph Wheadon, New Orleans.
 Carter, Henry J., New Orleans.
 Carver, M. H., Natchitoches.
 Chaffe, David B. H., New Orleans.
 Chaffe, Henry H., New Orleans.
 Chappuis, Phillip J., Crowley.
 Chretien, Frank D., New Orleans.
 Claiborne, Charles F., New Orleans.
 Cline, J. D., Lake Charles.
 Coco, Adolph Valery, New Orleans.
 Cross, T. Jones, Baton Rouge.
 Dansiger, Alfred David, New Orleans.
 Dart, Henry P., New Orleans.
 Dart, Henry Plauche, Jr., New Orleans.
 Dart, Wm. Kernan, New Orleans.
 Davey, John C., New Orleans.
 Denègre, George, New Orleans.
 Denègre, Walter D., New Orleans.
 Dinkelspiel, Max, New Orleans.
 Dubuisson, E. B., Opelousas.
 Duchamp, Charles A., New Orleans.
 Dufour, H. Genere, New Orleans.
 Dufour, William C., New Orleans.
 Dupre, H. Garland, New Orleans.
 Dymond, John, Jr., New Orleans.
 Ellis, S. D., Amite City.
 Ellis, Thomas C. W., New Orleans.
 Farrar, Edgar H., New Orleans.
 Fayssoux, William McL., New Orleans.
 Fenner, Charles Payne, New Orleans.
 Fletcher, Charles F., New Orleans.
 Florence, Ernest T., New Orleans.
 Foster, Rufus E., New Orleans.
 Friedrichs, Carl C., New Orleans.
 Furiow, Thomas E., New Orleans.
 Gidiere, Phillip S., New Orleans.
 Gilfoyl, James H., Jr., Lake Providence.
 Gleason, W. L., New Orleans.
 Goldberg, Abraham, New Orleans.
 Goldsborough, Richard F., New Orleans.
 Grace, John D., New Orleans.
 Gunby, A. A., Monroe.
 Hall, L. E., Baton Rouge.
 Hart, Frank Wm., New Orleans.
 Hart, W. O., New Orleans.
 Hebert, Clarence Samuel, New Orleans.
 Henry, Burt W., New Orleans.
 Herold, S. L., Shreveport.
 Himel, René H., Franklin.
 Hudson, Frederick Gray, Jr., Monroe.
 Hughes, William L., New Orleans.
 Hunt, Carleton, New Orleans.
 Jack, George Whitfield, Shreveport.
 Janvier, George, New Orleans.
 Jones, Walter Catesby, New Orleans.
 Kemp, Bolivar E., Amite.
 Kernan, Benj. W., New Orleans.
 King, Frederick D., New Orleans.
 Knox, Robert L., New Orleans.
 Land, Alfred D., New Orleans.
 Lawrason, Samuel McC., St. Francisville.
 Lazarus, Eldon S., New Orleans.
 Leake, Hunter C., New Orleans.
 Légèndre, James, New Orleans.
 Lemann, Monte M., New Orleans.
 Lemle, Gustave, New Orleans.
 Leovy, Victor, New Orleans.
 Lewis, John W., Opelousas.
 Lewis, Walter Stanford, New Orleans.
 McCloskey, Bernard, New Orleans.
 McLoughlin, James J., New Orleans.
 Maher, Thomas F., New Orleans.
 Mandon, Martin H., New Orleans.
 Merrick, Edwin T., New Orleans.
 Miller, John D., New Orleans.
 Miller, T. M., New Orleans.
 Milling, R. E., New Orleans.
 Milner, Funnell M., New Orleans.
 Monroe, Frank A., New Orleans.
 Monroe, J. Blanc, New Orleans.
 Montgomery, Richard B., New Orleans.
 Mooney, Henry, New Orleans.
 Moore, I. D., New Orleans.
 Mouton, Orther C., Lafayette.
 O'Donnell, Lawrence, New Orleans.
 Olivier, Pierre D., New Orleans.
 O'Neill, Charles A., New Orleans.
 Overton, Winston, Lake Charles.
 Parsons, Edward A., New Orleans.
 Perkins, Robert J., New Orleans.
 Peters, Arthur John, New Orleans.
 Phelps, Emmond, New Orleans.
 Plauche, Thomas C., Lake Charles.
 Pujo, Arsene P., Lake Charles.
 Quintero, Lamar C., New Orleans.
 Randolph, Edward H., Shreveport.
 Robinson, H. W., New Orleans.
 Roehl, Theodore, New Orleans.
 Romain, Armand, New Orleans.
 Rosen, Charles, New Orleans.
 Rosser, J. B., Jr., New Orleans.
 Saal, Irving R., New Orleans.
 Sarpy, Henry L., New Orleans.

LOUISIANA—MAINE.

Saxon, Lyle, New Orleans.
 Schwarz, Ralph J., New Orleans.
 Snyder, Jeff B., Tallulah.
 Sommerville, W. B., New Orleans.
 Soule, Frank, New Orleans.
 Spearing, J. Zach., New Orleans.
 Spencer, Walker Brainerd, New Orleans.
 Stafford, Ethelred M., New Orleans.
 Story, Hampden, Shreveport.
 Stubbs, Frank P., Jr., Monroe.
 Sugar, Leon, Lake Charles.
 Taylor, B. B., Baton Rouge.
 Terriberry, George Hitchings, New Orleans.
 Theard, Charles J., New Orleans.
 Theard, Delvaille H., New Orleans.
 Theus, John C., Monroe.
 Thilborger, Edward J., New Orleans.
 Thornton, J. R., Alexandria.
 Thornton, Ralph S., Alexandria.
 Titcher, Bernard, New Orleans.
 Tobin, John F., New Orleans.
 Tullis, Robert L., Baton Rouge.
 Waguespack, W. J., New Orleans.
 Waldo, Benjamin T., New Orleans.
 Waldo, John F. C., New Orleans.
 Wall, Isaac D., Baton Rouge.
 Weeks, Edward T., New Iberia.
 Weis, Frederick S., New Orleans.
 White, H. H., Alexandria.
 Williamson, Roland, Shreveport.
 Williamson, W. B., Lake Charles.
 Wolf, Benjamin Y., New Orleans.
 Wolf, Samuel, New Orleans.
 Wolf, Solomon, New Orleans.
 Zuntz, James E., New Orleans.

MAINE.

Cornish, Lealie C., Augusta.
 Dana, John F., Portland.
 Deasy, Luere B., Bar Harbor.
 Deering, Henry, Portland.
 Donworth, Clement B., Machias.
 Drummond, Josiah H., Portland.
 Dunn, Charles J., Orono.
 Dunton, Robert F., Belfast.
 Dyer, Isaac W., Portland.
 Emery, Lucilius A., Ellsworth.
 Gardiner, Robert H., Gardiner.
 Gillin, P. H., Bangor.
 Gulliver, William H., Portland.
 Gurney, Charles E., Portland.
 Hale, Clarence, Portland.
 Hale, Frederick, Portland.
 Haley, George F., Portland.
 Hamlin, Hannibal E., Ellsworth.
 Holt, Roscoe T., Portland.
 Holway, Melvin Smith, Augusta.
 Hutchinson, Charles L., Portland.
 Ingraham, William M., Portland.
 Ives, Howard R., Portland.
 Johnson, Charles F., Waterville.
 King, Arno W., Ellsworth.
 Knowlton, William J., Portland.
 Larrabee, Sydney B., Portland.
 Lawrence, Fred F., Showhegan.
 Linnell, William S., Portland.
 Looney, William H., Portland.
 Lyons, William, Westbrook.
 Madigan, John B., Houlton.
 Matthews, Fred V., Portland.
 Meaher, Dennis A., Portland.
 Merrill, Alanson J., Bangor.
 Mitchell, Henry L., Bangor.
 Moore, Joseph E., Thomaston.
 Morrill, John A., Auburn.
 Newell, William H., Lewiston.
 Noyes, George F., Portland.
 Parkhurst, Frederic H., Bangor.
 Payson, Franklin C., Portland.
 Payson, Robert, Portland.
 Peabody, Clarence W., Portland.
 Peters, John A., Ellsworth.
 Philbrook, Warren C., Augusta.
 Pierce, Leonard A., Houlton.
 Potter, Barrett, Brunswick.
 Randall, Robert E., Freeport.
 Reynolds, Edward C., Portland.
 Richards, Elmer E., Farmington.
 Ryder, Erastus C., Bangor.
 Sanborn, Lauren M., Portland.
 Savage, Albert R., Auburn.
 Sawyer, Clarence E., Portland.
 Sewall, Harold M., Bath.
 Skelton, William B., Lewiston.

Allen, Fred J., Sanford.
 Appleton, Frederick H., Bangor.
 Bassett, Norman L., Augusta.
 Berman, Jacob H., Portland.
 Bird, George E., Portland.
 Blanchard, Cyrus N., Wilton.
 Bogue, Frederick, East Machias.
 Booth, Charles D., Portland.
 Bradbury, James O., Saco.
 Bradley, William M., Portland.
 Burgess, James H., Bangor.
 Butler, Frank W., Farmington.
 Chaplin, Carroll S., Portland.
 Chapman, Philip F., Portland.
 Chapman, Willford G., Portland.
 Clark, Hugo, Bangor.
 Clark, Roland E., Houlton.
 Clifford, Philip G., Portland.
 Cook, Charles Sumner, Portland.

MAINE-MARYLAND.

Smith, Bertram L., Patten.
 Snow, David W., Portland.
 Snow, Donald F., Bangor.
 Spear, Albert M., Augusta.
 Strout, Charles A., Portland.
 Swasey, John P., Canton.
 Symonds, Joseph W., Portland.
 Thaxter, Sidney St. F., Portland.
 Thompson, Benjamin, Portland.
 Thompson, George E., Bangor.
 Tripp, William M., Wells.
 Trott, Joseph M., Bath.
 Vernon, Irving E., Portland.
 Verrill, Harry M., Portland.
 Virgin, Harry Rust, Portland.
 Waterman, John A., Gorham.
 Webb, Richard, Portland.
 Wheeler, George C., Portland.
 Whitehouse, William P., Augusta.
 Wilson, John, Bangor.
 Wilson, Virgil C., Portland.
 Wing, George Curtis, Auburn.
 Woodman, Albert S., Portland.
 Woodman, Edward, Portland.

MARYLAND.

Abercrombie, Harry N., Baltimore.
 Addison, Joseph, Baltimore.
 Adkins, William H., Easton.
 Ambler, James M., Baltimore.
 Archer, James J., Bel Air.
 Ash, David, Baltimore.
 Baetjer, Edwin G., Baltimore.
 Baetjer, Harry N., Baltimore.
 Bagby, George P., Baltimore.
 Baker, J. Henry, Baltimore.
 Baldwin, Charles G., Baltimore.
 Bartlett, J. Kemp, Baltimore.
 Barton, Randolph, Baltimore.
 Barton, Randolph, Jr., Baltimore.
 Beall, Fillmore, Beltsville.
 Beck, William W., Chestertown.
 Beuwkes, C. John, Baltimore.
 Benson, Carville D., Baltimore.
 Biggs, Robert, Baltimore.
 Binswanger, Augustus C., Baltimore.
 Bland, R. Howard, Baltimore.
 Bonaparte, Charles J., Baltimore.
 Bond, Carroll T., Baltimore.
 Bond, Hugh L., Baltimore.
 Bowen, Jesse N., Baltimore.
 Bowers, James W., Baltimore.
 Bowie, Clarence K., Baltimore.
 Bowie, Washington, Jr., Baltimore.
 Boyd, A. Hunter, Cumberland.
 Boyd, A. Hunter, Jr., Baltimore.
 Brady, George Moore, Baltimore.

Brantly, William T., Baltimore.
 Brashears, James R., Annapolis.
 Briscoe, John P., Prince Frederick.
 Bristol, Joseph W., Baltimore.
 Brownley, Edwin H., Baltimore.
 Buck, Walter H., Baltimore.
 Bunting, J. Briscoe, Prince Frederick.
 Burger, Louis J., Baltimore.
 Burke, Edward H., Towson.
 Burke, N. Charles, Towson.
 Cadwalader, Thomas F., Baltimore.
 Calwell, James S., Baltimore.
 Camaller, B. Harris, Leonardtown.
 Capper, Walter C., Cumberland.
 Carey, Francis K., Baltimore.
 Carman, Robert R., Baltimore.
 Carver, Harry S., Bel Air.
 Chapman, James W., Jr., Baltimore.
 Chesnut, W. Calvin, Baltimore.
 Claggett, Charles W. (Washington, D. C.),
 Hyattsville.
 Claggett, L. B. Keene, Baltimore.
 Clark, Gaylord Lee, Baltimore.
 Clark, James, Ellicott City.
 Clark, Walter L., Baltimore.
 Clemson, Charles O., Westminster.
 Close, Philip H., Bel Air.
 Coady, Charles P., Baltimore.
 Cochrane, J. W. S., Cumberland.
 Coe, Ward B., Baltimore.
 Coleman, William C., Baltimore.
 Colston, Frederick C., Baltimore.
 Constable, Albert, Elkton.
 Cook, Elmer J., Towson.
 Cooksey, Ferdinand G., La Plata.
 Cross, John Emory, Baltimore.
 Cross, William Irvine, Baltimore.
 Cull, Roger W., Baltimore.
 Curley, James P., Baltimore.
 Darnall, R. Bennett, Baltimore.
 Dawkins, Walter I., Baltimore.
 Dawson, William H., Baltimore.
 Deming, John B., Baltimore.
 Denhard, Augustus M., Baltimore.
 Dennis, Jas. Teackle, Woodbrook.
 Dennis, Samuel K., Baltimore.
 Denny, James W., Baltimore.
 Devecmon, William C., Cumberland.
 Digges, W. Mitchell, La Plata.
 Dobler, John J., Baltimore.
 Donnelly, Edward A., Baltimore.
 Dorton, Frederick T., Baltimore.
 Doub, Albert A., Cumberland.
 Duffy, Edward, Baltimore.
 Duffy, Henry, Baltimore.
 Duvall, Richard Marcen, Baltimore.
 Emory, German H. H., Baltimore.

MARYLAND.

- Evans, William S., Elkton.
 Fabey, Michael H., Havre de Grace.
 Field, Charles W., Baltimore.
 Field, S. S., Baltimore.
 Fink, Charles E., Westminster.
 Fisher, D. K. Este, Baltimore.
 Foraythe, William H., Jr., Ellicott City.
 Foster, Arthur D., Baltimore.
 France, Jacob, Baltimore.
 France, Joseph O., Baltimore.
 Frank, Eli, Baltimore.
 French, H. Findlay, Baltimore.
 Garnett, J. Mercer, Jr., Baltimore.
 Gibson, Edward Guest, Baltimore.
 Giffen, Wallis, Baltimore.
 Goldsborough, T. Alan, Denton.
 Goodnow, Frank J., Baltimore.
 Gorter, James P., Baltimore.
 Gosnell, Frank, Baltimore.
 Graham, Robert P., Baltimore.
 Gray, John B., Prince Frederick.
 Greenbaum, Leon E., Baltimore.
 Gregg, Maurice, Baltimore.
 Griswold, Robertson, Baltimore.
 Haman, B. Howard, Baltimore.
 Hamill, Gilmore S., Oakland.
 Hamilton, W. Howard, Baltimore.
 Hammond, Edward M., Baltimore.
 Hardcastle, Alexander, Jr., Baltimore.
 Harlan, Henry D., Baltimore.
 Harley, Charles F., Baltimore.
 Henderson, Robert R., Cumberland.
 Heusler, Charles W., Baltimore.
 Hill, John Philip, Baltimore.
 Hinkley, John, Baltimore.
 Hisky, Thomas Foley, Baltimore.
 Howard, Charles McH., Baltimore.
 Howard, Charles Morris, Baltimore.
 Hughes, Adrian, Baltimore.
 Hughes, Thomas, Baltimore.
 Humrichouse, Harry H., Hagerstown.
 Jackson, Arthur L., Baltimore.
 Janney, Stuart S., Baltimore.
 Jenifer, H. Courtney, Towson.
 Johnson, William F., Snow Hill.
 Jones, Julian S., Baltimore.
 Joyce, Hazelton A., Jr., Cambridge.
 Keech, Edward P., Jr., Baltimore.
 Keedy, Martin L., Hagerstown.
 Kemp, W. Thomas, Baltimore.
 Lamar, Wm. H. (Washington, D. C.),
 Rockville.
 Lauchheimer, Sylvan Hayes, Baltimore.
 Lawrence, William H., Baltimore.
 Leakin, J. Wilson, Baltimore.
 Lee, Blair (Washington, D. C.), Silver
 Spring.
 Lee, John L. G., Baltimore.
 Legg, J. H. C., Centreville.
 Legge, George W., Jr., Oakland.
 Lehmayr, Martin, Baltimore.
 Leser, Oscar, Baltimore.
 Levy, William B., Baltimore.
 Lindsay, James J., Baltimore.
 Little, Charles A., Hagerstown.
 Little, John Mays, Towson.
 Loker, Wm. Merrill, Leonardtown.
 Long, Albert J., Hagerstown.
 Lord, J. Walter, Baltimore.
 Love, A. Kingsley, Leonardtown.
 Lyons, William P., Baltimore.
 McCullough, Henry M., Elkton.
 McHenry, James A., Cumberland.
 McIntosh, David G., Jr., Towson.
 McLanahan, J. Craig, Baltimore.
 McLane, Allan, Garrison.
 MacDonald, Robert, Cumberland.
 Machen, Arthur W., Jr., Baltimore.
 Mackenzie, Thomas, Baltimore.
 Magruder, M. Hampton, Upper Marlboro.
 Maloy, Wm. Milnes, Baltimore.
 Maltbie, William H., Baltimore.
 Marbury, Ogle, Laurel.
 Marbury, William L., Baltimore.
 Marchant, Roland R., Baltimore.
 Markell, Charles, Baltimore.
 Marshall, R. E. Lee, Baltimore.
 Mason, J. Augustine, Hagerstown.
 Merrick, George B., Upper Marlboro.
 Merriken, Charles L., Baltimore.
 Meyer, Lee S., Baltimore.
 Miles, Joshua W., Princess Anne.
 Mitchell, Walter J., La Plata.
 Morfit, Mason P., Baltimore.
 Morrow, Chester F., Baltimore.
 Moses, Jacob M., Baltimore.
 Mudd, John F., Bryantown.
 Mullen, James Morfit, Baltimore.
 Mullikin, Addison E., Baltimore.
 Murphy, John L. V., Baltimore.
 Myers, George H., Princess Anne.
 Nice, Harry Whinna, Baltimore.
 Niles, Alfred S., Baltimore.
 Nitzell, Henry M., Baltimore.
 O'Brien, William J., Jr., Baltimore.
 O'Dunne, Eugene, Baltimore.
 Offutt, Thiemann Scott, Towson.
 Osborn, Henry A., Jr., Havre De Grace.
 Owens, Fred R., Denton.
 Packard, Joseph, Baltimore.
 Parker, W. W., Baltimore.
 Parran, J. Frank, Prince Frederick.
 Pattison, John R., Cambridge.
 Pearce, James A., Chestertown.

MARYLAND—MASSACHUSETTS.

Pearre, Aubrey, Jr., Baltimore.
 Pearre, George A., Cumberland.
 Perkins, William H., Jr., Baltimore.
 Peter, Arthur, Rockville (Washington, D. C.)
 Piper, James, Baltimore.
 Pirscher, William F., Baltimore.
 Pleasants, Richard H., Baltimore.
 Poe, Edgar Allan, Baltimore.
 Pratt, James R., Baltimore.
 Price, William H., Jr., Baltimore.
 Furnell, Clayton, Frostburg.
 Randall, Daniel R., Annapolis.
 Rawls, William L., Baltimore.
 Ray, J. Enos, Jr., Chillum.
 Rich, Edward W., Baltimore.
 Richardson, John H., Baltimore.
 Richmond, Benjamin A., Cumberland.
 Riggs, Laurie H., Baltimore.
 Ritchie, Albert C., Baltimore.
 Roberts, Clarence M., Marlboro.
 Robinson, Ralph, Baltimore.
 Robinson, Thomas H., Bel Air.
 Rogers, James C., Hyattsville.
 Rose, John C., Baltimore.
 Rosenbush, Myer, Baltimore.
 Sadtler, Howard P., Baltimore.
 Sappington, Augustine DeR., Baltimore.
 Sappington, Edward H., Baltimore.
 Sappington, G. Ridgely, Baltimore.
 Sasser, Frederick, Upper Marlboro.
 Sauerwein, E. Allan, Jr., Baltimore.
 Semmes, John E., Jr., Baltimore.
 Seth, Alexander L., Baltimore.
 Shehan, William Mason, Easton.
 Shriver, Alfred J., Baltimore.
 Shriver, Mark O., Jr., Baltimore.
 Skeen, John Henry, Baltimore.
 Slingluff, Jesse, Baltimore.
 Slingluff, R. Lee, Baltimore.
 Smith, Horton S., Baltimore.
 Smith, W. Conwell, Baltimore.
 Snowden, Wilton, Jr., Baltimore.
 Soper, Morris A., Baltimore.
 Squier, James W., Elkton.
 Stanford, H. L. D., Princess Anne.
 Stanton, Robert F., Baltimore.
 Staton, John W., Snow Hill.
 Staum, John R. M., Baltimore.
 Steele, Guy W., Westminster.
 Stein, Charles F., Baltimore.
 Stephen, Frank M., Riverdale.
 Stockbridge, Enos S., Baltimore.
 Stockbridge, Henry, Baltimore.
 Straus, Isaac Lobe, Baltimore.
 Stuart, Albert E., Baltimore.
 Stump, H. Arthur, Baltimore.

Surratt, William H., Baltimore.
 Taylor, Archibald H., Baltimore.
 Thom, J. Pembroke, Baltimore.
 Thomas, Wm. H., Westminster.
 Tiffany, Herbert T., Baltimore.
 Tippet, Richard E., Baltimore.
 Trippe, James McC., Baltimore.
 Turner, Frank G., Baltimore.
 Tyson, A. Morris, Baltimore.
 Upshur, George Martin, Snow Hill.
 Urner, Hammond, Frederick.
 Van Clagett, T., Upper Marlboro.
 Wagaman, Charles D., Hagerstown.
 Wallis, F. Leonard, Salisbury.
 Walter, Moses R., Baltimore.
 Want, Samuel, Baltimore.
 Warburton, William T., Elkton.
 Warfield, Edwin, Baltimore.
 Warfield, F. Howard, Baltimore.
 Warner, C. Hopewell, Baltimore.
 Waters, Henry J., Princess Anne.
 Waters, J. S. T., Baltimore.
 Wattenscheidt, Christopher E., Baltimore.
 Watts, Philip E., Baltimore.
 Weant, Edward O., Westminster.
 Wehr, Albert H., Baltimore.
 Weinberg, Leo, Frederick.
 Wells, C. A. M. (Washington, D. C.), Hyattsville.
 Wells, Robert W. (Washington, D. C.), Hyattsville.
 Whittle, John B. A., Baltimore.
 Whitaker, Harry A., Bel Air.
 Whitlock, George, Baltimore.
 Whiting, F. Brooke, Cumberland.
 Williams, Ferdinand, Cumberland.
 Williams, George Weems, Baltimore.
 Williams, Henry W., Baltimore.
 Williams, J. Dawson, Rockville.
 Williams, Raymond S., Baltimore.
 Williams, Stevenson A., Bel Air.
 Willis, George E., Baltimore.
 Wilmer, L. Allison, Leonardtown.
 Wright, J. Purdon, Baltimore.
 Wright, W. H. DeC., Baltimore.
 Yellott, Osborne I., Baltimore.
 Young, Arch A., Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abbott, Ira A., Haverhill.
 Abbott, John, Boston.
 Abele, George W., Boston.
 Adams, Brooks, Boston.
 Adams, Edward B. (Boston), Cambridge.
 Adams, Melvin O., Boston.
 Adams, Walter, So. Framingham.
 Ahearn, David C., So. Framingham.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Aiken, John A., Boston.
 Albers, Homer, Boston.
 Aldrich, Charles F., Worcester.
 Aldrich, H. M., Boston.
 Allen, Charles E., Boston.
 Ames, Fisher, Boston.
 Anderson, Clifford S., Worcester.
 Anderson, Elbridge R., Boston.
 Anderson, George W., Boston.
 Appleton, John H., Boston.
 Arnold, Edmund K., Boston.
 Ashton, Samuel W., Fall River.
 Atherton, Percy A., Boston.
 Avery, Nathan F., Holyoke.
 Ayers, Walter, Brookline.
 Aylward, James F., Boston.
 Bacon, James F., Boston.
 Badger, Walter I., Boston.
 Bailen, Samuel Lawrence, Boston.
 Bailey, Hollis R., Boston.
 Baker, J. Arthur, Pittsfield.
 Ballantine, Arthur A., Boston.
 Barker, B. Devereux, Boston.
 Barnes, Charles B., Boston.
 Barnes, Clarence A., Boston.
 Barney, Charles Neal, Lynn.
 Bartlett, Charles W., Boston.
 Bartlett, Ralph Sylvester, Boston.
 Bassett, J. Colby, Boston.
 Bates, John Lewis, Boston.
 Beal, Henry W., Boston.
 Beale, Joseph Henry, Cambridge.
 Beaman, Middleton (New York, N. Y.), Boston.
 Beckwith, Charles H., Springfield.
 Belden, Charles F. D., Boston.
 Bellevue, Henry E., Boston.
 Bennett, Samuel C., Boston.
 Berenson, Arthur, Boston.
 Berry, Henry N., Boston.
 Berry, John King, Boston.
 Bidwell, Raymond A., Springfield.
 Bigelow, Albert F., Boston.
 Bigelow, Cleveland, Boston.
 Bigelow, William Reed, Boston.
 Bingham, Norman W., Jr., Boston.
 Bishop, Elias B., Boston.
 Blackmur, Paul R., Boston.
 Blatt, William M., Boston.
 Blinn, George Richard, Boston.
 Blodgett, Edward E., Boston.
 Blume, Andreas, Boston.
 Bolster, Percy G., Boston.
 Bond, Lawrence, Boston.
 Bosson, Albert D., Boston.
 Bosworth, Charles Wilder, Springfield.
 Bowman, Harold M., Newton Center.
 Boyden, Roland W., Boston.
 Bradlee, Edward C., Boston.
 Braley, Henry K., Boston.
 Brandeis, Louis D., Boston.
 Brannan, Joseph Doddridge, Cambridge.
 Brayton, Israel, Fall River.
 Bremer, Clifton L., Boston.
 Brewer, Daniel Chauncey, Boston.
 Brewster, Frank, Boston.
 Brown, Fred W., Boston.
 Brown, George H., Boston.
 Brown, H. LaRue, Boston.
 Brown, John F., Boston.
 Brown, William H., Boston.
 Brownson, Wendell G., Springfield.
 Bruce, Charles M., Boston.
 Buckminster, William R., Boston.
 Bufum, Walter N., Boston.
 Bullock, A. G., Worcester.
 Burbank, Charles E., Boston.
 Burdett, Everett W., Boston.
 Burke, Francis, Boston.
 Burnham, Addison C., Boston.
 Burnham, Henry L., Boston.
 Burrage, Albert C., Boston.
 Burrage, George D., Boston.
 Butler, William M., Boston.
 Bygrave, H. R., Boston.
 Cabot, Frederick Pickering, Boston.
 Calkins, Oscar, Brockton.
 Campbell, Francis A., Boston.
 Carleton, Philip Greenleaf, Boston.
 Carlton, Otis J., Haverhill.
 Carney, Francis J., Boston.
 Carpenter, Edward N., Boston.
 Carroll, Francis M., Boston.
 Carroll, James B., Springfield.
 Carroll, James E., Boston.
 Carter, Albert P., Boston.
 Carver, Eugene P., Boston.
 Carver, Percy W., Boston.
 Casey, John H., Boston.
 Casey, Thomas, Fitchburg.
 Cavanagh, James F., Boston.
 Chamberlain, Albert Henry, Lawrence.
 Chamberlin, Lafayette R., Boston.
 Chandler, Albert Minot, Boston.
 Chandler, Alfred D., Boston.
 Channing, Henry Morse, Boston.
 Charak, William, Boston.
 Chase, Herbert M., Boston.
 Cheadle, J. B., Cambridge.
 Choate, Charles F., Jr., Boston.
 Church, Elliott Bradford, Boston.
 Clapp, Clift Rogers, Boston.
 Clapp, Robert P., Lexington.
 Clark, Chester W., Boston.
 Clark, I. R., Boston.
 Clark, Lyman K., Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Clarke, Arthur F., Boston.
 Clarke, George Lemist, Boston.
 Clarke, Henry Martyn, Boston.
 Clifford, Charles W., New Bedford.
 Clifford, John H., New Bedford.
 Coakley, Daniel H., Boston.
 Coale, George O. G., Boston.
 Cohen, Abraham K., Boston.
 Cole, Harry J., Haverhill.
 Colt, James D., Boston.
 Comins, Danforth W., Boston.
 Cook, Otis Seabury, New Bedford.
 Coolidge, Harold J., Boston.
 Coolidge, William H., Boston.
 Corbett, Joseph J., Boston.
 Corcoran, Declan W., Boston.
 Corcoran, William J., Boston.
 Cotter, James E., Boston.
 Coughlin, John T., Fall River.
 Coulson, Walter, Lawrence.
 Cox, Guy W., Boston.
 Crapo, William W., New Bedford.
 Crocker, George U., Boston.
 Cronan, John F., Boston.
 Crosby, A. Morris, Chestnut Hill.
 Crosby, J. Porter, Boston.
 Crosby, John C., Pittsfield.
 Cummings, Charles R., Fall River.
 Cunningham, Frederic, Boston.
 Currier, Guy W., Boston.
 Cushing, Grafton D., Boston.
 Cusick, John F., Boston.
 Dallinger, Frederick W., Boston.
 Dana, Richard H., Cambridge.
 Darling, Charles K., Boston.
 Davenport, Charles M., Boston.
 Davis, Charles Thornton, Boston.
 Davis, Harold S., Boston.
 Davis, Harrison M., Boston.
 Davis, Robert C., Fall River.
 Dean, Josiah S., Boston.
 Dean, Paul Dudley, Boston.
 Dearborn, Josiah, Springfield.
 DeCourcy, Charles A., Boston.
 Dennison, Joseph A., Boston.
 Derby, Charles H., Worcester.
 Devlin, James H., Jr., Boston.
 Dexter, Jos. P., So. Farmingham.
 Dexter, Phillip, Boston.
 Dickinson, Charles, Boston.
 Dickson, George C., Boston.
 Digney, Charles A., Boston.
 Dillaway, Wm. E. L., Boston.
 Dodge, Frederic, Boston.
 Dodge, Robert Gray, Boston.
 Doherty, James L., Springfield.
 Dolan, Arthur W., Boston.
 Donahue, Joseph Joyce, Boston.
 Donahue, Lester B., Boston.
 Donald, Malcolm, Boston.
 Doran, James P., New Bedford.
 Dorman, William E., Lynn.
 Dorsey, James A., Boston.
 Dowse, Wm. B. H., Boston.
 Dresser, Frank F., Worcester.
 Dubuque, Hugo A., Fall River.
 Dunbar, Frank Emerson, Lowell.
 Dunbar, Ralph W., Boston.
 Dunbar, William H., Boston.
 Dunn, Henry W., Boston.
 Eames, Burton E., Boston.
 Eisner, Michael L., Pittsfield.
 Ela, Richard, Cambridgeport.
 Elder, Charles R., Boston.
 Elder, Samuel J., Boston.
 Eldredge, Clarence F., Boston.
 Elliot, Amory, Boston.
 Ellis, David A., Boston.
 Ellis, John H., Boston.
 Elting, Irving, Brookline.
 Ely, Frederick D., Dedham.
 Ely, Henry W., Westfield.
 Ely, Joseph B., Springfield.
 Emerson, A. Silver, Boston.
 Emery, Frederick L., Boston.
 Endicott, William C., Boston.
 Ensign, Charles S., Jr., Boston.
 Everett, Edward, Boston.
 Eyges, Leon Russell, Boston.
 Fagan, Joseph P., Boston.
 Fall, George Howard, Malden.
 Fallon, James, Pittsfield.
 Farley, John Wells, Boston.
 Farlow, John S., Boston.
 Farnham, Frank A., Boston.
 Farrar, J. Arnold, Boston.
 Feely, Joseph J., Boston.
 Feeney, John P., Boston.
 Ferber, J. Bernard, Boston.
 Ferdinand, Arthur G., Boston.
 Field, Elias, Boston.
 Field, Fred T., Boston.
 Fish, Frederick P., Boston.
 Fisher, Frederic A., Lowell.
 Flake, Andrew, Boston.
 Fitz-Randolph, Reginald T., Nantucket.
 Flint, Albert F., Boston.
 Flynn, George A., Boston.
 Fopiano, Albert B., Boston.
 Forbush, Frank M., Boston.
 Ford, Edmond John, Lawrence.
 Ford, Lawrence A., Boston.
 Foss, Ernest, Newburyport.
 Foster, Alfred D., Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Foster, Frederick, Boston.
 Foster, Reginald, Boston.
 Foster, Walter H., Boston.
 Fowler, Wm. P., Boston.
 Frankfurter, Felix, Cambridge.
 French, Am. P., Boston.
 Friedman, Lee M., Boston.
 Friedman, Simon G., Worcester.
 Frothingham, Randolph, Boston.
 Fuller, Samuel A., Boston.
 Furber, George P., Boston.
 Gage, Thomas Hovey, Worcester.
 Gallagher, Charles T., Boston.
 Gallagher, Thomas F., Fitchburg.
 Garcelon, Alonzo H., Boston.
 Garcelon, William F., Boston.
 Gardiner, George N., New Bedford.
 Garfield, Harry A., Williamstown.
 Garfield, Irvin McD., Boston.
 Garland, Francis P., Boston.
 Gaston, William A., Boston.
 Gauthier, Joseph A., New Bedford.
 Gay, Daniel F., Worcester.
 Giddings, Charles, Great Barrington.
 Gilman, Edwin C., Boston.
 Glog, Ralph Wardlaw, Boston.
 Goodale, Francis G., Boston.
 Goodspeed, Alex. McLellan, New Bedford.
 Goodwin, Robert E., Boston.
 Gove, William H., Salem.
 Grabill, Ethelbert V., Boston.
 Grant, Walter B., Boston.
 Graustein, Archibald R., Boston.
 Gray, J. Converse, Boston.
 Gray, Morris, Boston.
 Gray, Roland, Boston.
 Green, Addison L., Holyoke.
 Green, Frederick, Cambridge.
 Greene, Foster R., Fall River.
 Grime, George, Fall River.
 Grimes, James W., Boston.
 Grinnell, Frank W., Boston.
 Hadley, Eugene J., Boston.
 Hale, Richard W., Boston.
 Hall, Alfred S., Boston.
 Hall, Damon E., Boston.
 Hall, Edward Kimball, Boston.
 Hall, F. Rockwood, Boston.
 Hall, Frank B., Worcester.
 Hall, Frederick S., Taunton.
 Halloran, James Ambrose, Boston.
 Hallowell, J. Mott, Boston.
 Hamilton, Samuel K., Boston.
 Hamlin, Charles S., Boston.
 Hannigan, John E., Boston.
 Harding, Herbert L., Boston.
 Harris, Robert Orr, Boston.
 Harris, Samuel T., Boston.
 Haskins, David Greene, Jr., Boston.
 Hayden, Albert F., Boston.
 Hayes, Joseph K., Jr., Boston.
 Healey, J. Ward, Leominster.
 Heard, Nathan, Boston.
 Hellier, Charles E., Boston.
 Hemenway, Alfred, Boston.
 Hemenway, Charles M., Boston.
 Hendricks, Philip A., Boston.
 Henry, Alvin O., Boston.
 Herbert, John, Boston.
 Herrick, Robert F., Boston.
 Hibbard, Charles E., Pittsfield.
 Hight, Clarence Albert, Boston.
 Hill, Arthur Dehon, Boston.
 Hill, Donald Mackay, Boston.
 Hill, James Gilbert, Lowell.
 Hills, George E., Boston.
 Hitch, Mayhew R., New Bedford.
 Hitchcock, Loranus E., Boston.
 Hitchcock, Wm. Harold, Boston.
 Hoague, Theodore, Boston.
 Hoban, Owen A., Gardner.
 Hodges, Geo. Clarendon, Boston.
 Holland, Bert E., Boston.
 Homans, Robert, Boston.
 Hooper, S. Henry, Boston.
 Howe, Elmer P., Boston.
 Hubbard, Paul M., Boston.
 Hudson, Garbner K., Fitchburg.
 Hudson, Samuel H., Boston.
 Hughes, John T., Boston.
 Hunt, John H. S., Worcester.
 Hurlbutt, Henry F., Boston.
 Hurtubis, Francis, Jr., Boston.
 Hutchings, Henry M., Boston.
 Hutchins, Edward W., Boston.
 Innes, Charles H., Boston.
 Irwin, Richard W., Northampton.
 Jackson, James F., Boston.
 Jacobs, Philip W., Boston.
 James, Ellerton, Boston.
 Jenney, Edwin C., Boston.
 Jennings, Andrew J., Fall River.
 Jennings, Stephen A., Boston.
 Johnson, Arthur T., Boston.
 Johnson, Benjamin N., Boston.
 Johnson, Melvin M., Boston.
 Johnson, Reginald H., Boston.
 Jones, Boyd B., Boston.
 Jones, Matt B., Boston.
 Jones, Nathaniel N., Boston.
 Jones, Stephen R., Boston.
 Jordan, Michael J., Boston.
 Joslin, Ralph Edgar, Boston.
 Jeyner, Herbert C., Great Barrington.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Kaplan, Jacob J., Boston.
 Katz, Maurice L., Worcester.
 Keating, Patrick M., Jamaica Plain.
 Kellen, William V., Cohasset.
 Kelley, James Edward, Boston.
 Kelly, Thomas, Boston.
 Kelly, William J., Boston.
 Kenny, Thomas J., Boston.
 Kimball, Benjamin, Boston.
 Kimball, George Everett, Boston.
 King, C. C., Brockton.
 King, Henry A., Springfield.
 Knight, Henry F., Boston.
 Knight, Robert A., Springfield.
 Knowles, Charles S., Boston.
 Knowlton, Frank W., Boston.
 Ladd, Nathaniel W., Boston.
 Lamontagne, O. O., Holyoke.
 Lanning, Charles D., Boston.
 Lasker, Henry, Springfield.
 Lawton, Frederick, Boston.
 Leahy, John P., Boston.
 Leggat, John C., Lowell.
 Leverett, George V., Boston.
 Leveroni, Frank, Boston.
 Lewenberg, Solomon, Boston.
 Lewis, Paul Murray, Boston.
 Lewis, Wm. H., Boston.
 Light, Robert W., Boston.
 Lilley, Charles S., Lowell.
 Lincoln, Albert L., Boston.
 Lincoln, Alexander, Boston.
 Lincoln, Arba N., Fall River.
 Linscott, Frank K., Boston.
 Little, Amos R., Boston.
 Little, James, Fall River.
 Lord, Arthur, Boston.
 Loring, A. P., Boston.
 Loring, Victor J., Boston.
 Loring, Wm. Caleb, Boston.
 Lothrop, Thornton K., Jr., Boston.
 Lourie, David A., Boston.
 Lourie, Moses S., Boston.
 Lowell, James A., Boston.
 Lowell, John, Boston.
 Lund, Joseph W., Boston.
 Lunt, Alfred E., Boston.
 McNamery, John W., Boston.
 McClennen, Edward F., Boston.
 McConnell, James E., Boston.
 McDonald, John F., Boston.
 McDonough, Charles A., Boston.
 McIntyre, Charles H., Boston.
 McLellan, Hugh D., Boston.
 Mack, John H., North Adams.
 Magenis, James P., Boston.
 Maher, Peter S., Boston.
 Mahoney, Jeremiah F., Lawrence.
 Mahoney, John P. S., Lawrence.
 Malone, Dana, Boston.
 Maloney, John M., Boston.
 Mansfield, Frederick W., Boston.
 Marble, Frederick P., Lowell.
 Marden, Oscar A., Boston.
 Mason, John W., Northampton.
 May, Marcus B., Boston.
 Meehan, William P., Boston.
 Merrill, George Frye, Gloucester.
 Metzler, Curtis G., Boston.
 Michelman, Joseph, Boston.
 Milliken, Arthur N., Boston.
 Milliken, Frank A., New Bedford.
 Milton, Charles C., Worcester.
 Mitchell, Charles, New Bedford.
 Mitton, Arthur Graham, Boston.
 Montague, David T., Boston.
 Montague, Henry B., Southbridge.
 Morris, Parker D., Boston.
 Morse, Robert M., Boston.
 Morse, William A., Boston.
 Morton, James M., Jr., Fall River.
 Morton, Marcus, Boston.
 Motley, Warren, Boston.
 Mowatt, Frederick W., Boston.
 Mullin, Francis R., Boston.
 Murchie, Guy, Boston.
 Murphy, James R., Boston.
 Murray, Wendell P., Boston.
 Myrick, N. Sumner, Boston.
 Nash, Nathaniel O., Jr., Boston.
 Nay, Frank N., Boston.
 Neal, John F., Boston.
 Newell, James M., Boston.
 Noble, John, Boston.
 Noble, William M., Boston.
 Norman, Lionel, Boston.
 Norwood, C. Augustus, Boston.
 Noxon, John F., Pittsfield.
 Nutter, George R., Boston.
 O'Brien, Edward B., Lynn.
 O'Brien, John H., Clinton.
 O'Brien, Thomas D., Holyoke.
 O'Connell, Daniel T., Boston.
 O'Connell, Joseph F., Boston.
 O'Connor, Thomas J., Holyoke.
 Ogden, Hugh W., Boston.
 Olmstead, James M., Boston.
 Olney, Richard, Boston.
 O'Loughlin, Patrick, Boston.
 Ong, Eugene W., Boston.
 O'Reilly, John J., Brockton.
 Osgood, William N., Boston.
 Palmer, Bradley W., Boston.
 Parker, Herbert, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Parker, Philip S., Boston.
 Parker, Robert Chapin, Westfield.
 Parker, William C., New Bedford.
 Peabody, Francis, Boston.
 Pearson, Gardiner W., Lowell.
 Pease, Frank Alvin, Fall River.
 Pelletier, Joseph O., Boston.
 Perkins, Thomas N., Boston.
 Pevey, Gilbert A. A., Boston.
 Phillips, Arthur S., Fall River.
 Phillips, Benjamin, Boston.
 Phipps, George V., Boston.
 Pickering, Henry Goddard, Boston.
 Pickman, Dudley L., Jr., Boston.
 Pickman, John J., Lowell.
 Pierce, Edward P., Boston.
 Pinkerton, Alfred S., Worcester.
 Pond, George K., Greenfield.
 Poor, John R., Brookline.
 Pound, Roscoe, Cambridge.
 Powers, Samuel L., Boston.
 Powers, Walter, Boston.
 Prediger, George A., Pittsfield.
 Prescott, Oliver, New Bedford.
 Proctor, Joseph O., Jr., Boston.
 Proctor, Thomas W., Boston.
 Pulsifer, Geo. Royal, Boston.
 Putnam, F. Delano, Boston.
 Putnam, James L., Boston.
 Putnam, William L., Boston.
 Rackemann, Charles Sedgwick, Boston.
 Rackemann, Felix, Boston.
 Rand, Arnold A., Boston.
 Rand, Waldron H., Jr., Boston.
 Ranney, Fletcher, Boston.
 Raymond, John Marshall, Salem.
 Raymond, Robert F., Boston.
 Regan, William D., Lowell.
 Reynolds, John J., Boston.
 Rice, Albert W., Boston.
 Rice, John C., Boston.
 Rich, Edgar J., Boston.
 Richards, Albin L., Boston.
 Richardson, Charles F., Boston.
 Richardson, Henry T., Boston.
 Richardson, John S., Boston.
 Richardson, W. K., Boston.
 Riley, Frank L., Worcester.
 Riley, Thomas P., Boston.
 Roberts, George L., Boston.
 Roberts, Leonard G., Boston.
 Robson, Stuart M., Springfield.
 Rogers, George Lyman, Boston.
 Rollins, Albert M., Brockton.
 Rowell, Wilbur E., Lawrence.
 Rubenstein, Philip, Boston.
 Ruby, Edward H., Boston.
 Rugg, Arthur P., Worcester.
 Ruggles, Daniel B., Boston.
 Runo, Victor E., Worcester.
 Russell, Charles A., Gloucester.
 Russell, J. Porter, Boston.
 Russell, Thomas H., Boston.
 Ryder, R. L., Boston.
 Sabine, William, Boston.
 Saltonstall, Richard M., Boston.
 Sampson, Harry LeBaron, Boston.
 Saunders, Charles G., Boston.
 Saville, Huntington, Boston.
 Sawtell, Frank M., Boston.
 Sawyer, Alfred P., Lowell.
 Sawyer, George A., Boston.
 Sawyer, Henry O., Boston.
 Saxe, John W., Worcester.
 Scalfe, Lauriston L., Boston.
 Schaefer, Albert A., Boston.
 Scully, Edward T., Pittsfield.
 Searle, Charles P., Boston.
 Sears, George B., Salem.
 Sears, Wm R., Boston.
 Selfridge, Arthur J., Boston.
 Sevaaly, Miran, Boston.
 Shattuck, Charles E., Boston.
 Shattuck, Henry Lee, Boston.
 Sheehan, Jos. A., Boston.
 Sheenan, Frederick M. J., Boston.
 Sheldon, Henry N., Boston.
 Sheldon, Nelson L., Boston.
 Sherman, Roland H., Boston.
 Sigilman, Samuel, Boston.
 Silverman, Samuel S., Boston.
 Simonds, Lincoln S., Gloucester.
 Simpson, Frank Leslie, Boston.
 Slak, James H., Lynn.
 Slater, John S., Boston.
 Slocum, Edward T., Pittsfield.
 Smith, Arthur Thad., Boston.
 Smith, Charles David, Gloucester.
 Smith, Curtis Nye, Boston.
 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr., Boston.
 Smith, Frank Bulkeley, Worcester.
 Smith, Frank Channing, Jr., Worcester.
 Smith, Jeremiah, Jr., Boston.
 Sohler, William D., Boston.
 Southard, Louis C., Boston.
 Sprague, Charles H., Boston.
 Spring, Arthur L., Boston.
 Spring, Romney, Boston.
 Stanton, Horace B., Boston.
 Stebbins, Charles H., Boston.
 Steere, Charles, Boston.
 Stetson, E. D., New Bedford.
 Stevens, Eliaha M., Lynn.
 Stevens, W. B., Stoneham.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Stiles, James A., Gardner.
 Stimson, Frederic J., Boston.
 Stockton, Howard, Jr., Boston.
 Stone, Arthur P., Boston.
 Stone, Edward C., Boston.
 Stone, Frederic M., Boston.
 Stone, Robert B., Boston.
 Stone, Willmore B., Springfield.
 Stoneman, David, Boston.
 Storey, Moorfield, Boston.
 Storey, Richard C., Boston.
 Streeter, Thomas W., Boston.
 Studley, J. Butler, Boston.
 Sturgis, Roger F., Boston.
 Sughrue, Michael J., Boston.
 Sullivan, James W., Lynn.
 Sullivan, John A., Boston.
 Sullivan, John B., Jr., Boston.
 Sullivan, Michael L., Salem.
 Sullivan, Thomas H., Worcester.
 Sullivan, William B., Boston.
 Swain, Roger Dyer, Boston.
 Swain, Clarence Gordon, Boston.
 Sweetser, George A., Boston.
 Swift, James Marcus, Boston.
 Swig, Louis, Taunton.
 Taft, Edgar S., Gloucester.
 Taft, George S., Worcester.
 Taintor, Giles, Boston.
 Talbot, Edmund H., Boston.
 Tatman, Charles T., Worcester.
 Taylor, Amos Leavitt, Boston.
 Taylor, Edw. I., Boston.
 Teeling, Richard S., Boston.
 Thayer, Charles M., Worcester.
 Thayer, John M., Worcester.
 Thompson, William G., Boston.
 Thorndike, Herbert C., Brockton.
 Thorndike, John Larkin, Boston.
 Tiadale, Archibald R., Boston.
 Towle, William W., Boston.
 Tucker, George F., Boston.
 Tuller, Willis Norman, Boston.
 Tyler, Charles H., Boston.
 Tyler, Marion L., Boston.
 Underwood, W. Orison, Boston.
 Vahay, James H., Boston.
 Van Eversen, Horace, Boston.
 Vaughan, Ernest H., Worcester.
 Vaughan, Henry G., Boston.
 Vaughan, Wm. W., Boston.
 Voorhees, Harvey C., Boston.
 Wait, William Cushing, Medford.
 Wakefield, John Lathrop, Boston.
 Walsh, Thomas L., Boston.
 Wambaugh, Eugene, Cambridge.

Wardner, G. Philip, Boston.
 Ware, Charles Eliot, Fitchburg.
 Ware, Henry, Boston.
 Warner, Joseph B., Boston.
 Warner, Milton B., Pittsfield.
 Warren, Bentley W., Boston.
 Warren, Edward H., Cambridge.
 Warren, Joseph F., Boston.
 Washburn, Nathan, Middleboro.
 Wasserman, Jacob, Boston.
 Waters, Am. W. (Philadelphia, Pa.),
 Cambridge.
 Waters, Bertram G., Boston.
 Wead, Leslie C., Boston.
 Webb, Willoughby L., Vineyard Haven.
 Weed, Alonzo R., Boston.
 Welch, William M., Athol.
 Wellman, Arthur H., Boston.
 Wells, Wellington, Boston.
 Weston, Robert Dickson, Boston.
 Weston, Thomas, Jr., Boston.
 Weyburn, Lyon, Boston.
 Wharton, Wm. F., Boston.
 Wheeler, Henry, Boston.
 Whipple, Sherman L., Boston.
 White, Alden P., Salem.
 White, Frank Owen, Boston.
 White, Moses Perkins, Boston.
 Whiteside, Alexander, Boston.
 Whittemore, Henry E., Boston.
 Whittlesey, John J., Pittsfield.
 Wier, Frederick N., Lowell.
 Wiggin, Joseph, Boston.
 Wigglesworth, George, Boston.
 Wight, Delano, Boston.
 Wiles, Thomas L., Boston.
 Williams, David W., Boston.
 Williams, Fred H., Boston.
 Williams, Harold P., Boston.
 Williams, Wendell, Milford.
 Williston, Samuel (Cambridge), Belmont.
 Willmontton, George E., Manchester.
 Wilson, Butler R., Boston.
 Wilson, George L., Boston.
 Wood, Chandler M., Boston.
 Wood, L. Elmer, Fall River.
 Woods, William S., Taunton.
 Worthen, Albert P., Boston.
 Wright, Charles H., Pittsfield.
 Wright, Frank H., Great Barrington.
 Wrightington, S. R., Boston.
 Wyman, Henry A., Boston.
 Wyman, John P., Boston.
 Young, Charles L., Springfield.
 Young, Stephen Emerson, Boston.
 Youngman, William S., Boston.

MEXICO-MICHIGAN.

MEXICO.

Fuller, E. Dean, Mexico City.
Shanklin, Arnold, Mexico City.

MICHIGAN.

Antidel, John P., Detroit.
Arthur, Jesse, Battle Creek
Baldwin, Clark E., Adrian.
Ball, Dan H., Marquette.
Barlow, Burt E., Coldwater.
Barnett, James F., Grand Rapids.
Bates, George W., Detroit.
Bates, Henry M., Ann Arbor.
Beaumont, John W., Detroit.
Beck, Ira A., Battle Creek.
Belden, William P., Ishpeming.
Bell, Frank A., Negaunee.
Bissell, John H., Detroit.
Black, Albert W., East Tawas.
Boltwood, Lucius, Grand Rapids.
Boudeman, Dallas, Kalamazoo.
Brownson, Robert M., Detroit.
Bulkley, Harry Conant, Detroit.
Burritt, William A., Hancock.
Byers, I. W., Iron River.
Campbell, Charles H., Detroit.
Campbell, Colin P., Grand Rapids.
Campbell, Henry M., Detroit.
Campbell, James H., Grand Rapids.
Carpenter, William L., Detroit.
Carton, John J., Flint.
Caugrain, Charles W., Detroit.
Cavanaugh, Martin J., Ann Arbor.
Chappell, Fred L., Kalamazoo.
Choate, Ward N., Detroit.
Clapperton, George, Grand Rapids.
Clark, Joseph H., Detroit.
Corliss, John B., Detroit.
Cummins, Alva M., Lansing.
Curtis, William S., Ganges.
Danaher, Michael B., Ludington.
Davis, Ernest M., Grand Rapids.
Denison, Arthur O., Grand Rapids.
Dodds, Nugent, Ewen.
Dodge, Frank L., Lansing.
Donnelly, John O., Detroit.
Douglas, Samuel T., Detroit.
Doyle, Michael J., Menominee.
Durand, Lorenzo T., Saginaw, E. S.
Earl, Otis A., Kalamazoo.
Eldredge, Arch Bishop, Marquette.
Empson, G. R., Gladstone.
England, Howell S., Detroit.
Fellows, Grant, Hudson.
Fitzpatrick, William Geo., Detroit.
Flannigan, Richard C., Norway.

Fuller, Jay, Detroit.
Gall, John J., Jr., Detroit.
Gillard, Joseph R., Grand Rapids.
Goddard, Edwin C., Ann Arbor.
Graves, Henry B., Detroit.
Gray, Robert T., Detroit.
Gray, William J., Detroit.
Griffin, William J., Detroit.
Groesbeck, Alex. J., Detroit.
Haggerson, Fred H., Menominee.
Hamilton, Burritt, Battle Creek.
Handy, Sherman T., Sault Ste. Marie.
Harward, Frederic T., Detroit.
Hatch, Harvey B., Marquette.
Hatch, Reuben, Grand Rapids.
Hatch, William B., Ypsilanti.
Hicks, Arthur P., Detroit.
Hixson, Virgil I., Manistique.
Hooper, Joseph Lawrence, Battle Creek.
Hudson, Roberts P., Sault Ste. Marie.
Hyde, Wesley W., Grand Rapids.
Jacobs, Henry F., Battle Creek.
January, William L., Detroit.
Jenkins, Frank E., Oxford.
Jewell, Harry D., Grand Rapids.
Jones, Arthur, Detroit.
Joslyn, Lee E., Detroit.
Keating, Frank L., Pellston.
Keeney, Willard F., Grand Rapids.
Kennedy, Michael J., Ishpeming.
Kent, Charles A., Detroit.
Ketcham, Clyde W., Kalamazoo.
Knappen, Loyal E., Grand Rapids.
Knappen, Stuart E., Grand Rapids.
Kuhn, Franz C., Detroit.
Lacy, Arthur J., Detroit.
Ladd, Sanford W., Detroit.
Lane, Victor H., Ann Arbor.
Ledyard, Henry, Detroit.
Leete, Thomas T., Jr., Detroit.
Lightner, Clarence A., Detroit.
Lillie, Walter L., Grand Haven.
Lockwood, Harry A., Detroit.
Lucking, William, Detroit.
Lyster, Henry L., Detroit.
McAllister, James T., Grand Rapids.
McDonald, John S., Grand Rapids.
McDoneugh, Martin S., Iron River.
McHugh, Philip A., Detroit.
McKnight, Wm. F., Grand Rapids.
McMillan, Philip H., Detroit.
McNamara, James, Detroit.
Maher, Edgar A., Grand Rapids.
Manchester, William C., Detroit.
Mason, William L., L'Anse.

MICHIGAN-MINNESOTA

May, James D., Detroit.
 Maynard, Fred A., Grand Rapids.
 Machem, George W., Battle Creek.
 Miller, Albert Edward, Marquette.
 Miller, Frederick C., Mount Clemens.
 Miller, Sidney T., Detroit.
 Millie, Wade, Detroit.
 Moody, Paul B., Detroit.
 Moore, Joseph B., Lansing.
 Norris, Herbert M., Ironwood.
 Norris, Mark, Grand Rapids.
 O'Brien, M. Hubert, Detroit.
 O'Brien, Patrick H., Houghton.
 O'Brien, Thomas J., Grand Rapids.
 Onen, Bernard J., Battle Creek.
 Ostrander, Russell C., Lansing.
 Oxtoby, James V., Detroit.
 Oxtoby, Walter E., Detroit.
 Pagel, Benjamin S., Detroit.
 Palmer, Jonathan, Jr., Detroit.
 Parker, Ralzemond A., Detroit.
 Patterson, John H., Pontiac.
 Pelham, H. M., Iron Mountain.
 Peter, James E., Saginaw.
 Power, John, Escanaba.
 Reasoner, James M., Lansing.
 Rees, Allen F., Houghton.
 Renihan, Joseph, Grand Rapids.
 Robinson, Deen L., Houghton.
 Robson, Frank E., Detroit.
 Russell, Henry, Detroit.
 Ryall, Arthur H., Escanaba.
 Sabin, Leland H., Battle Creek.
 Sawyer, Alvah L., Menominee.
 Selling, Bernard B., Detroit.
 Sessions, C. W., Grand Rapids.
 Shields, Edmund C., Lansing.
 Sioman, Adolph, Detroit.
 Smith, Hal. H., Detroit.
 Smith, Laurence W., Grand Rapids.
 Smith, Wallis C., Saginaw.
 Smith, William M., St. Johns.
 Stevens, Frederick W., Ann Arbor.
 Stevens, Mark W., Flint.
 Stewart, Louis E., Battle Creek.
 Stivers, Frank A., Ann Arbor.
 Stoddard, Elliott J., Detroit.
 Stone, John G., Houghton.
 Stone, John W., Lansing.
 Sullivan, Frank P., Sault Ste. Marie.
 Sullivan, James E., Muskegon.
 Taggart, Ganson, Grand Rapids.
 Taylor, Walter R., Kalamazoo.
 Tracy, John E., Marquette.
 Travis, Philip H., Grand Rapids.
 Trevor, Walter M., Detroit.
 Tuttle, Arthur J., Detroit.

Van Dyke, William, Detroit.
 Walker, Myron H., Grand Rapids.
 Walling, Eugene A., Detroit.
 Walters, Henry C., Detroit.
 Warner, David A., Grand Rapids.
 Warner, Frank E., Sault St. Marie.
 Weadock, Bernard F., Detroit.
 Weadock, George W., Saginaw.
 Weadock, Jerome, Saginaw.
 Weadock, Lewis J., Bay City.
 Weadock, Thomas A. E., Detroit.
 Weadock, Vincent, Saginaw.
 Whittmore, James, Detroit.
 Whittmore, Laurence J., Detroit.
 Wieder, Herman A., Houghton.
 Wilgus, Horace L., Ann Arbor.
 Wilkins, Charles T., Detroit.
 Williams, Arthur B., Battle Creek.
 Wilson, Charles M., Grand Rapids.
 Wilson, Hugh E., Grand Rapids.
 Wilson, Thomas A., Jackson.
 Wolf, Gustave A., Grand Rapids.
 Woodruff, Charles M., Detroit.
 Wurser, F. Henry, Detroit.
 Wurser, Louis C., Detroit.
 Yelland, Judd, Escanaba.
 Yerkes, George B., Detroit.
 Young, H. D., Ishpeming.

MINNESOTA.

Abbott, Howard T., Duluth.
 Adams, Frank D., Duluth.
 Allen, Albert R., Fairmont.
 Allen, George J., Rochester.
 Anderson, V. E., Wheaton.
 Armstrong, James D., St. Paul.
 Arnold, John B., Duluth.
 Bailey, William D., Duluth.
 Baker, James B., Bird Island.
 Baldwin, Albert, Duluth.
 Barrett, Richardson D., Minneapolis.
 Barrows, Morton, St. Paul.
 Barton, Elijah, Minneapolis.
 Baxter, John T., Minneapolis.
 Bayer, Anthony M., Minneapolis.
 Bechhoefer, Charles, St. Paul.
 Bell, Roger J., Roseau.
 Blair, Burr D., Winona.
 Blanchard, Will A., Anoka.
 Blu, Elmer F., Duluth.
 Boardman, R. T., Minneapolis.
 Booth, Wilbur F., Minneapolis.
 Boutelle, M. H., Minneapolis.
 Bracelen, Charles M., Minneapolis.
 Brady, Michael C., Minneapolis.
 Bremer, Paul G., St. Paul.
 Bremner, W. H., Minneapolis.

MINNESOTA.

- Bridgman, Raymond, Minneapolis.
 Briggs, Asa G., St. Paul.
 Bright, Alfred H., Minneapolis.
 Bright, Michael S., Duluth.
 Brooks, Frank C., Minneapolis.
 Broun, A. G. T., Sherburn.
 Brown, Calvin L., St. Paul.
 Brown, Leslie L., Winona.
 Brown, Rome G., Minneapolis.
 Buffington, Edwin D., Stillwater.
 Buffington, George W., Minneapolis.
 Bunn, Charles W., St. Paul.
 Bunn, George L., St. Paul.
 Burchard, John E., St. Paul.
 Burr, Stiles W., St. Paul.
 Butles, Pierce, St. Paul.
 Caldwell, Chester L., St. Paul.
 Cameron, Don M., Little Falls.
 Cant, William A., Duluth.
 Carman, Ernest C., Minneapolis.
 Carmichael, Daniel F., Minneapolis.
 Cash, Daniel G., Duluth.
 Cashel, John A., Worthington.
 Casberg, Biarne, Minneapolis.
 Catherwood, S. D., Austin.
 Chase, Guy, St. Paul.
 Chase, Nathan H., Minneapolis.
 Cherry, Wilbur H., Minneapolis.
 Child, S. R., Minneapolis.
 Childs, Clarence H., Minneapolis.
 Chrisman, Charles E., Ortonville.
 Clapp, Newel H., St. Paul.
 Clark, Homer P., St. Paul.
 Cobb, Albert C., Minneapolis.
 Collins, David T., Hibbing.
 Comfort, F. V., Stillwater.
 Cotton, Joseph B., Duluth.
 Courtney, Henry A., Duluth.
 Crane, Jay W., Minneapolis.
 Crasweller, Arthur H., Duluth.
 Crasweller, Frank, Duluth.
 Crosby, Wilson G., Duluth.
 Culkin, Wm. E., Duluth.
 Daley, Andrew J., Luverne.
 Dancer, Herbert A., Duluth.
 d'Autremont, Charles, Jr., Duluth.
 Davis, Thomas J., Duluth.
 Davis, Tom, Marshall.
 Deutsch, Henry, Minneapolis.
 Dibell, Homer B., St. Paul.
 Dickey, J. M., St. Paul.
 Dickinson, H. D., Minneapolis.
 Dille, John I., Minneapolis.
 Dodge, Fred B., Minneapolis.
 Dodge, Louis L., Minneapolis.
 Donnelly, Charles, St. Paul.
 Dorival, Charles A., Caledonia.
 Duxbury, F. A., Caledonia.
 Duxbury, W. R., St. Paul.
 Dwinnell, W. S., Minneapolis.
 Eaton, Leo K., Minneapolis.
 Eberhart, Axel A., Minneapolis.
 Edison, H. J., Kasson.
 Ewing, Arthur W., Madison.
 Farnham, Charles W., St. Paul.
 Finney, A. C., Minneapolis.
 Fish, Daniel, Minneapolis.
 Flannery, George P., Minneapolis.
 Flannery, Henry C., Minneapolis.
 Fosnes, C. A., Montevideo.
 Fowler, Charles R., Minneapolis.
 Frankel, Hiram D., St. Paul.
 Frankel, Louis R., St. Paul.
 Furber, Fred N., Minneapolis.
 Furst, William, Minneapolis.
 Galbraith, John P., St. Paul.
 Gale, Edward C., Minneapolis.
 Gardner, Richard N., Staples.
 Gjerset, Oluf, Montevideo.
 Godfrey, Percy D., St. Paul.
 Gould, Charles D., Minneapolis.
 Gran, Victor H., Duluth.
 Greene, Warren E., Duluth.
 Guesmer, Arnold L., Minneapolis.
 Hageman, Harry A., St. Paul.
 Hagen, Eric O., Crookston.
 Haggard, D. A., Brainerd.
 Halbert, Clarence W., St. Paul.
 Halbert, Hugh T., St. Paul.
 Hallam, Oscar, St. Paul.
 Hammett, W. George, Hawley.
 Hanley, Martin Franklin, Minneapolis.
 Healy, Frank, Minneapolis.
 Heino, John R., Duluth.
 Hempstead, Clark, Minneapolis.
 Hendricks, John Albert, Fosston.
 Hertz, A. J., St. Paul.
 Hess, Sylvan E., St. Paul.
 Hickey, James R., St. Paul.
 Hoke, George, St. Paul.
 Holsinger, Walter, Minneapolis.
 Holt, Andrew, St. Paul.
 Houck, Stanley B., Minneapolis.
 Hubachek, Frank R., Minneapolis.
 Hubachek, Louis A., Minneapolis.
 Hurley, Michael B., St. Paul.
 Ingersoll, George, Duluth.
 Irwin, Harry D., Minneapolis.
 Jackson, Anson B., Minneapolis.
 Jones, A. L., St. Paul.
 Jaques, Alfred, Duluth.
 Jayne, Trafford N., Minneapolis.
 Jelley, Charles S., Minneapolis.
 Jenks, James E., St. Cloud.

MINNESOTA.

- Jenswold, John, Jr., Duluth.
 Jevne, Franz G., International Falls.
 Jones, Lewis E., Breckenridge.
 Kaercher, Aaron Benj., Ortonville.
 Kearful, Francis J., Minneapolis.
 Kellogg, Frank B., St. Paul.
 Kennedy, Richard L., St. Paul.
 Kerr, William A., Minneapolis.
 Kingale, George A., Minneapolis.
 Koon, Will A., Minneapolis.
 Korns, E. B., Tracy.
 Krelwitz, Edmund H., Aitkin.
 Lancaster, William A., Minneapolis.
 Langland, George S., International Falls.
 Lanners, Harry W., Duluth.
 Larimore, John A., Minneapolis.
 Larrabee, Frank D., Minneapolis.
 Larson, Oscar J., Duluth.
 Laybourn, C. G., Minneapolis.
 Lees, Edward, Winona.
 Levy, Samuel J., Minneapolis.
 Lightner, John A., St. Paul.
 Lindley, Erasmus C., St. Paul.
 Loevinger, Gustavus, St. Paul.
 Lorensen, Ernest G., Minneapolis (New York, N. Y.).
 Lum, Burt F., Minneapolis.
 Lundrigan, John E., Cass Lake.
 Lyons, D. F., St. Paul.
 McClenahan, William S., Brainerd.
 McDonald, E. E., Bemidji.
 McElligott, T. J., Appleton.
 McGee, J. F., Minneapolis.
 McLaughlin, Patrick J., St. Paul.
 Mackall, Henry C., Minneapolis.
 Manahan, James, St. Paul.
 Markham, James E., St. Paul.
 Martin, James M., Minneapolis.
 Mason, Alfred F., St. Paul.
 Mason, Grafton, St. Paul.
 Meighen, John F. D., Albert Lea.
 Mercer, Hugh V., Minneapolis.
 Michel, Ernest A., Marshall.
 Miller, Clarence B. (Washington, D. C.), Duluth.
 Mitchell, Oscar, Duluth.
 Mitchell, William D., St. Paul.
 Moonan, John, Waseca.
 Moore, Albert R., St. Paul.
 Morgan, Henry A., Albert Lea.
 Morgan, Henry W., Lake City.
 Morley, Frank J., Minneapolis.
 Morphy, E. Howard, St. Paul.
 Morse, Joseph H., Robbinsdale.
 Nethaway, John C., Stillwater.
 Newton, Walter H., Minneapolis.
 Nye, Carroll A., Moorhead.
 O'Brien, James Edward, Minneapolis.
 O'Brien, Martin, Crookston.
 Olds, Robert Edwin, St. Paul.
 Olson, Julius J., Warren.
 Oppenheimer, Wm. H., St. Paul.
 Osborne, James W., Ely.
 Paige, James, Minneapolis.
 Park, Herbert T., Minneapolis.
 Patterson, Elmer C., Minneapolis.
 Paul, A. C., Minneapolis.
 Penney, R. L., Minneapolis.
 Peterson, John W., Montevideo.
 Peterson, Victor M., Minneapolis.
 Pitkin, Charles A., Thief River Falls.
 Plymat, Walter A., Mankato.
 Polk, A. D., Brainerd.
 Porter, Miles, Mankato.
 Powell, Ransom J., Minneapolis.
 Power, Victor L., Hibbing.
 Prendergast, Edmund A., Minneapolis.
 Price, Frank F., Grand Rapids.
 Prior, Joseph H., Minneapolis.
 Propper, George T., Minneapolis.
 Qvale, G. E., Willmar.
 Randall, Henry E., St. Paul.
 Rauch, Harry, Minneapolis.
 Reynolds, Joseph Ward, Duluth.
 Richardson, Harold J., St. Paul.
 Richardson, Harris, St. Paul.
 Riordan, Philip J., Minneapolis.
 Roberts, Harlan P., Minneapolis.
 Roberts, William P., Minneapolis.
 Robertson, James, Minneapolis.
 Rockwood, Chelsea J., Minneapolis.
 Ryan, M. E., Brainerd.
 Samuelson, John E., Duluth.
 Sanborn, Edward P., St. Paul.
 Sanborn, John B., St. Paul.
 Sanborn, Walter H., St. Paul.
 Sasse, Frank G., Austin.
 Schall, Anthony X., Jr., Minneapolis.
 Schmidt, C. B., St. Paul.
 Schmidt, Harrison L., Minneapolis.
 Schmidt, Philip C., Duluth.
 Schroeder, Peter F., Detroit.
 Schuls, R. F., Ivanhoe.
 Schwartz, Louis L., Minneapolis.
 Selover, George H., Minneapolis.
 Severance, Cordenio A., St. Paul.
 Seymour, McNeil V., St. Paul.
 Shaw, Frank W., Minneapolis.
 Shearer, James D., Minneapolis.
 Sheean, James B., St. Paul.
 Simpson, David F., Minneapolis.
 Smith, Benjamin D., Mankato.
 Smith, Edward E., Minneapolis.

MINNESOTA—MISSISSIPPI.

Smith, Lyndon A., St. Paul.
 Somsen, Henry N., New Ulm.
 Spear, George H., Duluth.
 Spencer, H. R., Duluth.
 Spillane, Charles, Waseca.
 Steele, John H., Minneapolis.
 Stewart, F. Alex., Minneapolis.
 Stinchfield, Frederick H., Minneapolis.
 Stone, Royal A., St. Paul.
 Stryker, John E., St. Paul.
 Sullivan, Francis W., Duluth.
 Swan, James G., Minneapolis.
 Tawney, James A., Winona.
 Taylor, Myron D., St. Paul.
 Thompson, A. L., Mahanomen.
 Thurston, Edward S., Minneapolis.
 Thygeson, N. M., Minneapolis.
 Tiffany, Francis B., St. Paul.
 Tighe, Ambrose, St. Paul.
 Todd, Kay, St. Paul.
 Tryon, Charles J., Minneapolis.
 Ueland, A., Minneapolis.
 Vaaler, Rolfeff, Milaca.
 Vance, William R., Minneapolis.
 Vernon, A. H., Little Falls.
 Waite, Edward F., Minneapolis.
 Ware, John Roland, Minneapolis.
 Washburn, Jed L., Duluth.
 Webber, Marshall B., Winona.
 Well, Jonas, Minneapolis.
 Wheelwright, John O. P., Minneapolis.
 Whelan, Ralph, Minneapolis.
 White, William G., St. Paul.
 Wilcox, Nelson J., Minneapolis.
 Will, G. A., Minneapolis.
 Williams, Charles J., Minneapolis.
 Williams, John G., Duluth.
 Williamson, James F., Minneapolis.
 Willis, John W., St. Paul.
 Wilson, Coryate S., Duluth.
 Wright, Arthur W., Austin.
 Wright, Fred B., Minneapolis.
 Young, A. L., Winthrop.
 Young, Edward B., St. Paul.
 Zollman, F. W., St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.

Allen, John, Tupelo.
 Anderson, William D., Tupelo.
 Barnett, D. R., Yazoo City.
 Bowers, E. J., Gulfport.
 Bosaman, Albert S., Meridian.
 Brady, Thomas, Jr., Brookhaven.
 Brumfi, John B., Vicksburg.
 Bryson, J. C., Vicksburg.
 Campbell, Robert B., Greenville.
 Cook, S. C., Jackson.

Creekmore, H. H., Water Valley.
 Cutrer, John W., Clarksdale.
 Davis, John A., Kosciusko.
 Deavours, Stone, Laurel.
 Denny, W. M., Jr., Pascagoula.
 Dent, R. L., Vicksburg.
 Dunn, C. C., Meridian.
 Eaton, B. E., Gulfport.
 Elmore, H. H., Lexington.
 Flowers, James N., Jackson.
 Ford, Joe H., Houston.
 Fox, A. F., West Point.
 Frierson, John F., Columbus.
 Graham, D. M., Gulfport.
 Green, Garner Wynn, Jackson.
 Green, Marcellus, Jackson.
 Griffith, V. A., Gulfport.
 Guthrie, J. B., Indianola.
 Hannah, Thomas C., Hattiesburg.
 Hirsch, J. E., Vicksburg.
 Hirsch, J., Vicksburg.
 Houston, David W., Aberdeen.
 Houston, Samuel M., Meridian.
 Howry, Charles B. (Washington, D. C.), Oxford.
 Jacobson, Gabe, Meridian.
 Johnston, O. G., Clarksdale.
 Kimbrough, D. M., Oxford.
 Lamb, William J., Corinth.
 Landau, Moses David, Vicksburg.
 McDonald, Will T., Bay St. Louis.
 McDowell, James R., Jackson.
 McFarland, Ben Holliday, Aberdeen.
 McMorrough, G. H., Lexington.
 Marshall, Carl, Bay St. Louis.
 May, Geo. Williams, Jackson.
 Mayes, Robert B., Jackson.
 Mize, Joseph H., Gulfport.
 Monks, F. I., Pass Christian.
 Montgomery, Frank A., Tunica.
 Moody, Cary C., Indianola.
 Niles, H. C., Kosciusko.
 Noel, Edmund F., Lexington.
 Oldham, L. E., Oxford.
 Owen, F. C., Columbus.
 Pepper, A. M., Lexington.
 Percy, Leroy, Greenville.
 Reed, Richard F., Natchez.
 Ricketta, John B., Jackson.
 Robbins, Nathaniel Vick, Vicksburg.
 Robins, John Quitman, Tupelo.
 Sanders, J. O. S., Jackson.
 Schaubert, A. B., Laurel.
 Scott, Charles, Rosedale.
 Sexton, James S., Hazlehurst.
 Shands, A. W., Cleveland.

MISSISSIPPI—MISSOURI.

Somerville, Thomas H., University.
Oxford.
Stevens, J. Morgan, Jackson.
Stone, James, Sr., Oxford.
Stone, William Evans, Oxford.
Stovall, A. T., Okolona.
Thompson, Robert H., Jackson.
Travis, S. E., Hattiesburg.
Watkins, H. V., Jackson.
Webster, Edgar, Oxford.
Welch, W. S., Laurel.
Wells, Ben H., Jackson.
Wells, W. Calvin, Jackson.
West, Robert Jesse, Okolona.
White, Walter A., Gulfport.
Whittington, William Madison, Greenwood.
Williams, James L., Indianola.
Wills, T. J., Raleigh.
Yerger, L. P., Greenwood.

MISSOURI.

Abbott, A. L., St. Louis.
Abington, Ed. L., Poplar Bluff.
Able, Sidney Thorne, St. Louis.
Allen, Charles Claflin, St. Louis.
Allen, Clifford B., St. Louis.
Allen, D. C., Liberty.
Allison, Campbell, St. Louis.
Anderson, Norton B., Platte City.
Andrews, E. D., St. Louis.
Andrews, Sidney F., St. Louis.
Angert, Eugene H., St. Louis.
Anthony, Robert A., Fredericktown.
Armstrong, Fred, Jr., St. Louis.
Arnold, Mercer, Joplin.
Arnstein, Herbert N., St. Louis.
Ash, Robert E., Greep City.
Ashley, Henry D., Kansas City.
Atkinson, John M., Jefferson City.
Atwood, John H., Kansas City.
Babbitt, Byron F., St. Louis.
Bailey, R. E., Sikeston.
Bain, W. C., Cape Girardeau.
Bakewell, Paul, St. Louis.
Bakewell, Paul, Jr., St. Louis.
Ball, Eugene E., Kansas City.
Ball, Eugene B., Kansas City.
Banister, E. W., St. Louis.
Barbee, Joshua, Marshall.
Barbour, Edward A., Springfield.
Barchay, Shepard, St. Louis.
Barker, Harry C., St. Louis.
Barker, John T., Jefferson City.
Barlow, Geo. W., Bethany.
Barnes, Clarence A., Mexico.

Barnes, W. R., Kansas City.
Barnett, Raymond G., Kansas City.
Barrett, Jesse W., St. Louis.
Barth, Irvin V., St. Louis.
Bass, S. S., St. Louis.
Bates, Charles W., St. Louis.
Bean, Edwin J., Jefferson City.
Beck, George F., St. Louis.
Becker, Wm. Dee, St. Louis.
Biggs, Davis, St. Louis.
Bird, Daniel E., Kansas City.
Bishop, C. Orrick, St. Louis.
Bishop, John E., St. Louis.
Blackington, Oliver, St. Louis.
Blair, Albert, St. Louis.
Blair, James T., Jefferson City.
Blanton, Horace H., Kansas City.
Blayne, J. M., Jr., St. Louis.
Blevins, John A., St. Louis.
Bliss, Harmon J., St. Louis.
Block, George M., St. Louis.
Block, Leon, Kansas City.
Blodgett, Henry W., St. Louis.
Blodgett, Wells H., St. Louis.
Bolte, A. H., St. Louis.
Bond, Sterling P., St. Louis.
Bond, Thomas, St. Louis.
Boon, James A., Charleston.
Bowersock, Justin D., Kansas City.
Bowker, W. M., Nevada.
Boxley, Fred. A., Kansas City.
Boyer, B. H., Farmington.
Boyer, John S., St. Joseph.
Boyle, Murat, Kansas City.
Brady, William Walter, Kansas City.
Breaker, George J., St. Louis.
Brennan, John, St. Louis.
Britton, Roy F., St. Louis.
Brooks, Joseph S., Kansas City.
Brown, Nathaniel S., St. Louis.
Brown, Robert A., St. Joseph.
Brown, Stephen S., Jefferson City.
Brownrigg, Richard T., St. Louis.
Brumback, Hermann, Kansas City.
Brunn, Charles A., Kansas City.
Brunn, Charles W., Kansas City.
Bryan, P. Taylor, St. Louis.
Bryant, Hughes, Kansas City.
Bryson, Joseph M., St. Louis.
Buder, Gustavus A., St. Louis.
Buder, Oscar E., St. Louis.
Buffington, James W., Mexico.
Burgess, S. A., St. Louis.
Burke, Richard D., Kansas City.
Burnham, Frank T., Kansas City.
Burns, Ira B., Kansas City.
Burns, John L., Troy.

MISSOURI.

- Burns, Thomas P., Brookfield.
 Burton, Robert, Wheatland.
 Bush, Charles M., Kansas City.
 Calhoun, John W., St. Louis.
 Callihan, Otho S., Kahoka.
 Camack, Edwin, Kansas City.
 Cannon, Thomas D., St. Louis.
 Cantwell, Harry J., St. Louis.
 Caplan, Ephrim, St. Louis.
 Carr, James A., St. Louis.
 Carr, Thomas Percy, St. Louis.
 Carroll, James E., St. Louis.
 Carter, W. F., St. Louis.
 Case, Clarence D., St. Louis.
 Cashman, John, St. Louis.
 Caulfield, Henry S., St. Louis.
 Cave, Nicholas T., Fulton.
 Cave, Rhodes E., St. Louis.
 Cave, Willard P., Moberly.
 Chapman, Lewis A., Chillicothe.
 Chapman, O. J., Kansas City.
 Charles, Benjamin H., St. Louis.
 Chilton, J. Wm., Winona.
 Clark, Champ, Bowling Green.
 Clark, John Abbot, Cameron.
 Clark, Stewart L., Van Buren.
 Clarke, Enos, St. Louis.
 Cobbe, Thomas H., St. Louis.
 Cochran, Alexander G., St. Louis.
 Coles, Walter D., St. Louis.
 Collett, J. A., Salisbury.
 Collier, Luther T., Kansas City.
 Collins, Charles Cummings, St. Louis.
 Collins, Robert E., St. Louis.
 Comer, Charles P., St. Louis.
 Conrad, Henry S., Kansas City.
 Conwell, Paul S., Kansas City.
 Cook, Howard G., St. Louis.
 Cook, J. William, Crane.
 Cook, W. B. M., Montgomery City.
 Cooper, Armwell L., Kansas City.
 Covert, C. E., Houston.
 Cramer, Wilson, Jackson.
 Creason, Goodwin, Kansas City.
 Crews, Thomas B., St. Louis.
 Cross, D. B., Lathrop.
 Cross, Kipp D., Savannah.
 Cullen, P. H., St. Louis.
 Cummings, Campbell, St. Louis.
 Cummings, George B., St. Louis.
 Cunningham, L., Bolivar.
 Curlee, Francis M., St. Louis.
 Currie, Dwight D., St. Louis.
 Dalton, G. C., Salem.
 Daniel, J. B., Piedmont.
 D'Arcy, Edward, St. Louis.
 Davis, Manton, St. Louis.
 Davis, Samuel, Marshall.
 Dawson, John M., Kahoka.
 Day, George W., Kansas City.
 Dean, Oliver H., Kansas City.
 Deatherage, B. F., Kansas City.
 Denison, Henry H., St. Louis.
 Denny, J. H., Glasgow.
 Denvir, John B., Jr., St. Louis.
 De Reign, Albert, Benton.
 Dickson, Joseph, Jr., St. Louis.
 Diehm, Walter, St. Louis.
 Divelbiss, Frank P., Richmond.
 Dodge, Ernest C., St. Louis.
 Dodson, J. M., Kansas City.
 Dolman, John E., St. Joseph.
 Donaldson, Glenn R., Kansas City.
 Donaldson, William R., St. Louis.
 Donnell, Forrest C., St. Louis.
 Douglas, R. L., St. Joseph.
 Douglas, Shannon C., Kansas City.
 Downey, Francis C., Kansas City.
 Draffen, W. V., Booneville.
 Dungan, Harry M., Oregon.
 Durham, L. E., Kansas City.
 Dwyer, Thomas A., St. Louis.
 Dyer David P., St. Louis.
 Dyer, Leonidas C., St. Louis.
 Early, Marion C., St. Louis.
 Eastin, Lucian J., St. Joseph.
 Eaton, John A., Kansas City.
 Eberle, Charles, St. Louis.
 Eby, D. H., Hannibal.
 Edwards, Geo. L., St. Louis.
 Edwards, Verne D., Kansas City.
 Eggers, Theodore C., St. Louis.
 Elder, Conway, St. Louis.
 Elliot, Edward C., St. Louis.
 Ellison, George Robb, Maryville.
 Ellison, James, Kansas City.
 English, George H., Jr., Kansas City.
 Erd, Charles, St. Louis.
 Estep, Thomas B., St. Louis.
 Evans, Andrew F., Kansas City.
 Evans, W. F., St. Louis.
 Ewing, Mark, St. Louis.
 Fabbick, Oliver A., St. Louis.
 Fahey, William F., St. Louis.
 Faris, Charles B., Jefferson City.
 Faris, George V., Webb City.
 Farrington, John S., Springfield.
 Fauntleroy, Thomas T., St. Louis.
 Faust, Charles L., St. Joseph.
 Ferris, Forrest G., St. Louis.
 Ferriss, Franklin, St. Louis.
 Ferriss, Henry T., St. Louis.

MISSOURI.

Finch, James A., Farnfelt.
 Finley, Ralph T., Columbia.
 Flournoy, William S., Kansas City.
 Ford, R. C., Farnyth.
 Fordyce, Samuel W., Jr., St. Louis.
 Forlow, Frank L., Webb City.
 Fox, Charles J., St. Louis.
 Frank, David A., St. Louis.
 Frank, Harry A., St. Louis.
 Franklin, N. A., Unionville.
 Friedman, M. L., Kansas City.
 Frumberg, A. M., St. Louis.
 Fry, W. W., Jr., Mexico.
 Fulkerson, Frank B., St. Joseph.
 Fuller, Edwin S., St. Louis.
 Gage, John R., Kansas City.
 Gamble, Emmet H., Kansas City.
 Ganahl, Alphonse E., St. Louis.
 Gantt, E. S., Mexico.
 Gardner, A. E. L., Clayton.
 Gardner, William A., Farmington.
 Garesche, Vital W., St. Louis.
 Garvin, William Everett, St. Louis.
 Gentry, North T., Columbia.
 Gentry, William R., St. Louis.
 Geraghty, Francis X., St. Louis.
 German, Charles W., Kansas City.
 Gifford, F. W., Kansas City.
 Gilbert, Charles E., Nevada.
 Gilbert, William S., Kansas City.
 Gilkeson, Roswell F., Kansas City.
 Gillespie, John F., St. Louis.
 Gloriod, John A., Poplar Bluff.
 Godard, Porter B., Kansas City.
 Goldsmith, David, St. Louis.
 Goode, R. L., St. Louis.
 Goodman, B. S., St. Louis.
 Goodrich, James E., Kansas City.
 Gossett, Alfred N., Kansas City.
 Grant, Lee W., St. Louis.
 Graves, W. W., Jefferson City.
 Green, Ernest A., St. Louis.
 Green, James F., St. Louis.
 Green, John F., St. Louis.
 Greensfelder, Bernard, St. Louis.
 Griffin, Everett Paul, St. Louis.
 Grimm, J. Hugo, St. Louis.
 Griscom, W. H., East Prairie.
 Groff, Warren N., Kansas City.
 Grossman, Emanuel M., St. Louis.
 Grund, Adolph R., St. Louis.
 Guitar, A. Leonard, St. Joseph.
 Hackney, Thomas, Kansas City.
 Hadley, Herbert S., Kansas City.
 Haeussler, Harry E., St. Louis.
 Haff, Delbert J., Kansas City.
 Hagerman, Frank, Kansas City.

Hagerman, James, Jr., St. Louis.
 Hagerman, Lee W., St. Louis.
 Haid, Edward A., St. Louis.
 Hall, Claud D., St. Louis.
 Hall, George, Trenton.
 Hall, Homer, St. Louis.
 Hall, Robert W., St. Louis.
 Hallett, W. H., Nevada.
 Hamilton, Henry A., St. Louis.
 Hamlin, O. T., Springfield.
 Hancock, W. Scott, St. Louis.
 Handy, Simeon A., Kansas City.
 Harkless, James H., Kansas City.
 Harris, Brown, Kansas City.
 Harris, David H., Fulton.
 Harris, Geo. D., St. Louis.
 Harris Virgil McClure, St. Louis.
 Harris, William H. J., St. Louis.
 Hartmann, Moses, St. Louis.
 Harvey, Thomas B., St. Louis.
 Harzfeld, J. A., Kansas City.
 Haslam, Lewis S., St. Louis.
 Hausman, Albert E., St. Louis.
 Hawes, Harry B., St. Louis.
 Hay, Charles M., St. Louis.
 Hayward, Francis M., Kansas City.
 Heidelberger, Wm., Kansas City.
 Heltman, Numa F., Kansas City.
 Hendrix, Frank C., New London.
 Herrick, Robert T., Kansas City.
 Hewitt, Robert A., Mayville.
 Heyman, Lester L., St. Louis.
 Higdon, John Clark, St. Louis.
 Hill, David W., Poplar Bluff.
 Hines, T. D., Jackson.
 Hines, Willis G., Savannah.
 Histed, Clifford, Kansas City.
 Hitchcock, George C., St. Louis.
 Hobeln, Frank A., St. Louis.
 Hogan, Granville, St. Louis.
 Hogan, Robert S., West Plains.
 Hogsett, William S., Kansas City.
 Hilday, John Hodgman, St. Louis.
 Holt, William G., Kansas City.
 Hook, Inghram D., Kansas City.
 Hostetter, J. D., Bowling Green.
 Hough, A. M., Jefferson City.
 Hough, Warwick M., St. Louis.
 House, Ulysses A., Sumner.
 Houts, Charles A., St. Louis.
 Howard, B. C., Kansas City.
 Howard, Edward J., Moberly.
 Howell, Charles M., Kansas City.
 Howell, Daniel V., Kansas City.
 Howell, J. L., St. Louis.
 Hubbell, Platte, Trenton.
 Huck, Peter H., St. Genevieve.

MISSOURI.

- Hudson, Fred S., Kansas City.
 Hudson, Manley O., Columbia.
 Huffman, Edwin E., St. Louis.
 Humphrey, G. W., Kansas City.
 Hunter, James H., Kansas City.
 Hunter, Joseph W., California.
 Hutchings, Chas. Frederick, Kansas City.
 Hutton, John G., Kansas City.
 Igoe, William L., St. Louis.
 Imstepen, F. W., St. Louis.
 Ingraham, Robert J., Kansas City.
 James, Eldon R., Columbia.
 James, W. R., Kansas City.
 Jamison, Dorsey A., St. Louis.
 Jamison, Joseph W., St. Louis.
 January, M. T., Nevada.
 Jarman, E. A., Unionville.
 Jeffries, Sam B., St. Louis.
 Johnson, Charles P., St. Louis.
 Johnson, H. W., Montgomery City.
 Johnson, James M., Kansas City.
 Johnson, John D., St. Louis.
 Johnson, Loomis C., St. Louis.
 Johnson, Waldo P., Osceola.
 Johnson, William T., Kansas City.
 Jonas, M. B., St. Louis.
 Jones, Elliott H., Kansas City.
 Jones, James C., St. Louis.
 Jones, Orville D., Edina.
 Jones, Richard A., St. Louis.
 Jones, S. J., Carrollton.
 Jones, Wilbur B., St. Louis.
 Joslyn, O. W., Charleston.
 Jourdan, Morton, St. Louis.
 Judson, Frederick N., St. Louis.
 Kallish, Ralph, St. Louis.
 Kammerer, A. E., St. Louis.
 Kehde, Alfred, St. Louis.
 Kehr, Edward C., St. Louis.
 Kelly, Frank, Cape Girardeau.
 Kelsey, Fred W., Joplin.
 Kemp, D. H., Monett.
 Kendrick, C. M., Marceline.
 Keyser, William W., St. Louis.
 Kimmell, Karl, St. Louis.
 King, James E., St. Louis.
 Kingland, Lawrence Chappell, St. Louis.
 Kinsey, William M., St. Louis.
 Kirby, Daniel Noyes, St. Louis.
 Kirchner, Charles H., Kansas City.
 Kiskaddon, J. C., Clayton.
 Koons, W. A., St. James.
 Kortjohn, Henry, Jr., St. Louis.
 Krauthoff, Edwin A. (Washington, D. C.), Kansas City.
 Krum, Chester H., St. Louis.
 Ladd, Sanford B., Kansas City.
 Lamar, Robert, Houston.
 Landon, Thad. B., Kansas City.
 Lane, Thomas F., Cape Girardeau.
 Langknecht, Carl H., Kansas City.
 Langworthy, H. M., Kansas City.
 Lashly, Jacob M., St. Louis.
 Law, William T., Kansas City.
 Lawler, Clement A., Kansas City.
 Lawson, John D., Columbia.
 Lawson, Martin E., Liberty.
 Leahy, John P., St. Louis.
 Leahy, John S., St. Louis.
 Lee, Edwin W., St. Louis.
 Lee, Jay M., Kansas City.
 Lee, John F., St. Louis.
 Lehmann, Frederick W., St. Louis.
 Lehmann, Sears, St. Louis.
 Le Mire, C. P., Fulton.
 Levy, Mortimer B., St. Louis.
 Lilly, Major J., Moberly.
 Lionberger, Isaac H., St. Louis.
 Lloyd, James T., Shelbyville.
 Lockwood, George R., St. Louis.
 Logan, George B., St. Louis.
 Long, Breckinridge, St. Louis.
 Lorie, J. L., Kansas City.
 Lozier, Ralph F., Carrollton.
 Lubke, George W., Jr., St. Louis.
 Lucas, John H., Kansas City.
 Lyon, A. Stanford, Kansas City.
 Lyon, Montague, St. Louis.
 Lyons, Martin, Kansas City.
 McAllister, Frank W., Paris.
 McAntire, J. W., Joplin.
 McBaine, J. P., Columbia.
 McCarthy, John R., St. Louis.
 McChesney, S. P., St. Louis.
 McClarin, William H., St. Louis.
 McClintock, William S., Kansas City.
 McCullen, E. J., St. Louis.
 McCune, Henry L., Kansas City.
 McDavid, Frank M., Springfield.
 McDonald, Jesse, St. Louis.
 McLaran, Robert L., St. Louis.
 McLeod, W. D., Kansas City.
 McNatt, Carr, Aurora.
 McNeely, John D., St. Joseph.
 McPheeters, Samuel B., St. Louis.
 McPheeters, Thomas S., St. Louis.
 McShane, Vincent, St. Louis.
 McQuillin, Eugene, St. Louis.
 McWilliams, John, Benton.
 Mabry, W. L., Wellsville.
 Macauley, C. J., St. Louis.
 Mackay, George C., St. Louis.
 Madden, Terrence J., Kansas City.
 Mahan, George A., Hannibal.
 Major, Elliott W., Jefferson City.
 Major, Samuel C., Fayette.

MISSOURI.

- Mann, Edgar P., Springfield.
 Marks, Thomas R., Kansas City.
 Marley, A. S., Kansas City.
 Maroney, A. C., St. Louis.
 Martin, Hugh E., Kansas City.
 Martin, William McC., St. Louis.
 Mayer, Louis, St. Louis.
 Mayhew, D. S., Monett.
 Meng, Theodore S., St. Louis.
 Meriwether, Hunter M., Kansas City.
 Michaels, Wm. O., Kansas City.
 Miller, Arthur, Kansas City.
 Miller, Edward T., St. Louis.
 Miller, Franklin, St. Louis.
 Minnis, James L., St. Louis.
 Mitchell, Orestes, St. Joseph.
 Mitchell, Samuel A., St. Louis.
 Mix, George E., St. Louis.
 Moloney, Robert E., St. Louis.
 Montgomery, Theodore L., Kahoka.
 Monti, Edward J., St. Louis.
 Mooneyhan, R. A., Carthage.
 Moore, Frank H., Kansas City.
 Moore, George H., St. Louis.
 Moore, Hunt C., Kansas City.
 Moore, McCabe, Kansas City.
 Moore, Samuel W., Kansas City.
 Morgan, William G., St. Louis.
 Morris, John T., Carrollton.
 Morrison, Edwin R., Kansas City.
 Morrow, Thomas R., Kansas City.
 Morse, William J., Kansas City.
 Moseley, A. G., St. Louis.
 Mosley, Norman A., Bloomfield.
 Muench, Hugo, St. Louis.
 Muench, Julius T., St. Louis.
 Mugan, M. D., St. Louis.
 Murray, George E., St. Louis.
 Murray, Matthew P., St. Louis.
 Murry, John F., Columbia.
 Nagel, Charles (Washington, D. C.), St. Louis.
 Nardin, William T., St. Louis.
 Nelson, Earl F., Jefferson City.
 Neumann, Charles A., St. Louis.
 Neville, James T., Springfield.
 New, Alexander, Kansas City.
 Nohl, Walter H., St. Louis.
 Norton, George P., Kansas City.
 Norton, Albert D., St. Louis.
 Nourse, James B., Kansas City.
 Oberschelp, Henry H., St. Louis.
 O'Brien, Arthur A., Kansas City.
 O'Brien, John J., St. Louis.
 O'Bryan, O. R., Huntsville.
 O'Donnell, M. A., Kansas City.
 O'Donnell, Martin J., Kansas City.
 Oliver, Arthur L., St. Louis.
 Oliver, R. B., Cape Girardeau.
 Oliver, Robert Burret, Cape Girardeau.
 Orr, Isaac H., St. Louis.
 Orr, W. J., Springfield.
 Orrick, Allen C., St. Louis.
 Orthwein, William R., St. Louis.
 Ottofy, L. Frank, St. Louis.
 Overall, John H., St. Louis.
 Palmer, Clarence S., Kansas City.
 Parker, Jones H., St. Louis.
 Parks, Peyton A., Clinton.
 Patterson, Orin, Springfield.
 Patterson, Roscoe, Springfield.
 Paxton, John G., Independence.
 Pearson, Eugene, Louisiana.
 Peers, E. Porter, St. Louis.
 Peters, James W. S., Kansas City.
 Peterson, J. W., St. Joseph.
 Pettingill, N. M., Memphis.
 Phillips, John F., Kansas City.
 Phillips, Sam M., Poplar Bluff.
 Platt, Wm. H. H., Kansas City.
 Pierce, Thomas M., St. Louis.
 Pike, Vinton, St. Joseph.
 Pirkey, Earl M., St. Louis.
 Polk, Charles M., St. Louis.
 Powell, Elmer N., Kansas City.
 Powell, Walter A., Kansas City.
 Priest, Henry S., St. Louis.
 Proctor, David M., Kansas City.
 Ragland, William T., Paris.
 Randolph, Kendall B., St. Joseph.
 Ramieur, Leo S., St. Louis.
 Ramieur, Theodore, St. Louis.
 Rector, James Alcorn, St. Louis.
 Reed, George M., Waynesville.
 Reed, James A., Kansas City.
 Reed, M. A., St. Joseph.
 Reeves, Albert L., Kansas City.
 Reinhardt, George, Kansas City.
 Remley, Theodore, Kansas City.
 Reynolds, George D., St. Louis.
 Reynolds, George Vogdes, St. Louis.
 Reynolds, Thomas H., Kansas City.
 Rhodes, M. E., Potosi.
 Riley, Henry C., New Madrid.
 Riley, Henry C., Jr., New Madrid.
 Ristine, Carl L., Lexington.
 Robbins, Alexander H., St. Louis.
 Robert, Douglas W., St. Louis.
 Roberts, James L., Kansas City.
 Robinson, Elijah, Kansas City.
 Rodgers, R. D., Mexico.
 Roehrig, Emil, Warrenton.
 Rogers, S. C., St. Louis.
 Rombauer, Edgar R., St. Louis.

MISSOURI.

- Rombauer, Roderick E., St. Louis.
 Rosenberger, Jules C., Kansas City.
 Rosenfeld, Samuel, St. Louis.
 Rosenrweig, Grant I., Kansas City.
 Roudebush, A. H., St. Louis.
 Rowe, T. J., St. Louis.
 Rowe, Thos. J., Jr., St. Louis.
 Rozelle, Frank F., Kansas City.
 Russell, Joseph J., Charleston.
 Russell, W. Clark, Charleston.
 Ryan, O'Neill, St. Louis.
 Ryan, Thomas F., St. Joseph.
 Sadler, Norman J., St. Louis.
 Sale, Moses N., St. Louis.
 Salkay, J. Sydney, St. Louis.
 Saunders, Walter H., St. Louis.
 Scarritt, William C., Kansas City.
 Schibaby, Frank, Kansas City.
 Schmook, John, Springfield.
 Schnurmacher, Benjamin., St. Louis.
 Schofield, F. L., Hannibal.
 Scholer, Ernest A., Kansas City.
 Schwartz, Barney L., St. Louis.
 Schweitzer, A. L., St. Louis.
 Sea, John A., Independence.
 Sebastian, C. B., Columbia.
 Sebre, G. M., Springfield.
 Sebre, Sam B., Kansas City.
 Sheetz, Frank, Chillicothe.
 Shelley, William W., Kansas City.
 Shelton, Nat. M., Macon.
 Shepley, Arthur E., St. Louis.
 Shepley, John F., St. Louis.
 Sheppard, R. M., Joplin.
 Sher, Louis B., St. Louis.
 Sherman, Adrian F., Kansas City.
 Sidener, Howard, St. Louis.
 Skinker, C. H., Bolivar.
 Skinker, Thomas K., St. Louis.
 Small, Harold R., St. Louis.
 Smart, James G., Kansas City.
 Smith, Arthur F., Kansas City.
 Smith, Luther Ely, St. Louis.
 Smith, Thomas J., Butler.
 Snider, E. L., Kansas City.
 Southern, Allen C., Independence.
 Spalding, Elliott, St. Joseph.
 Spellman, Clarence I., Kansas City.
 Spencer, A. E., Joplin.
 Spencer, R. L., St. Joseph.
 Spencer, Selden P., St. Louis.
 Spradling, Albert M., Jackson.
 Sprinkle, Thomas H., St. Louis.
 Staker, R. M., Kansas City.
 Starek, Emil, St. Louis.
 Starke, Bruce, St. Louis.
 Stewart, Alexander P., Cape Girardeau.
 Stewart, Robert F., Webb City.
 Stocks, S. D., Mexico.
 Stone, Kimbrough, Independence.
 Stringfellow, William E., St. Joseph.
 Strother, Albert E., Kansas City.
 Sturdevant, Willard L., St. Louis.
 Sturgis, John T., Springfield.
 Sullivan, Frank H., St. Louis.
 Summers, W. D., Harrisonville.
 Swarta, Solomon L., St. Louis.
 Swartz, Edwin M., St. Joseph.
 Talty, John A., St. Louis.
 Tatlow, Wm. D., Springfield.
 Taylor, Perry P., St. Louis.
 Ten Broek, G. I., St. Louis.
 Terry, P. S., Festus.
 Thacher, John H., Kansas City.
 Thomas, Wm. O., Kansas City.
 Thomason, Lew R., Poplar Bluff.
 Thompson, Guy A., St. Louis.
 Thompson, William B., St. Louis.
 Thomson, William, Kansas City.
 Thurman, B. G., Nevada.
 Thurmond, N. D., Fulton.
 Timmonds, H. W., Lamar.
 Titus, Frank, Kansas City.
 Todd, Ben E., Kansas City.
 Trimble, Francis H., Kansas City.
 Trimble, J. G., Kansas City.
 Turpin, Rees, Kansas City.
 Van Valkenburgh, Arba S., Kansas City.
 Vierling, Frederick, St. Louis.
 Vineyard, J. J., Kansas City.
 Von Schrader, Otto V., St. Louis.
 Voyles, David W., St. Louis.
 Wagner, Hugh E., St. Louis.
 Walker, Lee, Columbia.
 Wallace, S. Mayner, St. Louis.
 Walsh, Edward P., St. Louis.
 Walsh, Frank P., Kansas City.
 Walsh, Henry M., St. Louis.
 Walther, Lambert E., St. Louis.
 Wammack, Ralph, Bloomfield.
 Ward, R. L., Caruthersville.
 Watson, Isaac N., Kansas City.
 Wattenbarger, J. M., Milan.
 Watts, Millard F., St. Louis.
 Webster, George B., St. Louis.
 Werner, Percy, St. Louis.
 West, Samuel H., St. Louis.
 Wheelers, Joseph, St. Louis.
 White, Edward J., Kansas City.
 White, Neal J., Bland.
 White, Thomas W., St. Louis.
 Whitehill, Hibbard C., St. Louis.
 Whybark, Moses, Cape Girardeau.
 Wiget, Frank J., St. Louis.

MISSOURI-MONTANA-NEBRASKA.

Wilder, Lebbens R. (Mexico City,
 Mexico), St. Louis.
 Willsey, Xenophon P., St. Louis.
 Williams, C. B., St. Louis.
 Williams, I. R., Savannah.
 Williams, James C., Kansas City.
 Williams, Joseph G., St. Louis.
 Williams, R. P., St. Louis.
 Williams, Tyrrell, St. Louis.
 Williams, W. M., Boonville.
 Williamson, John I., Kansas City.
 Wilson, Albert L., Kansas City.
 Wilson, Mark T., Kansas City.
 Winstead, George W., St. Louis.
 Winston, Charles H., Kansas City.
 Wislizenus, Frederick A., St. Louis.
 Withrow, James E., St. Louis.
 Woerner, Wm. F., St. Louis.
 Wood, Benjamin A., St. Louis.
 Wood, John M., St. Louis.
 Wood, W. W., Humansville.
 Wyrick, Taylor B., St. Louis.
 Yeoman, Frank, Kansas City.
 Young, Taylor R., St. Louis.
 Yount, Garry H., Van Buren.
 Zachritz, William, St. Louis.
 Zumbrunn, William F., Kansas City.
 Zunbalen, Joseph H., St. Louis.

MONTANA.

Allen, Elbert F., Livingston.
 Baker, Allison D., Roundup.
 Belden, Oliver W., Lewistown.
 Blaisdell, I. R., Plains.
 Boarman, Marcus D., Roundup.
 Bourquin, George M., Butte.
 Brantley, Theodore, Helena.
 Callaway, Lew L., Great Falls.
 Clark, W. A., Virginia City.
 Cohen, Harry K., Square Butte.
 Cooper, Ransom, Great Falls.
 Crum, Charles L., Forsyth.
 Day, E. C., Helena.
 Dignan, Thomas, Glasgow.
 Dusenbery, Verne D., Roundup.
 Farr, George W., Miles City.
 Goodman, Edward H., Townsend.
 Gunn, Milton S., Helena.
 Hartman, W. S., Roseman.
 Harwood, Edgar N., Butte.
 Holloway, William L., Helena.
 Hunt, William H., Helena.
 Hurly, John, Glasgow.
 Johnston, W. M., Billings.
 Keeley, Wm. E., Deer Lodge.
 Kremer, J. Bruce, Butte.
 Law, Benjamin B., Roseman.

McKenzie, John, Great Falls.
 Mathews, John R., Townsend.
 Mathews, Thomas J., Roundup.
 Murphy, Horner G., Helena.
 Noffsinger, W. N., Kalispell.
 Nolan, C. B., Helena.
 O'Leary, W. F., Great Falls.
 Parsons, Harry H., Missoula.
 Peters, Julius C., Great Falls.
 Phelan, Edward D., Helena.
 Pierson, George W., Billings.
 Pigott, Wm. T., Helena.
 Poindexter, Joseph B., Helena.
 Pomeroy, Charles W., Kalispell.
 Rodgers, William B., Butte.
 Ross, David, Kalispell.
 Samner, Sidney, Helena.
 Scallon, William, Helena.
 Shelton, George F., Butte.
 Smith, H. C., Helena.
 Smith, Joseph C., Dillon.
 Stephens, W. J., Missoula.
 Stivers, D. Gay, Butte.
 Sulgrove, James, Choteau.
 Thompson, Carl N., Roundup.
 Tyler, C. H., Roundup.
 Walsh, James A., Helena.
 Walsh, Thomas J. (Washington, D. C.),
 Helena.
 Wood, Sterling M., Billings.
 Word, R. Lee, Helena.

NEBRASKA.

Abbott, C. E., Fremont.
 Adams, Geo. A., Lincoln.
 Allen, William V., Madison.
 Anderson, O. C., West Point.
 Baker, Benjamin S., Omaha.
 Baldrige, H. H., Omaha.
 Barnes, John B., Lincoln.
 Barnes, W. H., Fairbury.
 Barrett, Dexter T., Lincoln.
 Baraby, John, Geneva.
 Baxter, Irving F., Omaha.
 Beeler, Joseph G., North Platte.
 Berry, Frederick S., Wayne.
 Berry, Henry W., Stockville.
 Blackburn, Thomas W., Omaha.
 Bockes, Thomas W., Central City.
 Brogan, Francis A., Omaha.
 Brome, Clinton, Omaha.
 Brown, Elmer W., Lincoln.
 Brown, Norris, Omaha.
 Bryant, Wilbur F., Hartington.
 Burbank, Byron G., Omaha.
 Burnett, Arthur H., Omaha.
 Cheney, L. H., Stockville.

NEBRASKA.

- Congdon, L. E., Omaha.
 Cook, E. A., Lexington.
 Corey, Merton L., Clay Center.
 Cowin, John O., Omaha.
 Crane, Thomas D., Omaha.
 Crites, Edwin D., Chadron.
 Crofoot, Lodowick F., Omaha.
 Cunningham, M. O., Omaha.
 Davidson, Samuel P., Tecumseh.
 Davis, Claude A., Ord.
 Day, Curtis L., Pender.
 Dean, John R., Broken Bow.
 DeLamatre, Clayton Wm., Omaha.
 Denney, Charles H., Fairbury.
 Dilworth, W. A., Holdrege.
 Douglas, J. A., Omaha.
 Dowling, Wm. L., Madison.
 Doyle, T. J., Lincoln.
 Dressler, Wymer, Omaha.
 Dryden, John N., Kearney.
 Dunham, Bradley H., Omaha.
 Dwyer, D. O., Plattsmouth.
 Edmunds, J. H., Rushville.
 Elgutter, Charles S., Omaha.
 Ellick, Alfred G., Omaha.
 Falloon, Edwin, Falls City.
 Fawcett, Jacob, Lincoln.
 Flaherty, D. J., Lincoln.
 Foster, Fred C., Lincoln.
 Fraser, William O., Omaha.
 Fuller, Philip H., Hastings.
 Gadd, N. T., Broken Bow.
 Gering, Matthew, Plattsmouth.
 Goodall, Henry E., Ogallala.
 Greene, Philip F., Lincoln.
 Greene, Robert J., Lincoln.
 Gurley, William F., Omaha.
 Hainer, Eugene J., Lincoln.
 Hall, Frank M., Lincoln.
 Hall, Matthew A., Omaha.
 Haller, Charles W., Omaha.
 Hamer, Francis G., Lincoln.
 Hartigan, Michel A., Hastings.
 Hastings, George H., Crete.
 Hastings, W. G., Lincoln.
 Herdman, William H., Omaha.
 Hobart, Ralph W., Gering.
 Hopewell, W. M., Tekamah.
 Hotz, William J., Omaha.
 Howard, T. J., Greeley.
 Hunt, George J., Bridgeport.
 Ireland, Rolland F., Crete.
 James, Richard C., Falls City.
 Jeffers, Albert W., Omaha.
 Jessen, Paul, Nebraska City.
 Johnson, Alvin F., Omaha.
 Keefe, Harry L., Walthill.
 Keller, Charles B., Omaha.
 Kelsey, Charles H., Norfolk.
 Kennedy, Howard, Lincoln.
 Kennedy, J. A. O., Omaha.
 Keyes, Harlow W., Indianola.
 Kinkaid, M. P., O'Neill (Washington, D. C.).
 Kinsler, James O., Omaha.
 Lambert, William O., Omaha.
 Learned, Myron L., Omaha.
 Leary, Edward F., Omaha.
 Letton, Charles B., Lincoln.
 Livingston, D. W., Nebraska City.
 Loomis, George L., Fremont.
 Loomis, N. H., Omaha.
 McClanahan, Daniel H., Lincoln.
 McDermott, Edward B., Kearney.
 McDonald, Charles G., Omaha.
 McGilton, E. G., Omaha.
 McHugh, William D., Omaha.
 McLaughlin, A. A., Omaha.
 Mahoney, Timothy J., Omaha.
 Martin, Edward M., Omaha.
 Martin, J. O., Central City.
 Meeker, Charles W., Imperial.
 Meserve, W. A., Creighton.
 Miles, William P., Sidney.
 Miller, John A., Kearney.
 Mills, M. A., Osceola.
 Montgomery, Carroll S., Omaha.
 Moorhead, Harley G., Omaha.
 Morrissey, Andrew M., Lincoln.
 Morrow, William, Scottsbluff.
 Morsman, Edgar M., Jr., Omaha.
 Mullen, Arthur F., Omaha.
 Murphy, Henry, Omaha.
 Myers, Edwin F., Broken Bow.
 Nolan, Thomas J., Omaha.
 O'Neill, Harry E., Stapleton.
 Page, Ernest C., Omaha.
 Paine, Bayard H., Grand Island.
 Palmer, H. C., Clay Center.
 Parish, John W., Omaha.
 Pedler, J. S., Loup City.
 Pemberton, L. M., Beatrice.
 Perry, Ernest Bert, Cambridge.
 Proudft, Robert M., Friend.
 Pyle, E. P., Stockville.
 Ramsey, William O., Omaha.
 Ready, James H., Omaha.
 Redick, Oak O., Omaha.
 Redick, William A., Omaha.
 Reed, Willis E., Lincoln.
 Reese, Manoa B., Lincoln.
 Rich, Edson, Omaha.
 Rimaker, Samuel, Beatrice.
 Rine, John A., Omaha.

NEBRASKA-NEVADA-NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Robbins, Charles A., Lincoln.
 Robinson, J. C., Hartington.
 Root, Jesse L., Omaha.
 Rosenthal, Herman, Lincoln.
 Rosewater, Stanley, Omaha.
 Ross, Elmer E., Central City.
 Rush, Sylvester R., Omaha.
 Ryan, Charles G., Grand Island.
 Sawyer, Andrew J., Lincoln.
 Saxton, Howard, Omaha.
 Scandrett, B. W., Omaha.
 Scattergood, A. W., Ainsworth.
 Schall, W. A., Omaha.
 Scott, Edgar H., Omaha.
 Sears, Charles W., Omaha.
 Sedgwick, Samuel H., Lincoln.
 Shotwell, A. V., Omaha.
 Smith, Howard B., Omaha.
 Squires, Edwin E., Broken Bow.
 Stanley, Marion F., Aurora.
 Stewart, Willard E., Lincoln.
 Strobe, Jesse B., Lincoln.
 Talbot, A. R., Lincoln.
 TePoel, Louis J., Omaha.
 Thomas, Amos, Omaha.
 Thomas, J. J., Seward.
 Thompson, William H., Grand Island.
 Tuttle, Samuel J., Lincoln.
 Van Orsdel, R. A., Omaha.
 Vinsonhale, Duncan M., Omaha.
 Wakeley, Arthur O., Omaha.
 Ware, John D., Omaha.
 Webster, John L., Omaha.
 Wells, Arthur R., Omaha.
 Westerfield, Ellery H., Omaha.
 Wilson, Henry H., Lincoln.
 Wolfenbarger, A. G., Lincoln.
 Woodland, Frank H., Omaha.
 Woodrough, Joseph W., Omaha.
 Wright, Fred. A., Scottsbluff.
 Young, Raymond G., Omaha.

NEVADA.

Atkinson, Harry H., Tonopah.
 Averill, Mark R., Tonopah.
 Badt, Milton B., Elko.
 Bartine, Horace F., Carson City.
 Bartlett, George A., Reno.
 Belford, Samuel W., Reno.
 Boyd, James T., Reno.
 Breen, Peter, Eureka.
 Brown, George S., Reno.
 Brown, Hugh H., Tonopah.
 Burton, Clarence F., Reno.
 Caine, Edwin E., Elko.
 Callahan, James A., Winnemucca.
 Campbell, Louis G., Winnemucca.

Chandler, Charles S., Ely.
 Cheney, Asro E., Reno.
 Coleman, Benjamin W., Carson City.
 Cooke, Herman R., Tonopah.
 Detch, Milton M., Goldfield.
 Downer, Sylvester S., Reno.
 Ducker, Edward A., Winnemucca.
 Dysart, James, Elko.
 Farrington, E. S., Carson City.
 Finch, James D., Reno.
 Forman, William, Tonopah.
 French, LeRoy N., Reno.
 Gibbons, L. A., Reno.
 Green, George S., Reno.
 Harwood, Cole L., Reno.
 Hawkins, Prince A., Reno.
 Horsey, Charles Lee, Pioche.
 Hoyt, Henry M., Reno.
 Lockhart, James M., Ely.
 McCarran, P. A., Carson City.
 McFadden, Clarence J., Ely.
 Moran, Thomas F., Reno.
 Norcross, Frank H., Carson City.
 Orr, John S., Reno.
 Pittman, Frank E., Tonopah.
 Platt, Samuel, Carson City.
 Poujade, J., Carson City.
 Price, Robert M., Reno.
 Richards, Robert, Reno.
 Sanders, John A., Tonopah.
 Somers, Peter J., Goldfield.
 Summerfield, Sardis, Reno.
 Taber, E. J. L., Elko.
 Talbot, George F., Carson City.
 Thatcher, George B., Carson City.
 Thompson, John G., Goldfield.
 Tilden, Augustus, Goldfield.
 Van der Werker, Jerome, Reno.
 Van Fleet, Carey, Elko.
 Williams, Otto T., Elko.
 Withers, Robert G., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Adams, Edward H., Portsmouth.
 Allen, John E., Keene.
 Branch, Oliver E., Manchester.
 Branch, Oliver W., Manchester.
 Brown, Harry J., Concord.
 Burleigh, Alvin, Plymouth.
 Cain, Orville E., Keene.
 Chamberlin, Robert N., Berlin.
 Chandler, William E., Concord.
 Colby, James F., Hanover.
 Demond, Fred. Clarence, Concord.
 Eastman, Samuel O., Concord.
 Hall, Daniel, Dover.
 Hollis, Allen, Concord.

NEW HAMPSHIRE-NEW JERSEY.

Hurd, Henry N., Claremont.
 Jackson, Robert, Concord.
 Jewett, Stephen S., Laconia.
 Jones, Edwin F., Manchester.
 Kent, Henry P., Lancaster.
 Madden, Joseph, Keene.
 Madigan, Thomas H., Jr., Manchester.
 Matthews, Joseph S., Concord.
 Murchie, Alexander, Concord.
 Owen, Stanton, Laconia.
 Parsons, Frank N., Franklin.
 Peaslee, Robert J., Manchester.
 Perkins, David Walter, Manchester.
 Pierce, Kirk D., Hillsboro.
 Plummer, William A., Laconia.
 Remick, James W., Concord.
 Rich, George F., Berlin.
 Riedell, John H., Manchester.
 Sawyer, William H., Concord.
 Schouler, James, Intervale.
 Shackford, Samuel B., Dover.
 Snow, Leslie P., Rochester.
 Spaulding, Harry W., Manchester.
 Stevens, Henry Webster, Concord.
 Stevens, Raymond B., Landaff.
 Streeter, Frank S., Concord.
 Sullivan, Patrick H., Manchester.
 Tutherly, Wm., Claremont.
 Tuttle, James Patterson, Manchester.
 Walker, Reuben E., Concord.
 Warren, George H., Manchester.
 Woodworth, Edw. K., Concord.

NEW JERSEY.

Anthony, Roy Foster, Newark.
 Applegate, John S., Red Bank.
 Applegate, John S., Jr., Red Bank.
 Armstrong, Edward Ambler, Princeton.
 Ashmead, J. Edward, Newark.
 Bacon, Walter H., Bridgeton.
 Baker, J. Thompson, Wildwood.
 Beekman, Alston, Red Bank.
 Benjamin, Frank, Newark.
 Bergen, Frank, Newark.
 Bergen, James J., Somerville.
 Bernhard, John A., Newark.
 Besson, J. W. Rufus, Hoboken.
 Bilder, David H., Paterson.
 Boardman, Richard, Jersey City.
 Bolte, G. Arthur, Atlantic City.
 Bonsall, John H., Morristown.
 Bourgeois, George A., Atlantic City.
 Buchanan, James, Trenton.
 Buchanan, Malcolm G., Trenton.
 Burnham, Frederick G., Morristown.
 Cafferata, Harry J., Hoboken.
 Campbell, Luther A., Hackensack.

Carey, Robert, Jersey City.
 Carey, William H., Jersey City.
 Carr, Harvey F., Camden.
 Carrow, Howard, Camden.
 Chamberlin, Frederic E., Bayonne.
 Child, Francis, Newark.
 Clevenger, William M., Atlantic City.
 Coan, Francis P., Perth Amboy.
 Cole, Clarence L., Atlantic City.
 Colie, Edward M., Newark.
 Collins, Gilbert, Jersey City.
 Cooper, Howard M., Camden.
 Cooper, S. Ira, Passaic.
 Cornish, Abram H., Newark.
 Coulomb, H. B., Atlantic City.
 Coult, Joseph, Newark.
 Cunningham, Robert H., Paterson.
 Currier, Richard D., Newark.
 Dalrymple, George H., Passaic.
 Daly, Peter F., New Brunswick.
 Davis, J. Warren, Salem.
 Davis, Thomas A., Orange.
 Day, Edward A., Newark.
 Day, William T., Newark.
 Dixon, Huston, Trenton.
 Doernum, Cornelius (Hackensack), Ridge-wood.
 Duffield, Edward D., Newark.
 Dumont, Wayne (New York, N. Y.), Paterson.
 Dunn, Michael, Paterson.
 Ely, John J., Freshhold.
 English, Conover, Newark.
 Everett, Russell M., Newark.
 Fallon, John J., Hoboken.
 Faulks, Frederick J., Newark.
 Fayerweather, Charles S., Newark.
 Ferris, Madison J. H., Arlington.
 Fisher, James, Hackensack.
 Fort, J. Franklin, Newark.
 French, Thomas E., Camden.
 Garretson, Leland B., Morristown.
 Garrison, Lindley M. (New York, N. Y.), Jersey City.
 Gaskill, Edmund C., Jr., Atlantic City.
 Gaskill, Robert S., Mount Holly.
 Gebhardt, Wm. C., Clinton.
 Gedney, Jerome D., East Orange.
 Gilhooly, Patrick H., Elizabeth.
 Gnichtel, Frederick W., Trenton.
 Goodell, Edwin B., Montclair.
 Gourley, William B., Paterson.
 Griggs, John W. (New York, N. Y.), Paterson.
 Haight, Thomas G., Jersey City.
 Hamilton, Herman L., Egg Harbor City.
 Hand, Morgan, Cape May Court House.

NEW JERSEY—NEW MEXICO.

Hardin, John R., Newark.
 Hartshorne, Charles H., Jersey City.
 Hayes, James H., Jr., Atlantic City.
 Heine, M. Caswell, Newark.
 Hill, George, Summit.
 Hood, Louis, Newark.
 Howe, William Reed, Orange.
 Humphreys, John B., Paterson.
 Hunt, Henry C., Newark.
 Hurrell, Alfred, Newark.
 Hutchinson, Barton B., Trenton.
 Jess, Frank B., Camden.
 Johnson, William M., Hackensack.
 Jones, William Clayton, Camden.
 Kalisch, Samuel, Newark.
 Katzenbach, Edward L., Trenton.
 Keasbey, Edward Q., Newark.
 Keasbey, George M., Newark.
 Lane, Harry, Jersey City.
 Lane, Merritt, Jersey City.
 Leake, Eugene W., Jersey City.
 Leber, Samuel F., Newark.
 Lewis, William L., Paterson.
 Lindabury, Richard V., Newark.
 Lintott, Thomas J., Newark.
 Lyon, Adrian, Perth Amboy.
 McCarter, Robert H., Newark.
 McDermott, Frank P., Jersey City.
 McMaster, John S., Jersey City.
 Mabie, Clarence, Hackensack.
 MacMahon, Cecil H., Newark.
 MacSherry, Howard, Newark.
 Martin, J. H. Thayer, Newark.
 Mason, Charles M., Newark.
 Miller, Louis H., Millville.
 Mills, Alfred Elmer, Morristown.
 Milton, John, Jersey City.
 Moore, Chas. Sumner, Atlantic City.
 Oliver, Paul Q., Westfield.
 Osborne, Harry V., Newark.
 Parker, Chauncey G., Newark.
 Parker, Cortlandt, Jr., Newark.
 Parker, Richard Wayne, Newark.
 Peirce, George H., Newark.
 Pennington, William, Newark.
 Perkins, Randolph, Jersey City.
 Pitney, John O. H., Newark.
 Randall, Edmund B., Paterson.
 Rathbun, Charles A., Morristown.
 Read, William T., Camden.
 Relletab, John, Trenton.
 Richards, Samuel H., Bridgeport.
 Riker, Adrian, Newark.
 Robbins, Samuel K., Camden.
 Roe, Charles J., Jersey City.
 Rosenberg, Maximilian T., Jersey City.
 Runyon, Henry W., Jersey City.

Sackett, Clarence, Newark.
 Salmon, Joshua R., Morristown.
 Schimpf, Theo. W., Atlantic City.
 Sherman, Gordon E., Morristown.
 Shipman, George M., Belvidere.
 Simonson, Theodore, Newton.
 Skizmer, Alfred F., Newark.
 Slocum, John W., Long Branch.
 Smathers, Frank, Atlantic City.
 Sommer, Frank H., Newark.
 Spier, Wm. H., Jersey City.
 Starr, Lewis, Camden.
 Stern, Louis E., Atlantic City.
 Stevenson, Eugene, Paterson.
 Stockton, Richard, Newark.
 Strong, Theodore, New Brunswick.
 Sullivan, Mark A., Jersey City.
 Summerill, Joseph J., Woodbury.
 Swayze, Francis J., Newark.
 Tennant, George G., Jersey City.
 Thomas, Joseph L., Camden.
 Thompson, Lloyd, Westfield.
 Trapp, Alexander, Trenton.
 Trenchard, Thomas W., Trenton.
 Tuller, Royal P., Vineland.
 Van Buskirk, DeWitt, Bayonne.
 Van Cleef, James H., New Brunswick.
 Vanderpool, Wynant D., Newark.
 Van Syckel, Bennet, Trenton.
 Von der Lippe, Wm. Theo., Newark.
 Walker, Edwin Robert, Trenton.
 Wall, Albert C., Jersey City.
 Westcott, John W., Camden.
 Whiting, Borden D., Newark.
 Whittemore, Clark McK., Elizabeth.
 Wilson, C. Franklin, Morristown.
 Wilson, Edmund, Red Bank.
 Wilson, William R., Elizabeth.
 Wilson, Woodrow (Washington, D. C.), Princeton.
 Wolcott, Wilfred B., Camden.
 Wright, Wendell J., Hackensack.
 Young, Henry, Jr., Newark.
 Young, Stuart A., Newark.

NEW MEXICO.

Adams, B. F., Albuquerque.
 Bowman, Harry S., Santa Fé.
 Bujac, Etienne De Pelissier, Carlsbad.
 Catron, Thomas B., Santa Fé.
 Clancy, Frank W., Santa Fé.
 Clark, Herbert W., East Las Vegas.
 Davis, Stephen B., Jr., East Las Vegas.
 Field, Neill B., Albuquerque.
 Hanna, Richard H., Santa Fé.
 Haydon, Wm. G., East Las Vegas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE-NEW JERSEY.

- Hurd, Henry N., Claremont.
 Jackson, Robert, Concord.
 Jewett, Stephen S., Laconia.
 Jones, Edwin F., Manchester.
 Kent, Henry P., Lancaster.
 Madden, Joseph, Keene.
 Madigan, Thomas H., Jr., Manchester.
 Matthews, Joseph S., Concord.
 Murchie, Alexander, Concord.
 Owen, Stanton, Laconia.
 Parsons, Frank N., Franklin.
 Peaslee, Robert J., Manchester.
 Perkins, David Walter, Manchester.
 Pierce, Kirk D., Hillsboro.
 Plummer, William A., Laconia.
 Remick, James W., Concord.
 Rich, George F., Berlin.
 Riedell, John H., Manchester.
 Sawyer, William H., Concord.
 Schouler, James, Intervale.
 Shackford, Samuel B., Dover.
 Snow, Leslie P., Rochester.
 Spaulding, Harry W., Manchester.
 Stevens, Henry Webster, Concord.
 Stevens, Raymond B., Landaff.
 Streeter, Frank S., Concord.
 Sullivan, Patrick H., Manchester.
 Tutherly, Wm., Claremont.
 Tuttle, James Patterson, Manchester.
 Walker, Reuben E., Concord.
 Warren, George H., Manchester.
 Woodworth, Edw. K., Concord.
- NEW JERSEY.**
- Anthony, Roy Foster, Newark.
 Applegate, John S., Red Bank.
 Applegate, John S., Jr., Red Bank.
 Armstrong, Edward Ambler, Princeton.
 Ashmead, J. Edward, Newark.
 Bacon, Walter H., Bridgeton.
 Baker, J. Thompson, Wildwood.
 Beckman, Alston, Red Bank.
 Benjamin, Frank, Newark.
 Bergen, Frank, Newark.
 Bergen, James J., Somerville.
 Bernhard, John A., Newark.
 Besson, J. W. Rufus, Hoboken.
 Bilder, David H., Paterson.
 Boardman, Richard, Jersey City.
 Bolte, G. Arthur, Atlantic City.
 Bonnell, John H., Morristown.
 Bourgeois, George A., Atlantic City.
 Buchanan, James, Trenton.
 Buchanan, Malcolm G., Trenton.
 Burnham, Frederick G., Morristown.
 Caffarata, Harry J., Hoboken.
 Campbell, Luther A., Hackensack.
- Carey, Robert, Jersey City.
 Carey, William H., Jersey City.
 Carr, Harvey F., Camden.
 Carrow, Howard, Camden.
 Chamberlin, Frederic E., Bayonne.
 Child, Francis, Newark.
 Clevenger, William M., Atlantic City.
 Coan, Francis P., Perth Amboy.
 Cole, Clarence L., Atlantic City.
 Collie, Edward M., Newark.
 Collins, Gilbert, Jersey City.
 Cooper, Howard M., Camden.
 Cooper, S. Ira, Passaic.
 Cornish, Abram H., Newark.
 Coulomb, H. R., Atlantic City.
 Coult, Joseph, Newark.
 Cunningham, Robert H., Paterson.
 Currier, Richard D., Newark.
 Dalrymple, George H., Passaic.
 Daly, Peter F., New Brunswick.
 Davis, J. Warren, Salem.
 Davis, Thomas A., Orange.
 Day, Edward A., Newark.
 Day, William T., Newark.
 Dixon, Huston, Trenton.
 Doremus, Cornelius (Hackensack), Ridgewood.
 Duffield, Edward D., Newark.
 Dumont, Wayne (New York, N. Y.), Paterson.
 Dunn, Michael, Paterson.
 Ely, John J., Freshhold.
 English, Conover, Newark.
 Everett, Russell M., Newark.
 Fallon, John J., Hoboken.
 Faulks, Frederick J., Newark.
 Fayerweather, Charles S., Newark.
 Ferris, Madison J. H., Arlington.
 Fisher, James, Hackettstown.
 Fort, J. Franklin, Newark.
 French, Thomas E., Camden.
 Garretson, Leland B., Morristown.
 Garrison, Lindley M. (New York, N. Y.), Jersey City.
 Gaskill, Edmund C., Jr., Atlantic City.
 Gaskill, Robert S., Mount Holly.
 Gebhardt, Wm. C., Clinton.
 Gedney, Jerome D., East Orange.
 Gilheoly, Patrick H., Elizabeth.
 Gnichtel, Frederick W., Trenton.
 Goodell, Edwin B., Montclair.
 Gourley, William B., Paterson.
 Griggs, John W. (New York, N. Y.), Paterson.
 Haight, Thomas G., Jersey City.
 Hamilton, Herman L., Egg Harbor City.
 Hand, Morgan, Cape May Court House.

NEW JERSEY-NEW MEXICO.

Hardin, John R., Newark.
 Hartshorne, Charles H., Jersey City.
 Hayes, James H., Jr., Atlantic City.
 Heine, M. Caswell, Newark.
 Hill, George, Summit.
 Hood, Louis, Newark.
 Howe, William Reed, Orange.
 Humphreys, John B., Paterson.
 Hunt, Henry C., Newark.
 Hurrell, Alfred, Newark.
 Hutchinson, Barton B., Trenton.
 Jera, Frank B., Camden.
 Johnson, William M., Hackensack.
 Jones, William Clayton, Camden.
 Kallsch, Samuel, Newark.
 Katzenbach, Edward L., Trenton.
 Kearsbey, Edward Q., Newark.
 Kearsbey, George M., Newark.
 Lane, Harry, Jersey City.
 Lane, Merritt, Jersey City.
 Leake, Eugene W., Jersey City.
 Leber, Samuel F., Newark.
 Lewis, William L., Paterson.
 Lindabury, Richard V., Newark.
 Lintott, Thomas J., Newark.
 Lyon, Adrian, Perth Amboy.
 McQuarrie, Robert H., Newark.
 McDermott, Frank P., Jersey City.
 McMaster, John S., Jersey City.
 Mabie, Clarence, Hackensack.
 MacMahon, Cecil H., Newark.
 MacSherry, Howard, Newark.
 Martin, J. H. Thayer, Newark.
 Mason, Charles M., Newark.
 Miller, Louis H., Millville.
 Mills, Alfred Elmer, Morristown.
 Milton, John, Jersey City.
 Moore, Chas. Sumner, Atlantic City.
 Oliver, Paul Q., Westfield.
 Osborne, Harry V., Newark.
 Parker, Chauncey G., Newark.
 Parker, Cortlandt, Jr., Newark.
 Parker, Richard Wayne, Newark.
 Peirce, George H., Newark.
 Pennington, William, Newark.
 Perkins, Randolph, Jersey City.
 Pitney, John O. H., Newark.
 Randall, Edmund B., Paterson.
 Rathbun, Charles A., Morristown.
 Read, William T., Camden.
 Reistab, John, Trenton.
 Richards, Samuel H., Bridgeport.
 Riker, Adrian, Newark.
 Robbins, Samuel K., Camden.
 Roe, Charles J., Jersey City.
 Rosenberg, Maximilian T., Jersey City.
 Runyon, Henry W., Jersey City.

Sackett, Clarence, Newark.
 Salmon, Joshua R., Morristown.
 Schimpf, Theo. W., Atlantic City.
 Sherman, Gordon E., Morristown.
 Shipman, George M., Belvidere.
 Simonsen, Theodore, Newton.
 Skinner, Alfred F., Newark.
 Slocum, John W., Long Branch.
 Smathers, Frank, Atlantic City.
 Sommer, Frank H., Newark.
 Spencer, Wm. H., Jersey City.
 Starr, Lewis, Camden.
 Stern, Louis E., Atlantic City.
 Stevenson, Eugene, Paterson.
 Stockton, Richard, Newark.
 Strong, Theodore, New Brunswick.
 Sullivan, Mark A., Jersey City.
 Summerhill, Joseph J., Woodbury.
 Swayze, Francis J., Newark.
 Tennant, George G., Jersey City.
 Thomas, Joseph L., Camden.
 Thompson, Lloyd, Westfield.
 Trapp, Alexander, Trenton.
 Trenchard, Thomas W., Trenton.
 Tuller, Royal P., Vineland.
 Van Buskirk, DeWitt, Bayonne.
 Van Cleef, James H., New Brunswick.
 Vanderpool, Wynant D., Newark.
 Van Syckel, Bennet, Trenton.
 Von der Lippe, Wm. Theo., Newark.
 Walker, Edwin Robert, Trenton.
 Wall, Albert C., Jersey City.
 Westcott, John W., Camden.
 Whitting, Borden D., Newark.
 Whittemore, Clark McK., Elizabeth.
 Wilson, C. Franklin, Morristown.
 Wilson, Edmund, Red Bank.
 Wilson, William B., Elizabeth.
 Wilson, Woodrow (Washington, D. C.), Princeton.
 Wolcott, Wilfred B., Camden.
 Wright, Wendell J., Hackensack.
 Young, Henry, Jr., Newark.
 Young, Stuart A., Newark.

NEW MEXICO.

Adams, B. F., Albuquerque.
 Bowman, Harry S., Santa Fé.
 Bujac, Etienne De Pelissier, Carlsbad.
 Catron, Thomas B., Santa Fé.
 Clancy, Frank W., Santa Fé.
 Clark, Herbert W., East Las Vegas.
 Davis, Stephen B., Jr., East Las Vegas.
 Field, Nell B., Albuquerque.
 Hanna, Richard H., Santa Fé.
 Haydon, Wm. G., East Las Vegas.

NEW MEXICO—NEW YORK.

Hervey, James M., Roswell.
 Hickey, M. E., Albuquerque.
 Kelley, W. E., Socorro.
 Klock, Geo. Sheldon, Albuquerque.
 Leahy, David J., East Las Vegas.
 Lindsey, Washington E., Portales.
 Lucas, Wm. J., East Las Vegas.
 McMillen, Alonso E., Albuquerque.
 Marvon, O. K., Albuquerque.
 Mechem, Merritt C., Socorro.
 Neblett, Colin, Silver City.
 Parker, Frank W., Santa Fé.
 Reynolds, Herbert F., Albuquerque.
 Reid, William C., Albuquerque.
 Renchan, A. B., Santa Fé.
 Roberts, Clarence J., Santa Fé.
 Seaberg, Hugo, Raton.
 Sedillo, Antonio A., Albuquerque.
 Simms, John F., Albuquerque.
 Twitchell, Ralph E., Santa Fé.
 Wilson, Francis C., Santa Fé.
 Wright, Edward E., Santa Fé.

NEW YORK.

Aaron, Herman, New York.
 Abbot, Everett V., New York.
 Abbott, Henry H., New York.
 Acker, Edward A., New York.
 Ackerson, Fred M., Niagara Falls.
 Adams, Andrew Addison, New York.
 Adams, George A., Salamanca.
 Adams, Harold J., Buffalo.
 Adel, Frank F., Evergreen.
 Adler, Isaac, Rochester.
 Agar, John G., New York.
 Ainsworth, Danforth E., Albany.
 Aldcroft, Richard B., New York.
 Alexander, Bernard, New York.
 Alexander, Edward A., New York.
 Allen, Frederick L., New York.
 Allen, William, New York.
 Allen, William Loyal, Malone.
 Allen, Yorke, New York.
 Anable, Courtland V., New York.
 Anderton, Stephen P., New York.
 Andrade, Cipriano, Jr., New York.
 Andrews, Champe S., New York.
 Andrews, James D., New York.
 Andrews, William S., Syracuse.
 Aplington, Henry, New York.
 Appell, Albert J., New York.
 Armstrong, David W., New York.
 Armstrong, James P., East Randolph.
 Arnold, Joseph A., New York.
 Arnold, Lynn J., Albany.
 Arnstein, Emanuel, New York.
 Arroyo, Julian A., New York.
 Auerbach, Joseph S., New York.
 Avery, Brainard, New York.
 Ayres, Charles H., New York.
 Babbage, Richard Gordon, New York.
 Babbitt, Kurnal R., New York.
 Babcock, Augustus, Binghamton.
 Babst, Earl D., New York.
 Bacon, Selden, New York.
 Bacot, John Vacher, Utica.
 Baggott, Vallandigham B., New York.
 Bailey, Frederick B., Brooklyn.
 Baker, Joseph J., New York.
 Baker, Merrit N., Buffalo.
 Baldwin, Roger S., New York.
 Baldwin, Stephen C., Brooklyn.
 Ball, LeRoy D., New York.
 Bamberger, Ira Leo, New York.
 Bamerick, William H., Syracuse.
 Bangs, Francis S., New York.
 Banton, Joab H., New York.
 Barber, Arthur William, New York.
 Barker, Wendell P., New York.
 Barnes, Ezra A., Oswego.
 Barnes, Henry B., New York.
 Barnes, Milan Day, New York.
 Baron, Saul J., New York.
 Barrett, Henry R., White Plains.
 Barry, Herbert, New York.
 Bartlett, John P., New York.
 Bartlett, Willard, Brooklyn.
 Baskerville, Thomas H., New York.
 Bates, Kahl Clement, New York.
 Battle, George Gordon, New York.
 Bauer, Oswald A., Sparkill.
 Bayes, William R., New York.
 Baylis, Willard N., New York.
 Beale, Phelan, New York.
 Beals, Elton H., Buffalo.
 Beaman, Middleton (Boston, Mass.), New York.
 Beardsley, Samuel A., New York.
 Beattie, Charles Maitland, New York.
 Beattys, Frederick L., New York.
 Beaty, Amos L., New York.
 Beck, James M., New York.
 Beckman, Charles K., New York.
 Begg, Alexander L. W., New York.
 Begg, William Reynolds, New York.
 Bell, Charles, Herkimer.
 Bell, James D., Brooklyn.
 Bender, Melvin T., Albany.
 Benedict, Abraham, New York.
 Benedict, Russell, New York.
 Bennett, William S., New York.
 Bennett, David C., Jr., New York.
 Bennett, Frank A., Mt. Vernon.

NEW YORK.

- Benson, Charles B., Hudson.
 Benton, Geo. A., Rochester.
 Bergen, Tunis G., New York.
 Berger, Samuel A., New York.
 Bergman, Robert H., New York.
 Bernstein, J. Sidney, New York.
 Betts, Samuel B., New York.
 Bickford, Herbert J., New York.
 Bien, Franklin, New York.
 Bijur, Nathan, New York.
 Bishop, James L., New York.
 Bissell, Frederick O., Buffalo.
 Bissell, Herbert P., Buffalo.
 Bissling, William F., New York.
 Black, Loring M., Jr., New York.
 Blackmar, Abel E., Brooklyn.
 Blackwell, Geo. Engs, New York.
 Blair, Charles F., Buffalo.
 Blair, Joseph Paxton, New York.
 Blandy, Charles, New York.
 Blauvelt, George A., New York.
 Bliss, William H., New York.
 Bloch, Adolph, New York.
 Bloch, Henry, New York.
 Blumenthal, Maurice B., New York.
 Blymyer, William H., New York.
 Bogardus, John H., New York.
 Bogert, George G., Ithaca.
 Bogert, Henry L., New York.
 Bogue, Morton Griswold, New York.
 Bolling, Raynal C., New York.
 Bomeisler, Louis Edwin, New York.
 Bond, Walter Huntington, New York.
 Bondy, William, New York.
 Bonyage, Robert W., New York.
 Bonyage, Wm. H., New York.
 Boothby, John William, New York.
 Borchert, Hermann, New York.
 Borst, Henry V., Amsterdam.
 Boston, Charles A., New York.
 Boston, John Guyton, New York.
 Bouvier, John Vernon, Jr., New York.
 Bowman, Henry H., New York.
 Boyle, John Wellington, Utica.
 Brackett, Edgar T., Saratoga Springs.
 Bradbury, Harry B., New York.
 Brainerd, John Morgan, Auburn.
 Brainerd, Ira H., New York.
 Breed, William C., New York.
 Brennan, John F., Yonkers.
 Brennan, Russell H., Utica.
 Brewster, Joseph, New York.
 Brice, Wilson B., New York.
 Britt, Philip J., New York.
 Britt, T. Louis A., New York.
 Broadwin, Eldor Lawrence, New York.
 Brodek, Charles A., New York.
 Brophy, Charles B., New York.
 Brown, Charles Paul, New York.
 Brown, Charles T., New York.
 Brown, Daniel, Far Rockaway.
 Brown, Frazer, Yonkers.
 Brown, Selden S., Rochester.
 Browne, G. Morgan, New York.
 Brownell, George F., New York.
 Brownell, Henry B., New York.
 Buck, Arthur A., Schenectady.
 Buck, Gordon M., New York.
 Buckbee, Monmouth S., White Plains.
 Bull, J. Edgar, New York.
 Bullowa, Ferdinand E. M., New York.
 Burdick, Francis M., New York.
 Burghard, Edward M., New York.
 Burkan, Nathan, New York.
 Burke, Thomas C., Buffalo.
 Burlingham, Charles C., New York.
 Burns, Robert, New York.
 Burr, William P., New York.
 Burroughs, Paul G., New York.
 Bush, Myron P., Buffalo.
 Bushnell, Nathan P., Peekskill.
 Butler, Charles Henry (Washington, D. C.), New York.
 Butler, William Allen, New York.
 Butler, William E., New York.
 Button, William H., New York.
 Byard, James J., Cooperstown.
 Byrd, William, New York.
 Byrne, Edward J., Brooklyn.
 Byrne, James, New York.
 Cady, Daniel L., New York.
 Cahn, William L., New York.
 Cahoon, Richards Mott, Brooklyn.
 Caldwell, Jas. Hope, New York.
 Cameron, Frederick W., Albany.
 Cameron, Winfield S., Jamestown.
 Campbell, Donald, New York.
 Campbell, Frederick B., New York.
 Campbell, John A. L., New York.
 Canfield, George F., New York.
 Cantline, Peter, Newburgh.
 Cardozo, Benjamin N., New York.
 Cardozo, Ernest A., New York.
 Carey, Martin, New York.
 Carlin, Walter J., New York.
 Carlisle, John N., Albany.
 Carlson, Frank, New York.
 Carpenter, George H., Liberty.
 Carpenter, James Emerson, New York.
 Carr, James O., Albany.
 Carr, William J., Brooklyn.
 Carrington, Campbell, New York.
 Carroll, Fred. Linus, Johnstown.
 Carroll, Philip A., New York.

NEW YORK.

- Carruth, Charles R., New York.
 Carter, Jarvis P., New York.
 Cary, Guy, New York.
 Castle, Kendall B., Rochester.
 Cawcroft, Ernest, Jamestown.
 Chadbourne, William M., New York.
 Chamberlain, Joseph P., New York.
 Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant, New York.
 Charles, Elmer E., Warsaw.
 Chase, Emory A., Catskill.
 Chase, George, New York.
 Chatfield, Thomas L., Brooklyn.
 Cheney, George Nelson, Syracuse.
 Cheney, Jerome L., Syracuse.
 Cheney, Warren J., Corning.
 Childs, Edwards H., New York.
 Chirurg, Isidore S., New York.
 Chittick, Henry R., New York.
 Choate, Joseph H., New York.
 Chormann, Frederick, Niagara Falls.
 Chrystie, Einar, New York.
 Chrystie, T. Ludlow, New York.
 Church, Frederick F., Rochester.
 Clare, Wm. F., New York.
 Clark, Grenville, New York.
 Clark, Henry Wallace, New York.
 Clark, Jefferson, New York.
 Clark, Martin, Buffalo.
 Clarke, B. Floyd, New York.
 Clarke, Samuel B., New York.
 Classen, Philip L., Albany.
 Clay, George S., New York.
 Clearwater, Alphonso T., Kingston.
 Clinch, Edward S., New York.
 Coats, Herbert P., Saranac Lake.
 Coatsworth, Edward E., Buffalo.
 Oobb, A. Ward, New York.
 Cobb, W. Bruce, New York.
 Cockran, W. Bourke, New York.
 Coc, Walter E., New York.
 Coffin, Herbert Lawton, New York.
 Cohalan, John P., New York.
 Cohen, Harvey J., New York.
 Cohen, Julius Henry, New York.
 Cohen, Wm. N., New York.
 Cohn, Eugene, New York.
 Colby, Bainbridge, New York.
 Cole, Charles D. M., New York.
 Cole, Vernon, Buffalo.
 Coleman, George S., New York.
 Coleman, John Burlinson, New York.
 Coleman, William M., New York.
 Collier, Frederick J., Hudson.
 Collin, Frederick, Elmira.
 Collins, Lawrence J., Buffalo.
 Conboy, Martin, New York.
 Conway, Thomas F., New York.
 Cook, Alfred A., New York.
 Cooke, Hedley V., New York.
 Cooke, Walter P., Buffalo.
 Coon, Claude L., New York.
 Cooper, Drury W., New York.
 Corbin, J. Arthur, New York.
 Corey, Fred D., Buffalo.
 Cornell, Edward, New York.
 Corwin, John B., Newburgh.
 Coesum, Charles F., Poughkeepsie.
 Coetigan, Thomas, New York.
 Cotter, Thomas B., Plattsburgh.
 Cotton, Joseph P., New York.
 Coudert, Frederic E., New York.
 Courtney, Thomas E., Cortland.
 Covington, Geo. Bishop, New York.
 Cox, Robert Lynn, New York.
 Cox, Stephen J., New York.
 Cox, Alfred C., New York.
 Coxe, Macgrane, New York.
 Coyne, Bartholomew Bernard, New York.
 Crane, Alexander B., New York.
 Crane, Frederick E., Brooklyn.
 Cravath, Paul D., New York.
 Crawford, Frank L., New York.
 Crawford, John J., New York.
 Cropey, James C., Brooklyn.
 Crosby, Harley N., Falcomer.
 Crosley, Ferdinand S., New York.
 Crowley, Edward Chase, New York.
 Cruikshank, Alfred B., New York.
 Cruse, George E., New York.
 Cuddeback, Wm. H., Buffalo.
 Cukor, Morris, New York.
 Cullen, Edgar M., Brooklyn.
 Culver, Frederic, New York.
 Cumming, E. D., Deposit.
 Curtis, Frank C., Troy.
 Curtis, W. J., New York.
 Curtis, William Edmond, New York.
 Cushing, Harry Alonso, New York.
 Cushing, John Jenckes, New York.
 Cushman, Meyer B., New York.
 Cu villier, Louis A., New York.
 Daly, Edward Hamilton, New York.
 Danaher, Franklin M., Albany.
 Darrow, Frederick E. W., Saugerties.
 David, Harry Percy, Brooklyn.
 Davies, John R., New York.
 Davies, Julien T., New York.
 Davis, Abraham M., New York.
 Davis, Albert G., Schenectady.
 Davis, David T., New York.
 Davis, Theron, New York.
 Davis, Vernon M., New York.
 Davis, Walter W., New York (Leadville, Col.).

NEW YORK.

- Davis, Wm. Ralph, New York.
 Davison, Alfred T., Brooklyn.
 Davison, Charles Stewart, New York.
 Davison, Clarence S., Tarrytown.
 Dawes, Hamilton Miller, New York.
 Dawson, Miles M., New York.
 Day, Sherman, New York.
 Day, William A., New York.
 Dean, George C., New York.
 DeAngelis, Pascal C. J., Utica.
 Debevoise, Thomas M., New York.
 DeForest, Robert W., New York.
 deFriese, Lafayette H. (London, Eng.),
 New York.
 Deiches, Maurice, New York.
 DeKay, Sidney G., New York.
 DeLacy, George C., New York.
 Delafield, Frederick P., New York.
 Delafield, Lewis L., New York.
 Delehanty, Francis B., New York.
 Delehanty, John A., Albany.
 DeLeon, Edwin W., New York.
 Denison, Howard P., Syracuse.
 Denman, Frederick H., New York.
 Depew, Chauncey M., New York.
 De Santis, Anthony S., Utica.
 Dewey, Leo Asa, Governor's Island.
 Dexter, Stanley W., New York.
 Dickinson, Howard Carter, New York.
 Dickson, Dawson D., Angelica.
 Diefendorf, Floyd K., New York.
 Diets, Nicholas, Brooklyn.
 Dirnberger, M. F., Jr., Buffalo.
 Dittenhofer, A. J., New York.
 Dittenhofer, Irving M., New York.
 Diven, Alexander S., Elmira.
 Dobson, Harvey O., Brooklyn.
 Dolan, James C., Gouverneur.
 Donnelly, Henry D., New York.
 Donnelly, James F., New York.
 Donovan, Richard J., New York.
 Dooley, Edward J., Brooklyn.
 Dorman, William R., New York.
 Dos Passos, John R., New York.
 Dougherty, Ja Hampden, New York.
 Douglas, Archibald, New York.
 Dowd, Thomas H., Salamanca.
 Dowling, George J. S., Brooklyn.
 Dowling, Victor J., New York.
 Downs, Fred L., Medina.
 Doyle, Louis F., New York.
 Duell, Charles H., New York.
 Duffey, Edwin, Cortland.
 Duffy, James P. B., Rochester.
 Dugan, Patrick C., Albany.
 Dugro, Francis A., New York.
 Dumont, Wayne (Paterson, N. J.), New
 York.
 Duncan, Oscar D., New York.
 Dunn, Clifford E., New York.
 Dunn, Philip J., New York.
 Durham, Knowlton, New York.
 Dutton, John A., New York.
 Dwyer, John J., New York.
 Dykman, William N., Brooklyn.
 Earle, Henry M., New York.
 Earp, Wilber F., New York.
 Easton, Charles Philip, New York.
 Eddy, Charles B., New York.
 Eddy, George Simpson, New York.
 Eder, Phanor J., New York.
 Edmonds, Samuel O., New York.
 Edmonds, Walter D., New York.
 Edson, Walter H., Falconer.
 Edwards, Clarence, Elmhurst.
 Edwards, O. Ellery, Jr., New York.
 Ehrhorn, Oscar W., New York.
 Ehrlich, Manfred Wm., New York.
 Elkus, Abram I., New York.
 Ellis, George W., New York.
 Ellis, John W., Ellicottville.
 Ellison, William Bruce, New York.
 Elsborg, Nathaniel A., New York.
 Emerson, Edgar C., Watertown.
 Emerson, George H., New York.
 Endelman, Edward, New York.
 Engel, Joseph G., New York.
 Ennever, Thomas C., New York.
 Erlanger, Mitchell L., New York.
 Erving, Wm. Van Rensselaer, Albany.
 Erwin, Frank Alexander, New York.
 Estabrook, Henry D., New York.
 Ewing, Hampton D., New York.
 Ewing, John G., New York.
 Faber, Leander B., Jamaica.
 Falck, Alexander D., Elmira.
 Fallows, Edward H., New York.
 Farnsworth, Philip, New York.
 Farrell, James A., New York.
 Farren, James J., Albany.
 Fearona, George H., New York.
 Fechtig, James A., Jr., New York.
 Feiner, Benjamin F., New York.
 Fennell, Thomas F., Elmira.
 Ferme, Antonio, New York.
 Ferris, T. Harvey, Utica.
 Ferris, Stark B., New York.
 Field, Frank Harvey, New York.
 Fiero, J. Newton, Albany.
 Filley, Frederick C., Troy.
 Finch, Edward R., New York.
 Findlay, Wm. C., New York.
 Findley, William L., New York.
 Fish, Norman D., North Tonawanda.
 Fisher, Samuel H., New York.
 Fitch, Theodore, Yonkers.

NEW YORK.

- FitzGerald, James Egan, New York.
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas J., Chateaugay.
 Fleischmann, Simon, Buffalo.
 Fleming, Matthew O., New York.
 Flemming, H. H., Kingston.
 Fletcher, Bertram L., New York.
 Fletcher, Henry, New York.
 Fleury, John H., Brooklyn.
 Floan, John P., New York.
 Foley, James A., New York.
 Foltz, Charles J., New York.
 Ford, John, New York.
 Ford, Wayland F., LaFargeville.
 Fordham, Herbert L., New York.
 Forster, Henry A., New York.
 Foster, Charles L., New York.
 Foster, Roger, New York.
 Fowler, Carl H., New York.
 Fowler, Everett, Kingston.
 Fox, Austen G., New York.
 Frank, Adam, New York.
 Frank, Julius J., New York.
 Frankenberg, Henry E., New York.
 Franklin, Ruford, New York.
 Fraser, George O., New York.
 Frasier, Robert, Mechanicsville.
 Freedman, John J., New York.
 Freschi, John J., New York.
 Frisbee, Ernest L., Buffalo.
 Frost, Henry E., New York.
 Frothingham, Theodore L., New York.
 Fuller, Raymond D., New York.
 Fuller, Thomas Staples, New York.
 Furber, Arthur, New York.
 Gaillard, Wm. D., New York.
 Gallert, David J., New York.
 Galston, Clarence G., New York.
 Gannon, Frank S., Jr., New York.
 Gans, Howard S., New York.
 Gardiner, George H., New York.
 Gardner, John M., New York.
 Garretson, Garret J., Elmhurst.
 Garrison, Lindley M. (Jersey City, N. J.),
 New York.
 Garver, John A., New York.
 Garvin, Edwin Louis, Brooklyn.
 Gary, Elbert H., New York.
 Gattell, Benoni B., New York.
 Gavegan, Edward J., New York.
 Gavin, Michael, Ed, New York.
 Gazzam, Joseph M., New York.
 Geist, A. Joseph, New York.
 Geller, Frederick, New York.
 Gennert, Henry G., New York.
 Gerard, James W. (Berlin, Germany),
 New York.
 Gerry, Elbridge T., New York.
 Gibbs, Clinton B., Buffalo.
 Gibson, William J., New York.
 Glick, Frank, Saratoga Springs.
 Gifford, James M., New York.
 Gifford, Livingston, New York.
 Gilchrist, Alexander, Jr., New York.
 Gill, Charles O., New York.
 Gillen, William W., Jamaica.
 Gillespie, George J., New York.
 Gilpin, C. Monteith, New York.
 Gilroy, Thomas F., Jr., New York.
 Gleason, A. H., New York.
 Gleason, John H., Albany.
 Glenn, Garrard, New York.
 Glynn, Martin L., Albany.
 Goepel, C. P., New York.
 Goff, John W., New York.
 Goldberg, Samuel J., New York.
 Goldman, Julius, New York.
 Goldman, Samuel P., New York.
 Goldsmith, Irving I., Saratoga Springs.
 Goldstein, Jonah J., New York.
 Gonzalez, Antonio C., New York.
 Goodella, William P., Syracuse.
 Goodhue, Isaac W., New York.
 Goodlett, Nicholas M., New York.
 Gordon, Gordon, New York.
 Gordon, Wm. Seton, New York.
 Gotthold, Arthur F., New York.
 Grace, Wm. J., (Leghorn, Italy), Long
 Island City.
 Graham, Arthur Butler, New York.
 Gram, Jesse P., New York.
 Grantier, Jesse L., Wellsville.
 Gray, Henry G., New York.
 Greeley, William B., New York.
 Green, Herbert, New York.
 Greenbaum, Samuel, New York.
 Greene, George E., Hoosick Falls.
 Greene, James Luther, Binghamton.
 Greenhall, Charles L., New York.
 Greenough, William, New York.
 Gregg, William W., Elmira.
 Gregory, Henry E., New York.
 Gridley, John T., Candor.
 Griffin, Charles Lamson, New York.
 Griffin, Edward G., Albany.
 Griffin, Wm. H., New York.
 Griffith, John Cuyler, Warsaw.
 Griggs, John W. (Paterson, N. J.),
 New York.
 Gross, Paul, New York.
 Grossman, Moses H., New York.
 Grossman, William, New York.
 Guernsey, Nathaniel T., New York.
 Guggenheimer, Charles S., New York.
 Gulick, Archibald A., New York.

NEW YORK.

- Gurlitz, Augustus T., New York.
 Guthrie, William D., New York.
 Guy, Charles L., New York.
 Haas, George, New York.
 Hacker, Nicholas W., New York.
 Hagar, Albert Francis, New York.
 Hahlo, Louis H., New York.
 Haldane, Charles, New York.
 Hale, Ledyard P. (Albany), Canton.
 Hale, William B., Rochester.
 Hall, Ernest, New York.
 Hamilton, Francis E., New York.
 Hamilton, Henry DeWitt, New York.
 Hamavan, George B., Long Island City.
 Hand, Augustus N., New York.
 Hand, Learned, New York.
 Hanford, Solomon, New York.
 Harby, Marx Edwin, New York.
 Harding, Edward, New York.
 Hardon, Henry W., New York.
 Hardy, Charles J., New York.
 Hare, Montgomery, New York.
 Harper, Donald, New York.
 Harrington, Howard Sawyer, New York.
 Harris, Albert H., New York.
 Harris, Edward, Rochester.
 Harris George H., Rochester.
 Harris, Maxwell S., New York.
 Harris, Sidney, New York.
 Harrison, Robert L., New York.
 Hart, Charles Henry, New York.
 Hartfield, Joseph M., New York.
 Harvey, Richard S., New York.
 Hasbrouck, Gilbert D. B., Kingston.
 Haskell, Reuben L., New York.
 Haskin, Lincoln B., Hempstead.
 Hastings, Allen J., Olean.
 Hatch, Edward W., New York.
 Haughwot, James Ard, New York.
 Haviland, C. Augustus, Brooklyn.
 Haviland, Henry M., New York.
 Hawes, Gilbert Bay, New York.
 Hawkins, Eugene D., New York.
 Hay, Eugene G., New York.
 Hayes, Alfred, New York.
 Hays, Arthur Garfield, New York.
 Hays, Daniel P., New York.
 Hays, Frank M., Binghamton.
 Hayward, Jonathan B., New York.
 Hazel, John R., Buffalo.
 Hazelton, Dallas M., Gouverneur.
 Healey, Robert E., Plattsburgh.
 Hedges, Job E., New York.
 Heiser, Henry A., New York.
 Hemmens, Henry J., New York.
 Hensley, Charles G., New York.
 Herbert, James, New York.
 Herrick, D. Cady, Albany.
 Herriman, Alric R., Ogdensburg.
 Hersey, Arthur U., New York.
 Herzog, Paul M., New York.
 Hensberg, Albert, Albany.
 Hettrick, John T., New York.
 Hewitt, Thomas D., New York.
 Heyn, Bernard G., New York.
 Heyn, Herbert A., New York.
 Hickox, Charles R., New York.
 Hill, Henry W., Buffalo.
 Hines, Walker D., New York.
 Hinman, Harvey D., Binghamton.
 Hinrichs, Alfred E., New York.
 Hinrichs, Fred W., New York.
 Hirschberg, Henry, Newburgh.
 Hirschberg, M. H., Newburgh.
 Hirsch, Hugo, Brooklyn.
 Hiscok, Frank H., Syracuse.
 Hitchings, Hector M., New York.
 Hobbs, Elon S., New York.
 Hodges, Frank B., Syracuse.
 Hodgskin, T. Ellett, New York.
 Hodson, Clarence, New York.
 Hoes, Ernest P., New York.
 Hogeboom, Henry, New York.
 Hogue, Arthur S., Plattsburgh.
 Holbrook, Alfred H., New York.
 Holcomb, Alfred E., New York.
 Hollister, Evan, Buffalo.
 Holmes, George, New York.
 Holmes, Nortrup R., Troy.
 Holt, George O., New York.
 Homer, Francis T., New York.
 Homes, Henry F., New York.
 Hooker, Warren B., Fredonia.
 Hope, Walter E., New York.
 Horan, Michael J., New York.
 Horkheimer, Berthold S., New York.
 Hornblower, George S., New York.
 Hotchkiss, William Horace, New York.
 Hough, Charles M., New York.
 Howard, Archibald, Binghamton.
 Howland, Clarence, Catskill.
 Howson, Hubert, New York.
 Hubbard, Harry, New York.
 Hudson, James A., New York.
 Hughes, Charles E. (Washington, D. C.), New York.
 Hulbert, G. Murray, New York.
 Humes, Augustine L., New York.
 Humphrey, Burt Jay, Jamaica.
 Hunt, Loton S., Utica.
 Hunter, Frederick C., New York.
 Hunter, Henry C., New York.
 Huse, Robert Selden, New York.
 Hutchins, Francis S., New York.
 Hylan, John F., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK.

- Illich, Julius, Albany.
 Imperatori, Reginald J., New York.
 Ingalls, Melville E., New York.
 Ingalsbe, Grenville M., Hudson Falls.
 Ingraham, George L., New York.
 Ingram, Harry M., Potsdam.
 Ingram, John Wharton, New York.
 Irvine, Frank, Albany.
 Isaacs, Lewis M., New York.
 Jackson, Edgar, Freeport.
 Jackson, John G., New York.
 Jacobson, I. N., New York.
 Jay, DeLancey E., Albany.
 Jaycox, Walter H., Patchogue.
 Jayne, Chester A., New York.
 Jeffery, Oscar W., New York.
 Jenks, Almet F., Brooklyn.
 Jenney, William S., New York.
 Jennings, Albert T., Fulton.
 Jennings, Frederic B., New York.
 Jessup, Henry Wynans, New York.
 Joffe, Marcus E., Albany.
 Johnson, Albin Nicholas, Freeport.
 Johnson, Arthur T., Gouverneur.
 Johnson, Edwin J., New York.
 Jones, W. Martin, Jr., Rochester.
 Josephthal, Sidney L., New York.
 Joelyn, Charles D., New York.
 Jude, George W., Jamestown.
 Kahn, Louis L., New York.
 Kalksh, Edwin L., New York.
 Kane, Arthur M. A., Mamaroneck.
 Kane, Michael N., Warwick.
 Kapper, Isaac M., Brooklyn.
 Karlin, Alexander, New York.
 Keenan, Thomas J., Binghamton.
 Keleher, William T., New York.
 Keller, Ferdinand W., New York.
 Kelley, C. F., New York.
 Kellogg, Abraham L., Oneonta.
 Kellogg, Frederic R., New York.
 Kellogg, Joseph A., Glens Falls.
 Kellogg, L. Ladin, New York.
 Kellogg, Virgil K., Watertown.
 Kelly, Edward J., New York.
 Kelly, James A., New York.
 Kelly, Wm. J., Brooklyn.
 Kempton, Edwin, Jr., Brooklyn.
 Kendall, Messmore, New York.
 Kenna, Edward D. (Chicago, Ill.), New York.
 Kenneson, Thaddeus Davis, New York.
 Kent, Ralph S., Buffalo.
 Kenyon, Alan D., New York.
 Kenyon, Robert Nelson, New York.
 Kenyon, William H., New York.
 Keogh, Martin J., New Rochelle.
 Keogh, Thomas F., New York.
 Kernan, John D., Utica.
 Kernochan, Frederick, New York.
 Kerr, Thomas B., New York.
 Ketcham, Herbert T., Brooklyn.
 Kidder, Camillus G., New York.
 Kiddle, Alfred W., New York.
 Kiefer, Charles M., New York.
 Kiley, Michael H., Oazenovia.
 Kilshelmer, James B., New York.
 Kilshelmer, James B., Jr., New York.
 Kimball, Daniel T., New York.
 Kimball, Harry Grant, New York.
 King, Arthur Marcus, New York.
 King, David Bennett, New York.
 King, Frederick P., New York.
 Kirchwey, George W., New York.
 Kirlin, J. Parker, New York.
 Kirtland, Michel, New York.
 Kitchel, William Lloyd, New York.
 Kleeberg, Gordon S. P., New York.
 Klein, Henry, Kingston.
 Kling, Joseph, New York.
 Knapp, Clyde W., Lyons.
 Knapp, Walter Henry, Canandaigua.
 Knox, John Mason, New York.
 Kohl, Henry, Newburgh.
 Kohn, Walter Thomas, New York.
 Kram, Jacob M., New York.
 Krauthoff, Lewis C., New York.
 Kreger, Edward A., West Point.
 Kremer, Eugene G., New York.
 Kruse, Frederick W., Olean.
 Kuhn, John J., New York.
 Kunen, Louis, New York.
 Kuraheedt, Manuel A., New York.
 Kuster, Louis E., New York.
 Lackey, Edward W., Tannersville.
 Lacombe, E. Henry, New York.
 Lamey, William J., New York.
 L'Amoreaux, J. S., New York.
 Lancaster, William W., New York.
 Landale, Russell H., New York.
 Lane, Wolcott, G., New York.
 Lange, Gustav, Jr., New York.
 Laski, Leon, New York.
 Lauer, Edgar J., New York.
 Laughlin, Frank C., Buffalo.
 Lauterbach, Edward, New York.
 Lawson, Joseph A., Albany.
 Leavitt, John Brooks, New York.
 LeBoeuf, Randall Jas., Albany.
 Lee, David F., Norwich.
 Leeds, Theo. Edward, New York.
 Lettingwell, Russell C., New York.
 Lehmler, James S., New York.
 Lehman, Irving, New York.

NEW YORK.

- Lehman, Isidore H., New York.
 Lensen, Nicholas F., New York.
 Lealle, A. Mitchell, New York.
 Lesser, Jacob J., New York.
 Levett, Benjamin A., New York.
 Levi, Joseph C., New York.
 Levin, Howard C. (London, England),
 Schenectady.
 Levy, Abraham, New York.
 Levy, Felix H., New York.
 Levy, Joseph L., New York.
 Levy, Leo, New York.
 Levy, Samuel, New York.
 Lewis, Loran L., Jr., Buffalo.
 Lewis, Merton E., Rochester.
 Lewis, Louis S., New York.
 Lhove, Harold Rogers, New York.
 Lichtenstein, Solomon K., New York.
 Liebmman, Walter H., New York.
 Lindheim, Norvin R., New York.
 Lindsay, John D., New York.
 Lockwood, Charles C., New York.
 Loewy, Benno, New York.
 Long, Walter Pratt, New York.
 Loucks, Burton H., Albany.
 Loucks, Wm. Dewey, New York.
 Lovett, Robert S., New York.
 Low, Walter Carroll, New York.
 Lowe, John Z., Jr., New York.
 Lowther, William Earle, New York.
 Luckey, David Burr, New York.
 Lustgarten, William, New York.
 Lydecker, Chas. E., New York.
 Lynn, John D., Rochester.
 Lyons, John D., Monticello.
 McAdoo, William, New York.
 McAvoy, John, New York.
 McCabe, Ambrose F., New York.
 McCall, Edward Everett, New York.
 McCarrick, Thos. P., Rochester.
 McCarthy, Charles E., Troy.
 McCarthy, Charles T., Glen Cove.
 McCarthy, Joseph A., Troy.
 McCarty, Charles H., New York.
 McCauley, William, Haverstraw.
 McCombs, William F., New York.
 McCook, Philip James, New York.
 McCorkle, Walter L., New York.
 McCrahan, John H., Syracuse.
 McOrary, A. J., Binghamton.
 McCulloh, Allan, New York.
 McDermott, Charles J., New York.
 McKelheny, Victor E., Jr., New York.
 McGovern, James P., New York.
 McGuire, John J., Ithaca.
 McHarg, Ormsby, New York.
 McIlvaine, Tompkins, New York.
 McIntosh, James H., New York.
 McKee, Lanier, New York.
 McKelvey, Charles W., New York.
 McKelvey, John Jay, New York.
 McKelvey, Lawrence B. (New York), Sara-
 toga Springs.
 McKenna, Thomas P., New York.
 McKinney, William M., Northport.
 McLaughlin, George A., New York.
 McLeod, Sayre, New York.
 McMahon, Fulton, New York.
 McMahon, John D., Rome.
 McManus, Terence J., New York.
 McNaboe, James F., New York.
 McNulty, William D., New York.
 McReynolds, James C. (Washington,
 D. C.), New York.
 McTigue, John G., New York.
 McWilliams, Howard, New York.
 Maas, Charles O., New York.
 Maas, Herbert H., New York.
 MacHenry, Charles A., New York.
 Mack, William, New York.
 Mackenzie, Kenneth E., New York.
 MacVeagh, Charles, New York.
 Maddox, Samuel T., Brooklyn.
 Magavern, William J., Buffalo.
 Malevinsky, Moses Louis, New York.
 Maloney, Wm. P., New York.
 Mandeville, H. C., Elmira.
 Mannheim, Jacob, New York.
 Mansfield, Howard, New York.
 March, Moncure, New York.
 Marcus, Samuel, New York.
 Marion, Samuel, New York.
 Marshall, H. Snowdon, New York.
 Marshall, James Markham, New York.
 Marshall, Louis, New York.
 Martin, George W., Brooklyn.
 Martin, William G., Mayville.
 Martin, William J., New York.
 Martin, William Parmenter, New York.
 Marvin, Langdon P., New York.
 Marx, Henry, New York.
 Marye, Robert V., New York.
 Masten, Arthur Haynsworth, New York.
 Mastick, Seabury C., New York.
 Matson, Willis A., Rochester.
 Matthews, Samuel D., Saranac Lake.
 Maxwell, William K., New York.
 Mayer, Henry James, New York.
 Mayer, Julius M., New York.
 Meeker, Rollin W., Binghamton.
 Mehan, William A., Ballston Spa.
 Mellen, Chase, New York.
 Melville, Henry, New York.
 Menken, S. Stanwood, New York.

NEW YORK.

Merchant, Henry D., New York.
 Merrell, Edgar S. K., Lowville.
 Metcalf, Orlando P., New York.
 Meyer, Walter E., New York.
 Meyers, Sidney S., New York.
 Michell, Arthur A., New York.
 Miehling, Edward, New York.
 Milbank, Albert G., New York.
 Milburn, John G., New York.
 Miller, Hugh Gordon, New York.
 Miller, Ira E., New York.
 Miller, Nathan L., Syracuse.
 Miller, Seaman, New York.
 Miller, William W., New York.
 Mingle, Harry Bowers, New York.
 Minton, Francis L., New York.
 Mitchell, Harold O., New York.
 Mitchell, Jas. McCormick, Buffalo.
 Mitchell, Joseph V., New York.
 Mitchell, Robert Chamberlain, New York.
 Monroe, Robt. Grier, New York.
 Montague, Gilbert H., New York.
 Montgomery, Robert H., New York.
 Mooney, Edmund L., New York.
 Moore, George J., Malone.
 Moore, John Bassett, New York.
 Moore, Joseph L., Fort Plain.
 Moot, Adelbert, Buffalo.
 Morawetz, Victor, New York.
 Morey, Joseph H., Buffalo.
 Morgan, George Wilson, New York.
 Morgan, William Osgood, New York.
 Morris, David H., New York.
 Morris, Herman W., Rochester.
 Morris, Henry Lewis, New York.
 Morris, Robert C., New York.
 Morrison, Isidore D., New York.
 Morrow, Dwight W., New York.
 Morschauer, Joseph, Poughkeepsie.
 Morse, Waldo G., New York.
 Mosher, Lewis E., Elmira.
 Moss, Frank, New York.
 Muhlfelder, David, Albany.
 Mullin, Francis B., Brooklyn.
 Murphy, Charles F., New York.
 Murphy, William E., New York.
 Murray, A. Gordon, New York.
 Murtha, Thomas F., New York.
 Myers, Nathaniel, New York.
 Myers, Saul S., New York.
 Myers, W. Fenton, Amsterdam.
 Nadal, Charles C., New York.
 Nagler, Maurice, New York.
 Nathan, Edgar J., New York.
 Nathan, Harold, New York.
 Naumburg, Bernard, New York.
 Naumer, John, Brooklyn.

Naylor, Daniel N., Jr., Schenectady.
 Nellis, Merwyn H., Albany.
 Neuberger, David M., New York.
 Nevin, Andrew Parker, New York.
 Newell, Emerson R., New York.
 Newman, Emanuel, Brooklyn.
 Nichols, George L., New York.
 Nicoll, DeLancey, New York.
 Nicolson, John, New York.
 Niemann, James P., Mineola.
 Nims, Harry D., New York.
 Noble, Daniel, Jamaica.
 Noble, Herbert, New York.
 Nolan, John R., New York.
 Norton, Algernon S., New York.
 Norton, Porter, Buffalo.
 Norton, Ralph, New York.
 Norwood, Carlisle, New York.
 Nottingham, Edwin, Syracuse.
 Nottingham, Wm., Syracuse.
 Oakes, Charles, New York.
 O'Brien, Dennis F., New York.
 O'Brien, John Edward, New York.
 O'Brien, John Patrick, New York.
 O'Brien, Morgan J., New York.
 O'Brien, Thomas Edward, New York.
 O'Connell, John J., New York.
 O'Connor, Charles Leo, Buffalo.
 O'Connor, James K., Utica.
 O'Dwyer, Edward F., New York.
 Oechler, Charles, Brooklyn.
 Oeland, Isaac R., New York.
 O'Gorman, James A., New York.
 O'Grady, James M. E., Rochester.
 Olney, Peter B., New York.
 Ommen, Alfred E., New York.
 O'Neill, James T., Brooklyn.
 Opdyke, William S., New York.
 Oppenheim, Myron Henry, New York.
 Oppenheimer, Herman H., New York.
 O'Rourke, John A., New York.
 Osborn, William Church, New York.
 O'Shea, Ambrose L., New York.
 Ostrander, William S., Saratoga Springs.
 O'Sullivan, Wm. J., New York.
 Overlander, Rufus M., New York.
 Page, Adolphus D., New York.
 Page, Alfred R., New York.
 Page, E. J., Syracuse.
 Page, William H., New York.
 Paine, Willis S., New York.
 Parish, Edward C., New York.
 Parker, Alton E., New York.
 Parker, Andrew D., New York.
 Parker, Junius, New York.
 Parker, Winthrop, New York.
 Parkinson, Thomas I. (Philadelphia, Pa.), New York.

NEW YORK.

Parks, G. Elton, New York.
 Parmelee, Henry F., New York.
 Parmly, Randolph, New York.
 Paskus, Benjamin G., New York.
 Paton, Thomas B., New York.
 Patterson, Benjamin, New York.
 Patterson, Frank Minor, New York.
 Patterson, Frederick H., New York.
 Paulding, Charles C., New York.
 Pearce, Stanley D., New York.
 Pegram, Henry, New York.
 Pendleton, Francis Kay, New York.
 Persons, James W., Buffalo.
 Pette, Alfred C., New York.
 Petty, Robert D., New York.
 Philipp, Moritz Bernard, New York.
 Pierce, Charles L., Rochester.
 Pierce, Winslow S., New York.
 Place, Ira A., New York.
 Platt, Frank H., New York.
 Platzek, M. Warley, New York.
 Pomeroy, Robert W., Buffalo.
 Porter, Louis H., New York.
 Posner, Louis S., New York.
 Potter, Frederick, New York.
 Potts, Joseph, New York.
 Powell, Omar, New York.
 Pratt, Addison S., New York.
 Pratt, Charles A. B., New York.
 Pratt, George C., New York.
 Preble, William Pitt, New York.
 Prentice, Robert Kelly, New York.
 Prime, Ralph E., Yonkers.
 Prindle, Edwin J., New York.
 Pringle, Edward G., New York.
 Prioleau, Thomas G., New York.
 Proskauer, Joseph M., New York.
 Purdy, Lawson, New York.
 Furrington, William Archer, New York.
 Putnam, Harrington, Brooklyn.
 Putney, Edmonds, New York.
 Quackenbush, James L., New York.
 Quinn, John, New York.
 Rafferty, William F., Syracuse.
 Rand, William, Jr., New York.
 Ransom, William Lynn, New York.
 Rathgeber, Emil E., Long Island City.
 Ray, George W., Norwich.
 Read, William T., New York.
 Ream, Benjamin, Brooklyn.
 Redding, William A., New York.
 Redfield, Henry S., New York.
 Reed, Robert R., New York.
 Reeves, Alfred G., New York.
 Reeves, George W., Watertown.
 Reeves, Herbert, New York.
 Reilly, Edward James, Brooklyn.

Reilly, Frank Paine, New York.
 Reiter, Julius H., New York.
 Relyea, William O., New York.
 Remsen, Daniel S., New York.
 Reynolds, James Bronson, New York.
 Reynolds, Leonard J., Brooklyn.
 Rich, Burdett A., Rochester.
 Riegelman, Charles A., New York.
 Riegelmann, Edward, Brooklyn.
 Riker, Samuel, Jr., New York.
 Rippey, Harlan W., Rochester.
 Ritchie, Albert, New Rochelle.
 Ritterbusch, Hugo H., New York.
 Robinson, Beverley R., New York.
 Robinson, John C., New York.
 Rockwood, Nash, Saratoga Springs.
 Rode, Henry J., New York.
 Rodenbeck, Adolph J., Rochester.
 Roe, Gilbert E., New York.
 Roe, William, Wolcott.
 Roesser, John E., New York.
 Rogers, Gustavus A., New York.
 Rogers, Hubert E., New York.
 Rogers, L. Harding, Jr., New York.
 Rogers, Noah Cornwell, New York.
 Rogers, Robert Fletcher, New York.
 Ronson, Edward D., Albany.
 Rooney, John Jerome, New York.
 Root, Elihu (Washington, D. C.), New York.
 Root, Elihu, Jr., New York.
 Rosenberg, Ely, New York.
 Rosenberg, James N., New York.
 Rosenberg, William O., New York.
 Rosendale, Simon W., Albany.
 Rosenthal, Alex. Sidney, New York.
 Ross, J. Stewart, Brooklyn.
 Rounds, Arthur O., New York.
 Rounds, Ralph S., New York.
 Rowe, Charles T. B., New York.
 Rowe, William V., New York.
 Rowlette, Thomas M., New York.
 Roy, Robert H., Brooklyn.
 Rubin, George R., New York.
 Rubin, George Randolph, New York.
 Rubin, J. Robert, New York.
 Rubino, Henry A., New York.
 Rudd, William Platt, Albany.
 Runcie, James E., West Point.
 Rush, Thomas E., New York.
 Rushmore, Charles E., New York.
 Russell, Charles Howland, New York.
 Russell, Charles T., New York.
 Russell, Isaac F., New York.
 Russell, Philip W., New York.
 Ryan, Charles J., Brooklyn.
 Ryan, John J., Medina.

NEW YORK.

- Ryan, Joseph T., Syracuse.
 Ryan, William, New York.
 Ryder, Clayton, Carmel.
 Sackett, Henry W., New York.
 Sage, Dean, New York.
 Sager, Arthur N., New York.
 Sammis, Elmer G., New York.
 Sanborn, Frederick H., New York.
 Sandford, Edward, New York.
 Sanford, Charles M., Smithtown Branch.
 Sanford, Elmer B., New York.
 Sanford, Ferdinand V., Warwick.
 Satterlee, Herbert L., New York.
 Sawyer, Cleon J., New York.
 Sawyer, John Everett, Hudson Falls.
 Sawyer, S. Nelson, Palmyra.
 Scanlan, Michael J., New York.
 Schaap, Michael, New York.
 Schmuck, Peter, New York.
 Schoonover, Frank S., Rochester.
 Schramm, Arnold O., New York.
 Schreiber, Geo. G., New York.
 Schreiter, Henry, New York.
 Schurman, Geo. W., New York.
 Schurz, Carl L., New York.
 Schwartz, Louis J., New York.
 Schwarz, Adolph M., New York.
 Scofield, George S., New York.
 Scott, Francis M., New York.
 Scott, Rufus L., New York.
 Scripser, Earl Wm., Fort Covington.
 Scrugham, Wm. Warburton, Yonkers.
 Seabury, Samuel, New York.
 Seabury, William M., New York.
 Seaman, Warren C., Mineola.
 Sears, Charles B., Buffalo.
 Sears, Hector, Gardiner.
 Seasongood, Clifford, New York.
 Seeger, Albert H. F., Newburgh.
 Semple, Lorenzo, New York.
 Semple, Oliver C., New York.
 Sewell, Albert H., Walton.
 Sexton, Lawrence E., New York.
 Sexton, Pliny T., Palmyra.
 Seymour, Daniel, New York.
 Seymour, Origen Storrs, New York.
 Shaffer, Jacob H., New York.
 Shea, John, Cortland.
 Shearn, Clarence J., New York.
 Sheehan, William F., New York.
 Sheffield, James Rockwell, New York.
 Sheldon, Edward W., New York.
 Sheppard, George S., Penn Yan.
 Sheppard, John L., New York.
 Sherman, P. Tecumseh, New York.
 Sherrill, Charles Hitchcock, New York.
 Shoemaker, Herbert Brodick, New York.
 Short, Myron D., Canandaigua.
 Sicher, Dudley F., New York.
 Sidway, Frank S., Buffalo.
 Siegel, Isaac, New York.
 Siegelstein, Bennett E., New York.
 Sillocks, Henry, New York.
 Simmons, Maurice, New York.
 Simpson, John W., New York.
 Sinn, Jos. A., Brooklyn.
 Slade, John A., Saratoga Springs.
 Smith, A. Page, Albany.
 Smith, Earl A., New York.
 Smith, Frank Eugene, Plattsburgh.
 Smith, Frank Sullivan, New York.
 Smith, John Thomas, New York.
 Smith Richard H., New York.
 Smith, Richard Wallace, New York.
 Smith, William Haslitt, Ithaca.
 Smith, William Mason, New York.
 Smyth, Herbert C., New York.
 Snedeker, Henry H., New York.
 Solomon, William, New York.
 Sonnenberg, Louis M., New York.
 Spalding, Lyman A., New York.
 Sparks, Frederick W., Brooklyn.
 Spellmy, Denis A., New York.
 Spellman, Benjamin F., New York.
 Spencer, Nelson E., Rochester.
 Speranza, Gino C., New York.
 Sperry, Howard A., New York.
 Spiegelberg, Eugene E., New York.
 Spingarn, Arthur B., New York.
 Spooner, Charles P., New York.
 Spooner, John C., New York.
 Sprague, Rufus W., Jr., New York.
 Spratt, Maurice C., Buffalo.
 Spratt, Thomas, Ogdensburg.
 Squiers, Arnon L., New York.
 Squire, Eben H. P., White Plains.
 Stagg, Charles Tracey, Ithaca.
 Stahl, Joseph I., Monticello.
 Stanchfield, John B., New York.
 Stapleton, Luke D., Brooklyn.
 Steele, D. W., Jr., New York.
 Steele, Sanford H., New York.
 Steinbugler, John L., New York.
 Steinhardt, Saml. C., New York.
 Steinhaus, Isaac, New York.
 Stephens, Amos Harry, New York.
 Stern, Henry Root, New York.
 Stetson, Francis Lynde, New York.
 Stetson, Henry T., New York.
 Stewart, James L., New York.
 Stevens, Solon W., New York.
 Stevens, Walter C., Brooklyn.
 Stewart, Robert, Brooklyn.
 Stier, Joseph F., New York.
 Stimson, Henry L., New York.
 Stobbart, Arthur J., New York.

NEW YORK.

- Stoddard, John M., New York.
 Stokes, Edward T., Port Henry.
 Stolz, Benjamin, Syracuse.
 Stone, Harlan F., New York.
 Stover, Martin L., New York.
 Straus, Charles, New York.
 Stricker, Adam K., New York.
 Strouse, Louis H., New York.
 Struss, Otto F., Brooklyn.
 Stump, A. Welles, New York.
 Sturges, Ralph A., New York.
 Suffren, Charles C., Brooklyn.
 Sugarman, S. Charles, New York.
 Suggett, John W., Cortland.
 Sullivan, Florence J., New York.
 Sullivan, Jerry B. (Des Moines, Iowa), New York.
 Sullivan, Mark, New York.
 Sullivan, Thomas A., Buffalo.
 Sullivan, William H., Rochester.
 Sulzberger, Myron, New York.
 Sulser, William, New York.
 Sutherland, Arthur E., Rochester.
 Sutro, Theodore, New York.
 Sweetney, Eugene, New York.
 Sweetland, Monroe M., Ithaca.
 Sykes, Henry W., New York.
 Symmers, James Keith, New York.
 Taft, Henry W., New York.
 Taggart, W. Rush, New York.
 Talbot, Harry A., New York.
 Talcott, Charles A., Utica.
 Tappan, J. B. Coles, New York.
 Taylor, Benjamin, Port Chester.
 Taylor, Charles L., New York.
 Taylor, Francis B., Hempstead.
 Taylor, Franklin, New York.
 Taylor, George H., New York.
 Taylor, Howard, New York.
 Taylor, John C. R., Middletown.
 Taylor, John Robert, New York.
 Taylor, Myron C., New York.
 Taylor, Walter F., New York.
 Teller, John D., Auburn.
 Templeton, Richard H., Buffalo.
 Terry, Charles Thaddeus, New York.
 Thacher, Archibald G., New York.
 Thacher, Thomas, New York.
 Thayer, Rufus H., Albany.
 Thomas, Samuel Bell, New York.
 Thompson, A. C. N., Middletown.
 Thompson, David A., Albany.
 Thompson, J. Campbell, New York.
 Thompson, Robert F., Oanandsigua.
 Thomson, George J., New York.
 Thorn, Charles E., New York.
 Thorne, Samuel, Jr., New York.
 Thurston, Charles S., Saranac Lake.
 Tice, David, Lockport.
 Tiernan, J. Harry, Staten Island.
 Tobias, Julius D., New York.
 Todd, Hiram C., Saratoga Springs.
 Tomlinson, Roy E., New York.
 Tompkins, Arthur S., Nyack.
 Tompkins, Hamilton B., New York.
 Tompkins, Lealie J., New York.
 Tompkins, Millard F., New York.
 Toole, John Conway, New York.
 Towns, Charles A., New York.
 Townner, Rutherford H., New York.
 Towns, Mirabeau L., New York.
 Townsend, Gerard B., New York.
 Townsend, Henry O., New York.
 Tracy, James F., Albany.
 Trapnell, Benjamin, New York.
 Treadwell, Eugene, New York.
 Truex, Charles O., New York.
 Tuckman, Stanislaus N., New York.
 Tully, James M., New York.
 Tully, William J., New York.
 Turrell, Edgar A., New York.
 Tuska, Benjamin, New York.
 Tuttle, Charles H., New York.
 Ulman, William Alban, New York.
 Umstead, Charles H., Port Jarvis.
 Untermyer, Alvin, New York.
 Untermyer, Samuel, New York.
 Van Allen, John W., Buffalo.
 Van Allen, W. B., Carthage.
 Van Beneschoten, William H., New York.
 VanCleaf, Mynderse, Ithaca.
 Vandiver, Almuth C., New York.
 Van Etten, John G., Kingston.
 Van Iderstine, Robert, New York.
 Van Kirk, Charles C., Greenwich.
 Vann, Irving Dillaye, Syracuse.
 Vann, Irving G., Syracuse.
 Van Santvoord, Seymour, Troy.
 Van Sinderen, Howard, New York.
 Van Slyck, George W., New York.
 Vaughan, Athelstan, Long Island City.
 Vause, John J., New York.
 Veeder, Van Vechten, Brooklyn.
 Viele, Dorr, New York City.
 Vien, Henry A., New York.
 Visscher, William L., Albany.
 Vogel, Edwin O., New York.
 Vorhaus, Louis J., New York.
 Vunk, John R., Patchogue.
 Wack, Henry W., New York.
 Wadhams, Frederick E., Albany.
 Wagner, Franklin Allan, New York.
 Wainwright, J. Mayhew, New York.
 Walker, Geo. R., New York.

NEW YORK-NORTH CAROLINA.

- Wallin, William J., Yonkers.
 Walsh, Arthur R., Albany.
 Walsh, William A., Yonkers.
 Walton, Charles W., Kingston.
 Ward, H. Judd, Troy.
 Ward, Hamilton, Buffalo.
 Ward, Henry Galbraith, New York.
 Ward, Henry M., New York.
 Wardwell, Allen, New York.
 Wardfield, F. P., New York.
 Warner, James Harold, New York.
 Warren, Oscar LeRoy, White Plains.
 Washburn, Albert Henry, New York.
 Wasserman, Frank, New York.
 Waterman, Robert E., Ogdensburg.
 Waterman, Robert S., Ogdensburg.
 Waters, Louis L., Syracuse.
 Watson, Archibald Robinson, New York.
 Weadock, John C., New York.
 Wechsler, Martin, New York.
 Wechsler, Sigmund, New York.
 Weldon, Richard E., New York.
 Weller, Royal H., New York.
 Wells, Ernest H., New York.
 Wells, T. Tilston, New York.
 Wels, Isidor, New York.
 Wellman, Guy, New York.
 Wemple, William L., New York.
 Wende, G. H., Buffalo.
 Wensley, Robert L., New York.
 Werner, Charles H., New York.
 Wertime, Walter H., Cohoes.
 Wesselman, Henry B., New York.
 Westermayr, Arthur J., New York.
 Westwood, Herman J., Fredonia.
 Wetmore, Edmund, New York.
 Whalen, John, New York.
 Whalen, Robert E., Albany.
 Wheat, Alfred A., New York.
 Wheeler, Charles B., Buffalo.
 Wheeler, Everett P., New York.
 White, Carleton H., Buffalo.
 White, J. DuPratt, New York.
 White, Wm. Wallace, New York.
 Whitehouse, Samuel S., Brooklyn.
 Whitfield, William R., Albany.
 Whitford, Daniel, New York.
 Whitlock, Victor E., New York.
 Whitman, Charles S., Albany.
 Whitman, Henry Hyde, New York.
 Whitney, Francis N., New York.
 Wickersham, Cornelius W., New York.
 Wickersham, George W., New York.
 Wickwire, Arthur M., New York.
 Wiener, Adam, New York.
 Wierum, Otto C., Jr., New York.
 Wilcox, Ansley, Buffalo.
 Wilder, William Royal, New York.
 Wilkie, John L., New York.
 Wilkin, Robert J., Brooklyn.
 Willcox, Orlando B., New York.
 Williams, Frank B., New York.
 Williams, Henry Davison, New York.
 Williams, Isaac N., New York.
 Williams, James D., New York.
 Williamson, Pliny W., New York.
 Wilson, E. B., New York.
 Wilson, Robert H., Brooklyn.
 Wing, Arthur K., New York.
 Wing, Henry T., New York.
 Wingate, William W., New York.
 Winkler, Max H., New York.
 Winslow, William Beverly, New York.
 Winthrop, Bronson, New York.
 Wise, Edmond E., New York.
 Wise, Henry A., New York.
 Wise, Henry M., New York.
 Witte, Herman J., New York.
 Wolcott, Frank T., New York.
 Wolf, Ralph, New York.
 Wolf, Mervyn, New York.
 Wollman, Henry, New York.
 Wood, Hiram R., Rochester.
 Woodruff, A. Edward, New York.
 Woolsey, John M., New York.
 Worcester, Edwin D., New York.
 Work, James Henry, New York.
 Wright, Arthur, New York.
 Wright, Boardman, New York.
 Wright, Edwin G., Rockville Center.
 Wyckoff, J. Edwards, New York.
 Young, Charles H., New York.
 Young, Eugene N. L., Long Island City.
 Young, Owen D., New York.
 Young, Thomas, Huntington.
 Young, William, New York.
 Zabriskie, George, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- Adams, Junius G., Asheville.
 Adams, Thaddeus A., Charlotte.
 Alexander, Joseph E., Winston-Salem.
 Allen, Murray, Raleigh.
 Andrews, Alexander Boyd, Jr., Raleigh.
 Aydlett, E. F., Elizabeth City.
 Bassett, Lucius V., Rocky Mount.
 Bell, Marshall W., Murphy.
 Bernard, Silas G., Asheville.
 Biggs, J. Crawford, Raleigh.
 Bourne, Louis M., Asheville.
 Boyd, James E., Greensboro.
 Bradshaw, George Sam., Greensboro.
 Bragaw, Stephen C., Washington.

NORTH CAROLINA-NORTH DAKOTA.

Bramham, Wm. Gibbons, Durham.
 Bridger, Rowell O., Winton.
 Bridgers, John L., Tarboro.
 Bristol, William A., Statesville.
 Britt, James J., Asheville.
 Broadhurst, Edgar D., Greensboro.
 Brooks, Aubrey L., Greensboro.
 Brooks, Frederick H., Smithfield.
 Brown, Mark W., Ashville.
 Bryan, E. K., Wilmington.
 Burgwin, A. P., Wilmington.
 Buxton, John Cameron, Winston-Salem.
 Bynum, William P., Greensboro.
 Carr, J. O., Wilmington.
 Clement, L. H., Salisbury.
 Connor, Henry G., Wilson.
 Cowan, Coleman C., Sylva.
 Cowper, George V., Kinston.
 Craige, Burton, Winston-Salem.
 Craven, Bruce, Trinity.
 Dalton, Carter, High Point.
 Dalton, Wm. Reid, Reidsville.
 Davidson, Theodore F., Asheville.
 Davis, Thomas W., Wilmington.
 Dawson, John Gilmer, Kinston.
 Dickinson, O. P., Wilson.
 Dillard, John H., Murphy.
 Douglas, Robert M., Greensboro.
 Dye, Robert H., Fayetteville.
 Elliott, George B., Wilmington.
 Everett, R. O., Durham.
 Everett, S. J., Greenville.
 Ferguson, Garland S., Jr., Greensboro.
 Fuller, Jones, Durham.
 Gaskill, James R., Tarboro.
 Green, George C., Weldon.
 Guion, Owen H., Newbern.
 Guthrie, Thomas C., Charlotte.
 Harding, F. C., Greenville.
 Harkins, Thomas J., Ashville.
 Hastings, Gideon H., Winston-Salem.
 Haywood, Ernest, Raleigh.
 Hendren, W. M., Winston-Salem.
 Hicks, Thurston T., Henderson.
 Hill, Thomas J., Murphy.
 James, F. G., Greenville.
 Johnston, Fred S., Franklin.
 Kimball, A. B., Greensboro.
 King, Robert R., Greensboro.
 Koonce, C. D., Chadbourne.
 Land, Edward M., Goldsboro.
 Lawrence, R. O., Lumberton.
 Linn, Stahle, Salisbury.
 Little, James C., Raleigh.
 Little, Joseph W., Wilmington.
 Long, Benjamin F., Statesville.
 McClammy, Herbert, Wilmington.

McGehee, Lucius P., Chapel Hill.
 McLean, A. W., Lumberton.
 McNeill, Franklin, Raleigh.
 Mangum, A. G., Gastonia.
 Manly, Clement, Winston-Salem.
 Manning, James S., Raleigh.
 Martin, Julius O., Asheville.
 Mason, O. F., Gastonia.
 Meares, Iredelle, Wilmington.
 Merrick, Duff, Asheville.
 Merrimon, James G., Asheville.
 Moore, Larry I., Newbern.
 Murphy, James Dixon, Asheville.
 Nash, Frank, Hillsboro.
 Parker, Haywood, Asheville.
 Pless, J. W., Marion.
 Pou, James H., Raleigh.
 Preston, Edmund R., Charlotte.
 Pritchard, Jeter O., Asheville.
 Pruden, William D., Edenton.
 Raper, Emery E., Lexington.
 Redwine, R. B., Monroe.
 Robertson, Westcott, High Point.
 Rollins, Thomas Scott, Asheville.
 Rountree, George, Wilmington.
 Rouse, N. J., Kinston.
 Sams, Andrew Fuller, Winston-Salem.
 Seawell, Herbert F., Carthage.
 Sherrod, William J., Greensboro.
 Sinclair, N. A., Fayetteville.
 Skinner, Harry, Greenville.
 Small, John H., Washington.
 Smith, Robert Lee, Albemarle.
 Spence, Union L., Carthage.
 Thompson, Frank, Jacksonville.
 Townes, William A., Wilmington.
 Van Winkle, Kingsland, Asheville.
 Varner, L. R., Lumberton.
 Walker, Platt D., Raleigh.
 Ward, D. L., Newbern.
 Warren, Thomas D., Newbern.
 Webb, Edwin Y., Shelby.
 Williams, A. S., Wilmington.
 Williams, Robert R., Asheville.
 Winston, R. W., Raleigh.
 Womble, B. S., Winston-Salem.
 Woodard, John E., Wilson.
 Zollicoffer, A. C., Henderson.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Aaker, Casper D., Minot.
 Amidon, Charles F., Fargo.
 Ayler, Adolph W., Jamestown.
 Bangs, George A., Grand Forks.
 Bangs, Tracy R., Grand Forks.
 Birdzell, Luther E., Grand Forks.
 Board, Robert H., Minot.

NORTH DAKOTA—OHIO.

Brace, C. E., Crosby.
 Bronson, Harrison A., Grand Forks.
 Bruce, Andrew A., Bismarck.
 Burnett, W. F., Dickinson.
 Burr, A. G., Bottineau.
 Burtneess, Olger B., Grand Forks.
 Christianson, A. M., Bismarck.
 Combs, Lee, Valley City.
 Cooley, Charles M., Grand Forks.
 Cooley, Roger W., Grand Forks.
 Craven, Thomas F., Williston.
 Outhbert, Frederic T., Devils Lake.
 Divet, A. G., Wahpeton.
 Ellsworth, S. E., Jamestown.
 Engerud, Edward, Fargo.
 Fisk, Charles J., Bismarck.
 Flynn, Edward F., Devils Lake.
 Greene, John E., Minot.
 Halvorson, Halvor L., Minot.
 Hildreth, Melvin A., Fargo.
 Homnes, George P., Crosby.
 Hookway, C. W., Granville.
 Johnson, James, Minot.
 Johnson, S., Grand Forks.
 Kelly, Edward P., Carrington.
 Knauf, John, Jamestown.
 Lambert, Frank B., Minot.
 Leighton, K. E., Minot.
 Levenson, Oliver, Hazen.
 Linde, H. J., Stanley.
 McGee, George A., Minot.
 McIntyre, W. A., Grand Forks.
 Martineau, Laureat L., St. John.
 Mead, Clarence G., Lisbon.
 Middaugh, Henry G., Devils Lake.
 Montgomery, J. A., Fargo.
 Murphy, Charles J., Grand Forks.
 Murphy, Francis J., Bismarck.
 Murphy, John J., Williston.
 Nestos, R. A., Minot.
 Nichols, S. L., Mandan.
 Noble, V. B., Battineau.
 O'Connor, J. F., Grand Forks.
 Ogren, John W., Grand Forks.
 Palda, L. J., Jr., Minot.
 Palmer, Edwin A., Williston.
 Pollock, Robert M., Fargo.
 Purcell, Wm. E., Wahpeton.
 Radcliffe, Samuel J., Larimore.
 Ritchie, David S., Valley City.
 Shaw, B. W., Mandan.
 Traynor, Fred. J., Devils Lake.
 Turner, Harry B., Fargo.
 Weeks, James J., Bottineau.
 Wells, George F., Grand Forks.
 Wineman, Jacob B., Grand Forks.
 Winterer, Herman, Valley City.

Woolledge, Galus S., Minot.
 Young, C. L., Bismarck.
 Young, Newton C., Fargo.

OHIO.

Adams, John Jay, Columbus.
 Alburn, John A., Cleveland.
 Alcorn, Albert D., Cincinnati.
 Allen, Alfred M., Cincinnati.
 Allen, Hugh E., Van Wert.
 Allread, James I., Columbus.
 Alvord, George W., Painesville.
 Andrews, Allen, Hamilton.
 Arnold, Harry B., Columbus.
 Arrel, George F., Youngstown.
 Arter, Charles K., Cleveland.
 Avery, Coleman, Cincinnati.
 Baer, Henry, Cincinnati.
 Bacon, Leon Brooks, Cleveland.
 Bailey, Oliver G., Cincinnati.
 Bannon, Arthur H., Portsmouth.
 Bannon, Henry, Portsmouth.
 Barton, Edward, Cincinnati.
 Beer, William C., Bucyrus.
 Bennett, Smith W., Columbus.
 Bentley, Charles S., Cleveland.
 Berman, Oscar A., Cincinnati.
 Bettinger, Albert, Cincinnati.
 Bettman, Alfred, Cincinnati.
 Bettman, Gilbert, Cincinnati.
 Bickel, J. M., Greenville.
 Billingley, N. B., Lisbon.
 Black, Robert L., Cincinnati.
 Blakely, Elbert Follett, Painesville.
 Blanchard, O. E., Columbus.
 Bowman, Border, Springfield.
 Bowman, D. W., Greenville.
 Boyd, W. H., Cleveland.
 Boyle, William C., Cleveland.
 Brock, Charles E., Cleveland.
 Brown, Oren Britt, Dayton.
 Bruce, John E., Cincinnati.
 Brucker, Lewis, Mansfield.
 Burdall, Charles S., Cincinnati.
 Burket, Harlan F., Findlay.
 Burkhart, Edward E., Dayton.
 Bushnell, T. H., Cleveland.
 Buss, Charles M., Cleveland.
 Butler, James M., Columbus.
 Cable, Davis J., Lima.
 Cadwalader, Peirce J., Cincinnati.
 Cahill, Franklin T., Cincinnati.
 Calfee, Robert M., Cleveland.
 Cannon, Austin V., Cleveland.
 Cannon, John L., Cleveland.
 Carlisle, John F., Columbus.
 Cashman, William T., Cleveland.

OHIO.

- Cassatt, Alfred O., Cincinnati.
 Chamberlain, John A., Cleveland.
 Chapman, John B., Cleveland.
 Clist, Charles M., Cincinnati.
 Clarke, John H., Cleveland (Washington, D. C.).
 Clark, Lincoln R. (Washington, D. C.), Cleveland.
 Clevenger, Frank M., Wilmington.
 Clippinger, W. W., Cincinnati.
 Cobb, Orris P., Cincinnati.
 Cohen, Alfred M., Cincinnati.
 Colston, Edward, Cincinnati.
 Conn, H. L., Van Wert.
 Cook, E. S., Cleveland.
 Copeland, Mark A., Cleveland.
 Coppock, Charles T., Cincinnati.
 Corwin, Robert G., Dayton.
 Couse, Howard A., Cleveland.
 Craig, G. Ray., Norwalk.
 Craighead, Charles A., Dayton.
 Cramer, Nelson B., Cincinnati.
 Crawford, Harry J., Cleveland.
 Crawford, Mark, Portsmouth.
 Crowell, Robert H., Cleveland.
 Cushing, William E., Cleveland.
 Davisson, Oscar F., Dayton.
 Day, Luther, Cleveland.
 Day, William L., East Cleveland.
 Day, William R. (Washington, D. C.), Canton.
 DeCamp, Walter A., Cincinnati.
 Dempsey, James H., Cleveland.
 Denison, Robert F., Cleveland.
 Denman, U. G., Toledo.
 Dennis, Jerry, Columbus.
 Doolittle, H. J., Cleveland.
 Doyle, Dayton A., Akron.
 Doyle, John H., Toledo.
 Duncan, William M., Cleveland.
 Dunmore, Walter T., Cleveland.
 Dustin, Charles W., Dayton.
 Ellis, Charles W., Dayton.
 Ernst, Richard P. (Covington, Ky.), Cincinnati.
 Everts, Frank B., Cleveland.
 Fay, Jesse B., Cleveland.
 Fenning, Karl, Cleveland.
 Fernalding, Henry L., Dayton.
 Fernald, C. C., New Philadelphia.
 Ferris, Aaron A., Cincinnati.
 Fisher, Clarence A., Canton.
 Fite, Rufus L., Georgetown.
 Fitzgerald, Roy G., Dayton.
 Fitz Gibbon, James R., Newark.
 Flory, Jesse A., Newark.
 Flory, Walter L., Cleveland.
 Follett, Alfred Dewey, Marietta.
 Follett, Edward B., Marietta.
 Foster, Israel Moore, Athens.
 Freese, Harry, Canton.
 Freiberg, A. Julius, Cincinnati.
 Fuller, Clifford W., Cleveland.
 Fulton, Thos. B., Newark.
 Gallaber, John A., Marietta.
 Galvin, John, Cincinnati.
 Garfield, James R., Cleveland.
 Garry, Thomas H., Cleveland.
 Gatch, Lewis N., Cincinnati.
 Geddes, Frederick L., Toledo.
 Geoghegan, William A., Cincinnati.
 Gilmore, Clement R., Dayton.
 Glass, R. C., Dayton.
 Goldsmith, A. W., Cincinnati.
 Goldsmith, Geoffrey, Cincinnati.
 Goldsmith, Max, Columbus.
 Goulder, Harvey D., Cleveland.
 Grant, Richard F., Cleveland.
 Graydon, Joseph S., Cincinnati.
 Greenberger, N. M., Akron.
 Greve, Charles Theodore, Cincinnati.
 Groot, George A., Cleveland.
 Hadden, Alexander, Cleveland.
 Hainen, Frank E., Cleveland.
 Haines, W. A., Troy.
 Halfhill, James W., Lima.
 Hall, Almon, Toledo.
 Hamill, James L., Columbus.
 Harlan, Walter S., Hamilton.
 Harmon, Judson, Cincinnati.
 Harrington, N. R., Bowling Green.
 Harris, George B., Cleveland.
 Harris, Henry B., Defiance.
 Harris, William H., Toledo.
 Hartley, M. J., Xenia.
 Heidingsfeld, Ben L., Cincinnati.
 Henderson, D. O., Lima.
 Henderson, John M., Cleveland.
 Henderson, Wm. O., Columbus.
 Hermann, John O., Cincinnati.
 Herrick, Myron T., Cleveland.
 Hilliard, J. V., Newark.
 Hine, Charles P., Cleveland.
 Hines, Clark B., Bellville.
 Hinkle, Thornton M., Cincinnati.
 Hoadly, George, Cincinnati.
 Hoffheimer, Harry M., Cincinnati.
 Hoffman, Charles W., Cincinnati.
 Hogsett, Thomas H., Cleveland.
 Holbrook, Ralph S., Toledo.
 Holcomb, A. T., Portsmouth.
 Holliday, W. T., Cleveland.
 Hollister, Howard C., Cincinnati.
 Holmes, John R., Cincinnati.

OHIO.

- Hopkins, William R., Cleveland.
 Horner, Joseph W., Newark.
 Hosea, Lewis M., Cincinnati.
 Howard, Edwin J., Cincinnati.
 Howard, William S., Xenia.
 Howland, Paul, Cleveland.
 Hoyt, James H., Cleveland.
 Hudson, T. F., Springfield.
 Humphries, John E., Cincinnati.
 Hunt, Charles B., Coshocton.
 Hunt, Charles J., Cincinnati.
 Hurley, F. E., Findlay.
 Huston, John A., Steubenville.
 Huston, W. Clay, Bellefontaine.
 Iddings, Daniel W., Dayton.
 Ingersoll, Alvan F., Cleveland.
 James, Benjamin F., Bowling Green.
 James, Francis B., Cincinnati (Washington, D. C.).
 James, Lee Warren, Dayton.
 Jelke, Ferdinand, Jr., Cincinnati.
 Jerome, F. J., Cleveland.
 Johnson, A. R., Ironton.
 Johnson, Clyde P., Cincinnati.
 Johnson, Homer H., Cleveland.
 Johnson, J. William, Cincinnati.
 Johnson, James G., Columbus.
 Johnson, Simeon M., Cincinnati.
 Johnson, Thomas Lynn, Cleveland.
 Johnston, Floyd A., Springfield.
 Jones, Asahel W., Burg Hill.
 Kassulker, Paul G., Cleveland.
 Keating, Thomas J., Columbus.
 Kemper, Frank H., Cincinnati.
 Kennon, Newell K., St. Clairsville.
 Kepperley, James E., Toledo.
 Kibler, Edward, Newark.
 Killits, John M., Toledo.
 King, Edmund B., Sandusky.
 King, Harry E., Toledo.
 Kinney, Guy W., Toledo.
 Kirby, Thomas M., Cleveland.
 Kline, Virgil P., Cleveland.
 Klotz, Solon T., Toledo.
 Knight, Walter A., Cincinnati.
 Koonce, Charles, Jr., Youngstown.
 Kuhns, Ezra M., Dayton.
 Kyes, Lafayette M., East Palestine.
 Lackner, Joseph L., Cincinnati.
 Laylin, Lewis O., Columbus.
 Looser, Nathan, Cleveland.
 McAvoy, Malcolm, Cincinnati.
 McBride, Curtis E., Mansfield.
 McCann, Benjamin F., Dayton.
 McCarthy, M. B., Toledo.
 McCarty, R. J., Dayton.
 McCleary, Clayton A., Columbus.
 McConaughy, W. S., Dayton.
 Mackoy, Harry Brent (Covington, Ky.), Cincinnati.
 Mackoy, Wm. H. (Covington, Ky.), Cincinnati.
 McKee, Charles J., Dayton.
 McKeehan, H. H., Cleveland.
 McMahon, J. Sprigg, Dayton.
 McMahon, John A., Dayton.
 Mack, Alfred, Cincinnati.
 Maher, John F., Greenville.
 Mallon, Guy W., Cincinnati.
 Marckworth, John H., Cincinnati.
 Marshall, Edwin J., Toledo.
 Martin, Paul C., Springfield.
 Martin, Ulysses S., Dayton.
 Marvin, Francis R., Cleveland.
 Marx, Robert S., Cincinnati.
 Massie, David M., Chillicothe.
 Mather, Nation O., Akron.
 Mathers, H. T., Sidney.
 Mattern, Conrad J., Dayton.
 Matthews, O. Bentley, Cincinnati.
 Matthews, Edwin P., Dayton.
 Matthews, Mortimer, Cincinnati.
 Maurer, W. F., Cleveland.
 Maxwell, Lawrence, Cincinnati.
 Meals, Walter D., Cleveland.
 Merrell, Wm. S., Coshocton.
 Meyer, Edward R., Zanesville.
 Meyer, William J., Portsmouth.
 Middleswurt, C. O., Marietta.
 Middleton, E. P., Urbana.
 Miller, A. Jay, Bellefontaine.
 Miller, Charles R., Cleveland.
 Miller, Nelson D., Steubenville.
 Miller, W. McD., Steubenville.
 Mitchell, Alfred H., St. Clairsville.
 Morley, J. E., Cleveland.
 Morton, Elbert O., Columbus.
 Moulton, Frank W., Portsmouth.
 Mueller, Curt B., Cleveland.
 Murray, Walter F., Cincinnati.
 Musser, Harvey, Akron.
 Nevin, Robert R., Dayton.
 Newbegin, Henry, Defiance.
 Newcomb, R. B., Cleveland.
 Nichols, Hugh L., Batavia.
 Nichols, John, Cincinnati.
 O'Hara, Joseph W., Cincinnati.
 Ohl, Guy T., Youngstown.
 Ong, Walter O., Cleveland.
 Ormond, John M., Toledo.
 Ozias, George W., Dayton.
 Pattison, Charles W., Cleveland.
 Payer, H. F., Cleveland.
 Peters, Edward F., Cincinnati.

OHIO—OKLAHOMA.

Phillips, John P., Chillicothe.
 Pogue, Provinces M., Cincinnati.
 Pomeroy, Atlas, Canton.
 Postlewaite, David N., Columbus.
 Potter, Emery D., Toledo.
 Powell, L. K., Mt. Gilead.
 Prather, William W., Cincinnati.
 Prugh, Harry H., Dayton.
 Pugh, Robert C., Cincinnati.
 Quail, Frank A., Cleveland.
 Rector, Fred C., Columbus.
 Reynolds, A. G., Painesville.
 Rielly, William J., Cincinnati.
 Rightmire, George W., Columbus.
 Riley, George B., Cleveland.
 Ritchie, Edwards, Cincinnati.
 Robertson, C. D., Cincinnati.
 Rogers, Samuel G., Cleveland.
 Rogers, William P., Cincinnati.
 Ronnebaum, Anthony, Cincinnati.
 Rothberg, William, Cleveland.
 Rouse, John T., Cincinnati.
 Rummel, G. Albert, Cincinnati.
 Ryan, Richard, Cleveland.
 Sampliner, Joseph H., Cleveland.
 Sanders, W. B., Cleveland.
 Sater, John E., Columbus.
 Schaefer, Carl W., Cleveland.
 Schindel, John Randolph, Cincinnati.
 Schorr, David P., Cincinnati.
 Schultz, Malvern E., Cleveland.
 Scott, Samuel Parsons, Hillsboro.
 Seager, Frank E., Fremont.
 Seasingood, Murray, Cincinnati.
 Siddall, George B., Cleveland.
 Sieber, George W., Akron.
 Simmons, George D., Hicksville.
 Small, R. M., Columbus.
 Smart, John Harrow, Cleveland.
 Smiley, James J., Cincinnati.
 Smith, A. L., Marietta.
 Smith, Charles B., Cincinnati.
 Smith, Rufus B., Cincinnati.
 Smith, Samuel W., Jr., Cincinnati.
 Southworth, Constant, Cincinnati.
 Sprigg, Carroll, Dayton.
 Squire, Andrew, Cleveland.
 Stahl, Charles H., Akron.
 Stasel, Albert A., Newark.
 Steinemann, George C., Sandusky.
 Stephens, Charles H., Cincinnati.
 Stettinius, John L., Cincinnati.
 Stewart, James G., Cincinnati.
 Stillwell, L. C., Mt. Vernon.
 Stoehr, Oscar, Cincinnati.
 Stricker, Sidney G., Cincinnati.
 Strong, Edward W., Cincinnati.

Stueve, C. A., Wapakoneta.
 Suire, Frank O., Cincinnati.
 Sullivan, John J., Cleveland.
 Sutphin, Dudley V., Cincinnati.
 Sykes, W. E., Marietta.
 Taft, William H. (New Haven), Cincinnati.
 Taggart, Frank, Wooster.
 Taggart, Jay P., Ada.
 Taylor, Jonathan, Akron.
 Throckmorton, Archibald H., Cleveland.
 Turner, Edward C., Columbus.
 Vodrey, William H., East Liverpool.
 Vollrath, Edward, Bucyrus.
 Vorys, Arthur I., Columbus.
 Wachner, C. S., Cleveland.
 Waite, Morison R., Cincinnati.
 Walker, Charles A. J., Cincinnati.
 Walsh, James F., Cleveland.
 Warrington, John W., Cincinnati.
 Watson, James D., Tiffin.
 Wesselmann, Frederick E., Cincinnati.
 Wheeler, Seth S., Lima.
 White, John G., Cleveland.
 Wilby, Charles B., Cincinnati.
 Wilby, Mitchell, Cincinnati.
 Wilkin, Robert N., New Philadelphia.
 Winch, Louis H., Cleveland.
 Wing, Francis J., Cleveland.
 Wood, William R., Cincinnati.
 Worman, Philip H., Dayton.
 Worthington, William, Cincinnati.
 Wright, C. V., Logan.
 Young, W. E., Akron.

OKLAHOMA.

Abernathy, George C., Shawnee.
 Ames, Charles B., Oklahoma City.
 Anderson, F. G., McAlester.
 Andrews, Guy L., McAlester.
 Armstrong, James E., Oklahoma City.
 Arnold, C. S., McAlester.
 Austin, W. C., Eldorado.
 Bailey, Frank M., Chickasha.
 Barefoot, B. B., Chickasha.
 Bierer, A. G. Curtin, Guthrie.
 Blair, Robert F., Wagoner.
 Blake, C. O., El Reno.
 Bond, Reford, Chickasha.
 Braucht, H. S., Newkirk.
 Brennan, John H., Bartlesville.
 Brewer, Phil. D., Oklahoma City.
 Briggs, William A., Oklahoma City.
 Brunson, D. D., Coalgate.
 Calhoun, Samuel A., Oklahoma City.
 Calvert, Floyd A., Nowata.
 Campbell, R. M., Oklahoma City.

OKLAHOMA.

- Campbell Ralph E., Muskogee.
 Carmichael, J. D., Chickasha.
 Caruthers, John, Okemah.
 Chambers, Thos. G., Oklahoma City.
 Chase, W. A., Nowata.
 Cochran, William S., Tulsa.
 Coppedge, A. V., Grove.
 Cottrel, John H., Guthrie.
 Crane, Douglas B., Oklahoma City.
 Crockett, A. P., Oklahoma City.
 Curran John F., Enid.
 Davenport, James S., Vinita.
 DeMeules, Edgar A., Muskogee.
 Dickey, Joseph S., Jr., Wagoner.
 Dudley, J. B., Norman.
 Embry, John, Oklahoma City.
 Epperson, B. H., Ada.
 Everest, J. H., Oklahoma City.
 Foooshee, George A., Coalgate.
 Foster, E. H., Oklahoma City.
 Foster, Henry H., Norman.
 Fuller, William Hayes, McAlester.
 Furry, J. B., Muskogee.
 Galbraith, Clinton A., Oklahoma City.
 Gordon, James H., McAlester.
 Grant, J. H., Oklahoma City.
 Green, Geo. M., Oklahoma City.
 Grinstead, Elmer E., Pawhuska.
 Hammerly, Harry, Chickasha.
 Harrell, J. W., Ardmore.
 Harris, S. H., Oklahoma City.
 Harrison, John B., Oklahoma City.
 Hayes, Samuel W., Oklahoma City.
 Herr, A. L., Chickasha.
 Hoffman, Roy, Chandler.
 Holding, B. F., Chickasha.
 Howell, Edward, Shawnee.
 Humphreys, J. M., Atoka.
 Huston, A. H., Guthrie.
 Hutching, William T., Muskogee.
 Jackson, Clifford L., Muskogee.
 Johnson, Charles Edward, Oklahoma City.
 Jones, Philos S., Wilburton.
 Kane, John H., Bartlesville.
 Kane, Matthew J., Oklahoma City.
 Keston, James R., Oklahoma City.
 King, John H., Muskogee.
 Kleinschmidt, E. A., Oklahoma City.
 Kornegay, W. H., Vinita.
 Kulp, Victor H., Norman.
 Ledbetter, H. A., Ardmore.
 Liedtke, William C., McAlester.
 Linebaugh, D. H., Muskogee.
 Linn, William, Chickasha.
 Longfellow, G. N. Oklahoma City.
 Lowe, Russell G., Oklahoma City.
 Lybrand, Walter A., Oklahoma City.
 McAdams, E. G., Oklahoma City.
 McCain, Farrah L., Tulsa.
 McDougal, D. A., Sapulpa.
 McGraw, Henry, Tulsa.
 McInnis, E. E., McAlester.
 McKeown, Tom D., Ada.
 Mason, Herbert Delavan, Tulsa.
 Mathews, Raymond H., McAlester.
 Matthews, William M., Okmulgee.
 Meister, M. G., Oklahoma City.
 Melton, Adrian, Chickasha.
 Melton, Alger, Chickasha.
 Merrill, W. B., Oklahoma City.
 Miller, Charles W., Holdenville.
 Moore, C. G., Purcell.
 Moore, Charles L., Oklahoma City.
 Moore, W. H., El Reno.
 Moore, William B., Muskogee.
 Motter, Edwin C., Muskogee.
 Mosler, John H., Muskogee.
 Mullen, J. S., Ardmore.
 Noah, H. A., Alva.
 Noffsinger, W. W., Muskogee.
 Nowlin, Claude, Oklahoma City.
 O'Meara, J. P., Tulsa.
 Orton, L. V., Pawnee.
 Owen, Frederick B., Oklahoma City.
 Parker, Charles H., Enid.
 Patterson, John B., Okemah.
 Peck, Herbert M., Oklahoma City.
 Pope, Paul M., Oklahoma City.
 Potter, W. D., Ardmore.
 Ralla, Joseph G., Atoka.
 Ramsey, George S., Muskogee.
 Reiss, Paul, Oklahoma City.
 Richardson, D. A., Oklahoma City.
 Riddle, F. E., Chickasha.
 Rittenhouse, George B., Chandler.
 Roberts, Richard, El Reno.
 Robertson, J. B. A., Oklahoma City.
 Rogers, Harry E., Tulsa.
 Rosser, Malcolm E., Muskogee.
 Rowland, Lloyd A., Bartlesville.
 Sharp, J. F., Oklahoma City.
 Shear, B. D., Oklahoma City.
 Smith, Charles C., Guthrie.
 Smith, Charles F., Oklahoma City.
 Smith, R. A., McAlester.
 Smith, Solon W., Oklahoma.
 Snyder, Warren K., Oklahoma City.
 Spiers, Edward, Oklahoma City.
 Spradling, Marvin C., Tulsa.
 Stone, Joseph C., Muskogee.
 Stuart, Charles B., Oklahoma City.
 Stuart, H. L., Oklahoma City.
 Suits, Fred E., Oklahoma City.
 Sullivan, Sam K., Newkirk.

OKLAHOMA—OREGON.

Sutton, A. G., Alva.
 Thacker, Chas. M., Oklahoma City.
 Treadwell, Stephen C., Oklahoma City.
 Trice, George, Coalgate.
 Varner, T. T., Poteau.
 Veasey, James A., Tulsa.
 Vigg, Sandor J., Alva.
 Wagoner, Fred A., Chandler.
 Watts, Charles G., Wagoner.
 Welch, Ralph P., Holdenville.
 Wells, Frank, Oklahoma City.
 West, Preston C., Tulsa.
 Williams, Ben F., Norman.
 Williams, Robert L., Durant.
 Wilson, W. F., Oklahoma City.
 Womack, G. F., Duncan.
 Womack, T. J., Alva.
 Wright, Allen, McAlester.
 Zevely, J. W., Muskogee.

OREGON.

Allen, Harrison, Portland.
 Anderson, Gustav, Baker.
 Bean, Robert S., Portland.
 Beekman, Ben B., Portland.
 Bowerman, Jay, Portland.
 Bradshaw, W. L., The Dalles.
 Bristol, William C., Portland.
 Burnett, Coy, Portland.
 Calkins, Frank M., Medford.
 Carey, Charles H., Portland.
 Carson, John A., Salem.
 Carter, Charles H., Pendleton.
 Clark, Alfred E., Portland.
 Clarke, Arthur, Corvallis.
 Coan, Ralph M., Portland.
 Coshaw, O. P., Roseburg.
 Cotton, William W., Portland.
 Davis, George N., Portland.
 Dillard, W. B., St. Helene.
 Dolph, Chester, Portland.
 Duniway, Ralph R., Portland.
 Emmons, Arthur C., Portland.
 Fitzgerald, J. J., Portland.
 Gale, Herbert D., Klamath Falls.
 Gantenbein, Calvin U., Portland.
 Gearin, John M., Portland.
 Geisler, T. J., Portland.
 Gilbert, William B., Portland.
 Gilman, L. C., Portland.
 Greene, Thomas G., Portland.
 Griffith, Franklin T., Portland.
 Hampson, Alfred A., Portland.
 Hardy, Charles A., Eugene.
 Hart, Charles A., Portland.
 Hayter, Oscar, Dallas.
 Heckbert, E. E., Portland.

Hellner, Joseph J., Baker City.
 Hesse, Frank C., Astoria.
 Hill, Gale S., Albany.
 Hill, Samuel, Portland.
 Hollis, W. H., Forest Grove.
 Holman, Frederick V., Portland.
 Hunt, Isaac D., Portland.
 Husted, Glenn E., Portland.
 Jeffries, James T., Astoria.
 Johnson, E. R., Portland.
 Johnson, William A., Portland.
 Joseph, George W., Portland.
 Kerr, James B., Portland.
 King, Will R. (Washington, D. C.), Salem.
 Kollock, John R., Portland.
 Langguth, Arthur, Portland.
 La Roche, Walter P., Portland.
 Littlefield, E. V., Portland.
 Logan, John F., Portland.
 Lusk, Hall S., Portland.
 McBride, Thomas A., Salem.
 McCamant, Wallace, Portland.
 McColloch, Claude, Portland.
 McCourt, John, Portland.
 McNary, Charles L., Salem.
 McNary, John H., Salem.
 McNary, L. A., Portland.
 Makelim, W. J., Portland.
 Minor, Wirt, Portland.
 Montague, Richard W., Portland.
 Moore, F. A., Salem.
 Moser, Gus O., Portland.
 Mossmohn, David N., Portland.
 Moulton, Arthur I., Portland.
 Mulkey, Frederick W., Portland.
 Murdock, Miller, Portland.
 Nelson, Rucce C., Portland.
 Nichols, James H., Baker.
 Norblad, A. W., Astoria.
 Omer, Jacob B., Portland.
 Perkins, George J., Portland.
 Platt, Harrison G., Portland.
 Platt, Robert Treat, Portland.
 Potter, E. O., Eugene.
 Rand, John L., Baker.
 Reames, Clarence L., Portland.
 Sawyer, Harold M., Portland.
 Schnabel, Charles J., Portland.
 Sedgwick, John F., Portland.
 Sheperd, George S., Portland.
 Smith, Isham, N., Portland.
 Smith, William, Baker.
 Standifer, I. M., Portland.
 Stapleton, George W., Portland.
 Stearns, J. O., Portland.
 Strayer, W. H., Baker.
 Teal, Joseph N., Portland.

OREGON-PENNSYLVANIA.

Thompson, W. Lair, Lakeview.
 Tift, Arthur P., Portland.
 Tucker, Robert, Portland.
 Van Zante, John, Portland.
 Veazie, A. L., Portland.
 Webster, Lionel R., Portland.
 Wilbur, Ralph W., Portland.
 Winfree, A. B., Portland.
 Wolverton, Charles E., Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Abbott, Edwin M., Philadelphia.
 Acheson, M. W., Jr., Pittsburgh.
 Adams, J. B., Uniontown.
 Adams, John S., Philadelphia.
 Adams, W. B., Punxsutawney.
 Adler, Francis Cope, Philadelphia.
 Aiken, Robert K., New Castle.
 Ainey, W. D. B., Montrose.
 Albright, Haines D., Philadelphia.
 Alexander, Benjamin, Philadelphia.
 Alexander, Lucien Hugh, Philadelphia.
 Alexander, William C., Media.
 Allen, William Harrison, Warren.
 Ammon, Samuel A., Pittsburgh.
 Amram, David Werner, Philadelphia.
 Anderson, William Y. C., Philadelphia.
 Appel, William Nevin, Lancaster.
 Arnold, Arthur S., Philadelphia.
 Ashton, Chester H., Knoxville.
 Aubrey, George W., Allentown.
 Bailey, Charles L., Jr., Harrisburg.
 Baker, Cassius L., Erie.
 Baker, Charles G., Lancaster.
 Baker, H. T., Milford.
 Baldrige, Thomas J., Holidaysburg.
 Bane, John C., Pittsburgh.
 Banks, J. N., Indiana.
 Barlow, Thomas A., Philadelphia.
 Barnes, John Hampton, Philadelphia.
 Barnhart, Frank P., Johnstown.
 Barratt, Norris S., Philadelphia.
 Bartilucci, Joseph P., Philadelphia.
 Baschore, Samuel E., Mechanicsburg.
 Basler, John W., Sunbury.
 Bauerle, Albert T., Philadelphia.
 Bauerle, Harry T., Philadelphia.
 Bayard, James Wilson, Philadelphia.
 Beal, James H., Pittsburgh.
 Bedford, George R., Wilkes-Barre.
 Bedford, J. Claude, Philadelphia.
 Beeber, Dimmer, Philadelphia.
 Beeber, William P., Williamsport.
 Bettler, Abraham M., Philadelphia.
 Bettler, Harold B., Philadelphia.
 Bell, John C., Philadelphia.
 Benedict, Charles W., Titusville.

Benner, Thomas M., Pittsburgh.
 Bergen, Martin V., Philadelphia.
 Berger, Charles E., Pottsville.
 Bergner, Charles H., Harrisburg.
 Berkey, J. A., Somerset.
 Beahlin, E. H., Warren.
 Beury, Charles E., Philadelphia.
 Biddle, Charles, Philadelphia.
 Black, Jeremiah S., York.
 Blair, Homer R., Franklin.
 Blakeley, William A., Pittsburgh.
 Blanchard, John, Bellefonte.
 Blaxter, H. V., Pittsburgh.
 Bockius, Morris R., Philadelphia.
 Bodine, W. B., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Boger, Charles W., Philadelphia.
 Bohlen, Francis H., Philadelphia.
 Bonsall, Edward H., Philadelphia.
 Borneman, Henry S., Philadelphia.
 Bortin, David, Philadelphia.
 Bowker, George C., Philadelphia.
 Bowman, W. P., Philadelphia.
 Bowser, S. F., Butler.
 Boyer, Henry C., Philadelphia.
 Bracken, Francis B., Philadelphia.
 Braden, James P., Washington.
 Brady, John T., Harrisburg.
 Breen, James J., Philadelphia.
 Bregy, F. Amedee, Philadelphia.
 Breitingner, Frederick L., Philadelphia.
 Breitingner, J. Louis, Philadelphia.
 Brennen, W. J., Pittsburgh.
 Brice, Philip H., Philadelphia.
 Bright, Robert S., Philadelphia.
 Brinton, Jasper Yeates, Philadelphia.
 Brinton, Joseph Hill, Philadelphia.
 Brooks, John B., Erie.
 Broomall, John M., Media.
 Brown, Charles L., Philadelphia.
 Brown, Francis Shunk, Philadelphia.
 Brown, George Frank, Titusville.
 Brown, Henry P., Philadelphia.
 Brown, J. Hay, Lancaster.
 Brown, John A., Philadelphia.
 Brown, John D., Pittsburgh.
 Brown, Reynolds D., Philadelphia.
 Brown, Thomas Stephen, Pittsburgh.
 Brown, William Alexander, Philadelphia.
 Brown, Wm. Findlay, Philadelphia.
 Brown, Wm. Wallace, Bradford.
 Bunnell, W. O., Wilkes-Barre.
 Bunting, Joseph T., Philadelphia.
 Burgwin, George C., Pittsburgh.
 Burke, Martin M., Shenandoah.
 Burnett, William H., Philadelphia.
 Rurr, James E., Scranton.
 Butkiewicz, Thomas, Jr., Wilkes-Barre.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Butz, Reuben J., Allentown.
 Byles, Axtell J., Titusville.
 Cadwalader, John, Philadelphia.
 Cadwalader, John, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Cadwalader, Richard M., Philadelphia.
 Calderwood, John E., Punxsutawney.
 Callahan, S. James, New Castle.
 Calvert, George H., Pittsburgh.
 Campbell, A. C., Wilkes-Barre.
 Campbell, Bruce H., Johnstown.
 Campbell, George J., Pittsburgh.
 Campbell, John M., Philadelphia.
 Cantrell, Francis S., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Carpenter, J. McF., Pittsburgh.
 Carr, Geo. Wentworth, Philadelphia.
 Carr, John M., Hasleton.
 Carr, W. Russell, Uniontown.
 Carr, Wm. Wilkins, Philadelphia.
 Carringer, M. A., Tionesta.
 Carroll, W. S., Erie.
 Carson, Hampton L., Philadelphia.
 Carson, Joseph, Philadelphia.
 Catharine, Joseph W., Philadelphia.
 Chalfant, John W., Pittsburgh.
 Chambers, Francis T., Philadelphia.
 Chapman, Francis, Philadelphia.
 Chapman, S. Spencer, Philadelphia.
 Chew, Samuel, Philadelphia.
 Childs, Louis M., Norristown.
 Chisolm, Wm. Wallace, Huntingdon.
 Christian, Frank S., Philadelphia.
 Clark, Frederic L., Philadelphia.
 Clark, Joseph S., Philadelphia.
 Clarke, John J., Philadelphia.
 Clemens, John W., Pottsville.
 Clement, Charles M., Sunbury.
 Clement, Samuel M., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Cleveland, E. J., Canton.
 Cochran, A. A., Chester.
 Cochran, Richard E., York.
 Cochran, Thomas Cunningham, Mercer.
 Coddling, John W., Towanda.
 Cody, Frank M., Philadelphia.
 Coffin, George F., Easton.
 Cohen, Josiah, Pittsburgh.
 Colahan, John Barry, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Cole, A. L., Clearfield.
 Comegys, Cornelius, Scranton.
 Conlen, William J., Philadelphia.
 Connellan, John H., Philadelphia.
 Connor, William T., Philadelphia.
 Conrad, W. N., Brookville.
 Cooley, William John, Philadelphia.
 Cooper, Samuel W., Philadelphia.
 Cornwall, Robert T., West Chester.
 Cottom, Harry A., Brownsville.
 Crocker, William D., Williamsport.
 Cronin, Charles I., Philadelphia.
 Crowley, Jere. J., Philadelphia.
 Culbertson, Horace J., Lewistown.
 Cunningham, J. E. B., Harrisburg.
 Cuyler, Thomas DeWitt, Philadelphia.
 Dahlinger, Charles W., Pittsburgh.
 Dair, Augustus F., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Daly, T. M., Philadelphia.
 Dalzell, William S., Pittsburgh.
 Dana, Richard F., New Castle.
 Dana, Samuel W., New Castle.
 Dannehower, Wm. F., Norristown.
 Darling, Thomas, Wilkes-Barre.
 Darlington, Geo. E., Media.
 Darragh, Robert W., Beaver.
 Davis, Horace W., Sharon.
 Davis, M. M., Reynoldsville.
 Davis, William A., Philadelphia.
 Davis, Wm. Potter, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Decker, Oliver J., Williamsport.
 Decker, Victor A., Hawley.
 Deemer, Wm. Russell, Williamsport.
 Deeter, Paxson, Philadelphia.
 DeHaven, Alex. M., Philadelphia.
 Deiser, George F., Philadelphia.
 DeKinder, Joseph J., Philadelphia.
 Derr, Cyrus G., Reading.
 Deshler, James B., Allentown.
 Dick, Lewis R., Philadelphia.
 Dickey, John, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Dickinson, Joseph R., Reading.
 Dickinson, O. B., Chester.
 Dickson, Arthur G., Philadelphia.
 Dillinger, Dallas, Jr., Allentown.
 Dively, Augustus V., Altoona.
 Dively, Edwin L., Altoona.
 Dixon, Edwin S., Philadelphia.
 Dixon, Samuel G., Philadelphia.
 Donahue, Frank Rogers, Philadelphia.
 Doran, Joseph L., Philadelphia.
 Dorris, John D., Huntingdon.
 Downing, Charles H., Philadelphia.
 Doyle, Michael Francis, Philadelphia.
 Drake, Frederick S., Philadelphia.
 Drinker, Henry S., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Driscoll, D. J., St. Mary's.
 Duane, Russell, Philadelphia.
 Duy, A. W., Bloomsburg.
 Eaby, Carl Reese, Lancaster.
 Eaton, Arthur B., Philadelphia.
 Edmonds, Franklin S., Philadelphia.
 Edmunds, Henry R., Philadelphia.
 Edwards, George J., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Edwards, H. M., Scranton.
 Ehrlich, Franz, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Eichenauer, John B., Pittsburgh.
 Eichholz, Adolph, Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Kimerman, C. H., Philadelphia.
 Elder, Irvin C., Chambersburg.
 Eldred, A. G., Warren.
 Ellis, William S., Philadelphia.
 Embury, Joseph R., Philadelphia.
 Endlich, Gustav A., Reading.
 Endeley, H. S., Johnstown.
 England, Miles H., Pittsburgh.
 Englander, Samuel, Philadelphia.
 Eshleman, H. Frank, Lancaster.
 Ealing, Henry C., Philadelphia.
 Evans, Charles C., Berwick.
 Evans, Henry O., Pittsburgh.
 Evans, John Lewis, Philadelphia.
 Evans, Montgomery, Norristown.
 Fahy, Thomas A., Philadelphia.
 Fahy, Walter T., Philadelphia.
 Farnham, Alexander, Wilkes-Barre.
 Farquhar, Otto E., Pottsville.
 Faught, Albert Smith, Philadelphia.
 Faust, Wm. B., Mount Carmel.
 Felix, Harry, Philadelphia.
 Fenstermaker, Thomas A., Philadelphia.
 Fenton, Hector T., Philadelphia.
 Ferguson, Wm. B. S., Philadelphia.
 Fish, Henry E., Erie.
 Fisher, George H., Philadelphia.
 Fisher, Gordon, Pittsburgh.
 Fisher, J. Wilmer, Reading.
 Fisher, John S., Indiana.
 Fisher, William Righter, Philadelphia.
 Fitzgerald, Wm. J., Scranton.
 Flaherty, James A., Philadelphia.
 Fletcher, J. Gilmore, Pittsburgh.
 Fletcher, W. C., Altoona.
 Flick, Edward H., Altoona.
 Flowers, George W., Pittsburgh.
 Folz, Leon H., Philadelphia.
 Folz, Stanley, Philadelphia.
 Ford, Thomas J., Pittsburgh.
 Foster, Geo. A., Johnstown.
 Fox, Edward J., Easton.
 Fox, Henry I., Norristown.
 Fox, John E., Harrisburg.
 Fraley, Joseph C., Philadelphia.
 Fraser, Robert S., Pittsburgh.
 Fredericks, John T., Williamsport.
 Fries, Henry K., Philadelphia.
 Gaither, Paul H., Greensburg.
 Gallagher, Francis G., Philadelphia.
 Garman, John M., Wilkes-Barre.
 Gates, Jay, Philadelphia.
 Gates, Thomas S., Philadelphia.
 Geary, Alexander B., Chester.
 Geiger, Frederick J., Philadelphia.
 Gemmill, Wm. B., York.
 Geraghty, Michael J., Philadelphia.
 Gest, John Marshall, Philadelphia.
 Gheen, John H., West Chester.
 Gibson, Clyde, New Castle.
 Gillfillan, Alex., Pittsburgh.
 Gilkyson, H. H., Phoenixville.
 Gilkyson, T. Walter, Philadelphia.
 Gill, Harry Blair, Philadelphia.
 Gill, Henry Sterling, Greensburg.
 Gillespie, Charles D., Pittsburgh.
 Glasgow, William A., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Glenn, Edwin F., Philadelphia.
 Goldsmith, Aaron, Easton.
 Goodbread, Joseph S., Philadelphia.
 Goodwin, Willard H., Wilkes-Barre.
 Gordon, George B., Pittsburgh.
 Gordon, James Gay, Philadelphia.
 Gorman, William, Philadelphia.
 Gourley, James P., Philadelphia.
 Graham, George S., Philadelphia.
 Granger, Percival H., Philadelphia.
 Gray, James C., Pittsburgh.
 Gray, William A., Philadelphia.
 Green, Ernest L., Media.
 Greer, Charles C., Johnstown.
 Greevy, Thomas H., Altoona.
 Griffith, Warren G., Philadelphia.
 Gross, Joseph, Philadelphia.
 Gumbes, Francis Macomb, Philadelphia.
 Gunnison, Frank, Erie.
 Guthrie, George W., Pittsburgh.
 Guthrie, Walter J., Pittsburgh.
 Hagan, Alonzo C., Uniontown.
 Haggarty, Cornelius, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Haig, Alfred R., Philadelphia.
 Hall, Harry Alvan, Ridgway.
 Hall, William M., Pittsburgh.
 Hallman, E. L., Norristown.
 Hanna, Meredith, Philadelphia.
 Hare, Samuel B., Altoona.
 Hare, Thomas C., Altoona.
 Hargest William M., Harrisburg.
 Harkins, George W., Philadelphia.
 Harkins, George W., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Harrington, Avery D., Philadelphia.
 Harrington, David C., Scranton.
 Harris, Bernard, Philadelphia.
 Harris, Henry O., Doylestown.
 Harris, John M., Scranton.
 Harris, W. S., West Chester.
 Harrison, J. Harvey, Pittsburgh.
 Hartman, Galen C., Pittsburgh.
 Hastings, Q. D., Franklin.
 Hatfield, Henry Reed, Philadelphia.
 Hause, J. Frank E., West Chester.
 Haviland, John, Jr., Phoenixville.
 Hawkins, Richard H., Pittsburgh.
 Hayes, J. Carroll, Westchester.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Hazzard, Vernon, Monongahela.
 Head, John B., Greensburg.
 Heebner, Charles, Philadelphia.
 Heiligman, Otto Robert, Philadelphia.
 Heiserman, C. B., Pittsburgh.
 Heller, E. F., Wilkes-Barre.
 Hemphill, Joseph, West Chester.
 Henderson, George, Philadelphia.
 Henderson, John J., Meadville.
 Henderson, R. A., Altoona.
 Henderson, Samuel J., Philadelphia.
 Henry, C. V., Lebanon.
 Hepburn, C. J., Philadelphia.
 Herman, John A., Harrisburg.
 Herr, Daniel O., Harrisburg.
 Hertaog, D. M., Uniontown.
 Hersberg, Max, Philadelphia.
 Hewitt, Luther E., Philadelphia.
 Hibberd, D. P., Philadelphia.
 Hice, Agnew, Beaver.
 Hicks, J. D., Altoona.
 Hiester, Isaac, Reading.
 Higby, Clinton D., Erie.
 Hill, Walter L., Scranton.
 Hinkley, John O., Philadelphia.
 Hipple, Henry, Lock Haven.
 Hirst, Anthony A., Philadelphia.
 Hochstadter, Harry C., Philadelphia.
 Hoefler, Henry A., Philadelphia.
 Hoffman, John D., Bethlehem.
 Hoke, John W., Chambersburg.
 Holding, A. M., West Chester.
 Holt, Richard E., Beaver.
 Hood, James E., Philadelphia.
 Hopkinson, Edward, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Hopwood, R. F., Uniontown.
 Horwitz, George Q., Philadelphia.
 Hosack, George M., Pittsburgh.
 Houston, James Garfield, Pittsburgh.
 Howson, Charles, Philadelphia.
 Howson, Charles H., Philadelphia.
 Huey, Arthur B., Philadelphia.
 Iloway, Bernard A., Philadelphia.
 Imbrie, A. M., Pittsburgh.
 Irwin, Ernest C., Pittsburgh.
 Irwin, R. W., Washington.
 Jackson, Arthur E. I., Philadelphia.
 Jacobs, Frank, Allentown.
 James, Henry A., Doylestown.
 Jayne, H. LaBarre, Philadelphia.
 Jenkins, J. P. Hale, Morristown.
 Jenkins, John E., Wilkes-Barre.
 Jenkins, Theodore F., Philadelphia.
 Jenks, Robert D., Philadelphia.
 Johnson, George B., West Chester.
 Johnson, Howard Cooper, Philadelphia.
 Jones, G. Von Phul, Philadelphia.
 Jones, Geo. M., Reading.
 Jones, J. Levering, Philadelphia.
 Jones, James Collins, Philadelphia.
 Jones, Richmond L., Reading.
 Junkin, Joseph deF., Philadelphia.
 Kaercher, Daniel W., Pottsville.
 Kahle, Frederick L., Pittsburgh.
 Kane, Francis Flaher, Philadelphia.
 Kane, John Kent, Philadelphia.
 Kantner, H. F., Reading.
 Kay, James I., Pittsburgh.
 Keedy, Edwin R., Philadelphia.
 Keene, Geo. Frederick, Philadelphia.
 Kefover, Charles F., Uniontown.
 Keith, John D., Gettysburg.
 Keller, William H., Lancaster.
 Kelly, John P., Scranton.
 Kendrick, Murdoch, Philadelphia.
 Kent, Edward J., Pittsburgh.
 Keppelman, John A., Reading.
 Kingston, Harry T., Philadelphia.
 Kirkpatrick, William S., Easton.
 Kline, C. W., Hazleton.
 Knapp, Henry Alonzo, Scranton.
 Knaus, Frederick J., Philadelphia.
 Knight, Harry S., Sunbury.
 Knox, Philander O. (Washington, D. C.), Pittsburgh.
 Kohler, Otto, Meadville.
 Kramer, W. L., Pottsville.
 Krause, James B., Williamsport.
 Kress, W. C., Lock Haven.
 Kunkle, John E., Greensburg.
 Kurtz, Charles M., Altoona.
 Kurtz, J. Banks, Altoona.
 Lackey, Thomas S., Uniontown.
 Ladner, Albert H., Philadelphia.
 Ladner, Grover O., Philadelphia.
 Lamorelle, Joseph F., Philadelphia.
 Landis, Charles I., Lancaster.
 Landis, William P., Ardmore.
 Landreth, Lucius S., Philadelphia.
 Lank, Edgar W., Philadelphia.
 Lark, Charles C., Shamokin.
 Larned, Frank W., Wilkes-Barre.
 Larnelere, Nicholas H., Norristown.
 Laubenstein, Frank J., Ashland.
 Lawson, William J., Philadelphia.
 Leach, Will, Scranton.
 Lee, William H., Honesdale.
 Leiser, Andrew Albright, Lewisburgh.
 Leiser, Andrew A., Jr., Lewisburgh.
 Leonard, Frederick M., Philadelphia.
 Leuschner, E. P., Pottsville.
 Levi, Julius C., Philadelphia.
 Lewis, Francis D., Philadelphia.
 Lewis, Howard Benton, Philadelphia.
 Lewis, John F., Philadelphia.
 Lewis, W. Draper, Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Lindsey, Edward, Warren.
 Linn, Andrew M., Washington.
 Linn, Philip B., Lewisburg.
 Linn, William B., Philadelphia.
 Lipachutz, Ephraim, Philadelphia.
 Little, Charles B., Scranton.
 Littleton, William G., Philadelphia.
 Liveright, Alfred M., Clearfield.
 Lloyd, Francis V., Philadelphia.
 Lloyd, Malcolm, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Loeb, Clarence, Philadelphia.
 Logue, J. Washington, Philadelphia.
 Longstreth, Mayne E., Philadelphia.
 Lora, Nevins J., Bethlehem.
 Loese, Jacob C., Mauch Chunk.
 Louchheim, Samuel K., Philadelphia.
 Loyd, William H., Philadelphia.
 Ludlow, Benjamin H., Philadelphia.
 Lukens, Wm. H. R., Philadelphia.
 Lyon, Walter, Pittsburgh.
 McAdams, Francis M., Philadelphia.
 McCall, Samuel E., York.
 McCarrell, S. J. M., Harrisburg.
 McCarthy, Henry A., Philadelphia.
 McCarty, O. A., Honesdale.
 McCauley, Calvin H., Jr., Williamsport.
 McClay, Samuel, Pittsburgh.
 McClenachen, Wm. B. Jr., Chester.
 McClintock, Andrew H., Wilkes-Barre.
 McClosky, Thos. D., Pittsburgh.
 McClung, Wm. H., Pittsburgh.
 McClure, Harold M., Lewisburg.
 McCollin, Edward G., Philadelphia.
 McCormick, Samuel B., Pittsburgh.
 McCormick, Seth T., Williamsport.
 McCormick, Seth T., Jr., Williamsport.
 McCouch, H. Gordon, Philadelphia.
 McCreight, Smith M., Reynoldsville.
 McCullen, Joseph P., Philadelphia.
 McCullough, Charles J., Altoona.
 McDewitt, John J., Jr., Philadelphia.
 McGeorge, Wm., Jr., Philadelphia.
 McGirr, Frank C., Pittsburgh.
 McGrath, John B., Houtzdale.
 McKeehan, Charles L., Philadelphia.
 McKeehan, Joseph P., Carlisle.
 McKenna, Edward J., Pittsburgh.
 McKillip, H. A., Bloomsburg.
 McManus, M. T., Philadelphia.
 McMullan, James, Philadelphia.
 McPherson, Donald P., Gettysburg.
 McPherson, John B., Philadelphia.
 MacDade, Albert Dutton, Chester.
 MacFarland, Leo, Philadelphia.
 Mackey, W. E., Altoona.
 Macrum, W., Pittsburgh.
 Magee, Forrest N., Philadelphia.
 Mann, Benson, Philadelphia.
 Martin, Gervaise G., Franklin.
 Martin, J. Willis, Philadelphia.
 Martin, M. J., Scranton.
 Marvin, Alfred, Matamoras.
 Mason, Wm. Clark, Philadelphia.
 May, Charles Reeves, Beaver Falls.
 Mayer, Clinton O., Philadelphia.
 Mead, Glenn O., Philadelphia.
 Meagher, Thomas James, Philadelphia.
 Measey, William Maul, Philadelphia.
 Mehard, Samuel S., Pittsburgh.
 Meigs, William M., Philadelphia.
 Melcher, Webster A., Philadelphia.
 Mellors, Joseph, Philadelphia.
 Mengel, Ralph H., Reading.
 Mentsinger, William W., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Merchant, Edward, Philadelphia.
 Mercur, Rodney A., Towanda.
 Mervine, Nicholas P., Altoona.
 Mestrov, Harry S., Philadelphia.
 Mestrenat, S. Leslie, Uniontown.
 Meyer, Samuel T., Lebanon.
 Michener, Edwin O., Philadelphia.
 Middleton, Allen C., Philadelphia.
 Mikell, William E., Philadelphia.
 Miller, E. Augustus, Philadelphia.
 Miller, E. Spencer, Philadelphia.
 Miller, J. Albert, Philadelphia.
 Miller, James R., Pittsburgh.
 Miller, John D., Susquehanna.
 Miller, John Faber, Norristown.
 Miller, Philippus W., Philadelphia.
 Mirkil, I. Hazleton, Philadelphia.
 Mofse, Albert L., Philadelphia.
 Monaghan, John, Philadelphia.
 Montgomery, W. W., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Montgomery, Wm. Morgan, Philadelphia.
 Moon, R. O., Philadelphia.
 Moore, Alfred, Philadelphia.
 Moore, Springer H., Philadelphia.
 Moorhead, Forest G., Beaver.
 Morgan, C. E., 8d, Philadelphia.
 Morgan, Charles E., Philadelphia.
 Morgan, Randal, Philadelphia.
 Morrell, Edward de V., Philadelphia.
 Morris, Alvin A., Pittsburgh.
 Morris, Effingham B., Philadelphia.
 Morris, Roland S., Philadelphia.
 Morris, W. Norman, Philadelphia.
 Morrison, William S., Beaver.
 Morrow, M. M., Altoona.
 Morrow, S. John, Uniontown.
 Mowitz, Arno P., Philadelphia.
 Moyer, J. W., Pottsville.
 Mullin, J. E., Kane.
 Munson, O. LaRue, Williamsport.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Murria, James B., Carbondale.
 Nauman, John A., Lancaster.
 Nead, B. Frank, Harrisburg.
 Nead, Benjamin M., Harrisburg.
 Neff, George E., York.
 Nelson, William D., Philadelphia.
 Nevins, D. W., Easton.
 Newbourg, Frederick C., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Newlin, Wm. E., Pittsburgh.
 Nichols, H. S. Prentiss, Philadelphia
 Niles, Henry C., York.
 Noble, Edward T., Pittsburgh.
 Norris, G. Heide, Philadelphia.
 Norris, Thomas J., Philadelphia.
 North, H. M., Jr., Columbia.
 O'Connell, Bernard J., Philadelphia.
 O'Connor, Francis J., Johnstown.
 Orlady, Frederick L., Huntingdon.
 Orlady, George B., Huntingdon.
 Orr, Charles P., Pittsburgh.
 Orvis, Ellis L., Bellefonte.
 Osburn, Frank C., Pittsburgh.
 Page, Howard Wurts, Philadelphia.
 Page, S. Davis, Philadelphia.
 Parry, Geo. Gowan, Philadelphia.
 Patterson, George, Uniontown.
 Patterson, George G., Hollidaysburg.
 Patterson, George S., Philadelphia.
 Patterson, John M., Philadelphia.
 Patterson, Marion D., Hollidaysburg.
 Patterson, Roswell H., Scranton.
 Patterson, T. Elliott, Philadelphia.
 Patterson, Thomas, Pittsburgh.
 Patton, J. Lee, Philadelphia.
 Paul, J. Rodman, Philadelphia.
 Peirce, George, Philadelphia.
 Pennewill, Walton, Philadelphia.
 Pennypacker, Bevan Aubrey, Philadelphia.
 Pennypacker, Samuel W., Philadelphia.
 Penta, W. C., DuBois.
 Pepper, B. Franklin, Philadelphia.
 Pepper, George Wharton, Philadelphia.
 Pettit, W. C., Greenville.
 Phillips, David, Philadelphia.
 Playford, R. W., Uniontown.
 Porter, W. Hobart, Philadelphia.
 Porter, William D., Pittsburgh.
 Potter, William P., Philadelphia.
 Powell, Humbert B., Philadelphia.
 Price, Samuel B., Scranton.
 Price, William C., Wilkes-Barre.
 Prichard, Frank P., Philadelphia.
 Prince, Leon C., Carlisle.
 Pusey, Fred. Taylor, Philadelphia.
 Quigley, Henry C., Bellefonte.
 Rambo, Ormond, Philadelphia.
 Rawle, Francis, Philadelphia.

Raymond, Eugene, Philadelphia.
 Reading, John G., Williamsport.
 Rearick, Bertram D., Philadelphia.
 Reber, J. Howard, Philadelphia.
 Reed, David Aiken, Pittsburgh.
 Reed, Irwin A., Pottsville.
 Reed, James H., Pittsburgh.
 Reed, John W., Brookville.
 Reid, Ambrose B., Pittsburgh.
 Reilly, Paul, Philadelphia.
 Remak, Gustavus, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Reynolds, John, Philadelphia.
 Reynolds, John M., Bedford.
 Rhone, Mortimer C., Williamsport.
 Rice, Charles E., Wilkes-Barre.
 Rice, William E., Warren.
 Rich, George P., Philadelphia.
 Richardson, E. Stanley, Philadelphia.
 Ridgway, Thomas, Philadelphia.
 Rilling, John S., Erie.
 Ritter, A. Howard, Philadelphia.
 Roads, Geo. M., Pottsville.
 Roberts, C. Wilson, Philadelphia.
 Roberts, Geo. L., Pittsburgh.
 Roberts, Owen J., Philadelphia.
 Robinson, Harold L., Uniontown.
 Robinson, V. Gilpin, Philadelphia.
 Rodman, Walter C., Philadelphia.
 Rogers, James S., Philadelphia.
 Rorke, William F., Philadelphia.
 Rosenberger, Emil, Philadelphia.
 Ross, N. Sargent, York.
 Rothermel, P. F., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Rothschild, Jerome J., Philadelphia.
 Rourke, William J., Reading.
 Rowe, Leo Stanton, Philadelphia.
 Ruhl, Christian H., Reading.
 Runk, Louis Barcroft, Philadelphia.
 Rupley, Arthur R., Carlisle.
 Ruppel, Wm. H., Somerset.
 Russell, George S., Philadelphia.
 Ryan, Michael J., Philadelphia.
 Ryan, William C., Doylestown.
 Rymer, Ralph W., Scranton.
 Ryon, William W., Shamokin.
 Sando, M. F., Scranton.
 Saul, Maurice Bower, Philadelphia.
 Saul, Walter Biddle, Philadelphia.
 Sawdey, David A., Erie.
 Sayre, Chas. H., Philadelphia.
 Scandrett, Richard B., Pittsburgh.
 Schadt, James L., Allentown.
 Schaffer, William I., Chester.
 Scheeline, Isaiah, Altoona.
 Scott, John, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Scott, Samuel B., Philadelphia.
 Scully, Cornelius D., Pittsburgh.
 Searle, Alonzo T., Honesdale.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Selbert, William N., New Bloomfield.
 Seneff, E. H., Pittsburgh.
 Seymour, Edmund Bayly, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Shapira, Samuel S., Pittsburgh.
 Sharpe, Walter K., Chambersburg.
 Shattuck, Frank R., Philadelphia.
 Shaw, George E., Pittsburgh.
 Shawkey, Curtis M., Warren.
 Shea, Thomas D., Wilkes-Barre.
 Sheriff, John C., Pittsburgh.
 Shern, Daniel J., Philadelphia.
 Sherwood, Paul J., Wilkes-Barre.
 Shick, Robert P., Philadelphia.
 Shields, James M., Pittsburgh.
 Shindel, Jay M., Lebanon.
 Shiras, George, Jr., Pittsburgh.
 Shirk, Howard C., Lebanon.
 Shoemaker, Harry J., Philadelphia.
 Shoemaker, William H., Philadelphia.
 Shomo, William A., Reading.
 Shoyer, Frederick J., Philadelphia.
 Shreve, Milton W., Erie.
 Shull, S. E., Stroudsburg.
 Sickel, H. S. J., Philadelphia.
 Simkins, Daniel W., Philadelphia.
 Simpson, Alexander, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Singer, Jacob, Philadelphia.
 Slack, John C., Pittsburgh.
 Slattery, Frank P., Wilkes-Barre.
 Slattery, Joseph A., Philadelphia.
 Sloan, G. G., Clarion.
 Sloan, Maurice Worrell, Philadelphia.
 Smead, Alexander D. B., Carlisle.
 Smith, A. B., Montrose.
 Smith, Alfred Percival, Philadelphia.
 Smith, Allison O., Clearfield.
 Smith, Edwin W., Pittsburgh.
 Smith, Eugene G., Lancaster.
 Smith, Harry J., Spring City.
 Smith, Thomas Kilby, Philadelphia.
 Smith, Walter George, Philadelphia.
 Smith, Wm. Rudolph, Philadelphia.
 Smith, William S., Meadville.
 Smithers, William W., Philadelphia.
 Smyth, David J., Philadelphia.
 Snare, Jacob, Philadelphia.
 Snyder, J. Frank, Clearfield.
 Snyder, John E., Hershey.
 Snyder, John M., Hollidaysburg.
 Solly, William F., Norristown.
 Speer, Peter M., Oil City.
 Speiser, Maurice J., Philadelphia.
 Sprout, Clarence E., Williamsport.
 Spyker, Samuel L., Huntingdon.
 Staake, William H., Philadelphia.
 Staake, William W., Philadelphia.
 Stadtfeld, Joseph, Pittsburgh.
 Stambaugh, Harry F., Pittsburgh.
 Stamm, A. C., Harrisburg.
 Steele, Henry J., Easton.
 Steininger, Cloyd, Lewisburg.
 Stengel, George H., Pittsburgh.
 Stenger, William S., Philadelphia.
 Sterner, Clarence P., Philadelphia.
 Sterrett, James R., Pittsburgh.
 Stevens, Wm. K., Reading.
 Stewart, Daniel A., Philadelphia.
 Stewart, Russell C., Easton.
 Stewart, W. F. Bay, York.
 Stewart, William M., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Stockwell, Herbert G., Philadelphia.
 Stoever, William C., Philadelphia.
 Stotz, Robert A., Easton.
 Stoughton, A. B., Philadelphia.
 Strite, J. A., Chambersburg.
 Stroh, Charles C., Harrisburg.
 Strong, Alan H., Philadelphia.
 Strong, John M., Philadelphia.
 Sturgis, W. J., Uniontown.
 Sullivan, John F., Altoona.
 Sullivan, John J., Philadelphia.
 Sulzberger, Mayer, Philadelphia.
 Sutton, Robert Woods, Pittsburgh.
 Swartley, Francis K., Philadelphia.
 Swartz, Arthur L., Milton.
 Swearingen, J. M., Pittsburgh.
 Swoope, Roland D., Curwensville.
 Synnestvedt, Paul, Pittsburgh.
 Tait, Edgar W., Pittsburgh.
 Tait, Edwin E., Pittsburgh.
 Taulane, Joseph H., Philadelphia.
 Taylor, Joseph T., Philadelphia.
 Telsen, Axel, Philadelphia.
 Tepfitz, A. C., Pittsburgh.
 Thole, Francis H., Philadelphia.
 Thomas, John W., Pittsburgh.
 Thomas, Samuel Hinds, Philadelphia.
 Thompson, A. M., Pittsburgh.
 Thompson, Henry C., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Thompson, J. Whitaker, Philadelphia.
 Thorp, Charles M., Pittsburgh.
 Todd, M. Hampton, Philadelphia.
 Torrey, James H., Scranton.
 Torrey, William J., Scranton.
 Townsend, Joseph B., Philadelphia.
 Trent, Edward K., Pittsburgh.
 Trickett, William, Carlisle.
 Turner, Newton R., Easton.
 Turner, William Jay, Philadelphia.
 Tustin, Ernest L., Philadelphia.
 Ulrich, John O., Tamaqua.
 Umbel, Robert E., Uniontown.
 Vaill, Edward B., Pittsburgh.
 Vale, Ruby R., Philadelphia.
 Vanartsdalen, Imac J., Doylestown.

PENNSYLVANIA-PHILIPPINE ISLANDS-PORTO RICO-RHODE ISLAND.

Van Dusen, Lewis H., Philadelphia.
 Vaughan, W. Frank, Altoona.
 Viti, Marcel A., Philadelphia.
 von Moschizaker, Robert, Philadelphia.
 Walker, George B., Philadelphia.
 Walker, Winfield S., Philadelphia.
 Waller, Levi E., Wilkes-Barre.
 Wallerstein, David, Philadelphia.
 Walling, Emory A., Erie.
 Walters, H. F., Altoona.
 Walton, D. S., Waynesburg.
 Walton, Henry F., Philadelphia.
 Wanner, Nevin M., York.
 Warfel, Benjamin F., Hollidaysburg.
 Wassell, Harry B., Pittsburgh.
 Watres, L. A., Scranton.
 Watson, W. W., Scranton.
 Watterson, A. V. D., Pittsburgh.
 Watts, Sidney J., Pittsburgh.
 Way, William A., Pittsburgh.
 Weaver, John, Philadelphia.
 Weidman, Grant, Lebanon.
 Weil, A. Leo, Pittsburgh.
 Weill, A. S., Philadelphia.
 Weimer, Albert B., Philadelphia.
 Welch, Walter, Clearfield.
 Welles, Chas. H., Scranton.
 Wendt, John S., Pittsburgh.
 Wesley, Charles Sumner, Philadelphia.
 Wetherill, John Lawrence, Philadelphia.
 Wetzel, J. W., Carlisle.
 Whalen, John F., Pottsville.
 Wheeler, William T., Philadelphia.
 White, Harry, Indiana.
 White, Thomas Raeburn, Philadelphia.
 Whitehead, Harvey W., Williamsport.
 Whitlock, Henry C., Philadelphia.
 Whitmer, George F., Clarion.
 Whittlesey, Edward L., Erie.
 Wiler, Alfred Day, Philadelphia.
 Wilkinson, T. H., Waynesburg.
 Willard, Walter, Philadelphia.
 Williams, Ellis D., Philadelphia.
 Williams, Henry T., Philadelphia.
 Williams, Ira Jewell, Philadelphia.
 Williams, Irvin O., Harrisburg.
 Williams, J. Henry, Philadelphia.
 Williams, Parker S., Philadelphia.
 Williams, Smyser, York.
 Williams, Thomas S., Philadelphia.
 Wilson, J. Sharp, Beaver.
 Wilson, Joseph R., Philadelphia.
 Wintersteen, Abram H., Philadelphia.
 Wise, Jesse H., Pittsburgh.
 Wishart, Wm. W., Pittsburgh.
 Witmer, Charles B., Sunbury.
 Wolf, Morris, Philadelphia.
 Wolfe, George E., Johnstown.

Woodcock, W. I., Hollidaysburg.
 Woodruff, Clinton Rogers, Philadelphia.
 Woods, J. M., Lewistown.
 Woodward, J. B., Wilkes-Barre.
 Work, James C., Uniontown.
 Wright, George R., Wilkes-Barre.
 Wright, Gifford K., Pittsburgh.
 Yocum, George, Scranton.
 Young, Edwin P., Towanda.
 Young, Sydney, Philadelphia.
 Young, William P., Pottstown.
 Zimmerman, S. R., Lancaster.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Bruce, Edward B., Manila.
 Conant, Ernest B., Manila.
 Malcolm, George A., Manila.
 Manly, Robert Emmet, Camarines.
 Welch, Thomas Cary, Manila.

PORTO RICO.

Antonesanti, Frank, San Juan.
 Benedicto, José E., San Juan.
 Capó, Francisco Parra, Ponce.
 Castro, Antonio F., Ponce.
 Davila, Felix Cordova, San Juan.
 Guillermetty, Rafael, San Juan.
 Hamilton, Peter J., San Juan.
 Hartzell, Charles, San Juan.
 Hernandez, José Comrado, San Juan.
 Huyke, Juan B., Humacao.
 Morales, Luis Munos, San Juan.
 Poventud, José A., Ponce.
 Rodriguez-Serra, Manuel, San Juan.
 Santoni, Félix, Arecibo.
 Sepúlveda, Domingo, Ponce.
 Soto, Carlos Franco, Aguadilla.
 Soto, José Tous, Ponce.
 Soto, Juan B., San Juan.
 Texidor, Jacinto, San Juan.
 Todd, Roberto H., San Juan.
 Toro, Emilio del, San Juan.
 Toró, F. Manuel, Ponce.
 Travieso, Martin, Jr., San Juan.
 Ueera, José Hernandez, Miramar, Santurce.
 Wolf, Adolph G., San Juan.

RHODE ISLAND.

Aldrich, Edward K., Jr., Providence.
 Allen, Arthur M., Providence.
 Angell, Walter F., Providence.
 Baker, Albert A., Providence.
 Baker, Darius, Newport.
 Ballou, Daniel R., Providence.
 Barney, Walter H., Providence.
 Barrows, Chester W., Providence.
 Bows, Henry M., Jr., Providence.
 Bosworth, Orrin L., Bristol.

RHODE ISLAND—SOUTH AMERICA—SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bowen, Wm. M. P., Providence.
 Brown, George T., Providence.
 Brownell, Edward L., Providence.
 Burdick, Clark, Newport.
 Burke, Edward M., Westerly.
 Canning, John E., Providence.
 Canning, Joseph P., Providence.
 Case, Benjamin W., Wakefield.
 Chace, Elmer S., Providence.
 Churchill, Alex. L., Providence.
 Collins, James C., Providence.
 Colt, LeBaron B., Providence.
 Comstock, Richard B., Providence.
 Cragrove, John J., Providence.
 Cram, Henry C., Providence.
 Curtis, Harry C., Providence.
 Frost, G. Frederick, Providence.
 Gardner, Percy W., Providence.
 Gardner, Rathbone, Providence.
 Glendinning, Henry D., Providence.
 Green, Theodore Francis, Providence.
 Greene, George W., Woonsocket.
 Greenough, William B., Providence.
 Hart, Henry C., Providence.
 Henshaw, John, Providence.
 Hinckley, Frank L., Providence.
 Huddy, George H., Jr., Providence.
 Jenckes, Thomas A., Providence.
 Keeney, Francis B., Providence.
 Lapham, Oscar, Providence.
 Lee, Thomas Zanslaur, Providence.
 Lewis, Nathan B., West Kingston.
 Littlefield, James B., Providence.
 Littlefield, Nathan W., Providence.
 Lyman, Richard E., Providence.
 McCaffrey, Joseph J., Providence.
 McDonnell, Thomas F. I., Providence.
 McKenna, George R., Westerly.
 Matteson, Archibald C., Providence.
 Matteson, Charles, Providence.
 Morgan, William A., Providence.
 Mumford, Charles C., Providence.
 Murdock, John S., Providence.
 O'Connell, Frederick W., Providence.
 O'Shaunessy, George F., Providence.
 Pirce, James Aldrich, Providence.
 Potter, Dexter B., Providence.
 Quinn, Patrick Henry, Providence.
 Rathbun, Herbert W., Westerly.
 Rice, Herbert A., Providence.
 Sheffield, Wm. P., Newport.
 Stearns, Charles F., Providence.
 Stinson, Edward C., Providence.
 Sullivan, Edward M., Providence.
 Swan, Frank H., Providence.
 Sweeney, John W., Providence.
 Thornley, William H., Providence.
 Thurston, Willmarth H., Providence.

Tiepke, Henry E., Providence.
 Tillinghast, Frank W., Providence.
 Tillinghast, William R., Providence.
 Waterman, Lewis Anthony, Providence.
 Whipple, Clifford, Providence.
 Wilson, Alfred, Providence.
 Wilson, Charles A., Providence.
 Woods, John Carter Brown, Providence.
 Woolley, Clarence N., Pawtucket.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Hartman, Charles S., Quito, Ecuador.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ansel, M. F., Greenville.
 Aycock, W. T., Columbia.
 Barnwell, Nathaniel B., Charleston.
 Barron, Charles H., Columbia.
 Benet, Christie, Columbia.
 Best, C. A., Barnwell.
 Bomar, Horace L., Spartanburg.
 Bonham, Milledge L., Anderson.
 Brawley, Wm. H., Charleston.
 Brice, A. G., Chester.
 Brown, Ben Hill, Spartanburg.
 Bryan, J. P. K., Charleston.
 Buck, Henry, Marion.
 Buist, Henry, Charleston.
 Carlisle, Howard B., Spartanburg.
 Carson, Ralph K., Spartanburg.
 Caston, R. T., Cheraw.
 Cherry, Wm. J., Rock Hill.
 Clark, Washington, Columbia.
 Cochran, Ernest F., Anderson.
 Commander, Charles E., Florence.
 Cothran, Thomas P., Greenville.
 Craig, E. L., Columbia.
 Cromer, George B., Newberry.
 Cullison, T. C., Lexington.
 Dagnall, A. H., Anderson.
 Daniel, Claudius Erskine, Spartanburg.
 Dargan, W. F., Darlington.
 Davis, Henry E., Florence.
 de Loach, W. B., Camden.
 DeVore, J. W., Edgefield.
 Earle, Claude B., Anderson.
 Earle, Wilton H., Greenville.
 Eard, O. M., Lexington.
 Ellis, Richard A., Barawell.
 Emanuel, P. A., Aiken.
 Erckmann, H. L., Charleston.
 Evans, John Gary, Spartanburg.
 Ficken, John F., Charleston.
 Fitz Simons, W. Huger, Charleston.
 Fraser, T. B., Sumter.
 Frierson, James Nelson, Columbia.
 Frost, Frank R., Charleston.
 Gage, Geo. Williams, Chester.

SOUTH CAROLINA—SOUTH DAKOTA.

Gary, Eugene B., Abbeville.
 Gibbs, Hunter A., Columbia.
 Grier, F. Barron, Greenwood.
 Gruber, W. B., Walterboro.
 Gwynn, John Bowie, Spartanburg.
 Hagood, Benjamin A., Charleston.
 Harley, J. Emile, Barnwell.
 Haynsworth, Henry J., Greenville.
 Henderson, D. S., Aiken.
 Herbert, R. Beverly, Columbia.
 Holman, R. C., Barnwell.
 Hunt, I. H., Newberry.
 Hyde, Simeon, Charleston.
 Hydrick, D. E., Spartanburg.
 Jones, Ira E., Lancaster.
 Lanham, Samuel Tucker, Spartanburg.
 Lee, Leroy, Kingstree.
 Lee, R. D., Sumter.
 Lide, L. D., Marion.
 Lyles, William H., Columbia.
 McColl, D. D., Jr., Bennettsville.
 McDonald, J. E., Winnsboro.
 McDow, Thomas F., York.
 McKay, Douglas, Columbia.
 Magill, George T., Greenwood.
 Manning, A. A., Spartanburg.
 Marion, J. H., Chester.
 Melton, W. D., Columbia.
 Miller, F. A., Hartsville.
 Mordcau, T. Moultrie, Charleston.
 Mower, George Sewall, Newberry.
 Muller, W. H., Dillon.
 Nelson, William S., Columbia.
 Nichols, George W., Spartanburg.
 Nicholson, B. E., Edgefield.
 Northrop, Claudian B. (Washington, D. C.), Charleston.
 Oliver, E. S., Florence.
 Otis, James C., Spartanburg.
 Ousta, D. A. G., Greenwood.
 Peoples, Thomas H., Columbia.
 Quattlebaum, Julius W., Anderson.
 Ragsdale, J. Willard, Florence.
 Ramage, C. J., Saluda.
 Ransom, Thomas M., Orangeburg.
 Rice, Leon L., Anderson.
 Rutledge, B. H., Charleston.
 Sawyer, J. Ashby, Union.
 Seale, Hazel L., Clinton.
 Scarborough, Robert B., Conway.
 Seibels, John T., Columbia.
 Simms, Charles Carroll, Barnwell.
 Skirrine, William G., Greenville.
 Smith, Henry A. Middleton, Charleston.
 Strauss, I. C., Sumter.
 Summers, A. W., Orangeburg.
 Talbird, Thos., Beaufort.
 Tatum, Thomas H., Bishopville.

Thomas, John P., Jr., Columbia.
 Tillman, H. C., Greenwood.
 Tompkins, A. S., Capefield.
 Tompkins, F. G., Columbia.
 Townsend, W. H., Columbia.
 Walker, Legaré, Summerville.
 Watkins, Henry H., Anderson.
 Watta, R. C., Cheraw.
 Weston, Francis H., Columbia.
 Wilbur, Walter B., Charleston.
 Willcox, F. L., Florence.
 Willcox, P. Alston, Florence.
 Wittkowsky, L. A., Camden.
 Woods, Charles Albert, Marion.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aikens, Frank R., Sioux Falls.
 Atwater, Harry P., Sturgis.
 Bailey, Charles O., Sioux Falls.
 Bangs, Frank D., Rapid City.
 Bates, Charles P., Sioux Falls.
 Bogue, Andrew S., Centerville.
 Boucher, L. T., Aberdeen.
 Bouck, Thomas L., Milbank.
 Brown, Edwin L., Parker.
 Bruell, Wm. F., Redfield.
 Buell, Charles J., Rapid City.
 Caldwell, Clarence C., Howard.
 Carpenter, Clay, Watertown.
 Cherry, U. S. G., Sioux Falls.
 Christopherson, Chas. A., Sioux Falls.
 Churchill, Irwin A., Huron.
 Crawford, Coe L., Huron.
 Danforth, George J., Sioux Falls.
 Davis, Charles A., Fairfax.
 Denu, Albert R., Rapid City.
 Elder, W. S., Deadwood.
 Elliott, James D., Sioux Falls.
 Fisk, Edmund W., Sioux Falls.
 Fletcher, George H., Aberdeen.
 Gaff, Loring E., Pierre.
 Gardner, A. K., Huron.
 Gates, John H., Pierre.
 Goldsmith, Karl, Pierre.
 Goodman, Amos N., Aberdeen.
 Grantham, Ed. L., Aberdeen.
 Ham, F. J., Bowdle.
 Hanten, John B., Watertown.
 Hayes, R. C., Deadwood.
 Hodgson, J. M., Deadwood.
 Howe, Charles D., Sturgis.
 Huntington, Frederick G., Aberdeen.
 Isenhuth, William, Redfield.
 Jeffers, George A., Rapid City.
 Jones, Claude L., Parker.
 Judge, Harold E., Sioux Falls.
 Kaas, Otto L., Britton.
 Kellar, Chambers, Lead.

STATE LIST OF MEMBERS.
SOUTH DAKOTA-TENNESSEE.

Kennedy, C. B., Canton.
Kirby, Joe, Sioux Falls.
Lawson, James Marshall, Aberdeen.
Lockhart, S. S., Milbank.
Loucks, Percy F., Watertown.
McOoy, J. H., Pierre.
McGee, Levi, Rapid City.
McNulty, Frank, Aberdeen.
Mason, Norman T., Deadwood.
Mason, W. F., Aberdeen.
Mather, James E., Watertown.
Morris, Charles J., Sioux Falls.
Muller, Henry A., Sioux Falls.
Newcomb, Clarence O., Aberdeen.
Parlman, Ralph W., Sioux Falls.
Patterson, E. O., Dallas.
Payne, Jason E., Vermillion.
Phillip, George, Ft. Pierre.
Polley, Samuel C., Pierre.
Porter, William Gove, Aberdeen.
Rice, William G., Deadwood.
Rusel, John R., Deadwood.
Ryan, E. C., Aberdeen.
Schnell, Arthur P., Sturgis.
Sherwood, Carl G., Clark.
Simons, Leonard M., Belle Fourche.
Smith, Ellison G., Pierre.
Soule, William W., Rapid City.
Stanley, James G., Lead.
Stephens, Louis L., Pierre.
Sterling, Thomas (Washington, D. C.), Vermillion.
Taylor, Alva E., Huron.
Teigen, Tore, Sioux Falls.
Tripp, Robert B., Yankton.
Van Ornum, L. C., Conde.
Van Slyke, L. T., Aberdeen.
Voorhees, John H., Sioux Falls.
Waggoner, Alvin, Philip.
Wagner, E. E., Sioux Falls.
Walsh, John, Lead.
Warren, Frederick A., Flandreau.
Whitcher, Lewis E., Highmore.
Whiting, Charles E., Pierre.
Williams, George, Rapid City.
Williams, Raymond F., Aberdeen.
Williamson, George N., Aberdeen.
Williamson, William, Oacoma.
Yager, Albert E., Lemmon.

TENNESSEE.

Acuff, Harmon O., Knoxville.
Akers, A. W., Nashville.
Anderson, J. M., Nashville.
Andrews, Forrest, Knoxville.
Armstrong, Walter P., Memphis.

Bachman, Nathan L., Chattanooga.
Baker, Lewis M. G., Knoxville.
Barton, R. M., Jr., Memphis.
Bass, Frank M., Nashville.
Baxter, E. J., Jonesboro.
Baxter, Schloss D., Nashville.
Bearden, Walter S., Shelbyville.
Beattie, Robert M., Memphis.
Berry, Frank A., Nashville.
Bowen, A. T., Knoxville.
Boyd, Clarence T., Nashville.
Boyd, H. R., Memphis.
Breazeale, Samuel A., Harriman.
Brock, Lee, Nashville.
Brown, Joseph, Chattanooga.
Bryan, Charles M., Memphis.
Bryan, Claiborne N., Nashville.
Bryan, M. T., Nashville.
Buchanan, A. S., Memphis.
Buntin, W. Allison, Nashville.
Burch, Charles N., Memphis.
Cain, Stith M., Nashville.
Caldwell, Waller C., Trenton.
Cameron, Robert Thomas, Memphis.
Campbell, Lemuel R., Nashville.
Campen, Marvin, Nashville.
Canada, J. W., Memphis.
Cantrell, John H., Chattanooga.
Carden, Frank S., Chattanooga.
Carter, Hugh E., Bolivar.
Caswell, R. B., Harriman.
Cates, Charles T., Jr., Knoxville.
Cavett, William G., Memphis.
Chambliss, Alexander W., Chattanooga.
Chambliss, John A., Chattanooga.
Coffey, Charles S., Chattanooga.
Coleman, Lewis Minor, Chattanooga.
Cooks, Robert B., Chattanooga.
Cooper, Robin J., Nashville.
Crockett, R. H., Franklin.
Crouch, Larkin E., Nashville.
Davis, Ewin L., Tullahoma.
DeWitt, John H., Nashville.
Donaldson, William Jay, Knoxville.
Douglas, Lee, Nashville.
Edgington, T. B., Memphis.
Elgin, Frank S., Memphis.
Evans, Charles E., Chattanooga.
Fant, Rice T., Memphis.
Fitzhugh, G. T., Memphis.
Fletcher, John Storrs, Chattanooga.
Fort, Dancy, Clarksville.
Fowler, James A., Knoxville.
Frantz, John Henry, Knoxville.
Frierson, Horace, Jr., Columbia.
Gates, Elias, Memphis.

TENNESSEE.

Granberry, William L., Nashville.
 Grayson, D. L., Chattanooga.
 Green, Grafton, Nashville.
 Green, John W., Knoxville.
 Hall, William M., Memphis.
 Handly, Avery, Nashville.
 Harris, D. O., Harriman.
 Harsh, George, Memphis.
 Higgins, Joseph C., Fayetteville.
 Holding, Sam, Columbia.
 Howell, E. Boyle C., Nashville.
 Hughes, Allen, Memphis.
 Hughes, George T., Columbia.
 Jackson, Robt. F., Nashville.
 Johnson, James G., Knoxville.
 Jones, Olem J., Athens.
 Jones, Robert M., Knoxville.
 Jourelmon, Leon, Knoxville.
 Keeble, John B., Nashville.
 Kannerly, W. T., Knoxville.
 Knight, E. C., Livingston.
 Lancaster, George D., Chattanooga.
 Landen, D. L., Cookeville.
 Lea, Luke (Washington, D. C.), Nashville.
 Levine, Alfred T., Nashville.
 Lillard, J. W., Decatur.
 Littleton, Jesse M., Chattanooga.
 Lucky, Cornelius E., Knoxville.
 Lynch, Felix D., Chattanooga.
 McAllister, W. K., Nashville.
 McTeer, Will A., Maryville.
 Maddin, Percy D., Nashville.
 Malone, Thomas H., Jr., Nashville.
 Mander, Will R., Jr., Nashville.
 Martin, Francis, Chattanooga.
 Martin, John D., Memphis.
 Mayfield, J. E., Cleveland.
 Mayfield, P. B., Cleveland.
 Maynard, James, Jr., Knoxville.
 Metcalf, Charles W., Memphis.
 Metcalf, William P., Memphis.
 Miles, Lovick P., Memphis.
 Miller, Charles A., Bolivar.
 Miller, W. B., Chattanooga.
 Minor, H. Dent, Memphis.
 Moore, Felix W., Union City.
 Moore, S. E. N., Knoxville.
 Morrill, Chester (Washington, D. C.),
 Knoxville.
 Neil, M. M., Trenton.
 Newman, Claire B., Jackson.
 O'Connor, Myles Powers, Nashville.
 Officer, W. R., Livingston.
 Osborne, A. L., Bristol.
 Owens, William A., La Follette.
 Phelan, Patrick Henry, Jr., Memphis.

Pickle, George W., Knoxville.
 Pilcher, James Stuart, Nashville.
 Pitta, John A., Nashville.
 Price, Edwin A., Nashville.
 Randolph, Wassell, Memphis.
 Randolph, William M., Memphis.
 Rhodes, James P., Milan.
 Richardson, James D., Murfreesboro.
 St. John, Charles J., Bristol.
 Sanford, Edward T., Knoxville.
 Seay, Edward T., Nashville.
 Shelton, H. H., Bristol.
 Sivley, Clarence L., Memphis.
 Smith, Charles H., Knoxville.
 Smith, Edward J., Nashville.
 Smith, Gilmer P., Memphis.
 Smith, Henry E., Nashville.
 Smith, L. D., Knoxville.
 Smith, Robert T., Nashville.
 Smith, Samuel Bosworth, Chattanooga.
 Smith, Wm. T., Sparta.
 Smithson, Noble, Knoxville.
 Spears, W. D., Chattanooga.
 Steen, J. M., Memphis.
 Steger, Thomas Maddin, Nashville.
 Steger, William E., Nashville.
 Stewart, T. Lawrence, Winchester.
 Stokes, Jordan, Nashville.
 Stokes, Jordan, Jr., Nashville.
 Strang, S. Bartow, Chattanooga.
 Stuart, D. Sullins, Athens.
 Swaney, W. B., Chattanooga.
 Tate, Hugh M., Knoxville.
 Thomas, W. G. M., Chattanooga.
 Thompson, J. A., Rogersville.
 Tillman, A. M., Nashville.
 Timberlake, W. G., Jackson.
 Trabue, Charles C., Nashville.
 Trimble, James M., Chattanooga.
 Turner, W. R., Knoxville.
 Tyne, Thomas J., Nashville.
 Van Deventer, Horace, Knoxville.
 Vaughn, Robert, Nashville.
 Vertrees, John J., Nashville.
 Voigt, J. Read, Chattanooga.
 Waller, Claude, Nashville.
 Washington, W. H., Nashville.
 Wilkin, D. F., Nashville.
 Williams, Joe V., Chattanooga.
 Williams, Samuel C., Johnson City.
 Wilson, Julian C., Memphis.
 Wilson, S. F., Nashville.
 Wray, J. Bailey, Knoxville.
 Wright, James B., Knoxville.
 Wright, T. A., Knoxville.
 Young, J. P., Memphis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Eimerman, O. H., Philadelphia.
 Elder, Irvin C., Chambersburg.
 Eldred, A. G., Warren.
 Ellis, William S., Philadelphia.
 Embury, Joseph R., Philadelphia.
 Endlich, Gustav A., Reading.
 Endeley, H. S., Johnstown.
 England, Miles H., Pittsburgh.
 Englander, Samuel, Philadelphia.
 Eshleman, H. Frank, Lancaster.
 Ealing, Henry C., Philadelphia.
 Evans, Charles C., Berwick.
 Evans, Henry O., Pittsburgh.
 Evans, John Lewis, Philadelphia.
 Evans, Montgomery, Norristown.
 Fahy, Thomas A., Philadelphia.
 Fahy, Walter T., Philadelphia.
 Farnham, Alexander, Wilkes-Barre.
 Farquhar, Otto E., Pottsville.
 Faught, Albert Smith, Philadelphia.
 Faust, Wm. B., Mount Carmel.
 Felix, Harry, Philadelphia.
 Fenstermaker, Thomas A., Philadelphia.
 Fenton, Hector T., Philadelphia.
 Ferguson, Wm. B. S., Philadelphia.
 Fish, Henry E., Erie.
 Fisher, George H., Philadelphia.
 Fisher, Gordon, Pittsburgh.
 Fisher, J. Wilmer, Reading.
 Fisher, John S., Indiana.
 Fisher, William Righter, Philadelphia.
 Fitzgerald, Wm. J., Scranton.
 Flaherty, James A., Philadelphia.
 Fletcher, J. Gilmore, Pittsburgh.
 Fletcher, W. C., Altoona.
 Flick, Edward H., Altoona.
 Flowers, George W., Pittsburgh.
 Fols, Leon H., Philadelphia.
 Fols, Stanley, Philadelphia.
 Ford, Thomas J., Pittsburgh.
 Foster, Geo. A., Johnstown.
 Fox, Edward J., Easton.
 Fox, Henry I., Norristown.
 Fox, John E., Harrisburg.
 Fraley, Joseph O., Philadelphia.
 Frazer, Robert S., Pittsburgh.
 Fredericks, John T., Williamsport.
 Fries, Henry K., Philadelphia.
 Gaither, Paul H., Greensburg.
 Gallagher, Francis G., Philadelphia.
 Garman, John M., Wilkes-Barre.
 Gates, Jay, Philadelphia.
 Gates, Thomas S., Philadelphia.
 Geary, Alexander B., Chester.
 Geiger, Frederick J., Philadelphia.
 Gemmill, Wm. B., York.
 Geraghty, Michael J., Philadelphia.
 Gest, John Marshall, Philadelphia.
 Gheen, John H., West Chester.
 Gibson, Clyde, New Castle.
 Gillfillan, Alex., Pittsburgh.
 Gilkyson, H. H., Phoenixville.
 Gilkyson, T. Walter, Philadelphia.
 Gill, Harry Blair, Philadelphia.
 Gill, Henry Sterling, Greensburg.
 Gillespie, Charles D., Pittsburgh.
 Glasgow, William A., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Glenn, Edwin F., Philadelphia.
 Goldsmith, Aaron, Easton.
 Goodbread, Joseph S., Philadelphia.
 Goodwin, Willard H., Wilkes-Barre.
 Gordon, George B., Pittsburgh.
 Gordon, James Gay, Philadelphia.
 Gorman, William, Philadelphia.
 Gourley, James P., Philadelphia.
 Graham, George S., Philadelphia.
 Granger, Percival H., Philadelphia.
 Gray, James O., Pittsburgh.
 Gray, William A., Philadelphia.
 Green, Ernest L., Media.
 Greer, Charles C., Johnstown.
 Greevy, Thomas H., Altoona.
 Griffith, Warren G., Philadelphia.
 Gross, Joseph, Philadelphia.
 Gumbes, Francis Macomb, Philadelphia.
 Gunnison, Frank, Erie.
 Guthrie, George W., Pittsburgh.
 Guthrie, Walter J., Pittsburgh.
 Hagan, Alonzo C., Uniontown.
 Haggarty, Cornelius, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Haig, Alfred R., Philadelphia.
 Hall, Harry Alvan, Ridgway.
 Hall, William M., Pittsburgh.
 Hallman, E. L., Norristown.
 Hanna, Meredith, Philadelphia.
 Hare, Samuel B., Altoona.
 Hare, Thomas C., Altoona.
 Hargest William M., Harrisburg.
 Harkins, George W., Philadelphia.
 Harkins, George W., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Harrington, Avery D., Philadelphia.
 Harrington, David C., Scranton.
 Harris, Bernard, Philadelphia.
 Harris, Henry O., Doylestown.
 Harris, John M., Scranton.
 Harris, W. S., West Chester.
 Harrison, J. Harvey, Pittsburgh.
 Hartman, Galen C., Pittsburgh.
 Hastings, Q. D., Franklin.
 Hatfield, Henry Reed, Philadelphia.
 Hause, J. Frank E., West Chester.
 Haviland, John, Jr., Phoenixville.
 Hawkins, Richard H., Pittsburgh.
 Hayes, J. Carroll, Westchester.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Hazzard, Vernon, Monongahela.
 Head, John B., Greensburg.
 Heebner, Charles, Philadelphia.
 Helligman, Otto Robert, Philadelphia.
 Heiserman, C. B., Pittsburgh.
 Heller, E. F., Wilkes-Barre.
 Hemphill, Joseph, West Chester.
 Henderson, George, Philadelphia.
 Henderson, John J., Meadville.
 Henderson, R. A., Altoona.
 Henderson, Samuel J., Philadelphia.
 Henry, C. V., Lebanon.
 Hepburn, C. J., Philadelphia.
 Herman, John A., Harrisburg.
 Herr, Daniel C., Harrisburg.
 Hertzog, D. M., Uniontown.
 Hersberg, Max, Philadelphia.
 Hewitt, Luther E., Philadelphia.
 Hibberd, D. P., Philadelphia.
 Hice, Agnew, Beaver.
 Hicks, J. D., Altoona.
 Hiester, Isaac, Reading.
 Higby, Clinton D., Erie.
 Hill, Walter L., Scranton.
 Hinkle, John C., Philadelphia.
 Hipple, Henry, Lock Haven.
 Hirst, Anthony A., Philadelphia.
 Hochstadter, Harry C., Philadelphia.
 Hoefler, Henry A., Philadelphia.
 Hoffman, John D., Bethlehem.
 Hoke, John W., Chambersburg.
 Holding, A. M., West Chester.
 Holt, Richard S., Beaver.
 Hood, James E., Philadelphia.
 Hopkinson, Edward, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Hopwood, R. F., Uniontown.
 Horwitz, George Q., Philadelphia.
 Hosack, George M., Pittsburgh.
 Houston, James Garfield, Pittsburgh.
 Howson, Charles, Philadelphia.
 Howson, Charles H., Philadelphia.
 Huey, Arthur B., Philadelphia.
 Iloway, Bernard A., Philadelphia.
 Imbrie, A. M., Pittsburgh.
 Irwin, Ernest C., Pittsburgh.
 Irwin, R. W., Washington.
 Jackson, Arthur E. I., Philadelphia.
 Jacobs, Frank, Allentown.
 James, Henry A., Doylestown.
 Jayne, H. LaBarre, Philadelphia.
 Jenkins, J. P. Hale, Morristown.
 Jenkins, John E., Wilkes-Barre.
 Jenkins, Theodore F., Philadelphia.
 Jenks, Robert D., Philadelphia.
 Johnson, George B., West Chester.
 Johnson, Howard Cooper, Philadelphia.
 Jones, G. Von Phul, Philadelphia.
 Jones, Geo. M., Reading.
 Jones, J. Levering, Philadelphia.
 Jones, James Collins, Philadelphia.
 Jones, Richmond L., Reading.
 Junkin, Joseph deF., Philadelphia.
 Kaercher, Daniel W., Pottsville.
 Kahle, Frederick L., Pittsburgh.
 Kane, Francis Fisher, Philadelphia.
 Kane, John Kent, Philadelphia.
 Kantner, H. F., Reading.
 Kay, James I., Pittsburgh.
 Keedy, Edwin R., Philadelphia.
 Keene, Geo. Frederick, Philadelphia.
 Kefover, Charles F., Uniontown.
 Keith, John D., Gettysburg.
 Keller, William H., Lancaster.
 Kelly, John P., Scranton.
 Kendrick, Murdoch, Philadelphia.
 Kent, Edward J., Pittsburgh.
 Keppelman, John A., Reading.
 Kingston, Harry T., Philadelphia.
 Kirkpatrick, William S., Easton.
 Kline, C. W., Hazleton.
 Knapp, Henry Alonzo, Scranton.
 Knaus, Frederick J., Philadelphia.
 Knight, Harry S., Sunbury.
 Knox, Philander C. (Washington, D. C.), Pittsburgh.
 Kohler, Otto, Meadville.
 Kramer, W. L., Pottsville.
 Krause, James B., Williamsport.
 Kress, W. C., Lock Haven.
 Kunkle, John E., Greensburg.
 Kurtz, Charles M., Altoona.
 Kurtz, J. Banks, Altoona.
 Lackey, Thomas S., Uniontown.
 Ladner, Albert H., Philadelphia.
 Ladner, Grover C., Philadelphia.
 Lamorelle, Joseph F., Philadelphia.
 Landis, Charles I., Lancaster.
 Landis, William P., Ardmore.
 Landreth, Lucius S., Philadelphia.
 Lank, Edgar W., Philadelphia.
 Lark, Charles C., Shamokin.
 Larned, Frank W., Wilkes-Barre.
 Larzelere, Nicholas H., Norristown.
 Laubenstein, Frank J., Ashland.
 Lawson, William J., Philadelphia.
 Leach, Will, Scranton.
 Lee, William H., Honesdale.
 Leiser, Andrew Albright, Lewisburg.
 Leiser, Andrew A., Jr., Lewisburg.
 Leonard, Frederick M., Philadelphia.
 Leuschner, E. P., Pottsville.
 Levi, Julius C., Philadelphia.
 Lewis, Francis D., Philadelphia.
 Lewis, Howard Benton, Philadelphia.
 Lewis, John F., Philadelphia.
 Lewis, W. Draper, Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Lindsey, Edward, Warren.
 Linn, Andrew M., Washington.
 Linn, Philip B., Lewisburg.
 Linn, William B., Philadelphia.
 Lipschutz, Ephraim, Philadelphia.
 Little, Charles B., Scranton.
 Littleton, William G., Philadelphia.
 Liveright, Alfred M., Clearfield.
 Lloyd, Francis V., Philadelphia.
 Lloyd, Malcolm, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Loeb, Clarence, Philadelphia.
 Logue, J. Washington, Philadelphia.
 Longstreth, Mayne R., Philadelphia.
 Loos, Nevin J., Bethlehem.
 Loose, Jacob C., Mauch Chunk.
 Louchheim, Samuel K., Philadelphia.
 Loyd, William H., Philadelphia.
 Ludlow, Benjamin H., Philadelphia.
 Lukens, Wm. H. R., Philadelphia.
 Lyon, Walter, Pittsburgh.
 McAdams, Francis M., Philadelphia.
 McCall, Samuel K., York.
 McCarrell, S. J. M., Harrisburg.
 McCarthy, Henry A., Philadelphia.
 McCarty, C. A., Honesdale.
 McCauley, Calvin H., Jr., Williamsport.
 McClay, Samuel, Pittsburgh.
 McClenachen, Wm. B., Jr., Chester.
 McClintock, Andrew H., Wilkes-Barre.
 McClosky, Thos. D., Pittsburgh.
 McClung, Wm. H., Pittsburgh.
 McClure, Harold M., Lewisburg.
 McCollin, Edward G., Philadelphia.
 McCormick, Samuel B., Pittsburgh.
 McCormick, Seth T., Williamsport.
 McCormick, Seth T., Jr., Williamsport.
 McCouch, H. Gordon, Philadelphia.
 McCreight, Smith M., Reynoldsville.
 McCullen, Joseph P., Philadelphia.
 McCullough, Charles J., Altoona.
 McDevitt, John J., Jr., Philadelphia.
 McGeorge, Wm., Jr., Philadelphia.
 McGirr, Frank C., Pittsburgh.
 McGrath, John B., Houtzdale.
 McKeehan, Charles L., Philadelphia.
 McKeehan, Joseph P., Carlisle.
 McKenna, Edward J., Pittsburgh.
 McKillip, H. A., Bloomsburg.
 McManus, M. T., Philadelphia.
 McMullan, James, Philadelphia.
 McPherson, Donald P., Gettysburg.
 McPherson, John B., Philadelphia.
 MacDade, Albert Dutton, Chester.
 MacFarland, Leo, Philadelphia.
 Mackey, W. E., Altoona.
 Macrum, W., Pittsburgh.
 Magee, Forrest N., Philadelphia.
 Mandel, David, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Mann, Benson, Philadelphia.
 Martin, Gervaise G., Franklin.
 Martin, J. Willis, Philadelphia.
 Martin, M. J., Scranton.
 Marvin, Alfred, Matamoras.
 Mason, Wm. Clark, Philadelphia.
 May, Charles Reeves, Beaver Falls.
 Mayer, Clinton O., Philadelphia.
 Mead, Glenn C., Philadelphia.
 Meagher, Thomas James, Philadelphia.
 Measey, William Maul, Philadelphia.
 Mehard, Samuel S., Pittsburgh.
 Meigs, William M., Philadelphia.
 Melcher, Webster A., Philadelphia.
 Mellora, Joseph, Philadelphia.
 Mengel, Ralph H., Reading.
 Mentzinger, William W., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Merchant, Edward, Philadelphia.
 Mercur, Rodney A., Towanda.
 Mervine, Nicholas P., Altoona.
 Mesdrow, Harry S., Philadelphia.
 Mestrezat, S. Lealie, Uniontown.
 Meyer, Samuel T., Lebanon.
 Michener, Edwin O., Philadelphia.
 Middleton, Allen C., Philadelphia.
 Mikell, William E., Philadelphia.
 Miller, E. Augustus, Philadelphia.
 Miller, E. Spencer, Philadelphia.
 Miller, J. Albert, Philadelphia.
 Miller, James R., Pittsburgh.
 Miller, John D., Susquehanna.
 Miller, John Faber, Norristown.
 Miller, Phillippus W., Philadelphia.
 Mirkil, I. Hazleton, Philadelphia.
 Morse, Albert L., Philadelphia.
 Monaghan, John, Philadelphia.
 Montgomery, W. W., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Montgomery, Wm. Morgan, Philadelphia.
 Moon, R. O., Philadelphia.
 Moore, Alfred, Philadelphia.
 Moore, Springer H., Philadelphia.
 Moorhead, Forest G., Beaver.
 Morgan, C. E., 2d, Philadelphia.
 Morgan, Charles E., Philadelphia.
 Morgan, Randal, Philadelphia.
 Morrell, Edward deV., Philadelphia.
 Morris, Alvin A., Pittsburgh.
 Morris, Effingham B., Philadelphia.
 Morris, Roland S., Philadelphia.
 Morris, W. Norman, Philadelphia.
 Morrison, William S., Beaver.
 Morrow, M. M., Altoona.
 Morrow, S. John, Uniontown.
 Mowitz, Arno P., Philadelphia.
 Moyer, J. W., Pottsville.
 Mullin, J. E., Kane.
 Munson, C. LaRue, Williamsport.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Murria, James B., Carbondale.
 Nauman, John A., Lancaster.
 Nead, B. Frank, Harrisburg.
 Nead, Benjamin M., Harrisburg.
 Neff, George E., York.
 Neilson, William D., Philadelphia.
 Nevlin, D. W., Easton.
 Newbourg, Frederick C., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Newlin, Wm. E., Pittsburgh.
 Nichols, H. S. Prentiss, Philadelphia
 Niles, Henry C., York.
 Noble, Edward T., Pittsburgh.
 Norris, G. Heide, Philadelphia.
 Norris, Thomas J., Philadelphia.
 North, H. M., Jr., Columbia.
 O'Connell, Bernard J., Philadelphia.
 O'Connor, Francis J., Johnstown.
 Orlady, Frederick L., Huntingdon.
 Orlady, George B., Huntingdon.
 Orr, Charles P., Pittsburgh.
 Orvis, Ellis L., Bellefonte.
 Osburn, Frank C., Pittsburgh.
 Page, Howard Wurts, Philadelphia.
 Page, S. Davis, Philadelphia.
 Parry, Geo. Gowan, Philadelphia.
 Patterson, George, Uniontown.
 Patterson, George G., Hollidaysburg.
 Patterson, George S., Philadelphia.
 Patterson, John M., Philadelphia.
 Patterson, Marion D., Hollidaysburg.
 Patterson, Roswell H., Scranton.
 Patterson, T. Elliott, Philadelphia.
 Patterson, Thomas, Pittsburgh.
 Patton, J. Lee, Philadelphia.
 Paul, J. Rodman, Philadelphia.
 Peirce, George, Philadelphia.
 Pennewill, Walton, Philadelphia.
 Pennypacker, Bevan Aubrey, Philadelphia.
 Pennypacker, Samuel W., Philadelphia.
 Pents, W. C., DuBois.
 Pepper, B. Franklin, Philadelphia.
 Pepper, George Wharton, Philadelphia.
 Pettit, W. C., Greenville.
 Phillips, David, Philadelphia.
 Playford, R. W., Uniontown.
 Porter, W. Hobart, Philadelphia.
 Porter, William D., Pittsburgh.
 Potter, William P., Philadelphia.
 Powell, Humbert B., Philadelphia.
 Price, Samuel B., Scranton.
 Price, William C., Wilkes-Barre.
 Prichard, Frank P., Philadelphia.
 Prince, Leon C., Carlisle.
 Pusey, Fred. Taylor, Philadelphia.
 Quigley, Henry C., Bellefonte.
 Rambo, Ormond, Philadelphia.
 Rawle, Francis, Philadelphia.

Raymond, Eugene, Philadelphia.
 Reading, John G., Williamsport.
 Rearick, Bertram D., Philadelphia.
 Reber, J. Howard, Philadelphia.
 Reed, David Aiken, Pittsburgh.
 Reed, Irwin A., Pottsville.
 Reed, James H., Pittsburgh.
 Reed, John W., Brookville.
 Reid, Ambrose B., Pittsburgh.
 Reilly, Paul, Philadelphia.
 Remak, Gustavus, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Reynolds, John, Philadelphia.
 Reynolds, John M., Bedford.
 Rhone, Mortimer C., Williamsport.
 Rice, Charles E., Wilkes-Barre.
 Rice, William E., Warren.
 Rich, George P., Philadelphia.
 Richardson, E. Stanley, Philadelphia.
 Ridgway, Thomas, Philadelphia.
 Rilling, John S., Erie.
 Ritter, A. Howard, Philadelphia.
 Roads, Geo. M., Pottsville.
 Roberts, C. Wilson, Philadelphia.
 Roberts, Geo. L., Pittsburgh.
 Roberts, Owen J., Philadelphia.
 Robinson, Harold L., Uniontown.
 Robinson, V. Gilpin, Philadelphia.
 Rodman, Walter C., Philadelphia.
 Rogers, James S., Philadelphia.
 Rorke, William F., Philadelphia.
 Rosenberger, Emil, Philadelphia.
 Ros, N. Sargent, York.
 Rothermel, P. F., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Rothschild, Jerome J., Philadelphia.
 Rourke, William J., Reading.
 Rowe, Leo Stanton, Philadelphia.
 Ruhl, Christian H., Reading.
 Runk, Louis Barcroft, Philadelphia.
 Rupley, Arthur R., Carlisle.
 Ruppel, Wm. H., Somerset.
 Russell, George S., Philadelphia.
 Ryan, Michael J., Philadelphia.
 Ryan, William C., Doylestown.
 Rymer, Ralph W., Scranton.
 Ryon, William W., Shamokin.
 Sando, M. F., Scranton.
 Saul, Maurice Bower, Philadelphia.
 Saul, Walter Biddle, Philadelphia.
 Sawdey, David A., Erie.
 Sayre, Chas. H., Philadelphia.
 Scandrett, Richard B., Pittsburgh.
 Schaadt, James L., Allentown.
 Schaffer, William I., Chester.
 Scheeline, Isaiah, Altoona.
 Scott, John, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Scott, Samuel B., Philadelphia.
 Scully, Cornelius D., Pittsburgh.
 Searle, Alonzo T., Honesdale.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Seibert, William N., New Bloomfield.
 Senef, E. H., Pittsburgh.
 Seymour, Edmund Bayly, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Shapira, Samuel S., Pittsburgh.
 Sharpe, Walter K., Chambersburg.
 Shattuck, Frank R., Philadelphia.
 Shaw, George E., Pittsburgh.
 Shawkey, Curtis M., Warren.
 Shea, Thomas D., Wilkes-Barre.
 Sheriff, John C., Pittsburgh.
 Shern, Daniel J., Philadelphia.
 Sherwood, Paul J., Wilkes-Barre.
 Shick, Robert P., Philadelphia.
 Shields, James M., Pittsburgh.
 Shindel, Jay M., Lebanon.
 Shiras, George, Jr., Pittsburgh.
 Shirk, Howard C., Lebanon.
 Shoemaker, Harry J., Philadelphia.
 Shoemaker, William H., Philadelphia.
 Shomo, William A., Reading.
 Shoyer, Frederick J., Philadelphia.
 Shreve, Milton W., Erie.
 Shull, S. E., Stroudsburg.
 Sickel, H. S. J., Philadelphia.
 Simkins, Daniel W., Philadelphia.
 Simpson, Alexander, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Singer, Jacob, Philadelphia.
 Slack, John C., Pittsburgh.
 Slattey, Frank P., Wilkes-Barre.
 Slattey, Joseph A., Philadelphia.
 Sloan, G. G., Clarion.
 Sloan, Maurice Worrell, Philadelphia.
 Smead, Alexander D. B., Carlisle.
 Smith, A. B., Montrose.
 Smith, Alfred Percival, Philadelphia.
 Smith, Allison O., Clearfield.
 Smith, Edwin W., Pittsburgh.
 Smith, Eugene G., Lancaster.
 Smith, Harry J., Spring City.
 Smith, Thomas Kilby, Philadelphia.
 Smith, Walter George, Philadelphia.
 Smith, Wm. Rudolph, Philadelphia.
 Smith, William S., Meadville.
 Smithers, William W., Philadelphia.
 Smyth, David J., Philadelphia.
 Snare, Jacob, Philadelphia.
 Snyder, J. Frank, Clearfield.
 Snyder, John E., Hershey.
 Snyder, John M., Hollidaysburg.
 Solly, William F., Norristown.
 Speer, Peter M., Oil City.
 Speiser, Maurice J., Philadelphia.
 Sprout, Clarence E., Williamsport.
 Spyker, Samuel L., Huntingdon.
 Staake, William H., Philadelphia.
 Staake, William W., Philadelphia.
 Stadtfeld, Joseph, Pittsburgh.
 Stambaugh, Harry F., Pittsburgh.
 Stamm, A. C., Harrisburg.
 Steele, Henry J., Easton.
 Steininger, Cloyd, Lewisburg.
 Stengel, George H., Pittsburgh.
 Stenger, William S., Philadelphia.
 Sterner, Clarence P., Philadelphia.
 Sterrett, James R., Pittsburgh.
 Stevens, Wm. K., Reading.
 Stewart, Daniel A., Philadelphia.
 Stewart, Russell C., Easton.
 Stewart, W. F. Bay, York.
 Stewart, William M., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Stockwell, Herbert G., Philadelphia.
 Stoever, William C., Philadelphia.
 Stots, Robert A., Easton.
 Stoughton, A. B., Philadelphia.
 Strite, J. A., Chambersburg.
 Stroh, Charles C., Harrisburg.
 Strong, Alan H., Philadelphia.
 Strong, John M., Philadelphia.
 Sturgis, W. J., Uniontown.
 Sullivan, John F., Altoona.
 Sullivan, John J., Philadelphia.
 Sulsberger, Mayer, Philadelphia.
 Sutton, Robert Woods, Pittsburgh.
 Swartley, Francis K., Philadelphia.
 Swartz, Arthur L., Milton.
 Swearingen, J. M., Pittsburgh.
 Swoope, Roland D., Curwensville.
 Synnestvedt, Paul, Pittsburgh.
 Tait, Edgar W., Pittsburgh.
 Tait, Edwin E., Pittsburgh.
 Taulane, Joseph H., Philadelphia.
 Taylor, Joseph T., Philadelphia.
 Telsen, Axel, Philadelphia.
 Tepfitz, A. C., Pittsburgh.
 Thole, Francis H., Philadelphia.
 Thomas, John W., Pittsburgh.
 Thomas, Samuel Hinds, Philadelphia.
 Thompson, A. M., Pittsburgh.
 Thompson, Henry C., Jr., Philadelphia.
 Thompson, J. Whitaker, Philadelphia.
 Thorp, Charles M., Pittsburgh.
 Todd, M. Hampton, Philadelphia.
 Torrey, James H., Scranton.
 Torrey, William J., Scranton.
 Townsend, Joseph B., Philadelphia.
 Trent, Edward K., Pittsburgh.
 Trickett, William, Carlisle.
 Turner, Newton R., Easton.
 Turner, William Jay, Philadelphia.
 Tustin, Ernest L., Philadelphia.
 Ulrich, John O., Tamaqua.
 Umbel, Robert E., Uniontown.
 Vail, Edward B., Pittsburgh.
 Vale, Ruby R., Philadelphia.
 Vanartdalen, Isaac J., Doylestown.

PENNSYLVANIA-PHILIPPINE ISLANDS-PORTO RICO-RHODE ISLAND.

Van Dusen, Lewis H., Philadelphia.
 Vaughan, W. Frank, Altoona.
 Viti, Marcel A., Philadelphia.
 von Moschizaker, Robert, Philadelphia.
 Walker, George B., Philadelphia.
 Walker, Winfield S., Philadelphia.
 Waller, Levi E., Wilkes-Barre.
 Wallerstein, David, Philadelphia.
 Walling, Emory A., Erie.
 Walters, H. F., Altoona.
 Walton, D. S., Waynesburg.
 Walton, Henry F., Philadelphia.
 Wanner, Nevin M., York.
 Warfel, Benjamin F., Hollidaysburg.
 Wassell, Harry B., Pittsburgh.
 Watres, L. A., Scranton.
 Watson, W. W., Scranton.
 Watterson, A. V. D., Pittsburgh.
 Watts, Sidney J., Pittsburgh.
 Way, William A., Pittsburgh.
 Weaver, John, Philadelphia.
 Weidman, Grant, Lebanon.
 Weil, A. Leo, Pittsburgh.
 Weill, A. S., Philadelphia.
 Weimer, Albert B., Philadelphia.
 Welch, Walter, Clearfield.
 Welles, Chas. H., Scranton.
 Wendt, John S., Pittsburgh.
 Wesley, Charles Sumner, Philadelphia.
 Wetherill, John Lawrence, Philadelphia.
 Wetzel, J. W., Carlisle.
 Whalen, John F., Pottsville.
 Wheeler, William T., Philadelphia.
 White, Harry, Indiana.
 White, Thomas Raeburn, Philadelphia.
 Whitehead, Harvey W., Williamsport.
 Whitlock, Henry C., Philadelphia.
 Whitmer, George F., Clarion.
 Whittlesey, Edward L., Erie.
 Wiler, Alfred Day, Philadelphia.
 Wilkinson, T. H., Waynesburg.
 Willard, Walter, Philadelphia.
 Williams, Ellis D., Philadelphia.
 Williams, Henry T., Philadelphia.
 Williams, Ira Jewell, Philadelphia.
 Williams, Irvin C., Harrisburg.
 Williams, J. Henry, Philadelphia.
 Williams, Parker S., Philadelphia.
 Williams, Smyser, York.
 Williams, Thomas S., Philadelphia.
 Wilson, J. Sharp, Beaver.
 Wilson, Joseph R., Philadelphia.
 Wintersteen, Abram H., Philadelphia.
 Wise, Jesse H., Pittsburgh.
 Wishart, Wm. W., Pittsburgh.
 Wittmer, Charles B., Sunbury.
 Wolf, Morris, Philadelphia.
 Wolfe, George E., Johnstown.

Woodcock, W. I., Hollidaysburg.
 Woodruff, Clinton Rogers, Philadelphia.
 Woods, J. M., Lewistown.
 Woodward, J. B., Wilkes-Barre.
 Work, James C., Uniontown.
 Wright, George R., Wilkes-Barre.
 Wright, Gifford K., Pittsburgh.
 Yocum, George, Scranton.
 Young, Edwin P., Towanda.
 Young, Sydney, Philadelphia.
 Young, William P., Pottstown.
 Zimmerman, S. R., Lancaster.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Bruce, Edward B., Manila.
 Conant, Ernest B., Manila.
 Malcolm, George A., Manila.
 Manly, Robert Emmet, Camarines.
 Welch, Thomas Cary, Manila.

PORTO RICO.

Antonsanti, Frank, San Juan.
 Benedicto, José E., San Juan.
 Capó, Francisco Parra, Ponce.
 Castro, Antonio F., Ponce.
 Davila, Felix Cordova, San Juan.
 Guillermetty, Rafael, San Juan.
 Hamilton, Peter J., San Juan.
 Hartzell, Charles, San Juan.
 Hernandez, José Colorado, San Juan.
 Huyke, Juan B., Humacao.
 Morales, Luis Munoz, San Juan.
 Poventud, José A., Ponce.
 Rodriguez-Serra, Manuel, San Juan.
 Santoni, Félix, Arecibo.
 Sepúlveda, Domingo, Ponce.
 Soto, Carlos Franco, Aguadilla.
 Soto, José Tous, Ponce.
 Soto, Juan B., San Juan.
 Texidor, Jacinto, San Juan.
 Todd, Roberto H., San Juan.
 Toro, Emilio del, San Juan.
 Toró, F. Manuel, Ponce.
 Travieso, Martin, Jr., San Juan.
 Usera, José Hernandez, Miramar, Santurce.
 Wolf, Adolph G., San Juan.

RHODE ISLAND.

Aldrich, Edward K., Jr., Providence.
 Allen, Arthur M., Providence.
 Angell, Walter F., Providence.
 Baker, Albert A., Providence.
 Baker, Darius, Newport.
 Ballou, Daniel R., Providence.
 Barney, Walter H., Providence.
 Barrows, Chester W., Providence.
 Bows, Henry M., Jr., Providence.
 Bosworth, Orrin L., Bristol.

RHODE ISLAND—SOUTH AMERICA—SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bowen, Wm. M. P., Providence.
 Brown, George T., Providence.
 Brownell, Edward L., Providence.
 Burdick, Clark, Newport.
 Burke, Edward M., Westerly.
 Canning, John E., Providence.
 Canning, Joseph P., Providence.
 Case, Benjamin W., Wakefield.
 Chace, Elmer S., Providence.
 Churchill, Alex. L., Providence.
 Collins, James O., Providence.
 Colt, LeBaron B., Providence.
 Comstock, Richard B., Providence.
 Congrove, John J., Providence.
 Cram, Henry C., Providence.
 Curtis, Harry C., Providence.
 Frost, G. Frederick, Providence.
 Gardner, Percy W., Providence.
 Gardner, Bathbone, Providence.
 Glendinning, Henry D., Providence.
 Green, Theodore Francis, Providence.
 Greene, George W., Woonsocket.
 Greenough, William B., Providence.
 Hart, Henry C., Providence.
 Henshaw, John, Providence.
 Hinckley, Frank L., Providence.
 Huddy, George H., Jr., Providence.
 Jenckes, Thomas A., Providence.
 Keeney, Francis B., Providence.
 Lapham, Oscar, Providence.
 Lee, Thomas Zanslaur, Providence.
 Lewis, Nathan B., West Kingston.
 Littlefield, James B., Providence.
 Littlefield, Nathan W., Providence.
 Lyman, Richard E., Providence.
 McCaffrey, Joseph J., Providence.
 McDonnell, Thomas F. I., Providence.
 McKenna, George R., Westerly.
 Matteson, Archibald O., Providence.
 Matteson, Charles, Providence.
 Morgan, William A., Providence.
 Mumford, Charles C., Providence.
 Murdock, John S., Providence.
 O'Connell, Frederick W., Providence.
 O'Shaunessy, George F., Providence.
 Pires, James Aldrich, Providence.
 Potter, Dexter B., Providence.
 Quinn, Patrick Henry, Providence.
 Rathbun, Herbert W., Westerly.
 Rice, Herbert A., Providence.
 Sheffield, Wm. P., Newport.
 Stearns, Charles F., Providence.
 Stinson, Edward C., Providence.
 Sullivan, Edward M., Providence.
 Swan, Frank H., Providence.
 Sweeney, John W., Providence.
 Thornley, William H., Providence.
 Thurston, Wilmarth H., Providence.

Tiepke, Henry E., Providence.
 Tillinghast, Frank W., Providence.
 Tillinghast, William E., Providence.
 Waterman, Lewis Anthony, Providence.
 Whipple, Clifford, Providence.
 Wilson, Alfred, Providence.
 Wilson, Charles A., Providence.
 Woods, John Carter Brown, Providence.
 Woolley, Clarence N., Pawtucket.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Hartman, Charles S., Quito, Ecuador.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ansel, M. F., Greenville.
 Aycock, W. T., Columbia.
 Barnwell, Nathaniel B., Charleston.
 Barron, Charles H., Columbia.
 Benet, Christie, Columbia.
 Best, C. A., Barnwell.
 Bomar, Horace L., Spartanburg.
 Bonham, Milledge L., Anderson.
 Brawley, Wm. H., Charleston.
 Brice, A. G., Chester.
 Brown, Ben Hill, Spartanburg.
 Bryan, J. P. K., Charleston.
 Buck, Henry, Marion.
 Bulst, Henry, Charleston.
 Carlisle, Howard B., Spartanburg.
 Carson, Ralph K., Spartanburg.
 Caston, R. T., Cheraw.
 Cherry, Wm. J., Rock Hill.
 Clark, Washington, Columbia.
 Cochran, Ernest F., Anderson.
 Commander, Charles E., Florence.
 Cothran, Thomas P., Greenville.
 Craig, E. L., Columbia.
 Cromer, George B., Newberry.
 Cullison, T. C., Lexington.
 Dagnall, A. H., Anderson.
 Daniel, Claudius Erskine, Spartanburg.
 Dargan, W. F., Darlington.
 Davis, Henry E., Florence.
 de Loach, W. B., Camden.
 DeVore, J. W., Edgefield.
 Earle, Claude B., Anderson.
 Earle, Wilton H., Greenville.
 Eard, O. M., Lexington.
 Ellis, Richard A., Barnwell.
 Emanuel, P. A., Aiken.
 Ereckmann, H. L., Charleston.
 Evans, John Gary, Spartanburg.
 Ficken, John F., Charleston.
 Fitz Simons, W. Huger, Charleston.
 Fraser, T. B., Sumter.
 Frierson, James Nelson, Columbia.
 Frost, Frank R., Charleston.
 Gage, Geo. Williams, Chester.

SOUTH CAROLINA—SOUTH DAKOTA.

Gary, Eugene B., Abbeville.
 Gibbs, Hunter A., Columbia.
 Grier, F. Barron, Greenwood.
 Gruber, W. B., Walterboro.
 Gwynn, John Bowie, Spartanburg.
 Hagood, Benjamin A., Charleston.
 Harley, J. Emile, Barnwell.
 Hayneworth, Henry J., Greenville.
 Henderson, D. S., Aiken.
 Herbert, R. Beverly, Columbia.
 Holman, R. C., Barnwell.
 Hunt, I. H., Newberry.
 Hyde, Simeon, Charleston.
 Hydrick, D. E., Spartanburg.
 Jones, Ira B., Lancaster.
 Lanham, Samuel Tucker, Spartanburg.
 Lee, Leroy, Kingstree.
 Lee, R. D., Sumter.
 Lide, L. D., Marion.
 Lyles, William H., Columbia.
 McColl, D. D., Jr., Bennettsville.
 McDonald, J. E., Winnsboro.
 McDow, Thomas F., York.
 McKay, Douglas, Columbia.
 Magill, George T., Greenwood.
 Manning, A. A., Spartanburg.
 Marion, J. H., Chester.
 Melton, W. D., Columbia.
 Miller, F. A., Hartsville.
 Mordecai, T. Moultrie, Charleston.
 Mower, George Sewall, Newberry.
 Muller, W. H., Dillon.
 Nelson, William S., Columbia.
 Nichols, George W., Spartanburg.
 Nicholson, B. E., Edgefield.
 Northrop, Claudian B. (Washington, D. C.), Charleston.
 Oliver, E. S., Florence.
 Otis, James C., Spartanburg.
 Ousta, D. A. G., Greenwood.
 Peoples, Thomas H., Columbia.
 Quattlebaum, Julius W., Anderson.
 Ragdale, J. Willard, Florence.
 Ramage, C. J., Saluda.
 Raysor, Thomas M., Orangeburg.
 Rice, Leon L., Anderson.
 Rutledge, B. H., Charleston.
 Sawyer, J. Ashby, Union.
 Seafie, Hazel L., Clinton.
 Scarborough, Robert B., Conway.
 Seibels, John T., Columbia.
 Simms, Charles Carroll, Barnwell.
 Strina, William G., Greenville.
 Smith, Henry A. Middleton, Charleston.
 Strauss, I. C., Sumter.
 Summers, A. W., Orangeburg.
 Talbird, Thos., Beaufort.
 Tatum, Thomas H., Bishopville.

Thomas, John P., Jr., Columbia.
 Tillman, H. C., Greenwood.
 Tompkins, A. S., Capefield.
 Tompkins, F. G., Columbia.
 Townsend, W. H., Columbia.
 Walker, Legaré, Summerville.
 Watkins, Henry H., Anderson.
 Watta, R. C., Cheraw.
 Weston, Francis H., Columbia.
 Wilbur, Walter B., Charleston.
 Willcox, F. L., Florence.
 Willcox, P. Alston, Florence.
 Wittkowsky, L. A., Camden.
 Woods, Charles Albert, Marion.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aikens, Frank R., Sioux Falls.
 Atwater, Harry P., Sturgis.
 Bailey, Charles O., Sioux Falls.
 Bangs, Frank D., Rapid City.
 Bates, Charles P., Sioux Falls.
 Bogue, Andrew S., Centerville.
 Boucher, L. T., Aberdeen.
 Bouck, Thomas L., Milbank.
 Brown, Edwin L., Parker.
 Bruell, Wm. F., Redfield.
 Buell, Charles J., Rapid City.
 Caldwell, Clarence C., Howard.
 Carpenter, Clay, Watertown.
 Cherry, U. S. G., Sioux Falls.
 Christopherson, Chas. A., Sioux Falls.
 Churchill, Irwin A., Huron.
 Crawford, Coe L., Huron.
 Danforth, George J., Sioux Falls.
 Davis, Charles A., Fairfax.
 Denu, Albert R., Rapid City.
 Elder, W. S., Deadwood.
 Elliott, James D., Sioux Falls.
 Fisk, Edmund W., Sioux Falls.
 Fletcher, George H., Aberdeen.
 Gaff, Loring E., Pierre.
 Gardner, A. K., Huron.
 Gates, John H., Pierre.
 Goldsmith, Karl, Pierre.
 Goodman, Amos N., Aberdeen.
 Grantham, Ed. L., Aberdeen.
 Ham, F. J., Bowdle.
 Hanten, John B., Watertown.
 Hayes, R. C., Deadwood.
 Hodgson, J. M., Deadwood.
 Howe, Charles D., Sturgis.
 Huntington, Frederick G., Aberdeen.
 Isenhuth, William, Redfield.
 Jeffers, George A., Rapid City.
 Jones, Claude L., Parker.
 Judge, Harold E., Sioux Falls.
 Kaas, Otto L., Britton.
 Kellar, Chambers, Lead.

WISCONSIN.

- Furlong, William E., Milwaukee.
 Gabel, George H., Milwaukee.
 Gauerke, John W., Green Bay.
 Geiger, Ferdinand A., Milwaukee.
 Gellfuss, Carl F., Milwaukee.
 Gilmore, Eugene Allen, Madison.
 Gittings, Christopher C., Racine.
 Glicksman, Nathan, Milwaukee.
 Goff, Guy D., Milwaukee.
 Goggins, Bernard R., Grand Rapids.
 Gold, Walter L., Milwaukee.
 Gordon, George H., LaCrosse.
 Grace, H. H., Superior.
 Grady, Daniel H., Portage.
 Graves, O. W., Viroqua.
 Graves, W. R., Prairie Duchien.
 Green, Harrison S., Milwaukee.
 Greene, George G., Green Bay.
 Halsey, Lawrence W., Milwaukee.
 Hambrecht, George P., Madison.
 Hammer, E. J., Hillsboro.
 Hammersley, Charles E., Milwaukee.
 Hanitch, Louis, Superior.
 Hannan, Timothy J., Milwaukee.
 Hanson, Frank H., Mauston.
 Hardgrove, J. Gilbert, Milwaukee.
 Harper, John F., Milwaukee.
 Harvey, Richard G., Racine.
 Hayes, William A., Milwaukee.
 Hemlock, Daniel J., Waukesha.
 Hess, Robert A., Milwaukee.
 Hilton, George, Oshkosh.
 Hollister, R. A., Oshkosh.
 Hooper, Moses, Oshkosh.
 Hoppman, A. C., Madison.
 Houghton, Frank W., Milwaukee.
 Hoyt, Frank M., Milwaukee.
 Hudnall, George B., Superior.
 Hurley, Michael A., Wausau.
 Husting, Bonduel Albert, Fond du Lac.
 Husting, Paul O., Mayville.
 Jackman, Ralph W., Madison.
 Jackson, Russell, Milwaukee.
 Jeffris, Malcolm G., Janesville.
 Jenkins, James G., Milwaukee.
 Jones, Burr W., Madison.
 Jones, Granville D., Wausau.
 Karrow, Herman Henry, Milwaukee.
 Kaumheimer, Wm., Milwaukee.
 Kellogg, Harry L., Milwaukee.
 Kelly, John A., Oconomowoc.
 Kemper, Jackson B., Milwaukee.
 Kerwin, J. C., Neenah.
 Kileen, Edward F., Wautoma.
 Killilea, Henry J., Milwaukee.
 Kittell, John A., Green Bay.
 Kluwin, John F., Oshkosh.
 Knoblock, Milton J., Racine.
 Krenzke, Charles, Racine.
 Kreutzer, A. L., Wausau.
 Krugmeier, Albert H., Appleton.
 Levin, Michael, Milwaukee.
 Lines, George, Milwaukee.
 Lord, Irving P., Waupaca.
 Ludwig, John O., Milwaukee.
 Loeck, Martin L., Junesau.
 Lyon, Jay F., Elkhorn.
 McConnell, John E., LaCrosse.
 McDonald, Charles H. (Washington, D. O.), Wittenberg.
 McGeoch, Arthur N., West Allis.
 McGovern, Francis E., Milwaukee.
 McIntyre, Eugene L., Milwaukee.
 McMahon, Stephen J., Milwaukee.
 McMillan, John W., Milwaukee.
 McNamara, D. W., Montello.
 MacBride, Robert J., Neillsville.
 Mack, Edwin S., Milwaukee.
 MacLeod, Arthur Wm., Washburn.
 Mahoney, D. O., Viroqua.
 Mann, Charles D., Milwaukee.
 Martin, Patrick H., Green Bay.
 Martineau, Pierre A., Marinette.
 Mason, Vroman, Madison.
 Matheson, Alexander E., Janesville.
 Mead, Lewis Henry, Shell Lake.
 Merton, Ernst, East Troy.
 Meyers, Peter J., Racine.
 Miller, Benjamin K., Milwaukee.
 Miller, George P., Milwaukee.
 Minahan, Eben R., Green Bay.
 Minahan, Edmund D., Rhinelander.
 Monroe, Charles E., Milwaukee.
 Morris, Charles M., Milwaukee.
 Morris, William A. P., Madison.
 Morsell, Arthur L., Milwaukee.
 Morton, George E., Milwaukee.
 Mott, Mayhew, Neenah.
 Mouat, Malcolm O., Janesville.
 Muskat, Carl, Milwaukee.
 Naber, Emil H., Mayville.
 Nash, Archie L., Manitowoc.
 Nash, Edwin G., Manitowoc.
 Nash, Lyman J., Manitowoc.
 Neelen, Neele B., Milwaukee.
 Nemmers, E. P., Milwaukee.
 Neville, Arthur Courtney, Green Bay.
 Nolan, Thomas B., Janesville.
 North, Jerome Reynolds, Green Bay.
 O'Connor, George E., Eagle River.
 Oestreich, Otto A., Janesville.
 Olin, John M., Madison.
 Orton, Philo A., Darlington.
 Palmer, Walter Curtis, Racine.

WISCONSIN-WYOMING.

Parish, John K., Ashland.
 Park, Byron B., Madison.
 Parker, Barton L., Green Bay.
 Peck, George R., Oconomowoc.
 Pedrick, Samuel M., Ripon.
 Peralta, Nathan, Jr., Milwaukee.
 Perrin, Solon L., Superior.
 Posa, Benjamin, Milwaukee.
 Quarles, Louis, Milwaukee.
 Quarles, William C., Milwaukee.
 Reid, A. H., Waunau.
 Richards, Harry S., Madison.
 Richardson, Marshall P., Janesville.
 Richmond, Frank C., Arcadia.
 Richmond, T. C., Madison.
 Richter, A. W., Milwaukee.
 Riordan, Daniel E., Milwaukee.
 Rix, Carl B., Milwaukee.
 Roberts, D. E., Superior.
 Robinson, Nathaniel S., Milwaukee.
 Rosenberry, Marvin B., Madison.
 Rundell, Oliver S., Madison.
 Runke, Richard B., Merrill.
 Sanborn, A. L., Madison.
 Sanborn, John Bell, Madison.
 Sanderson, Thomas A., Sturgeon Bay.
 Schubring, E. J. B., Madison.
 Scott, Burr J., Milwaukee.
 Shea, William F., Ashland.
 Smart, Edward M., Milwaukee.
 Smith, Samuel M., Janesville.
 Spooner, Willett M., Milwaukee.
 Stafford, William H., Chippewa Falls.
 Stebbins, Albert K., Milwaukee.
 Stebbins, Byron H., Madison.
 Steele, William M., Superior.
 Stern, Morris, Milwaukee.
 Stevens, E. Ray, Madison.
 Stevens, John C., Jr., Milwaukee.
 Stewart, Calvin, Kenosha.
 Stover, John S., Milwaukee.
 Stover, Paul, Milwaukee.
 Stroud, Ray M., Madison.
 Sutherland, George G., Janesville.
 Swan, George Brewster, Beaver Dam.
 Swansen, Sam T., Madison.
 Tallman, Stanley O., Janesville.
 Tenney, Charles Homer, Madison.
 Thompson, Charles S., Milwaukee.
 Thompson, John O., Oshkosh.
 Thomson, William D., Racine.
 Tibbs, William L., Milwaukee.
 Tower, Edwin B. H., Jr., Milwaukee.
 Turner, William J., Milwaukee.
 Upham, Horace A. J., Milwaukee.
 Van Alstine, C. H., Milwaukee.
 VanDyke, Douglass, Milwaukee.
 Van Dyke, George D., Milwaukee.

Van Dyke, William D., Milwaukee.
 Walker, Mortimer E., Racine.
 Wheelan, William E., Grand Rapids.
 Wheeler, Frederick F., Waupaca.
 Whelan, Charles E., Madison.
 Whitehead, John M., Janesville.
 Wilcox, Roy Porter, Eau Claire.
 Wild, Robert, Milwaukee.
 Williams, Clifton, Milwaukee.
 Williams, George L., Grand Rapids.
 Winkler, Frederick O., Milwaukee.
 Winalow, John B., Madison.
 Wolfe, Hubert O., Milwaukee.
 Wood, Edgar L., Milwaukee.
 Wood, John J., Jr., Berlin.
 Woodward, William H., Watertown.
 Yockey, Chauncey, Milwaukee.
 Zimmers, William J., Milwaukee.

WYOMING.

Anderson, Frank E., Laramie.
 Arnold, Constantine P., Laramie.
 Arnold, John R., Evanston.
 Ausherman, Benjamin M., Evanston.
 Barnes, John B., Jr., Casper.
 Blydenburgh, Charles E., Rawlins.
 Brimmer, George E., Rawlins.
 Burdick, Charles W., Cheyenne.
 Camplin, M. B., Sheridan.
 Clark, Clarence D., Evanston.
 Clark, John D., Cheyenne.
 Corbell, Nellie E., Laramie.
 Deming, William C., Cheyenne.
 Donzelmann, Hugo, Cheyenne.
 Downer, Frank M., Thermopolis.
 Holliday, W. B., Casper.
 Halsey, Harry P., Sundance.
 Kennedy, T. Blake, Cheyenne.
 Kimball, Ralph, Lander.
 Kinkad, William C., Cheyenne.
 Kline, M. A., Cheyenne.
 Lacey, John W., Cheyenne.
 Lonabaugh, E. E., Sheridan.
 McMurray, Will, Laramie.
 Marshall, D. P. B., Sheridan.
 Matson, Roderick N., Cheyenne.
 Mullen, William E., Cheyenne.
 Potter, Charles N., Cheyenne.
 Reavill, David A., Rock Springs.
 Ridgely, Hilliard S., Cheyenne.
 Ross, William B., Cheyenne.
 Simpson, William L., Cody.
 Tallafarro, Thos. Seddon, Jr., Rock Springs.
 Van Devanter, Willis (Wash., D. C.), Cheyenne.
 Watts, Clyde M., Cheyenne.
 West, Raymond B., Basin.

RECAPITULATION

State.	No. of Members.	State.	No. of Members.
Africa	1	Montana	57
Alabama	104	Nebraska	178
Alaska	7	Nevada	55
Arizona	47	New Hampshire	46
Arkansas	151	New Jersey	176
California	269	New Mexico	32
China	11	New York	1423
Colorado	214	North Carolina	120
Connecticut	204	North Dakota	67
Cuba	1	Ohio	360
Delaware	39	Oklahoma	154
District of Columbia.....	246	Oregon	102
England	4	Pennsylvania	861
Florida	119	Philippine Islands	6
France	2	Porto Rico	25
Georgia	121	Rhode Island	77
Hawaii Territory	23	South America	1
Idaho	100	South Carolina	115
Illinois	691	South Dakota	90
Indiana	142	Tennessee	173
Iowa	139	Texas	195
Kansas	140	Utah	108
Kentucky	124	Vermont	60
Louisiana	153	Virginia	165
Maine	100	Washington	142
Maryland	300	West Virginia	146
Massachusetts	690	Wisconsin	260
Mexico	2	Wyoming	36
Michigan	191		
Minnesota	298	Total	10,636
Mississippi	83		
Missouri	686	Honorary Members	15

APPENDIX



ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

ELIHU ROOT,
OF NEW YORK.

PUBLIC SERVICE BY THE BAR.

One of the most striking effects of the great war is the extraordinary increase of national efficiency which has followed the spur of necessity. All over Europe among the struggling nations the virile and simple virtues have emerged from beneath habits of selfish indifference. Industry, inventive energy, thrift, self-denial, acceptance of discipline, subordination of individual preferences to the general judgment, loyalty to ideals, devotion to country and willingness to make sacrifices for her sake have become general. A new gospel of patriotic service has replaced the cynicism of privilege and personal advantage.

This change relates not merely to military efficiency but to the whole social economy and extends throughout the field of production and to all forms of consumption and waste. It carries a sense of individual responsibility by each citizen to help make his country strong by production and by conservation.

When the war is over we shall find ourselves in a very different world from that which witnessed the Austrian ultimatum to Servia. It will be a world in which the greater part of the nations return to the peaceful competition of production and commerce with a vast increase of power to compete caused by the training of hardship and sacrifice. Plainly, the neutral nations who have neither endured the sufferings nor achieved the rewards of this hard experience may not look with indifference upon these events. They should realize the increased efficiency which they will have to meet when they enter again upon the competition in which all civilized nations must engage. In the amazing developments of these years there are lessons for us to learn which we must not ignore. There are lessons not merely as to submarines and aeroplanes and high explosives,

but as to the whole effective capacity of the nation by which it maintains its place and progress in the world in peace as in war. No human power can withhold the people of the United States from taking part in the international competition which will follow the return of peace. It is not a matter of volition. It cannot be controlled by legislation or by change of parties or by voting. The entire community of civilized nations is going through a phase of development from which no one of them can escape and continue to hold its own, and one of the necessary incidents of that development is competition in production and trade. The United States must therefore be prepared to meet competition carried on more effectively than ever before. The power of organization will be at its highest; the advantages of applied science will be greatest; the hindrances of internal misunderstanding and dissension will be at a minimum.

One of the most important features of the present European development for Americans to consider is the fact that it has been along the line of military organization and discipline. That surrender of individual liberty to superior control which is essential to the discipline and efficiency of an army has been extended to civil life and applied in governmental direction of productive industry, of transportation, and of consumption. The habits of communities accustomed to the least possible control over individual action proved wholly unfit in a sudden emergency to meet the military competition of highly disciplined masses. The question how far the abandonment of individualism and the establishment of rigid government control is to be continued or extended for purposes of efficiency in peaceful competition is of the highest interest and importance to us. This importance is quite independent of the question how far it is probable that we shall be required to defend our wealth and security against aggression by armed force.

In either view it is plainly the duty of all Americans, whatever their calling, to consider by what means they can contribute through either the increase or the conservation of power in their own fields of action, towards the permanent higher efficiency of the people of the United States.

There is no body of citizens to whom this duty should appeal more strongly than to the lawyers, because the subject vitally affects the relations between the individual and the state regulated by law and the fundamental conceptions upon which our system of government is based.

There are two relevant truths of universal application and appeal. One is, that the people of the United States need in one important respect a change of the individual attitude toward their government. Too many of us have been trying to get something out of the country and too few of us have been trying to serve it. Offices, appropriations, personal or class benefits, have been too generally the motive power that has kept the wheels of government moving. Too many of us have forgotten that a government which is to preserve liberty and do justice must have the heart and soul of the people behind it—not mere indifference. Too many of us have forgotten that not only eternal vigilance but eternal effort is the price of liberty. Our minds have been filled with the assertion of our rights and we have thought little of our duties. The chief element of strength which the nations of Europe are acquiring is the spirit of their people, who have learned a new loyalty of devotion and sacrifice for their country. In a world where that spirit prevails the United States will slip back in the race unless we, too, have a new birth of loyalty and devotion.

The second general truth is, that national strength requires the spirit of solidarity among the people of the nation. Sectional or class misunderstanding and hatred or dislike are elements of vital weakness. To be strong a nation's citizenship must be a title to friendship and kindly interest among all her citizens. In a strong nation her people will be one for all and all for one. Every part of a country grows stronger with the prosperity of every other part. National wealth and prosperity are made up of the wealth and prosperity of individuals, and we cannot pull down each other without suffering as a people. The rights and privileges, the property and liberty and life of every American, whether he be at home or in Mexico or in the Far East, on land or sea, are our concern and the concern of each of us. Prosperity to him is a benefit to us; misfortune to him is a loss to us; and

it is vital to each one of us that we shall have such a country and such a government as shall put power and prestige and honor and active interest and inflexible resolution into the protection of every American whose necessities may come by circumstances to demand the performance of his nation's duty. Whenever a part of a people give themselves up to envy and jealousy of another part that may seem more prosperous, whenever a part of a people seek to equalize conditions by pulling down rather than by building up, the power of the nation begins to wane and the forces which should make the nation great and effective are impaired and wasted by internal controversy and diminished patriotism.

When we turn to the particular field occupied by our profession we cannot fail to see that our country would be made stronger if we could change some characteristics in our administration of the law.

There is great economic waste in the administration of the law viewed from the standpoint of the nation and of the states. There is unnecessary expenditure of wealth and of effective working power, in the performance of this particular function of organized society. We spend vast sums in building and maintaining court houses and public offices and in paying judges, clerks, criers, marshals, sheriffs, messengers, jurors, and all the great army of men whose service is necessary for the machinery of justice, and the product is disproportionate to the plant and the working force. There is no country in the world in which the doing of justice is burdened by such heavy overhead charges or in which so great a force is maintained for a given amount of litigation. The delays of litigation, the badly adjusted machinery, and the technicalities of procedure cause enormous waste of time on the part of witnesses and jury panels and parties. The ease with which admission to the Bar is secured in many jurisdictions and the attraction of a career which affords a living without manual labor has crowded the Bar with more lawyers than are necessary to do the business. Of the 114,000 lawyers in the United States according to the census of 1910, a very considerable part are not needed for the due administration of justice. If that business were conducted like the business

of any great industrial or transportation company which is striving for the highest efficiency at the least cost in order to compete successfully with its rivals, a very considerable percentage of the 114,000 would be discharged. We at the Bar are not producers. We perform indeed a necessary service for the community; and to the extent of that necessary service we contribute towards the production of all wealth and the effectiveness of all energy in the community, and we take toll, rightly, from all the property and business in the community for the service. Superfluous lawyers, however, beyond the number necessary to do the law business of the country, are mere pensioners and drags upon the community and upon all sound economic principles ought to be set to some other useful work. There is plenty of work for them to do on the farms of the country.

Why is it that these defects exist in American administration of justice? The American people are not quarrelsome or litigious. They are good natured, practical, simple and direct in their methods of transacting their individual business, respecters of law, and honest in their dealings. Our Bar as a whole is courageous, loyal, and able. Our judges as a whole are just, high minded, and competent. Why do we transact the business of administering justice in such an unbusinesslike way? It is not difficult to point out particular laws and methods which are defective and to say that they ought to be changed; but there is still the question, how did they become defective, and why, after all our experience, do they continue defective?

I think the underlying cause of this defective administration of justice is that the Bar and the people of the country generally, proceed upon a false assumption as to their true relation to judicial proceedings. Unconsciously, we all treat the business of administering justice as something to be done for private benefit instead of treating it primarily as something to be done for the public service. The administration of law is affected by that same general attitude which I have mentioned, in which citizens think about what they are going to get out of their country instead of thinking of what they can contribute to their country. Our political system makes such an attitude on the part of the Bar very natural and easy. With our highly developed indi-

vidualism, our respect for the sanctity of individual rights, our conception of government as designed to secure those rights, it is quite natural that lawyers employed to assert the rights of individual clients and loyally devoted to their clients' interest should acquire a habit of mind in which they think chiefly of the individual view of judicial procedure, and seldom of the public view of the same procedure. It is natural that the same habit of thought should be carried into our legislatures by the lawyers who make up the greater part of those bodies; and with our governments of narrow and strictly limited powers it is natural that there should be a continual pressure in the direction of promoting individual rights and privileges and opportunities and very little pressure to maintain the community's rights against the individual and to insist upon the individual's duties to the community. There are indeed two groups of men who consider the interests of the community. They are the teachers in the principal law schools and the judges on the Bench. With loyalty and sincere devotion they defend the public right to effective service; but against them is continually pressing the tendency of the Bar and the legislatures and, in a great degree of the public, towards the exclusively individual view.

The public tendency is exhibited at the very beginning of the whole business in permitting admissions to the Bar without adequate education and training. Few ideas have been more persistent throughout this country than the idea that the prevailing consideration in determining admission to the Bar should be that every young man is entitled to his chance to be a lawyer and that all requirements of attendance in offices and law schools and for difficult examinations are so many obstacles in the way of liberty and opportunity, defenses of aristocratic privilege and derogations from democratic right. The law schools have been slowly winning their way along the lines of better training for the Bar, but the progress is very slow and the pressure for brief and easy ways to get a license to practice is continuous. Only last year the Massachusetts legislature, by statute, reduced the requirements of school attendance for admission to the Bar to two years of evening high school, following upon an agitation carried on in support of the principle, "Let every man have

his chance." One of our states, and a very great state indeed, with a very high average of general cultivation, permits any one of good moral character to practice law. Correspondence schools of law flourish, proceeding upon the idea that a man can become a lawyer incidentally by reading law books in spare hours as he goes along with his ordinary occupation. The constant pressure of democratic assertion of individual rights is always towards reducing the difficulty of Bar examinations. One consequence is the excess of lawyers that I have mentioned. Another consequence is that the efficiency of our courts is reduced, their rate of progress retarded, the expense increased, their procedure muddled and involved by an appreciable proportion of untrained and incompetent practitioners; by badly drawn, confused, obscure papers difficult to understand; by interlocutory proceedings which never ought to have been taken and proceedings rightly taken in the wrong way and inadequately presented; by vague and haphazard ideas as to rights and remedies; by ignorance of the principles upon which our law of evidence is based; by ignorance of what has been decided and what is open to argument; by waste of time with worthless evidence and useless dispute in the trial of causes; by superfluous motions and arguments and appeals; and by the correction of errors caused by the blunders of attorneys and counsel. In many jurisdictions there is a considerable percentage of the Bar whose practice causes the courts double time and labor because the practitioner is not properly trained to use the machinery furnished by the public for the protection of his clients. In the meantime other litigation waits and the public pays the expense. There is another evil arising from defective education. These half-trained practitioners have had little or no opportunity to become imbued with the true spirit of the profession. That is not the spirit of mere controversy, of mere gain, of mere individual success. To the student of the law, there come from Hortensius and Cicero, and Malesherbes and De Seze, and Erskine and Adams, from all the glorious history of the profession of advocacy, great traditions and ethical ideals and lofty conceptions of the honor and dignity of the profession, of courage and loyalty for the maintenance of the law and the liberty that it guards. It is to a Bar

inspired by these traditions, imbued with this spirit, not commercialized, not playing a sordid game, not cunning and subtle and technical or seeking unfair advantage—a Bar jealous of the honor of the profession and proud of its high calling for the maintenance of justice—that we must look for the effective administration of the law. The old customs under which the young law student was really guided and instructed in the law office of the established practitioner, under which the youth was impressed by the example and spirit and learning of his senior, are rapidly passing away. In the greater part of the country these customs no longer continue. The law school has taken the place of the law office except for acquiring the mere technique of practice, and the rights of the people of the United States to have an effective administration of the law require that the standards of the best law schools shall be applied to determine the right to membership in the Bar. When we compare our own method with the test of the three years' probation of the French Licentiate and the arduous four years' training of the German Referendar we may realize how little the American people have had in mind the protection and promotion of the public interest in requiring competency at the Bar.

No one can help sympathizing with the idea that every ambitious young American should have an opportunity to win fame and fortune. But that should not be the controlling consideration here. The controlling consideration should be the public service, and the right to win the rewards of the profession should be conditioned upon fitness to render the public service. No incompetent sailor is entitled to command a public ship; no incompetent engineer is entitled to construct a public work; no untrained lawyer is entitled to impair the efficiency of the great and costly machinery which the people of the country provide, not for the benefit of lawyers but for the administration of the law.

The same failure to realize that the Bar has public duties as well as privileges has affected the relations which American legislation has sought to establish between the Bar and the Bench in the conduct of the business of the courts. In the hearing and decision of causes in all their stages the judge represents

the public interest; the lawyers in the case represent primarily their particular clients. It is the function of the judge to promote the will of the sovereign people that justice be done to all parties before him; to see to it that the facts are really ascertained; that the law is honestly applied; that unfair advantage is not taken; that witnesses are protected against improper treatment; that the public time is not wasted. On the other hand, it is the business of the lawyer to conduct a case so that his client will win. His relations to the case tend to give him a one-sided view of what is just and fair in that case. The ardor and stress of conflict are not favorable to abstract considerations of justice. He is concerned in exhibiting the facts which will help his client; in stating the law upon which his own side relies; in breaking down witnesses against him and strengthening witnesses in his favor. On each side counsel plays the game for all that it is worth and sometimes superiority of counsel outweighs superiority of merit. Doubtless this contention, this struggle between the opposing sides of the case, is the best possible way in the long run to reach just results. But it is plain that in all the transaction the representative of public justice is the judge on the bench and that there is necessarily between him and the counsel on each side always a certain antagonism and contention. The natural tendencies of the American people emphasize this antagonism. We are restive under authority. We do not yield readily to discipline. We are unwilling to accept defeat. In every game we exaggerate the importance of success in comparison with all the rest of life. The restiveness of the Bar under the control of the judge on the bench finds its expression very widely in our legislation regarding procedure. That legislation is of course framed by the lawyers in our legislatures, and unconsciously, doubtless, their natural attitude of antagonism has led to a great multitude of provisions designed to protect the Bar against interference from the Bench.

The most striking illustration of this tendency is presented by the provisions found in many states, and quite recently urged upon Congress, prohibiting the judge from expressing any opinion to the jury upon questions of fact. From time immemorial it has been the duty of the court to instruct juries as to the law

and advise them as to the facts. Why is it that by express statutory provision the only advice, the only clarifying opinion and explanation regarding the facts which stands any possible chance to be unprejudiced and fair in the trial of a cause, is excluded from the hearing of the jury? It is to make it certain that the individual advantage gained by having the more skillful lawyer shall not be taken away. It represents the individual's right to win if he can and negatives the public right to have justice done. It is to make litigation a mere sporting contest between lawyers and to prevent the referee from interfering in the game. The fact that such provisions can be established and maintained exhibits a democracy's tendency to yield support to the human interest of the individual as against the exercise of even its own power by its own representatives and for its own highest purposes.

Under the influence of the same disposition a large part of the detailed and specific legislative provisions regulating practice are really designed to enable law business to be carried on without calling for the exercise of discretion on the part of the court, and the evil results of the absurdly technical procedure which obtains in many states really come from intolerance of judicial control over the business of the courts. A clearer recognition of the old idea that the state itself has an interest in judicial procedure for the promotion of justice, and a more complete and unrestricted control by the court over its own procedure would tend greatly to make the administration of justice more prompt, inexpensive and effective; and this recognition must come from the Bar itself.

The present condition of our law presents very strong reasons why lawyers should awake to a sense of responsibility for another and still more serious service which will require a Bar made strong by the application of stringent tests for admission, and by the best work of the best law schools in its training. The vast and continually increasing mass of reported decisions which afford authorities on almost every side of almost every question admonish us that by the mere following of precedent we should soon have no system of law at all, but the rule of the Turkish cadi who is expected to do in each case what seems to him to be right; and then the door would be thrown wide open for the rule

of men rather than the rule of law, and for the exercise of personal injustice as well as personal justice. We are approaching a point where we shall run into confusion unless we adopt the simple and natural course of avoiding confusion by classification, system, the understanding and application of generally recognized and accepted legal principles. The slow development of the common law with its rich product of legal ideas and remedies has followed the lines of legal principles; but at all times the application of legal principles has been conditioned upon the customs from which the law has been evolved and to which the rules established have been applied. It is no slight task for discriminating intelligence to distinguish the principles which have been applied from the incidents of their application, arising from the social and industrial and political conditions of the day, involved in the multitude of reported cases that record the progress of the common law. Yet it is continually more important that the Bar at large shall be trained to see through the precedents and the incidents to the controlling principles. A few men are already taking the lead in the work of classification—some, great teachers; some, great judges; some, great practitioners. But these few play only a small part in administering the law. Thousands of judges and tens of thousands of lawyers in all the cities and villages of this great country are doing that, and the problem of classifying and simplifying our law involves the need to carry to the great mass of them, present and future, a comprehension and discriminating understanding of the legal principles which form the thread of Ariadne for guidance through the labyrinth of decisions. How can that be done? Not by writing text books; the book stores swarm with them already. Not by preaching reform; nobody listens. Not by the imposition of a system to be accepted, as Continental Europe accepted the Roman law. No such system would be accepted. It would be ignored. All our instincts are against it. Some very able and public spirited lawyers have been for some years urging the organization of a definite and specific movement for the restatement of our law; for a new American Corpus Juris Civilis. They are quite right. It ought to be done. But who is to do it and how shall he be recognized as a prophet? Can we elect him by popu-

ular vote? Can we select him upon our own acquaintance with men of genius and self-devotion? No. Such a man or such a group of men must be the product of natural selection. They must be evolved by the conditions of life, and they must speak to an audience prepared to listen.

The only way to clarify and simplify our law as a whole is to reach the lawyer in the making and mold his habits of thought by adequate instruction and training so that when he comes to the Bar he will have learned to think not merely in terms of law but in terms of jurisprudence. The living principle of the case system of instruction in our law schools is that the student is required by a truly scientific method of induction to extract the principle from the decision and to continually state and restate for himself a system of law evolved from its history. He is thus preparing not merely to accept formally dogmatic statements of principles but to receive and assimilate and make his own the systematic thought and learning of the world in the science of jurisprudence. With a Bar subjected generally to that process of instruction, the more general systematic study of jurisprudence would follow naturally and inevitably, and the influence of that study would be universal; and from that condition would evolve naturally the systematic restatement of our law, by men equal to that great work. Pour sand slowly upon the level ground; the conical pile produced will have a fixed relation between the area of its base and the height of the cone. It is so with human society. We must broaden knowledge and spirit to build up and we must build up to broaden.

To deal with American law as it is, however, is but half the problem. We are in the midst of a process of rapid change in the conditions to which the principles of law are to be applied, and if we are to have a consistent system that change must be met not at haphazard but by constructive development. The industrial and social changes of our time have been too swift for slowly forming custom. Old rules, applied to new conditions never dreamed of when the rules were stated, prove inadequate too suddenly for the courts readily to overtake them with application of the principles out of which the rules grew. We have only just begun to realize the transformation in industrial and

social conditions produced by the wonderful inventions and discoveries of the past century. The vast increase of wealth resulting from the increased power of production is still in the first stages of the inevitable processes of distribution. The power of organization for the application of capital and labor in the broadest sense to production and commerce has materially changed the practical effect of the system of free contract to the protection of which our law has been largely addressed. The interdependence of modern life, extending not merely to the massed city community but to the farm and mine and isolated factory, which depend for their markets and their supplies upon far distant regions and upon complicated processes of transportation and exchange, has deprived the individual largely of his power of self-protection, and has opened new avenues through which, by means unknown to the ancient law, fatal injuries may be inflicted upon his rights, his property, his health, his liberty of action, his life itself. We have not yet worked out the *formulas* through which old principles are to be applied to these new conditions—the new forms perhaps through which the law shall continue to render its accustomed service to society. The arrival of new conditions to which the law must be adapted has its counter part in the desuetude of old customs and the disappearance of the basis for old rules. The process of change in a nation's standards of conduct in life, which has made the Blue Laws of Connecticut a familiar evidence that laws once vigorous may die a natural death without repeal, is always going on. It is a part of the method by which the common law has developed. But that process seems to have been much accelerated in recent years. Take for example the community's standard of conduct as applied to the domestic relations, the change in the customary rights and duties recognized between parents and children, masters and servants, husbands and wives, the general relation between the sexes, which apparently is about to receive a new impulse towards change from the extension of women's work in Europe owing to the war.

These rapid changes of conditions to which the law has to be adapted furnish the chief reason why we are bombarded by such a multitude of statutes, good, bad, and indifferent, seeking to ac-

comply changes by express prohibitions, commands, and statutory remedies. This mass of statutes proceeds from natural impulses to hasten the development of the law in its application to conditions which move too rapidly for customs to form. Many of them will be futile, many will be abandoned, many will be modified, many will prove to be valuable contributions to the development of the law, many will prove to have been steps in the wrong direction and to retard development. Taken altogether, they are themselves making customs from which the law of the future is being evolved.

Doubtless a large part of the irritation and prejudice against the courts in recent years has been due to the misunderstanding of those who in their impatience set the courts down as opposed to progress because they themselves do not realize that there has been a progressive development of our law to meet the new conditions, but that by the nature of the institution such development must follow and not precede the public conviction of its necessity.

There is one special field of law development which has manifestly become inevitable. We are entering upon the creation of a body of administrative law quite different in its machinery, its remedies, and its necessary safeguards from the old methods of regulation by specific statutes enforced by the courts. As any community passes from simple to complex conditions the only way in which government can deal with the increased burdens thrown upon it is by the delegation of power to be exercised in detail by subordinate agents, subject to the control of general directions prescribed by superior authority. The necessities of our situation have already led to an extensive employment of that method. The Interstate Commerce Commission, the state public service commissions, the Federal Trade Commission, the powers of the Federal Reserve Board, the health departments of the states, and many other supervisory offices and agencies are familiar illustrations. Before these agencies the old doctrine prohibiting the delegation of legislative power has virtually retired from the field and given up the fight. There will be no withdrawal from these experiments. We shall go on; we shall expand them, whether we approve theoretically or not, because

such agencies furnish protection to rights and obstacles to wrong doing which under our new social and industrial conditions cannot be practically accomplished by the old and simple procedure of legislatures and courts as in the last generation. Yet the powers that are committed to these regulating agencies, and which they must have to do their work, carry with them great and dangerous opportunities of oppression and wrong. If we are to continue a government of limited powers these agencies of regulation must themselves be regulated. The limits of their power over the citizen must be fixed and determined. The rights of the citizen against them must be made plain. A system of administrative law must be developed, and that with us is still in its infancy, crude and imperfect.

The development of our law under the conditions which I have pointed out will be accompanied by many possibilities of injurious error. There will be danger that progress will be diverted in one direction and another from lines really responsive to the needs of the people, really growing out of their life and adapted to their character and the genius of their institutions, and will be attempted along the lines of theory devised by fertile and ingenious minds for speedy reforms. Ardent spirits, awakened by circumstances to the recognition of abuses, under the influence of praiseworthy feeling, often desire to impose upon the community their own more advanced and perfect views for the conduct of life. The rapidity of change which characterizes our time is provocative of such proposals. The tremendous power of legislation, which is exercised so freely and with little consideration in our legislative bodies, lends itself readily to the accomplishment of such purposes. Sometimes such plans are of the highest value. More frequently they are worthless and lead to wasted effort and abandonment. The test of their value is not to be found in the perfection of reason. Man is not a logical animal, and that is especially true of the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain, from whom our methods of thought and procedure were derived. The natural course for the development of our law and institutions does not follow the line of pure reason or the demands of scientific method. It is determined by the impulses, the immediate needs,

the sympathies and passions, the idealism and selfishness, of all the vast multitude who are really from day to day building up their own law. No matter what legislatures and congresses and publicists and judges may do, the people are making their own law today as truly as in the earlier periods of the growth of the common law. No statute can ever long impose a law upon them which they do not assimilate. Whether repealed or not, it will be rejected and become a dead letter. No decision that is inconsistent with their growth can long resist the pressure to distinguish and overrule. What can be done, what must be done to make true and uninterrupted progress is that those members of the democracy to whom opportunity has brought instruction in the dynamics of law and self-government, shall so lead and direct the methods of development as to respond to the noblest impulses, the highest purposes, the most practical idealism, of this great law-making multitude, so that the growth of the law shall receive its impetus from the best and not from the worst forces of the community, and be guided by the wisdom and not the folly, the virtues and not the vices, of the people.

There will always be danger of seeking lines of law development which appear upon the surface to be progress but which are really an abandonment of progress. Long continued advance in this world in any useful direction is difficult and slow. Progress in self-government requires the self-governing people to apply rules of action to their own conduct; to limit themselves by self-denying ordinances; to restrain their own impulses and cure their own faults. There must be many shortcomings in such an effort. It is a hard road to travel, and wearisome, and success must be long deferred. Human nature turns readily to any proposal of swift and easy reform which may relieve it of the burdensome task of self-control by the exercise of compulsion on some one else. That is not reform; it is surrender. Infinite harm may be done by such attempts and long wanderings and confusion of effort may ensue; but if the people are to go on with the development of their free self-government they must ultimately come back to take up themselves the burden which they have sought to escape.

There will always be danger of developing our law along lines which will break down the carefully adjusted distribution

of powers between the national and the state government. Upon the preservation of that balance, not necessarily in detail but in substance, depends, upon the one hand, the maintenance of our national power and, on the other hand, the preservation of that local self-government which in so vast a country is essential to real liberty. There is a continual tendency to restrict the exercise of national authority wherever it interferes with the local convenience or interest of a particular state or group of states; and, on the other hand, there is an equally persistent tendency to call in the exercise of national power to perform the duties of local government where states lack effectively organized power or wish to be spared expense or see an opportunity to get money out of the national treasury for local use, or where some portions of the country wish to impose their ideas on the remainder of the country. The same states that are unwilling to give the national judiciary jurisdiction to enforce the protection of aliens promised in national treaties or to permit a national force of citizen soldiery to be commanded by officers appointed by the national executive instead of militia officers appointed by the governors of the states, will urge Congress to pass sumptuary laws controlling the private life and conduct of affairs in local communities and will hand over to the national government strictly local regulations for the sake of an appropriation. Powers thus conferred under special motives and for special purposes do not revert. They are continued. And if the process goes on our local governments will grow weaker and the central government stronger in control of local affairs until local government is dominated from Washington by the votes of distant majorities indifferent to local customs and needs. When that time comes the freedom of adjustment which preserves both national power and local liberty in our system, will be destroyed and the breaking up of the union will inevitably follow.

More critical still is the danger of too great a reaction from the system of free contract upon which our government has long been developing—a reaction which will destroy the basis of individual liberty upon which our institutions rest. We are in the midst of a reaction now. It was inevitable. The individualism which was the formula of reform in the early nineteenth cen-

ture was democracy's reaction against the law and custom that made the status to which men were born the controlling factor in their lives. It was an assertion of each freeman's right to order his own life according to his own pleasure and power, unrestrained by those class limitations which had long determined individual status. The instrument through which democracy was to exercise its newly asserted power was freedom of individual contract, and the method by which the world's work was to be carried on in lieu of class subjection and class domination was to be the give and take of industrial demand and supply. Now, however, the power of organization has massed both capital and labor in such vast operations that in many directions, affecting great bodies of people, the right of contract can no longer be at once individual and free. In the great massed industries the free give and take of industrial demand and supply does not apply to the individual. Nor does the right of free contract protect the individual under those conditions of complicated interdependence which make so large a part of the community dependent for their food, their clothing, their health and means of continuing life itself, upon the service of a multitude of people with whom they have no direct relations whatever, contract or otherwise. Accordingly, democracy turns again to government to furnish by law the protection which the individual can no longer secure through his freedom of contract and to compel the vast multitude on whose co-operation all of us are dependent to do their necessary part in the life of the community. Plainly, in some directions and to some extent such governmental control is necessary; but we should not forget that every increase of governmental power to control the conduct of life is to some extent a surrender of individual freedom and a step backwards towards that social condition in which men's lives are determined by status rather than by their own free will. We should be careful that in promoting the efficiency of government we do it by the just application and not by the surrender of the true principles upon which our government is founded. Let me state the case in its simplest terms: The central principle of our system of government is in the proposition that every man has a right to full and complete individual liberty, limited only by the

equal liberty of every other man. From that right all others are deduced; the right to life, to property, to the pursuit of happiness, are its corollaries. Our whole system of law is in its essence only the enforcement of the reciprocal limitations of individual liberty. It is a compulsion upon me to limit my liberty by yours and upon you to limit your liberty by mine. The justification of all laws and customs which constrain human conduct is that they are necessary and appropriate for the preservation of the liberty of others. Whatever law passes beyond that limit and seeks to impose upon the individual the ideas of others as to what his conduct should be, whether to subserve the interests of others or to conform to their prejudices or to their ideas of propriety or wisdom, even though those others may constitute an overwhelming majority of the whole community, is a violation of the principles upon which our government was formed; is not the just exercise of governmental power, but is essential tyranny. The test is difficult of application. The incidence and the ultimate effect of law are often indirect and obscure. They depend upon a multitude of conditions imperfectly known and subject to controversy. The highest intelligence and the broadest knowledge are needed for the application of the test; but upon a sincere and unremitting effort that it shall be applied in every step of the development of our law depends the question whether that development shall destroy or shall deepen and strengthen the foundations of our free government.

What part is the Bar to play in this great work of the coming years? Can we satisfy our patriotism and be content with our service to our country by devoting all our learning and experience and knowledge of the working of the law and of our institutions solely to the benefit of individual clients in particular cases? During all our mature lives, in many courts and upon many occasions we have been asserting rights, protecting property, preserving liberty, by appeals to the law, to the great rules of right conduct written into our constitutions; protesting against the abuse of official power, extolling justice, pleading for loyalty to our free institutions. Haven't we meant it? Has it all been mere talk for the purpose of winning cases? Have we never really cared about law and justice except as available instruments

to get particular clients out of trouble? Is the Bar doing its duty and playing its part in the development of the law? As a rule the leaders of the Bar devote themselves to their individual practice. As a rule the younger and least experienced lawyers make up the state legislatures. There are exceptions, but that is the rule. Even in the National Congress, although the average of ability and strength is much higher than the public seems to suppose, comparatively few lawyers of the first order make their appearance. The questions involved in the development of the law are seldom adapted to interest an audience in political discussion. The real consideration and discussion and the mature conclusions worthy to be followed must be among the practitioners, the judges, the teachers of the law. The fitness of a people for self-government is measured by their capacity to set up and maintain institutions through which government can be carried on effectively, and responsibly. That rule applies to all large bodies of free agents having a common purpose. It applies to the 114,000 lawyers of the United States. We must have institutions through which our duty can be done if it is to be done. In response to that necessity came the associations of the Bar—the six hundred local and state associations and this great national organization. Here is at hand an institution for the public service of the profession of the law. To enlarge its membership, to improve its procedure, to increase its scope and efficacy, to strengthen its authority and its appeal in the real life of our time—these are steps by which the lawyers of all the states may rise to the high level of patriotic duty and a dignity of service worthy of a true American Bar.

DEMOCRACY AND LAW.

BY

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,

OF NEW YORK.

While democracy offers the greatest opportunity to the individual citizen it puts upon him the greatest responsibility. Its very essence being a revolt against arbitrary imposition, its essential basis is law.

In other forms there are the government and the people, those who govern and those who are governed. In democracy the people are the government and the government are the people, and the governors and governed are indistinguishable.

In other forms of government the responsibility for the conduct of public affairs is assumed by the oligarchy or monarchy and the individual has only his own personal affairs to attend to; in a democracy the public affairs are his as well.

In oligarchies or monarchies the arbitrary will of the rulers regulates and determines the nature, character and extent of government. In democracies this is done by the people themselves. They do this by the constitutional or fundamental law of their being.

If a democracy is to persist there must, therefore, be absolute reverence for the law. It is the very foundation and basis of its existence.

It is imperative that we who are immediately concerned with the study and knowledge of law should pause and consider the present situation of our own experiment in democracy.

Is it the fact that our people reverence law? That they realize the basic principles of their government which must be adhered to and preserved if the government as conceived is to be maintained? That they appreciate the unique and wonderful opportunity which is theirs, and the danger which lies in thoughtless and heedless conduct with respect to it?

In the onrush of life in this New World, with its boundless and unprecedented opportunities for the individual, it is as natural as it is unfortunate that each one is so occupied with his own

personal affairs that he pays little or no attention to vital matters of public concern.

We are so accustomed to accept whatever is, without question or analysis, that it is difficult for us to appreciate that our government is only 134 years old; that two biblical spans of threescore years and ten have not yet been attained by it.

Without a model when created, growing amazingly big with disconcerting suddenness, successful beyond all prophecy, surviving shocks and crises from without and from within and emerging therefrom strengthened instead of weakened, it is natural that we should believe our nation a true child of fortune whose sons need take no heed of the morrow.

It is certainly true that we are taking little or no heed of the morrow. We see upon every hand departure after departure from the essential principles upon which our whole governmental system was based. We observe the strain and stress thus put upon it. We see these things done heedlessly, not only with disregard of the immediate consequences, but entirely oblivious of the fact that such assaults are fundamental, not incidental, in their character; that they strike at the very basis.

Little by little the very foundation stones of the structure are being disintegrated or undermined. The means by which this is being accomplished are so subtle and insidious that few are even aware of the fact, and there not only is no numerous army of defense but the small handful who do utter warnings are unheeded. Their warnings fall upon deaf ears, they are scoffed at as reactionaries, as being wedded to the past, and incapable of appreciating modern ideas and the necessities of progress. The whole popular tendency at the present time is averse to the calm, steady consideration necessary to reach proper conclusions.

If what is taking place were merely the misuse of defined powers or even their abuse, it would be disturbing but not dangerous. If we were merely witnessing a people groping about in the conduct of public affairs under novel conditions, we might deplore the lack of wisdom or of reason shown in various of the results produced, but so long as each public agency confined itself to its appointed sphere and merely misused or failed to properly use the functions entrusted to it there would be no legitimate ground for despair and much legitimate ground for hope.

What is going on is, however, not this, but something very different and very much more dangerous. It is an entire failure to adhere to the law of our being. We are witnessing the departure in radical ways from the fundamental considerations which led to the adoption of our system of government and which distinguishes it from other prior experiments in government—a rending and breaking apart of the constituent elements of the whole structure and a changing of its nature and form; not changing, altering and amending it in accordance with the provisions furnished for that purpose, but despite them. The organic law is left as written, but action directly repugnant to it or violative of it is constantly tolerated and encouraged.

The distressing consideration is that this is not only being done without vigorous and hopeful opposition, but there is scarcely any realization of the fact. There is no political party, no school of thought, no propaganda engaged in bringing the truth home to the people. The few who very occasionally raise their voices in protest against some extreme departure from an essential principle of our system of government are immediately placed under suspicion and the inquiry is almost always as to their motives and not at all with respect to the soundness or value of their contentions. It must be admitted that there is little to encourage those who conceive it their duty to point out the inevitable result of the prevailing tendency. The very fact that humanitarian motives of the most worthy character actuate those who are doing the harm makes it still more difficult to obtain a proper hearing and consideration.

It is difficult to make clear to the popular mind that in opposing the doing of a certain beneficent thing in the way proposed, you are not opposed to that which is sought to be done, but are opposed for proper reasons to the way it is sought to be accomplished. It is difficult to make clear that the preservation of the essential elements of our system of government is of much greater importance than the attainment of some greatly desired reform proposed to be secured at the expense of the integrity of the system. With a reform brought forward as necessary for the public welfare and for the advancement of society, little heed is given to one who refers to such abstruse things as the organic

law or underlying principles of government. One who does so is immediately labelled as a praiser of past times and as non-progressive.

In many instances progress is popularly synonymous with movement and the direction of the movement is not considered worthy of thought. The constitution is too often treated as a mere scrap of paper, and fundamental elements of our system of government are cast upon the scrap heap as obsolete things.

I am not here concerned with the question as to whether the things done are wise or otherwise. I am directly considering whether they should have been done in the way in which they were done, and should continue to be done in like ways. If I am wrong in believing that the whole modern tendency threatens the very integrity of our system of government, then such mistakes as have been made are negligible; but if I am right in thus believing, then there is indeed the gravest matter for consideration. If the modern tendency is to disregard organic law, to depart from the basis upon which our system is based, and to act contrary to the spirit which animated it, then no immediate benefits to be secured by thus proceeding can counterbalance the untoward consequences of such conduct. The question is not initially, therefore, whether the new product is better or worse than that which could be produced by adhering to the law and spirit of our being, but whether the necessity of adhering thereto is not imperative and essential. By so doing reforms would be such in fact as well as in name. The form of the government would be legally and properly changed to give it the desired rights and powers; and thus re-formed would function organically.

Much time and space has been devoted to debate as to the best form of government. Each one has its manifest advantages and obvious disadvantages. Each one has its supporters and opponents. Monarchy, oligarchy, constitutional monarchy, pure democracy and representative democracy, each has virtues and the defects of its virtue. Each, however, is *sui generis* and each differs in essential particulars from the other.

At the time of the conception and birth of our own national government each of these other kinds, excepting representative

democracy, had been given a full and fair trial. From the first there was no thought of any other than a republican form of government—one in which the executives should be chosen by the people themselves. There was much dispute, however, as to the extent and character of the participation of the people; that is, the character of democracy that should be adopted.

The only experiments in pure democracy on any grand scale such as those of Athens and Rome had failed because pure democracy is incapable of government except within a very small and limited area. It is only where the people are in such intimate touch and contact with their public affairs that they are hardly distinguishable from their private affairs, that the people can successfully rule by direct participation in government. The little city of Rome through the exercise of governmental functions by its own citizens attempted to rule the world, and this effort at pure democracy failed, as it was inevitable that it should fail. Determined as the framers of our systems of government were to adopt a republican-democratic system, they wisely discarded any attempt at pure democracy and made definite and absolute provisions for representative government, the only kind which gave any hope of success under the circumstances existing and to exist in this country. Representative government under a written constitution was therefore the very keystone of the arch.

Ours was the first great attempt at a representative democracy thus circumstanced. The choice was consciously and deliberately made. It was an almost inspired decision. It afforded, we firmly believe, the greatest opportunity ever offered mankind to expand and develop individual life under the best possible conditions of private and public welfare.

We are the heirs of this great spiritual and material estate. Ours is the responsibility to maintain it in its essential integrity or to impair it and perhaps waste it. Are we true to this great trust? Are we striving with every ounce of our strength and our intelligence to maintain and preserve the essential bases of our national existence, or are we careless and heedless, letting the popularity of superficial thought and unregulated emotion sweep us from our foundations and land us on quicksand, which has no stability and will sooner or later give way beneath us?

Do we even appreciate the magnificence of the opportunity which is ours? Do we realize that this great experiment in democratic-republican government is the present hope of mankind; that if we are firm of mind and steady of purpose and conserve the system by proper attention to its essential elements we are doing a service of world-wide importance; that the great wave of democracy which is sweeping over the world must contain itself in proper form or it will dash itself away uselessly; that to the extent that we preserve the principles upon which our whole system rests and demonstrate the usefulness to mankind of such government we give strength to the theory of democracy and powerful impetus is added to its proper execution throughout the world of men? And to the extent that we fail, we not only suffer in our own behalf, but we impair the very theory itself and stay the march of progress.

Think how long and toilsome was the journey of man before he attained this ideal and was able to put it in practical form and make it operative for his benefit. Think of the age long periods when the mass of mankind had little in life to differentiate them from the beasts of the field; when man's mind was given nothing to feed upon, and his body only that which would make it useful to bear burdens; when the soul had nothing to satisfy its aspirations, but was atrophied from disuse and had no aspirations. Think of the hard and fast lines drawn about the individual life—confines which could not be passed. And then think how, little by little, by the revolt of mind and of body, by force of intellect and by force of arms, by brawn and by blood, by conflict and by conquest, the mass of mankind broke down the barriers and reached the high ground of boundless opportunity, became conscious of itself and emerged into a vital atmosphere where growth and expansion and aspiration were possible.

When our government was formed the time was ripe for this next great step forward along the line of progress in human government. Oligarchies had by their tyranny bred restlessness of mind and body and revolts had overturned them. Monarchies had by their selfishness and self-aggrandizement so abased their people that the latter had risen and exacted some measures of relief and extorted some concessions for their benefit. Pure de-

mocracy had been tried, had been short-lived and had demonstrated that it was unworkable on any large scale.

That which was left for trial and which gave the greatest chance of success was representative democracy.

Every citizen was made equal before the law. Every citizen was accorded certain inalienable rights.

These essential things were secured to him by the fundamental constitution providing for a federal system and marking out the sphere within which each agency should exercise its functions.

This was the wonderful boon the founders of this Republic furnished to its people. This the unprecedented opportunity afforded them for their own advantage and incidentally for the advantage of the rest of the race of men.

The great contribution, of the constructors of our government, to the science of government was a written constitution securing the humblest and poorest and weakest in his rights equally with the strongest, richest and most powerful—an unrestricted right to all to select their representatives to operate the system—and a court supreme in its power to keep the legislative and executive branches within their appointed and well-defined bounds.

Before this time there had, of course, been executives of various kinds and with various powers. There had been assemblages of the people variously constituted and exercising differing measures of power, and there had been courts with varying jurisdictions and functions, but the executives had either been untrammelled, and therefore inevitably tending to tyranny, or so trammelled and restrained that they were mere marionettes, without initiative or useful function. The assemblages had either been too select or too numerous and had either had too much power or not enough, and similarly the courts had either too much or too little entrusted to them. Never before had there been devised and put into practical operation a system by which the basic elemental, fundamental rights of the citizen were secured by a written constitution providing for an executive whose scope of power was limited by law, but who was left full judgment and discretion within the scope; a legislative body freely chosen by the people and granted full power within the limit permitted to it, and a court to conserve the virtue of the whole system by keeping all the branches of government within their lawful spheres.

One is certainly justified in saying that up to this time no other equally wise, practical and valuable advance in the science of government has been suggested, much less put into practical effect.

No such boundless opportunity for progress and advancement of the happiness, usefulness and worth of the individual has ever before been offered. Nothing affording anything like its possibilities for the benefit of mankind has ever been devised or designed by men.

To us who have it in our charge, it is the very Ark of the Covenant, and if we do not jealously and zealously guard and cherish it, great is our dereliction and disastrous our betrayal of trust.

How have we done up to now, and what are we doing now in this regard?

Starting with the Federal System we find that we have almost completely departed from the underlying basis of the whole structure. We have almost completely wiped out the state lines. The design was an indestructible union of indestructible states. Each was supreme within its appointed sphere and scope. Neither could invade the proper domain of the other without imperiling the controlling principle upon which the system rested.

The term "States' Rights" is entirely misleading since it does not connote the necessary correlations—States' Duties. And similarly the contract reference to the rights of the citizen is mischievous unless at the same time emphasis is laid upon the duties of the citizen.

The spirit animating our system of government rests upon the self-reliant, sturdy citizen taking care of himself and his personal responsibilities; choosing from among his neighbors those who shall represent him in the immediate government of his local civil community; over that, in turn, a larger municipal unit similarly operated by representatives thus chosen, and over all an immediate state government providing for the doing of the collective business of its citizens which the localized community and the individual citizen could not do for himself; over the collective states a federal government to which was granted such powers as would enable it successfully to do those things which the individual states could not otherwise properly do.

Of the very nature of this conception was the citizen glorying in the lack of restraint upon the proper conduct of his own life and proud of the opportunity to do well his part and to bear his full responsibility for himself and his own, taking counsel of himself and those about him to choose his representatives to whom should be entrusted the discretion and direction of public affairs; things which his own preoccupation with his own affairs made it impossible for him to study intelligently and determine wisely. The municipal governments likewise bearing their full responsibility for the public concerns entrusted to their charge—those which most immediately related to the citizen in his daily life; over them the state government with full jurisdiction and responsibility for the collective business which was its concern, the states, in turn, granting to the central federal government such power as should enable it to administer those public affairs that were national in their scope and nature.

Each entity, from the citizen up, conscious not only of its rights, but of its duties. Each worthily measuring up to the full adequacy of its responsibilities. Each ardent to do well and to do fully its duty that the whole might do well.

Little by little for easily observable causes radical changes have taken place and radical departures appear from this initial conception. With the country's growth in numbers and the engrossment of the citizen in his own private affairs, the citizen came to view even his own immediate municipal government as a thing apart from himself—a thing to bestow benefits, not to receive them—a reservoir to be drawn on without need of replenishment so far as he was concerned. He was mainly concerned, so far as government was regarded, with his rights, with an entire omission to consider the co-relative duties. He no longer looked upon his city as something of his own, both with respect to its bestowal of benefits and bearing of burdens, but looked upon it as a thing outside of himself and exclusively responsible for its self-assumed duties.

With respect to his personal affairs the citizen chooses those to whom he entrusts responsibility only after a careful consideration of their qualifications. If he is engaged in matters requiring legal attention he selects his lawyer only after investigation of his

character, his attainments and his standing, and so with his physician, and with the practical man of business to whom he gives a power of attorney. But with respect to his political responsibilities he exercises no such intelligent and careful method. He is well aware, if he stops to consider, that the collective affairs of a large community are infinite and intricate in their character and require careful study, analysis and consideration for their proper direction and determination. He comprehends, if he thinks about the matter, that the proper administration of public affairs calls for character of the highest degree, for intelligence, honesty, perseverance and courage. Curiously enough, when he comes to select his representatives to exercise these essential functions, he discards almost all the consideration which should govern him and makes his choice for partisan reasons, for personal reasons, or for no reason that is worthy of the name. Nor does the citizen pay much heed to the conduct of his official after he has chosen him until some unfortunate situation ensues, when hastily and without proper consideration he revolts and either attempts to understand and decide the question for himself, which is usually impossible, or turns the duty over to another chosen in the same heedless and thoughtless fashion. As an inevitable result the citizen does not secure the services of the character of men to whom should be entrusted these delicate and difficult duties. Little or none of the proper credit is given to the painstaking, conscientious and able public administrator.

"Happy is the country that hath no history," says the proverb, and public officials who go about their duties without self-advertisement and who bring to bear conscience, probity and intelligence and produce the best results receive little or no public recognition. The history of their administration is uneventful and their praises are unsung. Representative government is thus slain at the threshold by the citizen's neglect.

The identical tendency next shows itself, as is natural, in the operation of our civic municipal government. Realizing that the citizen is largely confined in his interest in the affairs of government to the extent to which it personally benefits or costs him, those in charge strive to maintain their popularity by doing those ostentatious things which are conceived to be beneficial and pass on the burden of doing those things which entail cost upon

the individual citizen and which earn his dislike. As a result, these smaller municipal units become supine with respect to many of their duties; and the larger unit, the state, is called upon to perform them. Since representatives in the state governments are chosen in the same haphazard and thoughtless method, they frequently do not find it to their interest to put back upon the local community the duty which it has neglected, but seeks to minimize the apparent burden or to pass it on to the federal government if it is possible for them to do so.

To an extent that is almost inconceivable unless one stops, accurately, to investigate, this process of shrinking from responsibility and passing on of burdens is going on from the individual citizen up to the federal government. Without regard for the moment as to whether express constitutional limitations are violated or not, it is proper to observe that this course of conduct is directly at variance with the fundamental conception of our system as devised, and that whether it results finally in good or in evil, it has one inevitable result which is the alteration beyond recognition of the character of government which we ostensibly maintain.

When the ultimate point has been reached and those duties which have supinely passed from the hands of the states are sought to be cast upon the general government, the prevailing tendency produces similar consequences. The representatives of the people, there in charge, realize that their popularity and continuance in office depends upon the ostensible benefits bestowed by government and that nothing but dislike is engendered by one who raises his voice in opposition. Unconscious as the people are that in the pursuit of immediate benefits they are imperiling the very basis of their governmental structure, it is easy to understand why those immediately responsible take the easiest way. These representatives realize that in the present popular mood they are not selected as true representatives, charged in the highest degree with the responsibility for investigation, decision and courageous direction of public affairs, but are viewed largely as messengers to register the popular will of the moment and to please the popular fancy of the passing day. At the present time there is little or no encouragement for leader-

ship—leadership without which representative government cannot exist. The present tendency has produced a hybrid between pure democracy and representative democracy and has all of the vices of each and none of the virtues of either.

However efficient pure democracy may be when confined to a small enough area, its inefficiency is demonstrated and demonstrable on any large field. It is absolutely impossible for the average man, burdened to the limit with his own personal affairs, to study, analyze, determine and direct public affairs. The utmost that he can do is to make a decision when the two sides of any question are clearly presented to him. And the two sides can only be properly presented when courageous leaders, acting after the most painstaking consideration and effort, have reached and expressed the maturest judgment. If representatives of the people were really chosen as they should be, for their courage, their character and their attainments, representative democracy would produce this result. Chosen as they are and acting in the atmosphere produced by the prevailing tendency, they act along the line of least resistance and yield principle to expediency.

When the public becomes aroused upon any subject and feels that it has not been properly handled by the officials, the present remedy is a resort to pure democracy. The people are then supposed to be able to acquire the knowledge, to furnish the intelligence, to find the time, and to have the ability to absorb and deliberate upon and to properly decide and direct these matters of great public concern. Having refused to live up to the responsibility of selecting proper representatives and giving them proper support while they deserve it, the people seek to supply the deficiency by an impossible mass judgment. Paying so little attention to essential matters as to produce inevitably a disadvantageous situation, they are supposed to be able almost instantly to apply the proper corrective when their collective judgment is appealed to.

Flattering as is such an assumption, it is almost inconceivable that any reasonable man should believe in its truth. It is not the fact that representative government can be successfully so carried on. It is not the fact that supineness in the matter of attention to the choosing of proper representatives can be reme-

died by attaining a collective judgment upon the proper conduct of public affairs. It is not the fact that matters requiring minute attention, careful consideration, thorough study and courageous and independent judgment in their decision, can receive such at the hands of men who realize that their greatest hope of reward is to give what is asked for without regard to ultimate consequences which do not immediately concern them. It is not the fact that such questions can receive proper consideration and decision by the mass of the voters in the short time given to their consideration before the decision must be made.

It is the fact that by the shrinking of the individual citizen from the doing of the numerous things which he as a citizen should do and should not look to his government to do for him, by the shrinking of his immediate government from measuring up to the full adequacy of its responsibility, by the shirking of the state government from assuming and bearing its full measure, and by the casting off upon the federal government of duties alien to its nature and purpose and subversive of the reason of its existence, we are deliberately and directly perverting the foundation upon which our whole system rests. In some instances the things done are directly violative of the fundamental constitutional law; others are just as violative of the conception of the system, although not within any constitutional inhibition. Whether directly opposed to the written law or just as positively opposed to the spirit which animated our being, the effect is identical. It destroys that reverence for law which is the absolute and imperative necessity for successful democracy.

Side by side with these tendencies and actuated by the same causes is another development of the times. There has sprung up a belief in the efficacy of mere legislative enactments. It is a curious confusion of thought which results in believing that law and laws are the same. It is literally true that in the making of laws there is no end. All of the ills to which mankind is heir are supposed to be remediable by the making of statutes. Whatever ails the individual man or the community evokes an outcry for immediate legislative consideration. Nothing is to be left to individual initiative, individual discipline of character, or to public opinion sustaining the upright and the just and

ostracizing and minimizing the effect of those who do otherwise. Laws by the hundred and laws by the thousand are enacted affecting the citizens from the time of the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, and government intrudes itself into every activity of mankind. Again, I suppose it is necessary for me to say that I am not now considering whether it is wise that this should be so, or whether it is unwise, but I am saying and am emphasizing that it is absolutely opposed to every fundamental conception which went into the making of our government. It was never intended that our central government should have any such paternalistic participation in the daily life of man. It was conceived upon the theory of a federal agency to attend to federal affairs which were national in their scope and which necessarily could not be attended to by the states acting separately. Its jurisdiction was carved out of the plenary power of the states and was carefully limited in its scope so as to serve properly the purposes for which it was intended. It was, of course, given the most adequate power within the fields granted it, but the fields granted it were specifically limited and prescribed. By the modern tendency of casting innumerable duties upon the federal government which it was never intended that it should exercise, we are not only entirely changing the frame work of our system of government, but are producing a situation which cannot endure. The federal government will break of its own weight unless the tendency is checked and a return to correct principles is had.

The most casual consideration brings to mind the extent of the departure. Initially the federal government started with one executive head and three heads of departments. There was a secretary to attend to the affairs of state, one to attend to the finances of the nation, and a third to manage the military and naval arms of the government. We now have ten heads of departments, and there is scarcely a human activity that is not the subject of federal participation in one form or another.

By the law of its origin and being, and as conceived by the founders, the federal government was absolutely confined in its activities to those things which the states could not do separately; those things which were truly and essentially national in their

nature and scope; the making of treaties and the managing of foreign relations; the coining of money and the regulation of currency; the regulation of commerce between the states and with foreign lands; the collection of revenue and the protection and defense of the country by an army and navy; the handling of the mails and other like essential national functions. So far have we departed from the spirit that animated the system that it is almost impossible to realize that these really are the constitutional limits and the sole source of federal power and jurisdiction.

We have now departments or bureaus or agencies of the federal government which deal with food, with drink, with mining, with farming, with standards, with education and with health. We have bureaus of animal industry and of home marketing. We cure disease in human beings, in horses, in hogs and in wolves. We distribute seed and attend to diseases in plants. We dredge and improve harbors and build and operate railroads and canals and run steamboats. We regulate transportation and the morals of those who travel. We pass judgment upon the labels that patent medicines may bear, and instruct communities in the proper way to build roads and to improve husbandry. We are about to engage in building roads in the various states and in managing ocean transportation and regulating the daily labors of mankind, and the hours and conditions thereof. Does any individual community suffer from fire or from flood? The national agency and the national treasury is immediately called upon for relief, rehabilitation and restoration. The citizen in his daily business transactions is brought into intimate relation with the federal government by bureaus or agencies that have jurisdiction to regulate, prescribe and practically to prohibit. Anomalous bodies without constitutional form or substance are necessarily created to exercise these anomalous and unprecedented powers.

Some of the functions thus exercised should not, I submit, be done by government at all. Others are clearly the duty of the local, civic or state government and should be left to them.

The central government has duties of its own of such magnitude and importance as to occupy all of its time and attention, and, furthermore, is not so circumstanced that it can success-

fully or properly diffuse itself throughout the nation and touch the citizen in every activity of his daily life.

That which has been utilized by way of argument or persuasion to produce the present situation is capable of being extended to any limit so that it is proper to say that there now is no limit. Efficiency and the public welfare—these are the justifications of every novel exercise of governmental power. It is undoubtedly true that a city can more effectively do certain things than the individual citizen, but if it is his duty to do them he should be required to bear his own responsibility and not slough it off upon the municipal government. In like manner, the supposed efficiency of the state with respect to many concerns which belong to the cities should not lead, as it does, to the states intruding upon the proper responsibility of the city and doing its work for it. The state should refuse to take over that which belongs to the smaller municipal unit. And the same is true of the nation.

Apart from what has already been adverted to, that the mass of duties thus unwarrantedly cast upon the central government will inevitably break it down from sheer weight, it is a disastrous yielding to expediency in the face of principle thus to stretch the powers vested in the general government even to satisfy the popular cry of efficiency and public welfare. Real efficiency and real public welfare can only be continued and effectively served by adhering to the essential law of our being, by keeping our system of government within its proper confines and bounds, and by not flying in the face of the law and bringing it into disrepute for some supposed immediate benefit to be derived from the easier course.

It is just because of the sentimental infusion arising out of the appeal to the supposed benefits of yielding and conceding in these respects that the great difficulty comes in combatting the tendency and applying the corrective.

If new conditions really make necessary any alterations in our form of government, I insist that we ought to meet such conditions only by a frank and open abandonment of the present, and by the adoption of the new form. At the present time we are evading and avoiding the issue. We are not openly and di-

rectly altering the organic law by making the changes in it to justify our present conduct, but we are maintaining the law as written and violating it in spirit and in action. We are bringing the law notoriously into disrepute and engendering a fatal lack of reverence for it. Without such reverence, I reiterate, no experiment in representative democracy animated by the spirit which gave rise to our government can hope for success. We who are ministers of the law necessarily are the first to perceive this—are naturally the ones most to deplore it—and upon us rests the largest measure of responsibility of attempting to correct the evil.

If it be true that the representative system which is the very basic principle of our government is being perverted until its very existence is threatened; that the federal element has been ignored almost to the point of being neglected, and that the lines of responsibility between the states and the nation are now so faintly traced as to be almost undiscernible; if it be true that in the name of efficiency and the public welfare the national government is becoming overburdened to a dangerous degree and is exercising functions entirely alien to its constitution and spirit; that all these tendencies are not only not being combatted by any vigorous opposition, but are instead receiving practical encouragement on every hand—if it be the fact, as I firmly believe it is, that such tendencies unless checked will make the success of our system of government as devised impossible and will ultimately result in chaotic conditions, the end of which no one can prophecy—then indeed is there a great duty laid upon all who perceive and appreciate the situation.

It is no welcome or easy task. It will indeed be a case of voices crying in the wilderness; and were it not for the comfort derived from the knowledge that voices crying in the wilderness have finally sounded in the ears of men and produced tremendous results, the outlook would indeed be infinitely discouraging. But there is ground for hope, legitimate ground. The real thing to insist upon is not in itself abstruse. The real appeal is to that which we all hope we possess—manhood and courage. Though it required capacity of the highest order to conceive and put together the delicate machinery, with its careful balancing of

parts to produce successful operation, it is not so very difficult to convey a proper understanding of the machine as constructed.

The beginning and the end is of course with the individual citizen. It must be made to see that the success of his government absolutely depends upon his own proper conduct with respect to it. He cannot shirk his responsibility and expect that anything other than untoward results will ensue. He must be made to realize that government in a democracy partakes of the aggregate virtue or weakness of those who compose the citizenship. That if he is self-reliant and disciplined and will take the time and trouble to choose proper representatives, he may expect the beneficial results which would flow therefrom. That if he is negligent and inattentive to public affairs he will reap the inevitable result of such failure. That immediate benefits caused by the perversion, or subversion, of government can never outweigh the deleterious effect upon the structure itself. That each unit of government must bear to the full its own measure of responsibility, and that if it is supine and drops from its nerveless grasp duties which are thereupon cast upon some other unit, it not only suffers from its own weakness but participates in the general bad result produced by disarranging the whole system upon which the structure of government is founded.

Ripe and mellow are the conditions produced by the prevailing tendency for the demagogue and the charlatan. Eager to enact into law every humanitarian impulse that is suggested, sure that the onrush of popular sentiment will sweep over the opponent who only has cold reason and right to support him, they urge on the people from one excess to another in the abuse of power. It has come to pass that it is almost a reproach to refer to constitutional limitations. Impatience is the reward of those who try to urge them.

Until the people come to see that what we are dwelling upon is essential, we may hope for little sympathy or encouragement in our labor. I do not despair that we can cause them to see this. The time must come when it will be possible to point out that the greatest good to the greatest number must result from adhering to the essential spirit that animated our existence. That if this tendency is unchecked and power without regard to

authority therefor is exercised merely because it promises beneficent things, there is nothing which stands between the citizen and absolute tyranny.

The only protection which the individual has is the rigid adherence to the law which protects him with respect to his inalienable rights. If the law is violated even in the name of public welfare and humanity there is no longer any protection whatever for the individual. The will of the majority acting in violation of a constitutional principle can be and is just as much an exercise of sheer tyranny as the unrestrained will of a single tyrant. The very essence of representative democracy as devised and designed for our government is the functioning of each unit within its own sphere.

It is true, and it is unfortunate that it is true, that those who are most easily beguiled are those whose yielding is most threatening to their own interest. The humble, the poor, the powerless are those who heed the protection of law cast about them by constitutional provisions rigidly adhered to. The rich and the powerful in all ages and in all governments are able to protect themselves without regard to written law. By enticing the people with promises of great benefits to be bestowed, the very structure which was erected to protect them is rent apart and great gaps are left in its walls through which enemies may at any time enter. Appeals to prejudice and to pride delude men into the belief that their government can be properly run by such time and attention as they can give to it in the few days preceding the periodical election of officers. This is not so and never can be so.

In this vast country with its varied characteristics and its numerous population, it is a miracle of miracles that the government as devised and conceived was not only adequate but ideal for its purposes. Its proper purposes can never be served either by pure democracy or by the hybrid of pure democracy and representative democracy toward which we are now rapidly proceeding. Home rule from the citizen up is an absolute essential element in our system and self-reliant responsibility and bearing of proper burdens is imperative.

These things are the very warp and woof of our system. They were written into our state constitutions and our federal con-

stitution. They are known of us and should be known to all men. The time has come when silence is no longer permissible to those who perceive the nature and extent of the danger. It is peculiarly the province of lawyers to lead in this great movement which must be undertaken before it is too late. Is it therefore to this national conference of the lawyers of the land that I make this appeal.

From the beginning of the government to this day the lawyer has nobly responded to every appeal to his patriotism, to his ability and to his courage. The present appeal makes infinite call upon each of these qualities. I feel confident that as in the past with other great questions, this great national question will receive such attention and treatment at your hands that the nation will some day realize the debt it owes you for the great duty that you will perform.

THE LAWYER AND THE PUBLIC.

BY

SENATOR WM. E. BORAH,

OF IDAHO.

We live under a form of government which permits no man to escape with honor his proportion of service to the public. We live under a form of government wherein for better or for worse every man must inevitably affect in some way the public weal. Whether he is at the head of a great transportation system or merely a pauper in an almshouse, his influence for weal or woe is felt somewhere and in some way and to some extent. We are, in other words, in a larger, stronger, more important sense than ordinarily understood, sovereigns. We carry with us the obligations and duties of a sovereign. We cannot escape responsibility.

The difference in responsibility between a man in public office and the citizen in private life is one of degree only. Both are bound in the highest way to give of their time and their thought to the public, the former more continuously, perhaps, and more specifically, but the latter, though less continuously and less specifically, no less certainly. If there is a bad law upon the statute books the legislators alone are not to blame. If the laws are poorly enforced the executive branch of the government alone is not responsible. If evil exists in the community, if injustice or oppression somewhere prevails, the officers are only partially responsible. We cannot discharge the duties of citizenship by simply technically obeying the law, or by finding fault without offering a remedy. We must mold public opinion which makes the law, direct public opinion which enforces it. We must, above all things, perform in full the duties of citizenship before we condemn for inefficiency the institutions under which we live. The call is less for a change in institutions than for a change as to the vigilance and civic activities of individual citizenship.

“Those eighteen men upon whom the tower of Siloam fell and slew them, think ye they were sinners above all men that dwelt in

Jerusalem? I tell you nay." If there be evils menacing our institutions, if these evils seem to strengthen year by year, the law makers and administrators of the law are not the only sinners in Jerusalem. This is our government. We are its custodians. We are bound, then, in private life to be alert every hour and exert our influence in every reasonable way for its betterment or protection. Behind the officers who seek to know the right and to do it there should be a well-organized and well-sustained public opinion that they may not make their fight in vain. The public has no more right to elect a man to office and then turn its exclusive attention to private affairs, leaving him without the support to which he is entitled, than the rank and file has to desert the general upon the field of battle. The officer who takes his oath, assumes a place in public service and then devotes his time to private affairs, or gives it over to personal pleasure, affords only a more conspicuous example of reprehensible citizenship than the man in private life who finds fault with the state and the government, but gives neither time nor thought to the caucus, remains away from the primary, or on account of business fails to go to the booth on election day.

But if the lay citizen owes something to the public, far greater the obligation of the lawyer. Obligations to the public are to be measured according to ability and opportunity to serve the public, and the public interest has a right to exact services in proportion to our ability to meet the exaction just as the government should collect taxes in accordance with the ability to pay. Ever since communities began to adopt rules by which their members consented to be governed, the lawyer has been of great and exceptional service to the public. He has been called upon in almost every emergency, from the drafting of the more important ordinances of a town meeting to the most tremendous concerns of state, and when called he has in the past given of his time and learning without money and without price. No member of the profession looks back upon those services characterized with singular wisdom and self-sacrifice without emotions of professional pride. But the days that have gone carried no greater responsibilities than the days that are coming. Almost every conceivable question, almost every matter of moment to the citizen at this time involves in some way a knowledge of law and the training which enables us

to adjust well-known legal principles to our new industrial and social conditions. And if I were going to put in homely words, almost in the language of slang, the plea of the American people to this honored profession in the present crisis of our affairs, I would say their plea is that in this great task of readjustment and of extending legislation to new matters the American Bar give of its marked ability to keep the jokers out instead of its marked ability to put the jokers into such legislation. A joker, as you know, is a legislative deception, a lie upon which, through the carelessness of some or sinister motives of others, the great government places its solemn and sovereign approval.

Our courts are being constantly assailed for constructions placed upon our statutes. But candidly, the marvel to me is, in view of the influences which surround legislation, the careless and indifferent manner in which bills are drafted, the selfish, sinister influences which warp and twist our statutes in the making, that the courts have done as well as they have in interpreting them. When legislatures and Congress enact laws, so involved and ambiguous that their meaning is difficult of interpretation by the authors of the law, it is no surprise that courts sometimes fail to apprehend their purpose or differ as to the construction to be placed upon them. Some people seem to think that we need for the Bench not lawyers but clairvoyants and mind readers.

What a powerful influence for good if these statutes in their framing, as they are slowly passing with their belated gait through the halls of legislation, could have the scrutinizing and fearless attention and criticism of our great lawyers, acting solely and alone in the public interest. For there is to my mind no more independent, free and untrammelled influence for good government and for great things in a community than the lawyer of character and ability. He secures his business because of his great capacity to take care of it. Men employ him whether they like his views upon public questions or not. His intellect, therefore, is the slave of no combination in politics, his tenure of position in the community turns not at all upon the fortunes of political parties. If the American Bar would look in upon our great statutes, especially as to the more important and leading measures, somewhat as the great lawyers in private life looked in upon affairs in 1688 and 1787, it would be a wholesome influence.

the extent of which could be measured neither by time nor words. You say that this is a great deal to ask, a great deal to expect that men turn aside from their personal concerns to help with the work which others have been selected to do. But I reply that there is a vast amount at stake and further give it as my deliberate opinion that these institutions of ours cannot be kept intact if we are to depend alone upon those who happen to hold public office. Ours is a government of public opinion, not in a superficial way but in a most profound way. It was designed to be so and it cannot thrive, it cannot live, except it be sustained by a well-informed, eternally vigilant and thoroughly sustained public opinion. I know, and you upon reflection will agree with me, that the best laws, the great charters of right and justice, the profound movements for a richer and broader political level have not originated in official life nor in the starved and technical atmosphere of bureaus and departments. But they have sprung from the great body of the people, independent and hopeful, and have only passed to the legislative hopper for final form.

There can never be a more serious strain upon free institutions than that which is brought about in an effort to adapt the principles of established institutions to new industrial and social conditions. If we shall avoid destroying that which is essential to free institutions and at the same time incorporate the things which are necessary to meet the new situation, we shall have need of all aid which may be summoned from the entire body of the people. In an event like this, the public, our children and our children's children, the present and the future, are entitled to the best brain and the noblest capacity of the greatest of all secular professions. The American lawyer looks out upon a field crowded with problems equal in moment and fully as difficult as those with which Selden and Marshall dealt. He ought to find time, if possible, to share in the pleasure and exhilaration as well as the glory of working not now and then but daily in this vineyard.

But while this seems to be the plain duty of the lawyer not in office, what are the equally plain and more obvious duties of a lawyer who has entered the halls of legislation as a sworn officer and with the public alone for his client? Upon this subject I am quite aware that I hold views different from many members of the profession to whose integrity and learning I pay the tribute

of my respect, though I cannot agree with their views. I do not believe that a lawyer has any more right, as a matter of correct public service, to hold a retainer while writing a law in the public interest and that a law which may affect his client adversely, than has a judge to hold retainers from those whose interests may be affected by the decisions which he renders or the judgment which he signs. This will seem to some an unreasonable statement, but I challenge anyone who has the time to analyze thoroughly and consider all the facts to distinguish upon any grounds, except fanciful ones, the difference between the two situations. Is it not as important to the public that laws be framed free of the influence, conscious or unconscious, of private interests as that they be administered free of such influence? Custom has inured us to a different code of ethics, but this custom has brought in its wake many inapt, inefficient statutes, timid and ineffective in their terms, shielding special interests and protecting private advantages and altogether inefficient for the service and protection of the public interest. I maintain that many of our important statutes are inapt and ineffective because of that timid, compromising spirit born of an effort to adjust conditions which cannot be adjusted and which ought not to be adjusted.

There is no relationship in the business world closer or of a more confidential nature than that of lawyer and client. The danger line of the lawyer is not on the side of not going far enough for his client, but rather that in his zeal and interest he goes too far. The characteristics of a great lawyer are that he makes his client's case his own, sympathizes with him, takes on his view, becomes in spirit as well as in fact his advocate, and his difficulty lies in restraining himself in emergencies against doing those things which he would not think of doing for himself. Impossible or unreasonable constructions are placed upon laws and backed up by ingenious arguments wholly out of zeal to do his full duty to the client. The very trust reposed arouses a high-spirited man to the fullest exertion of his power. The relationship of client and attorney is the closest. Consciously or unconsciously he comes to feel that his client's demands are wholly just. Yet men will argue that a lawyer with a thirty or forty thousand dollar retainer from some client is perfectly fitted to shape legislation which his client will argue is all wrong, wholly

unjust and vitally injurious to his business interests. I am not speaking now of a conscious corruption which some people assume to take place in legislation more often, perhaps, than it does. There is no occasion for conscious, open, affirmative corruption for which some one may be sent to the penitentiary when the same thing can be accomplished by that unconscious and subtle influence for which there is no punishment and which may even be justified by good people. Suppose every lawyer in the legislatures of the country or in Congress were in the employ of those great business interests engaged in interstate commerce. What do you think would be the necessity of employing lobbyists in order that no laws seriously affecting interests might be passed? A member of Congress is in an indefensible position who is called upon to legislate concerning those matters in which his clients may have an interest and which may concern them vitally. The man who would be permitted to walk into my office in Washington as my client, paying me a large retainer, and in after months sit down to argue against a bill which has come up for consideration would have a vast advantage in impressing me with his views over the public, the far removed and wholly impersonal public who pays me nothing more than my board and seldom calls at all. Men do not give large retainers to men engaged in public service in order that these men may more thoroughly look after the public interests and out of sympathy with the small salary which they get. They give them because they expect them to be amenable to reason in an emergency, and in order that they may be sufficiently conservative in not yielding to that radicalism which takes alone into consideration the public interest.

You would impeach a judge who would consult with a client over a decision whether the decision affected him or not, even a discussion of the wisdom or unwisdom of such a decision. In fact, you would impeach a judge who dealt in a business way with litigants before his court. A few sessions ago we had the painful duty imposed upon us of unfrocking a federal judge. You may think it an easy thing to do, but whatever your convictions as to the necessity, you will move on to a performance of that duty with reluctance and pity. I do not hesitate to say that in the realm of strict morals, in the matter of correct public ethics and of true and upright public service, the judge thus unfrocked

was guilty of precisely the same offense and no other and greater than that of the legislator who draws a salary of \$7500 a year from the government and \$25,000 from some client, and flatters himself that he can thread his way with honor and a clean conscience between the public interests and the antagonistic demands of private interest.

But let us concede, for the sake of argument, that he can successfully thread his way and satisfy his conscience, and let us pass over the structure of the conscience and seek not too closely to inquire how it arrived at its present structure. Still there is another proposition almost equally grave. Next to efficient and conscientious public service is the prerequisite of the confidence placed in that service. Next to the virtue and worth of the law that is written is the faith of the people in the law and in those who have made it and who are to administer it. This government rests almost entirely upon the confidence which the people have in it and in those who administer it. Without that confidence the government could not operate or long maintain itself. If a legislator should feel that the rights of some great corporate interests were being unjustly assailed, if he should feel that some law which seemed to favor interests then under public censure was entitled to his support, he would be perfectly powerless to be of any service to them if it was known that he held a retainer from those engaged in a similar kind of business. In other words, it is just as important that the legislator be free from entanglements and those associations which seem to direct his actions in order that he may do justice to the business and corporate interests of the country as that he may do justice to the public. If he feels called upon to make a fight for the rights of those under public censure I cannot imagine his being fitted for that fight unless he is wholly disengaged in every conceivable way from any business or personal interests in the result.

I venture to prophesy that the people will in due time insist that their representatives in Congress shall stand as free from the relationship of client and attorney with reference to all those matters upon which they are called to legislate as now characterizes the great tribunal which passes finally upon the constitutionality of the laws which we make. There is a large class of professional business wholly disconnected in every way from the

public service and which the public service will not affect one way or the other, and as to this business there is no reason why a lawyer, if he finds time, may not enjoy the remuneration which comes from attending to it. In fact, it may well be argued under the present compensation allowed to Senators and Representatives that such work is essential in order that a man may clothe and educate his family. But with all that class of professional business which deals directly with those subject matters concerning which we legislate, the lawyer in public service must consent to be divorced wholly and completely.

An interesting and in many respects a remarkable debate was held in the English Parliament some time past on the Marconi affair. The relation of certain members of the cabinet to this business enterprise threatened the life of the ministry. The brilliant prime minister, speaking with unusual gravity and with manifest feeling, and with even more than his usual clearness of thought and precision of language, said: "There are certain principles, certain rules which are rules not only of morality but of common sense and are beyond dispute. . . . The most obvious is that ministers ought not to enter into any transaction whereby their private and pecuniary interest might even conceivably come into conflict with their public duty. . . . No minister ought to allow or to put himself in a position to be tempted to use his official influence in support of any scheme or in furtherance of any contract in regard to which he has an undisclosed private interest. . . . No minister ought to accept from persons who are engaged in negotiation with or seeking to enter into contractual or proprietary or pecuniary relations with the state any kind of favor." Again he says: "Such persons should carefully avoid all transactions which can give color or countenance to the belief that they are doing anything which the rules of public obligations forbid."

These rules apply with tenfold effect when the relation of client and attorney is involved. We should not attribute the timid and ineffective, undigested and unconstructive legislation of these days to affirmative and specific corruption as some seem to do—that seldom occurs and never to the extent that it of itself would materially affect legislation. We should attribute it to that to which it is due, to wit, men do not set themselves apart and

dedicate their intellectual powers to the public service. Public service—official life, is an incident in the career of the American citizen, a stepping stone for youth, an adornment for old age. The great, central, controlling, absorbing thought is that of acquiring wealth, either through professional or business channels, and that dominates and directs and shapes our life as a people. At some time or other men choose to pass in and out of the public service, but even in those brief years they give but partially of their time to the public. We flatter ourselves that a few years incidentally bestowed will enable us to master the vast problems of the age, that devotion and concentration of purpose and thought are unessential, that the greater portion of our time may well be given to the dominant motives of modern society, to wit, the making of money. The result is that while we succeed marvelously well in the business world we legislate in that halting, makeshift fashion which leaves our statute books crowded with incomplete and undigested laws, and those questions, the proper solution of which means no less than the preservation of our institutions, are pushed aside from day to day and from decade to decade.

Our government is the last best fruit of civilization. The principle upon which it is founded has now traveled its way around the globe. In its supreme power the humblest born may ultimately share, and when administered in harmony with its purposes and its design, the proudest and the strongest must obey its mandates. It neither circumscribes genius nor ignores the ungifted and the weak. Status has no recognition in the scheme of its being, but rather energy, change and progress everywhere. Life, liberty and property, in the order named, are the supreme objects of its care, and nowhere on God's footstool have men so universally shared the blessings of those guarantees and to no other country do men crowd in such throngs in order that they may share them. In its whole vast fabric from turret to foundation stone there is no place where special privilege or monopoly may with safety rendezvous save by the connivance or indifference of the people or the neglect or cowardice of their public servants. Those who declare otherwise declare so in ignorance of the principles of the government under which they live, or because they have not the courage to assail the wrong, and forsooth, in sheer incompetency

and unworthiness, lay their faults upon the government—"as if we were villains by necessity, fools by heavenly compulsion."

But the whole scheme, the whole stupendous affair, its efficiency and its strength, rest at last upon the shoulders of the individual citizen. The entire structure has no other guarantee, no protector save an enlightened public opinion. We can make up our minds once for all that if we are not willing to make the sacrifice in time, thought and means by and through which citizenship is kept up to the highest standard of intelligence and physical well being, and by and through which the powers of the government are exerted for the general welfare, then while we may have some form of "organized hypocrisy," some shambling pretense of a government, we will not have a republic in fact—a free, wholesome, uncontrolled government having its well springs of national purpose and power in the esteem and affection of a loyal and devoted people. We can make up our minds that unless we come to recognize that in office or out of office every citizen is a public servant and owes something in time, thought and effort to his country and state and government, unless we are willing to step aside from the gathering of wealth a portion of the time and look in upon the condition of our laws, of our institutions and the needs of society, unless we understand and live up to our understanding that a truly free government is a living sacrifice, we must prepare to live under a government managed and directed by the selfish few for the many. There are those who seem honestly to believe that if a man can only succeed in getting himself born, that is the last exertion he will ever be called upon to put forth; the state will do the rest. But the state in all its strength, in all its plans, can only go out to meet the citizen coming in; it can only furnish the instrumentalities which he in good faith shall use.

Many plans are proposed in these days to bring the government closer to the people. Some of these plans will have the effect proposed. Some will, in my opinion, remove the government not only beyond their control but more and more beyond their concern. That which tends to make government machinery cumbersome, heavy and expensive will in the end estrange people from its operation. But the danger is not after all that democracies are given power to decide, as some so much fear, but that decisions are

made in indifference. The danger lies in the fact that while good men and women are busy about their private affairs, engrossed with personal concerns and therefore absent from the polls and disregardful of public affairs, those seeking purely selfish ends may seize these facile instruments of popular power and use them solely for their aggrandizement. The initiative and referendum, even if admitted to be grounded in sound practice, will work just as well for an organized band of political vagrants as they will for the best men and women in the world. If the latter are absent and the former present it will be no different in the final result than if we were the creatures of a hereditary oligarchy. No scheme of government, no dream of popular rule can work or come true with individual initiative, individual responsibility and individual sacrifice left out. Any scheme which dulls the initiative of the private citizen or lulls him into indifference to the public interest upon the theory that in some way and somehow the plan will itself bring wisdom and justice in public service and prosperity and well distributed plenty is a dangerous delusion. Any political philosophy which seems not to demand sacrifice of time and thought, which seems not to require men to step outside of their private interests and away from their professional obligations and to look with an unselfish view upon the public welfare, and pay toll in thought and high purpose as well as taxes to the government, will never be anything other than the tangled and deluding ensnarement of demagogues and dreamers, to the ultimate humility and undoing of the people. No other form of government registers so sensitively and so accurately the weakness and strength, the vices or virtues of the individual citizen as ours. And none, therefore, finds perpetuity so completely wrapped up in his individual strength and patriotism.

The lawyer is in the truer and broader sense a public servant. He secures his privilege to practise his profession from the state, he depends at last for his success upon the favor and esteem of the public, while his studies and researches lead him to the very beginnings of government to familiarize himself with the sources, the limitations and jurisdiction of sovereignty. From the beginning he has stood with firmness and remarkable vision about the birth scenes of human rights. The great charters of human freedom are in his handwriting, the great statutes of justice and

equity are of his shaping and the noblest institutions of the human mind bear the impress of his genius. Romilly and Selden, Coke and Mansfield, Otis, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, lawyers and statesmen, and thousands who might be named with them, call us away from the purely personal pursuits of individual gain and suggest greater emoluments and more permanent laurels. We as a profession owe a vast amount to our age and time; the public has a right to expect much at our hands. These are difficult problems which the human race is now seeking to work out, involved, complex and of tremendous moment. In them are the profoundest questions of government and law—does not the conflict call for volunteers, and will a profession which has graced with its learning and its leadership every conflict yet waged for better government and for higher ideals succumb to the sordid pursuit of wealth and ease while the battle rages? We look upon the great battles of our two great wars and speak of the sacrifices which those men made in order that this government might be established and preserved. We know, too, that should such a crisis come again men would crowd the camp for enlistment. But will you argue with me when I tell you that there is a brand of courage even yet more incomparable, a finer, rarer fiber of manhood, that courage, that manhood which amid selfishness and criticism and in spite of personal interest, and at the risk of personal aggrandizement, with neither fife nor drum nor pomp nor circumstance, the long year through fight the subtle, persuasive, sometimes vindictive and always active forces which seek in civil life to encompass and control to selfish and low ends the instrumentalities and forces of free government, or those who on the other hand in madness and folly, in their selfishness and self-seeking would wholly shatter and destroy the freest and most efficient government which in God's providence has yet blessed the earth?

In anything I have said I have not had in mind the discrediting of the great profession of which I am proud to be an humble member. Neither has it been my intention to criticise or discourage any particular plan or movement which have for their ultimate purpose the holding of the powers of government more completely within the hands of the people. In so far as any plan accomplishes this I heartily endorse it. I have only sought to

accentuate amid all plans and schemes there must exist the vital and indispensable element of personal initiative and personal responsibility and personal obligation. No scheme of government can succeed unless the citizen understands and willingly discharges in the fullest sense his obligation and responsibilities to society and to the government. With a strong, virulent, self-reliant citizenship we may face the future with calm and assurance. And it is as an appeal to this feature of power and responsibility that I have spoken in an inadequate way, but with sincerity, to the members of that great profession some of whose most brilliant minds adorn the Bar of every commonwealth of the union.

PRIVATE RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION.

BY

FRANK J. GOODNOW,
OF BALTIMORE, MD.

In order to obtain an adequate understanding of the private rights of individuals on the one hand and of the extent of administrative discretion on the other hand, it is necessary to examine in some detail both the methods of administrative action and the judicial remedies which are open to the individual claiming himself aggrieved by that action.

Administrative methods and judicial remedies will on such an examination be found to be much less dependent on constitutional limitations than is perhaps ordinarily supposed. These limitations are, as interpreted by the courts, directed rather to legislative than administrative action. They prevent the legislature, for example, from declaring that to be a nuisance which in the opinion of the court is not a nuisance, but once the character of nuisance is admitted, they permit of the most drastic action in its abatement on the part of the administration. Constitutional limitations do, of course, indirectly limit administrative activity in so far as that activity is based upon legislation, since the legislature may not grant to administrative authorities a power which it does not in itself possess. But, apart from such a limitation, constitutional provisions do not seriously affect many forms of administrative activity. We may, therefore, almost leave out of consideration the private rights provisions of American constitutions in the treatment of our subject.

I have said that our attention must be directed both to administrative methods and to the judicial methods available. Let us now take up one by one the most important methods by which administrative authorities act, and consider at the same time the remedies open to the individual who deems himself aggrieved by that action.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS.

The first method of administrative action to which I wish to call attention is that of regulation. The characteristic of this method is that it attempts to affect the relations of private individuals through the promulgation of rules of conduct of general application. In general, it may be said that few, if any, administrative authorities have in accordance with American law the right to issue such regulations in the absence of statutory authorization to that effect. (*Potts vs. Breen*, 167 Ill. 67.) On the other hand, it is just as true that there are a great number of administrative authorities to which such a power of regulation has been given by legislation. This is so, notwithstanding it is the theory of our law that our legislatures may not delegate legislative power. For our courts have commonly held constitutional statutes granting to administrative authorities the power to regulate the details which must be regulated in order that much legislation may be made really effective. (*Buttfield vs. Stranahan*, 192 U. S. 470; *Health Department of City of New York vs. Rector, etc. of Trinity Church*, 145 N. Y. 32.) It is also constitutional for the legislature to delegate to administrative authorities the power to impose criminal penalties for the violation of administrative regulations. (*O'Hover vs. Montgomery*, 120 Tenn. 448.) And it is often the case that a provision of the penal code or some other statute specifically provides penalties for the violation of administrative ordinances. Indeed, without any such provision of law it is competent for local corporations both to issue local ordinances or by-laws and to provide penalties in the nature of fines which may be recovered in an action for debt. (*Mayor of Mobile vs. Yuille*, 3 Ala. 137.)

Where a provision of statute clearly authorizes an administrative authority to promulgate such regulations, it is seldom the case that its discretion in the exercise of its regulatory powers is subject to any control. Of course, as has been said, the legislature may not delegate to an administrative authority a power which it does not itself possess. Any attempt on the part of an administrative authority to enforce a regulation which it has not the power to make may in the proper method be rendered nugatory by the courts. But so long as an administrative authority keeps within the power which has been constitutionally delegated to it, its dis-

cretion in the exercise of its power of regulation is not subject to effective control. It is seldom that a regulation, to be valid, needs the approval of any superior administrative authority. It is almost never the case that a regulation issued by an administrative authority is laid before the legislature for its action, as frequently happens in Great Britain. The only possible control which may be exercised over the discretion of an administrative authority in the issue of regulations is exercised by the courts through their power to declare void as unreasonable a regulation which is not clearly within the power possessed by the authority issuing it. As in not a few instances the power of regulation is granted in general terms, it is often within the jurisdiction of the courts thus to declare void as being unreasonable a regulation of an administrative authority. Where, however, the power to promulgate the particular kind of regulation at issue is certain, the question of its reasonableness is regarded as settled. The courts may not declare it void as unreasonable any more than they may declare a statute of the legislature void for the same reason. (*O'Hover vs. Montgomery*. 120 Tenn. 448, 467.)

We may say, then, that for most practical purposes:

First: Administrative authorities may and do possess wide powers of regulation; and

Second: The exercise of the regulatory power of administrative authorities is not, in very many important cases, subject to an effective control.

Both of these statements are true, notwithstanding the fact that these regulations are frequently adopted without any public hearings, by authorities organized in such a way that debate with regard to these regulations is impossible. The result is that it is not infrequently the case that the only view which receives expression in ordinances or regulations issued is the official view.

Furthermore, it is not seldom the case that regulations are adopted and enforced without adequate publication. For it is by no means clear that the law requires publication as a necessary prerequisite to the validity of an ordinance or regulation.

The individual is thus not sufficiently protected, either through the procedure required as a preliminary to the adoption and issue of regulations, or through the methods of control provided against the arbitrary use of discretion by administrative authorities in the exercise of their powers of regulation.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION OF INDIVIDUAL APPLICATION.

The second method of administrative action consists in the taking of action which affects some particular individual case.

The number of these orders or decisions of individual application, as they are sometimes generically called, is legion and their variety is very great. We may perhaps, however, attempt to classify them according as they affect what the law regards on the one hand as rights, and on the other as privileges. In the case of such actions of individual application as affect rights we may distinguish orders that something be done from decisions as to questions of fact or of law. In the case, however, of administrative action as to privileges, most, if not all, of the cases will fall under the head of decisions.

A. ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS AFFECTING PRIVATE RIGHTS.

1. In Matters of Taxation.

In matters of taxation, administrative action of individual application may, if we analyze administrative action generally, be said to be taken with the purpose of expressing in the concrete case the will of the state. Thus a statute may provide in a general way the taxes which all taxpayers of a certain defined class shall pay. This statute may furthermore be supplemented by administrative regulations such as the detailed and complex, if not incomprehensible, regulations with regard to the federal income tax. But no matter how detailed such statutes and regulations may be, it is impossible for any particular individual taxpayer to know what amount in dollars and cents of tax he will have to pay before a decision has been reached by the competent administrative authorities. Such a decision in almost all American tax laws is called an assessment or an appraisal.

The protection of private rights against the exercise of arbitrary administrative discretion is in tax, as in most other matters, dependent first upon the procedure which must be followed by tax-assessing and collecting authorities; and, second, upon the judicial remedies which are open to the taxpayer. The general rule of our constitutional law is that the due process of law clause requires that some time during the assessment or collection proceedings the taxpayer must have the right to be heard. If such

an opportunity is accorded to him during the administrative assessment proceedings, compliance with the constitutional requirement has been had and there is no constitutional necessity to provide a judicial remedy, or even an administrative appeal. (Pittsburgh, C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. *vs.* Backus, 154 U. S. 421.) In this case it is said by Mr. Justice Brewer: "A hearing before judgment with full opportunity to present all the evidence and the arguments which the party deems important is all that can be adjudged to be vital. Rehearings and new trials are not essential to due process of law, either in judicial or administrative proceedings. One hearing, if ample, before judgment satisfies the demand of the Constitution in this respect." What has been said is, of course, true only as to the valuation of a taxable object, such as property, income, franchise, or import. It would probably be unconstitutional, though this is not absolutely certain, for the legislative authority to cut off the judicial remedy with regard to legal questions involving liability to taxation. Certainly such action would be unconstitutional if the attempt were made to deprive the courts of the power to determine the constitutionality of the action of the legislature in tax matters.

The law, however, sometimes provides something in the nature of a judicial remedy in the case of mere assessments or appraisals. In some states, as in New York, the writ of certiorari to review a determination has been made applicable to many tax assessment cases. In other states there is some form of statutory appeal to the courts from tax assessments. In general, however, it may be said that appeals to the courts with regard to the question of fact involved in assessment appraisal or valuation proceedings are not permitted.

The exercise of arbitrary administrative discretion in tax proceedings is perhaps carried the furthest in the law of the federal government. Here, as a result of statute as interpreted by the courts, practically every judicial remedy which elsewhere is open to the individual is cut off with the exception of an action for money had and received, brought after involuntary payment under protest against the tax collector. (*Cary vs. Curtis*, 3 How. U. S. 236; *Cheesebrough vs. United States*, 192 U. S. 253; *Wright vs. Blakeslee*, 101 U. S. 175.) And on such suits mere questions of valuation not involving questions of law affecting taxability

may not usually be considered. Thus, the customs law has often specifically provided that the appraisal of imported goods for customs revenue purposes, when made by the competent administrative authorities, is final. (*Passavant vs. United States*, 148 U. S. 214.)

The administrative decision fixing the value for purposes of taxation of a taxable object has in some cases also the characteristic of an order that something be done in the future, that is, that a certain sum of money be paid. Where this is not the case, this decision is made the basis of such an order. The amount to be paid is determined as the result of a simple mathematical calculation consisting in the multiplication of the ascertained assessment valuation by the tax rate. It is frequently the case that this order is executed by summary administrative process, and no suit in a court for the collection of the tax is provided in the law. Such summary administrative proceedings have been held by our courts to be the due process of law required by the Constitution. (*McMillen vs. Anderson*, 95 U. S. 37; *Palmer vs. McMahon*, 133 U. S. 660, affirming 102 N. Y. 176; *Commonwealth vs. Byrne*, 20 Grattan Va. 165.)

Where no provision for even an administrative hearing has been made by the law, the courts have sometimes, even in the absence of statute to that effect, permitted the individual taxpayer prior to the collection of the tax to have an injunction to restrain its collection, or subsequent to its collection to have an action against the collector for money had and received. Due process of law would seem to make necessary the existence of some such remedy. The injunction, however, is only very cautiously used (*Dows vs. City of Chicago*, 11 Wall. 108), and is absolutely prohibited by Congress in the case of the taxes levied by the United States (*Snyder vs. Marks*, 109 U. S. 189), while the action for money had and received is subject to so many limitations that its effectiveness as a tax remedy is greatly curtailed.

Finally, all such judicial proceedings are customarily regarded as collateral rather than direct proceedings, so far as concerns an assessment made after a hearing. Where a hearing has been provided and the decision on such a hearing has not been attacked directly in the manner provided by law, the court will consider in these collateral proceedings only questions involving taxable jurisdiction. (*Palmer vs. McMahon*, 133 U. S. 660.)

The result is that the individual is, by the American law of taxation, quite commonly subjected to the arbitrary discretion of the tax authorities so far as concerns questions of assessment valuation, and, because of the inadequacy of the judicial remedies available, finds it difficult, if not impossible in many cases, to secure a judicial review even of questions of law. This is particularly true of the smaller taxpayers, who, under the present methods of judicial proceedings, cannot afford the expense of an appeal to the courts against what they believe to be the unauthorized and illegal decisions of tax officers.

2. In Matters of Police.

The gradual change in the United States from an agricultural to an industrial life, and the great increase of urban communities, have presented problems for the solution of which little if any provision was made in the common or statute law which we Americans received from England. English methods of dealing with what have been spoken of as "matters of police" were based on the law of nuisance. This law differentiated private from public nuisances, and apparently authorized any one to abate a public nuisance, while only one specially injured might abate a private nuisance. It did not make effective provision for anything in the nature of a public authority whose duty it was to promote the public safety and convenience. Indeed, almost the only ways in which public authorities participated in nuisance abatements were, first, in the indictment and prosecution of public nuisances; and, second, in determining, in the case nuisances had been privately abated, what were the rights of the parties concerned. For individuals who attempted to exercise their legal rights in the abatement of private or public nuisances did so at the risk of having the courts hold that what had been abated was not a nuisance.

The whole English law on this subject is a good example of those methods of self-help which are characteristic of rather primitive social conditions and of an undeveloped legal system based on individualistic rather than social conceptions.

The English law, as we inherited it, was naturally unfitted for the complex relations of modern industrial and urban life. Soon after American social conditions began to change, attempts were

made to change the law. The first attempts were made in the City of New York about the middle of the nineteenth century. The first point of attack was the method of abatement of nuisances by criminal proceedings. Such proceedings had shown themselves to be absolutely ineffective. The ordinary petit juries had been so regardful of private rights where the interests of the public were involved that the maintenance through existing methods of reasonably sanitary conditions was impossible. A law was, therefore, passed providing for an administrative sanitary authority—the board of health—whose duty it should be to preserve the public health. To this body was given the power, after granting a hearing to individuals who might be affected by its orders, to declare specific conditions to be nuisances, and to abate them. The constitutionality of this method of action was bitterly contested in the courts, but was upheld, the courts taking the view that the administrative hearing provided was due process of law, and that one who had not taken advantage of the opportunity to be heard before the board of health provided by law could not, in a subsequent collateral proceeding, such as an injunction to restrain the board of health from enforcing its order, attack that order as invalid. (*Metropolitan Board of Health vs. Heister*, 37 N. Y. 661 [1868].) But for some reason or other the example set by New York has not been generally followed throughout the country, nor has the procedure thus provided for the abatement of nuisances been commonly applied even in the State of New York itself.

The methods commonly adopted in this country for the preservation of the public health are adaptations of the old, primitive English methods. They seldom provide for anything in the nature of a hearing before sanitary authorities as to the actual existence of the nuisance of which complaint may be made. (See *People ex rel. Copcutt vs. Board of Health*, 140 N. Y. 1; *North American Cold Storage Co. vs. City of Chicago*, 211 U. S. 306.) They are almost always based upon the idea of summary abatement, a sanitary officer possessing in theory only the powers possessed by private individuals under the early English law. There is thus little opportunity to distinguish between a decision as to the existence of a state of facts, *i. e.*, the presence of a nuisance, and an order that something be done, *i. e.*, that the nuisance be abated.

Often the law does not require even notice to the parties affected (*Health Department vs. Trinity Church*, 145 N. Y. 32), though such notice is frequently given as a matter of fact.

These very summary and arbitrary proceedings have, however, usually been accompanied by such extensive judicial remedies that the effectiveness of nuisance removal proceedings would have been seriously diminished had the courts not applied the remedies with considerable caution, and had the application to the courts for the exercise of their powers of review not involved an expense too great to be justified except in the most important cases.

The most noticeable points with regard to which the courts have insisted on their powers of review are two:

In the first place, they have held, as has been said, that neither the legislature nor any administrative authority to which the legislature has delegated power may declare that to be a nuisance which is not a nuisance. (*Evansville vs. Miller*, 146 Ind. 613; *Yates vs. Milwaukee*, 10 Wall. 497.) This means, in plain English, however the courts may disguise and becloud the issue, that the legislative determination as to what conditions are nuisances is subject to judicial review. This rule of law is, however beneficent its operation may be and however wise the courts may have been in applying it, inconsistent with our general theory of legislative discretion. Its application, furthermore, has, in conditions such as have existed in New York City, been a serious hindrance to the progress of reasonable social reform. The decision of the New York Court of Appeals, for example, that the law prohibiting the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses was unconstitutional has very seriously hampered the administration of the public health law in that city, as well as made difficult, if not impossible, the regulation of sweated labor.

In the second place, the courts have claimed in the exercise of their powers of review the right to determine whether health and public safety authorities have acted within their jurisdiction, even where such jurisdiction has been dependent upon the existence of states of facts the existence of which can be determined only as the result of investigation by scientific experts. Thus, for example, a board of health may have the right under the law to kill all horses having glanders. They examine certain horses by their experts, and determine that these horses have glanders. The

court, in a suit for trespass against the health officers, determines by a jury that the horses did not have glanders, and gives judgment against the health officers. (*Miller vs. Horton*, 152 Mass. 540.) In one rather famous instance the case as reported would seem to show that the jury determined that the disease which brought about action by the health officers, that is, anthrax, did not exist, although those officers had, as a result of a bacteriological examination, reached a contrary conclusion. (*Lowe vs. Conroy*, 120 Wis. 151.)

If the courts exercised with great freedom the powers which they thus claim, an effective health administration would be impossible. Fortunately, they do not do so. On the contrary, they are very apt to regard the action complained of, except in somewhat extraordinary and aggravated cases, as within the jurisdiction of the health or other authorities. (*Cf. Raymond vs. Fish*, 51 Conn. 80; *Salem vs. Eastern R. R. Co.*, 98 Mass. 431.) Once that is admitted, there is no remedy open to the individual. He is almost an outlaw. Alterations in his property involving great expense may be ordered, although he has never had an opportunity to be heard. (*Health Dep't. vs. Trinity Church*, 145 N. Y. 32.) He may be deprived of his liberty on the supposition that he has a contagious disease which, as a matter of fact, he may not have. His children may be torn from his arms and placed in a pest house. (*Hoverty vs. Bass*, 66 Me. 71.) And in no case does he have anything in the nature of an effective remedy.

The courts usually justify their decisions as to the remediless position of the individual in these cases by calling attention to the necessity of haste, and the consequent impossibility of providing a hearing. The argument is valid with regard to cases of infectious disease, impure food, and a series of similar matters. It is not valid, however, in cases such as the reconstruction of buildings which, when erected, conformed to the law. But in such cases it is commonly the rule that no hearing is either provided by law or granted by police authorities. Cases are too common where orders are issued by health or other police authorities, compliance with which involves the expenditure of large amounts of money, where the house owner has never had the slightest opportunity to be heard and first learns of the proceedings through the service on him of the order. Instances, furthermore, are not uncommon

where the order is accompanied with a list of firms who will be glad to compete for the contract necessitated by the doing of the work called for by the order.

Practically the only effective remedy which the individual has in these cases is an injunction to restrain the enforcement of the nuisance removal order. In these injunction proceedings a number of questions may be raised. In the first place, the constitutionality of the law under which action is being taken may be inquired into. In this respect the judicial control is, in my opinion, as I have indicated, too extensive, since as a result legislative discretion is subject to review. In the second place, where the action complained of is not clearly within the authority of an admittedly constitutional statute, its reasonableness may be questioned. This is, as it should be, if no other means of review is provided.

The appeal thus provided against the reasonableness of administrative action is not, however, nearly so effective as it appears to be at first blush.

Its ineffectiveness is due in part to the fact that courts do not care, for fear of a flood of litigation, to entertain any but the most aggravated cases. Furthermore, these cases come before them, to an extent at any rate, prejudged, although the complainant may not have had, and usually has not had, his day in court. He must, therefore, make out a very strong case in order to obtain relief. Finally, these cases are rather technical in character and outside of the ken of judges whose main work is the application of the rules of law governing the relations of private individuals, one with another.

I have said that the only practical remedy is the injunction. It is, of course, true that the individual deeming himself aggrieved in those cases has, theoretically at any rate, the right to sue the offending administrative officer for trespass after the order complained of has been enforced, and that where disobedience of an administrative order is punishable criminally he may refuse to obey the order and, when prosecuted, put up his defense. In both these cases about the same questions may be raised as may be raised in the case of the injunction. As a matter of fact, however, the civil remedy in damages is of little practical use. Judgments against officers rarely have any great pecuniary value. As

for the defense in criminal proceedings, while it may be desirable that it be available, it is not, any more than the action in damages, of great practical value. For few people like to take the risk of criminal proceedings.

Finally, in both the civil action in damages, and in criminal proceedings, the attitude of the court, certainly so far as the legal questions raised are concerned, is about the same as in the case of injunctions. The case comes to the court prejudiced. The only amelioration of the lot of the individual is to be found in the attitude of the jury, which is apt, as has been said, to consider private rights rather than social interest.

3. Administrative Decisions Affecting Privileges.

So far we have confined our consideration to cases where private rights have been involved. There is, however, a large number of very important cases where privileges, as the law regards them, rather than rights, are in question.

Most of the cases involving privileges, the exercise of which is dependent upon administrative decisions, have probably arisen under the federal government. There is, however, one rather large class of cases which are regulated by state law. These cases have to do for the most part with licenses which permit the individual to do what would be illegal did he not possess such a license.

In general, there are two lines of decisions in the states with regard to this matter. One holds that the legislature may not constitutionally provide that the grant of a license to do a thing which, without such a license, would be illegal, shall rest in the arbitrary discretion of an administrative authority. These decisions hold that the legislature must lay down in advance the conditions which must be present in order that a license may or may not be issued, and declare unconstitutional license laws which do not contain such conditions.

The other line of decisions takes the contrary view and regards as proper laws which place the licensing power in the discretion of administrative authorities. The decisions of the United States Supreme Court adhere to this view. (*Wilson vs. Eureka City*, 173 U. S. 32.) They hold that the due process of law required by the Fourteenth Amendment is present where administrative authorities have complete discretion in license matters.

The protection accorded the individual by the first line of decisions is not, however, nearly so great as it would at first appear to be. For there has not as yet been developed in our law an effective remedy against the use of discretionary power by administrative officers through the exercise of their power to render mere decisions. It is, of course, true that under the first line of decisions no person can be criminally punished for acting without a license where a statute which requires a license attempts to give complete discretion to licensing authorities. That is, he may transact the business without a license and, when prosecuted, set up as a defense the unconstitutionality of the law requiring it. But it is to be remembered that where administrative discretion in the issue of licenses is in theory limited, there is seldom an effective remedy where the license is refused, because of the decision of the licensing authority that the conditions necessary for the grant of the license are not present. Thus, take the case of liquor licenses which are to be granted only to persons of good moral character, or on the application of a certain number of reputable persons. The refusal of the issuing authority to grant the license because of the character of the applicant or his sponsors is seldom if ever reviewable by the courts. (See *Devin vs. Belt*, 70 Md. 352; *United States ex rel. Roop vs. Douglas*, 19 D. C. 99.) Take, again, the case of the grant of a license to practise medicine or dentistry to every graduate of a reputable medical or dental college. The refusal to grant the license to a person on the ground that he is not the graduate of a reputable institution may not usually be judicially reviewed. (*People ex rel. Sheppard vs. State Board*, etc., 110 Ill. 180.) Indeed, it may be said that almost the only cases in which the state courts will review the determinations of licensing authorities are where those determinations are clearly opposed to the admitted facts, or have without question been made as the result of the abuse of discretion. Such cases as have been decided, furthermore, have come up commonly on demurrer which has admitted the alleged abuse of discretion. (See *Illinois Board*, etc., *vs. People ex rel. Cooper*, 123 Ill. 227.)

The courts have exhibited this reluctance to exercise a control over the discretion of licensing authorities in the issue of licenses, although it is seldom the case that licensing laws provide for anything in the nature of a formal hearing for the applicant for a license.

In the case, however, of the revocation of a license other than a liquor license, the courts usually insist that the person whose license is to be revoked must have a formal hearing. (*City of Lowell vs. Archambault*, 189 Mass. 70.) There is a case in the New York courts, however, which holds that a license to sell milk could be revoked without notice or a hearing. (*Metropolitan Milk and Cream Co. vs. City of New York*, 113 App. Div. 377.) But the facts showed that the person whose license had been revoked had been several times convicted for selling impure milk. The court, therefore, refused him a peremptory mandamus to compel the licensing authority to rescind its action in revoking the license.

I have said that the most important cases with regard to privileges have come up in connection with legislative acts of the federal government.

These cases have had to do with the immigration of aliens, the importation of forbidden products, the public lands, military pensions, and the use of the mails. The United States Supreme Court has in its decisions recognized a very large power of uncontrolled discretion in administrative officers. It has thus accorded to administrative officers the right finally to determine whether an alien immigrant may lawfully enter the United States (*Nishimura Ekin vs. United States*, 142 U. S. 651), whether imported teas come up to the required standard (*Buttfield vs. Stranahan*, 192 U. S. 470), whether a person of Chinese race was born in the United States and is, therefore, a citizen (*United States vs. Ju Toy*, 198 U. S. 253), whether a person is making unlawful use of the mails (*Bates & Guild Co. vs. Payne*, 99 U. S. 106; *Public Clearing House vs. Coyne*, 194 U. S. 497), and whether clearance papers shall be issued to a vessel sailing from a United States port where it is alleged that the officers of such vessel have violated a law of the United States and refused on demand to pay the fine appended by law to such violation (*Oceanic Steamship Co. vs. Stranahan*, 214 U. S. 320).

Almost the only instances in which the Supreme Court has not regarded as final the action of administrative officers acting in these cases are where they have exceeded their jurisdiction, *e. g.*, by attempting to exclude as an alien one who was not an alien (*Gonzalez vs. Williams*, 192 U. S. 1), or by denying to a person the use of the mails for a reason not provided for in the law

(*Magnetic School of Healing vs. McAnnulty*, 187 U. S. 94). In some of the cases the court has recognized the finality of the administrative determination as to mixed questions of law and fact as well as to mere questions of fact. (*Public Clearing House vs. Coyne*, 194 U. S. 497.)

The result of our investigation would seem to be, then, that although under the American law individuals may be more than amply protected in their rights against unconstitutional legislative action, they are very largely left to the tender mercies of administrative discretion in the case not only of their privileges, but as well of the rights recognized as theirs by the constitutional bills of rights. American law has not as yet devised effective remedies against administrative discretion. Nor has it provided a system of administrative procedure in these matters which assures to the individual a hearing before orders are issued, compliance with which involves the incurring of great expense.

The unfortunate position in which the individual is placed over against administrative authorities is a continual source of corruption. Where he has no right to a hearing and no effective judicial remedy, it is almost certain that there will be many cases in which the inspectors upon whose report orders to be summarily executed are issued will be paid to report conditions not as they are, or will extort blackmail from the individual before they will report those conditions as they are. The danger is all the greater in this country because of the incapacity and lack of character of many of the employees in the civil service of our cities, where the conditions are such as to demand more than elsewhere administrative regulation and control.

The unfortunate position in which our people are thus placed is one in which they should not be placed. It is due to the primitive character of our legal system. In both England and on the Continent the change in social conditions which has taken place in the last century has resulted in the adoption of proper administrative procedure and of adequate judicial remedies. A study of the recent development of the administrative law of Europe would reveal the fact that we have much to learn as to the protection of private rights from countries like France and Germany, which we are accustomed to consider as not particularly solicitous for individual liberty. The law of these countries has not, it is true,

subjected in any large measure legislative discretion to judicial control. It has, however, given to the individual a protection against the arbitrary exercise of administrative discretion for which we look to our law in vain.

What has been said is particularly true of the French law, which has, through the recent decisions of the Council of State—the highest of the special administrative courts—the peculiar contribution of France to the science of administrative law—a remedy against administrative action which surpasses in effectiveness any remedy which can be found in other legal systems.

It is greatly to be regretted that in our system of legal education there would appear to be at the present time no place for the serious study and investigation of these and similar legal problems. What seems to be needed is that somewhere in the United States, preferably in connection with some one of our universities, there should be established a school or department not for the education of lawyers for the practise of the law, but for the study of jurisprudence, in which greater attention might be given than is now possible to the solution of the many legal and political problems which the great changes in our economic and social life are with increasing emphasis bringing to our attention.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, TRADE AND COMMERCIAL LAW.

(For full Report and Exhibits, see AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL for July, pp. 382-411.)

Your Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law submits herewith an additional report supplemental to its report dated June 9, 1916.

On June 24, 1916, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in report No. 847, 64th Congress, 1st Session, favorably reported out Pomerene Senate Bill No. 19 on Bills of Lading in Interstate and Foreign Commerce with a number of amendments.

It is not necessary for your committee to enumerate said amendments nor to comment thereon, but it is sufficient to say that some of these amendments immediately aroused bitter opposition.

On the floor of the House efforts were made to make further amendments but these failed. The bill as amended by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce passed the House on August 9, 1916.

The amended bill as the same passed the House was then transmitted to the Senate and the Senate disagreed to the amendments and the bill was sent to conference. Owing to the state of the legislative calendar and the many difficulties already encountered to get even any consideration of the measure, the Senate reconsidered its action in disagreeing to the House amendments and recalled the bill from conference. After considerable discussion, the Senate reluctantly concurred, on August 18, in the House amendments. The enrolled bill was transmitted to the President of the United States and signed by him on the 29th day of August, 1916. (The Pomerene Law becomes effective January 1, 1917.)

There is yet much to be done in the way of Congressional legislation to give to commerce a clean order-notify negotiable bill of lading, but as to the terms of the precise amendments that should be made to the Pomerene Law there will be sharp conflicts of views as between and among the carriers, the bankers and the shippers. In view of this fact and the protracted labors which your committee has already undergone during the past five years in having the Uniform State Act on Bills of Lading (now enacted in 15 states as to intrastate commerce) in substance placed upon the Federal Statute books as to interstate and foreign commerce, your committee believes it should be discharged from further consideration of this matter and allow the question of amendments to be worked out by the carriers, bankers and shippers of the country.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS B. JAMES,
ERNEST T. FLORANCE,
J. A. C. KENNEDY,
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.,
T. SCOTT OFFUTT.

August 30, 1916.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

(For full Report and Exhibits see AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL for July, pp. 661-710.)

The Committee on Uniform State Laws of the American Bar Association has prescribed as its purposes and the ends which the Association wishes to attain, the following:

(a) The drafting or shaping into uniformity those laws of the various states which in any degree affect interstate interests, or the rights and remedies of citizens in their interstate transactions; and

(b) The presentation to the legislatures of the various states for enactment such drafts of uniform acts as may have been approved by the committee, after the utmost study and the most painstaking investigation; and

(c) To bring about by securing proper co-operation on the part of the Bench and Bar that uniformity of interpretation in judicial decisions without which uniformity of law would certainly fail of accomplishment.

It is exclusively the province of this committee to make uniform, so far as it may, the existing laws of the various states on subjects of interest application. The committee submitted to the American Bar Association for its consideration two new uniform acts, which had been the subject of study, investigation, analysis and debate for periods varying from four to six years; and during those periods members of the committee serving likewise on sub-committees of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, have put the acts to the test of consideration and criticism by all those in the various states who have given particular attention to the subjects involved in the acts, and have canvassed the results of the actual application in statutory provisions of some or all of the features of these acts which are brought to the attention of the American Bar Association. The

acts so submitted are the Uniform Land Registration Act and the Uniform Foreign Probate Act, copies of which acts are annexed hereto.

It will be of interest to the Association to note that every state in the United States has recognized and approved the principle of uniformity of state laws. The adoption by the various states of the uniform state laws which the Conference of Commissioners have proposed from time to time, has been continuous and increasingly enthusiastic. By way of illustration, reference may be had to the first three uniform acts approved by the Association, and the number of states which have adopted them, respectively. They are the Negotiable Instruments Act, adopted in 47 states; the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, adopted in 30 states, and the Uniform Sales Act, adopted in 14 states.

For convenience of reference, and for purposes of record, the committee attached to its report and marked "Exhibit D" a schedule of all the uniform acts thus far approved by this Association, together with the names of the states which have adopted them, respectively.

The committee also called attention to the fact that while effort is being devoted to the proposition of securing uniformity of statutes on certain subjects throughout the United States, a further equally important phase of uniformity of law is not being overlooked, namely that body of law, which as distinguished from the statutory law, is referred to as "judge-made law," and it is well within the province of the commissioners to exercise the same kind of care, diligence and enthusiastic activity to influence judicial decisions into the channel of uniformity, as it has heretofore for something like 25 years exercised to bring legislative determinations into the channel of uniformity.

The progress made by the American Bar Association, through its Committee on Uniform State Laws, and the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, which grew out of the committee, in its 25 years of service, has amply demonstrated that the work is beneficent in its results, that distinct advance has been made, that full accomplishment is only a question of time, that every step of progress along this line makes the next step easier, and that the force of the movement is cumulative.

If the achievement of these purposes be worthy the widespread sanction which has been given to it, then they are worthy of the co-operation of every member of the American Bar Association, and, for a full measure of success, such co-operation is deemed indispensable. Accordingly, the committee having the matter in charge, urgently asks the support and thoroughgoing approval and contribution of the influence and counsel of the members of the American Bar Association.

CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY, *Chairman.*

The following acts were approved by the Association (see p. 26) and are recommended for enactment by the legislatures of the various states:

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE SETTLEMENT, REGISTRATION, TRANSFER, AND ASSURANCE OF TITLES TO LAND, AND TO ESTABLISH OR DESIGNATE COURTS OF LAND REGISTRATION, WITH JURISDICTION FOR SAID PURPOSES, AND TO MAKE UNIFORM THE LAWS OF THE STATES ENACTING THE SAME.

Be it enacted as follows:

PART I.

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. [Name of Act.] This act may be cited as the Uniform Land Registration Act.

SEC. 2. [Definitions.] Words and phrases used in this act are to be construed as follows:

(1) The words "voluntary transaction" mean all devises and all contractual or other acts or dealings, by any registered owner of any estate or interest in land with reference to such estate or interest, and to any statutory right or exemption claimed therein.

(2) The words "involuntary transaction" mean the transmission of registered land or any interest therein by descent, the rights of curtesy and dower, all equitable rights and claims, judicial proceedings or statutory liens or charges, the exercise

of the right of eminent domain, the lien of delinquent taxes and levies, affecting registered land, or any interest therein.

(3) The phrase "writing, instrument, or record," means all transactions, whether voluntary or involuntary, as herein defined.

(4) The word "registrar" means the clerk of the court having jurisdiction of the cause within the county or city in which the land lies.

(5) The word "decree" means judgment, order, or decree.

(6) The word "appeal" means writ of error, supersedeas, or appeal.

(7) Except where the context requires a different construction, the word "court" means the court having jurisdiction for the settlement, registration, transfer and assurance of titles to lands in the county or city where the land lies.

SEC. 3. [Purposes.] For the certain, cheaper, and more speedy settlement, registration, transfer and assurance of titles to land, there is hereby established a system of land title registration, having the following purposes in detail:

(1) To establish or designate courts of land registration;

(2) To provide for the appointment and duties of registrars of title;

(3) To regulate proceedings to obtain registration of title;

(4) To authorize the adjudication of title;

(5) To prescribe the nature of certificates of title;

(6) To provide for the registration of subsequent dealings with registered titles;

(7) To regulate sundry proceedings after registration of title;

(8) To determine the legal effects of registration of title;

(9) To establish an assurance fund;

(10) And to regulate the fees for registration of titles.

PART II.

COURTS OF LAND REGISTRATION.

SEC. 4. [Courts of Land Registration.] The courts throughout those portions of the state specified in section 89 of this act, and in those portions of the state which shall so

elect as provided in said section, are hereby constituted or designated courts of land registration for the purpose of the settlement, registration, transfer, and assurance of titles to lands within their respective jurisdictions.

SEC. 5. [Jurisdiction.] Such courts shall have exclusive, original, and general jurisdiction, subject to the right of appeal hereinafter allowed.

(1) Of all petitions and proceedings for the registration of titles to lands,

(2) And of all transactions affecting registered titles to lands lying within their respective jurisdictions.

SEC. 6. [Powers.] Their powers shall include all the powers possessed by the (circuit and corporation) courts of the state, in law and equity, for the purpose of enforcing any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. [Sessions.] They shall be open as courts of land registration, except on Sundays and legal holidays; and their process as such may be issued at any time, returnable as they may direct.

SEC. 8. [Mode of Trial.] The whole matter of law and fact in any case shall be heard and determined by the court; provided, however, that, on the motion of any person interested, the court shall direct and frame an issue or issues to be tried by jury.

SEC. 9. [Proceedings to be *in rem*.] The proceedings under any petition for the registration of land, and all proceedings or transactions in relation to registered land, shall be proceedings *in rem* against the land, and the decrees of the court and registered transactions shall operate directly on the land, and shall vest and establish title thereto in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. [Rules of Court.] The court (court of last resort) shall from time to time make general rules and forms for procedure, subject to the provisions of this act and the general laws, and such rules and forms shall be uniform throughout the state.

SEC. 11. [Petitions for Rehearing, Appeals, and Bills of Review.] A petition for rehearing or an appeal may be taken, (or a bill of review or bill of exceptions, or writ of certiorari)

may be filed, within ninety days, and not afterwards, from any decree of the court, under the same circumstances, in the same manner and on the same condition as if such decree had been rendered by a court.

Said period may not be extended by any disability.

SEC. 12. [Books and Cases for Records.] It shall be the duty of the.....of each country (or the.....of each city) in which the office of a registrar of titles may be located to provide appropriate cases and other furniture for the safe and convenient keeping of all the books, documents and papers in the custody of such registrar, and also an official seal, and all necessary books and such printed blanks and stationery for use in registration in such county or corporation as may be ordered by the court.

SEC. 13. [Court May be Held by Designated Judge.] If the judge of the court, for any reason shall become disqualified or temporarily incapacitated, the court may be held by any other judge of a court of record designated according to law.

PART III.

REGISTRARS AND EXAMINERS OF TITLES.

SEC. 14. [Clerks to be Registrars of Title.] The clerks of said courts shall be registrars of title under this act.

(1) They shall do all things required of them by this act, under the direction of their respective courts, and pursuant to rules and regulations established for such courts, and shall be governed by the same general laws as clerks of (circuit and municipal) courts in so far as the same may be applicable.

(2) Their official designation under this act shall be registrar of title for their respective counties or cities.

(3) They shall qualify and give bond in accordance with law for the faithful performance of their duties as such.

SEC. 15. [Duties and Powers of Registrars of Title.] Registrars of title and their deputies shall be authorized and required, under the direction of their respective courts:

(1) To issue process and to enter the decree of the court touching lands in their respective counties or cities;

(2) To enter and issue certificates of title as provided herein;

(3) To affix the seal of the court to such certificates and their duplicates;

(4) To make entries and memoranda and perform all acts of registration affecting the title to such lands;

(5) To keep a separate account of all moneys with which they may be chargeable under this act, and to make a special return thereof in accordance with the general laws and the special provisions of this act.

(6) And generally to perform such other acts as the court may prescribe.

SEC. 16. [Examiners of Titles.] (1) The courts of land registration shall appoint, subject to removal at any time, one or more attorneys at law in their respective counties or cities, to be examiners of titles, or the court may, in any case on motion, appoint special examiners.

(2) Their duty shall be to search the records and investigate all facts stated in the petition or otherwise brought to their notice in any case referred to them.

(3) They shall have the powers of (commissioners in chancery) and may hear the parties and receive evidence.

(4) They shall make report to the court, in the form required by it, with a certificate of their examination of the title and their findings of fact.

PART IV.

PROCEEDINGS TO OBTAIN REGISTRATION.

SEC. 17. [Petition for Registration.] Suit for registration of title shall be begun by a petition to the court, by a person or persons claiming, singly or collectively,

(1) To own,

(2) Or to have the power of appointing or disposing of, an estate in fee simple in any land, whether subject to liens or not.

SEC. 18. [Petition by Representative.] (1) Infants and other persons under disability may sue and defend by guardian, committee, or trustee, as the case may be, and corporations by an officer duly authorized.

(2) But the person in whose behalf the petition is made shall always be named as petitioner.

(3) A non-resident petitioner shall appoint a resident agent upon whom process and notices may be served.

SEC. 19. [Equity Practice.] Except as otherwise provided, the suit shall be subject to the general rules of pleading and practice in equitable actions.

SEC. 20. [Signature and Oath to Petition.] The petition and any amendment thereto shall be signed and sworn to by each petitioner, or in the case of a corporation or person under disability by the person filing the petition.

SEC. 21. [Contents of Petition.] The petition shall set forth

(1) A full description of the land, and any improvements thereon, with the description and valuation in its last assessment for taxation;

(2) When, how, and from whom it was acquired;

(3) Whether or not it is occupied;

(4) An enumeration of all known liens, interests, and claims, adverse or otherwise, vested or contingent.

(5) And the full names and addresses, if known, of all persons that may be interested by marriage or otherwise, including adjoining owners and occupants.

(6) The petition shall be accompanied by a plan made in accordance with the rules of court.

SEC. 22. [Petition to be Filed and Docketed.] The petition shall be filed with the registrar of titles, and shall be forthwith docketed, numbered and indexed by him in a book to be known as the land registration docket of his county or city.

SEC. 23. [Notice of *Lis Pendens*.] The registrar shall also forthwith cause to be recorded and indexed in the proper record book of such county or city a notice, such as is required by law for notice of *lis pendens*, which shall be filed with the petition, and which shall have the full force and effect of a notice of *lis pendens*.

SEC. 24. [Memorandum of Other Papers.] A memorandum of all other pleadings and papers filed with said registrar shall in each case be entered upon his registration docket under the proper number as aforesaid, and the papers in the cause and all

writings, instruments and records filed with him shall be safely kept by him in his office, duly numbered, dated, and indexed.

SEC. 25. [Reference to Examiner of Titles.] Upon the filing of a petition for the registration of any land, the court shall refer the same to one of the examiners of title provided for by the act, to examine and report thereon.

SEC. 26. [Report of Examiner.] Such report shall include:

(1) An abstract of title to the land, made from the records and all other evidence that can be reasonably obtained by the examiner;

(2) Full extracts from the records to enable the court to decide the questions involved;

(3) The names and addresses so far as ascertained of all persons interested in the land, as well as adjoining owners and occupants, showing their several interests, and indicating upon whom and in what manner process should be served or notice given in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 27. [Order of Publication *in Rem*.] Upon the filing of the report of the examiner of titles, the court shall cause notice thereof to all persons shown therein to be entitled to the same, and "to all whom it may concern," to be published, and to be posted in the county or city where the land lies, in the same manner and with the same effect as an order of publication in other proceedings *in rem*, subject, however, to the limitation imposed by section eleven of this act.

SEC. 28. [Notice by Mail.] A copy of the order of publication shall in all cases be mailed by registered letter demanding a return, to every person interested, named in the petition or in the report of the examiner of titles whose address is given or known.

SEC. 29. [Notice by Posting on Land.] The court shall also cause an attested copy of said order to be posted in a conspicuous place by the sheriff on each parcel of land included in the petition.

It shall require such sheriff to go upon the lands and ascertain and report to court the names and addresses of any person, or persons, actually occupying the premises.

SEC. 30. [Notice to State.] If the petition involves the determination of any public rights or interests, the court shall cause a copy of the order of publication to be delivered by the registrar to the proper attorney for the state, county or city.

SEC. 31. [Other Notice.] The court may cause other or further notice to be given in such manner and to such person as it may deem proper.

And such personal service of process as is required in equitable actions shall also be made upon residents of the state, not under disability, who are made known to the court before final decree and can be reached by its process, unless such service be waived by appearance or otherwise.

SEC. 32. [Effect of Notice.] Notice given under the preceding sections shall be in lieu of personal service of process, except as provided in section thirty-one, and shall be conclusive and binding on all the world.

SEC. 33. [Certificate of Service.] Certificates from the registrar and sheriff, or their deputies, showing the due execution of said order of publication and the mailing and posting of copies thereof, as required by sections twenty-seven to thirty, inclusive, shall be filed among the papers in the cause and be conclusive proof of such service.

SEC. 34. [Time of Hearing.] After the expiration of at least fifteen days from the publication and posting of said order of publication as aforesaid, the cause shall be set down for hearing.

SEC. 35. [Guardian *ad Litem*.] And thereupon the court shall appoint some discreet and competent attorney at law of the county or city in which the land lies, as guardian *ad litem* for all persons under disability, not in being, unascertained, unknown, or out of the state, who may have or appear to have an interest in or claim against the land.

SEC. 36. [Answer to Petition.] Any person having any interest in or claim against the land, whether named in the petition and order of publication or not, may appear and file an answer at any time before final decree, unless such person shall have been served personally with notice.

SEC. 37. [Signature and Oath to Answer.] The answer shall be personally signed and sworn to by the claimant, or in case of a corporation or a person under disability, by the person filing the answer, unless the court, for good cause shown, otherwise directs.

PART V.

ADJUDICATION OF TITLE.

SEC. 38. [Action on Report of Examiner of Titles.] After the expiration of the time as provided by section thirty-four, the court may proceed to take such action as may be proper, upon the report of the examiner of titles and all other evidence before it with reference to the rights of all persons appearing to have any interest in or claim against the land, and may refer the cause again or require further proof.

SEC. 39. [Order of Survey, etc.] While the cause is pending before the examiner of titles, or at any time before final decree, and whenever after initial registration a tract of land is subdivided, the court

(1) May require the land to be surveyed, after due notice to owners of adjoining land, by a competent surveyor appointed by the court;

(2) Shall order durable bounds to be set and a plat thereof to be filed among the papers of the suit;

(3) Shall enter all necessary decrees for the establishment, declaration and protection of the right and title of all persons appearing to have any interest in or claim against the land.

SEC. 40. [Petition May Be Dismissed.] If in any case the petitioner so desires, or if the court is of opinion that the petitioner's title is not and cannot be made proper for registration, the petition may be dismissed without prejudice, on terms to be determined by the court.

SEC. 41. [Amendments to Petition and Other Pleadings.] Amendments to petitions or other pleadings, or the severance thereof, including joinder, substitution, or discontinuance of parties, and the omission or severance of any portion or parcel of the land, may be ordered or allowed by the court at any time before final decree upon terms that may be just and reasonable; and the court may require facts to be stated in an amended petition in addition to those prescribed by this act.

SEC. 42. [Land May be Dealt With, Pending Registration, Subject to Decree of the Court.] The land described in any petition may be dealt with pending registration as if no such petition had been filed.

(1) But any instrument admitted to record under the general laws in relation to such land pending action on said petition shall also be docketed and indexed as required by section twenty-two of this act;

(2) And any person who shall acquire any interest in or claim against such land shall at once appear as a petitioner, or answer as a party defendant, in the proceedings for registration, and such interest or claims shall be subject to the decree of the court.

SEC. 43. [Certificate of Taxes Paid.] No final decree of registration shall be entered until proof is made by certificate from the proper officer that all taxes and levies assessed on said land and then due or delinquent have been paid in full.

SEC. 44. [Decree of Registration is Final, Quiets Title, and Binds All the World, Subject to Appeal, etc.] If the court, after final hearing, is of opinion that the petitioner has title proper for registration, a decree of confirmation and registration shall be entered; and every decree of registration entered in accordance with the provisions of this act,

(1) Shall bind the land and quiet the title thereto, except as herein otherwise provided;

(2) Shall be forever binding and conclusive upon all persons, resident or non-resident, including the state, whether mentioned by name in the order of publication or included under the general description, "to all whom it may concern";

(3) And shall not be attacked or opened or set aside by reason of the absence, infancy, or other disability of any person affected thereby, nor by any proceeding at law or in equity for rehearing or reversing judgments or decrees, except as herein especially provided.

SEC. 45. [Form of Decree and Manner of Registration.] Every decree of initial registration and subsequent memorial shall be made in convenient form for transcription upon the certificate of title, showing the following items:

(1) *Owners:*

Name and residence of the owner, and whether married or unmarried, and the name of the consort, if any;

If the owner is under disability, the nature thereof, and if an infant, his age;

If a corporation, the place of incorporation and its chief office;

If a personal representative or trustee, the name of decedent or beneficiary.

(2) *Land:*

Description of the land as finally determined by the court;

The estate of the owner therein;

Also all the rights and easements appurtenant to said land;

And also a description of all particular estates, easements, liens, or other encumbrances, or rights to which the land or the owner's estate is subject, showing their relative priorities.

(3) *Other Matters:*

Any other matter determined in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 46. [Time of Taking Effect.] Such decree or memorial shall take effect upon the land described therein as of the day, hour and minute it is filed for registration in the office of the proper registrar.

SEC. 47. [Registrar's Memorandum.] The registrar shall forthwith record the said decree in the proper book of the court, and shall forthwith enter and properly number, minutely date, and index a memorandum thereof on his land registration docket and in the entry book hereinafter directed to be kept by him, and shall cause to be recorded and indexed a like memorandum in the proper deed book of the county or city.

PART VI.

CERTIFICATES OF TITLE.

SEC. 48. [Entry in Registry of Titles.] Said decree or memorial, or so much thereof as may be ordered by the court, shall be copied, numbered, signed, and sealed with the seal of the court by said registrar and registered in the book hereinafter directed to be kept by him, to be known as the register of titles, for his county or city; and when so registered shall constitute the original certificate of title.

Subsequent certificates covering the same land shall be in a like form, but shall be designated "transfer certificate No. (the number of the next previous certificate covering the same land), original certificate registered. (date, volume and page of registration)."

New and appropriate numbers shall be adopted for any subsequent certificates not covering the whole of said land.

SEC. 49. [Entry Book Kept by Registrars.] (1) Each registrar shall keep an entry book in which he shall enter, in the order of their reception, a memorandum of any writing, instrument, or record filed with him for registration, and shall note in such book the year, month, day, hour and minute of such filing.

(2) Every such writing, instrument, or record shall be numbered, indexed and indorsed with reference to the entry thereof and securely kept in the office of the registrar.

(3) Every such entry shall be minutely dated, numbered and indexed, and shall refer to the certificate of title hereinafter mentioned, upon which, as well as upon its duplicate or duplicates, a memorandum of such entry shall be made.

SEC. 50. [Register of Titles Kept by Registrar.] Each registrar shall also keep a register of titles book, in which, under the direction of the court, he shall

(1) Register, number and index the original certificates of title and all subsequent certificates of title, and all voluntary or involuntary transactions authorized to be registered under this act; and

(2) Note thereon, and also upon the duplicate certificate thereof, when originally issued or subsequently presented, the day, hour, and minute of registration in each case in conformity with the date shown by the entry book.

SEC. 51. [Certificate of Title.] (1) Every certificate of title entered in the register of titles as aforesaid, together with the memorials thereon, if any, shall be known as "the certificate of title."

(2) Said certificate shall be conclusive evidence of all matters contained therein, except as otherwise provided in this act.

(3) No erasure, alteration, or amendment of said certificate, or of any memorial thereon, shall be made except by order of court.

SEC. 52. [Owner's Duplicate Certificate.] An exact copy of the certificate of title shall be made, except that it shall be conspicuously stamped or marked "owner's duplicate," and shall be delivered to the owner, or his attorney, duly appointed, upon his receipt therefor in writing upon said certificate of title attested by the registrar or his deputy.

SEC. 53. [Certificates of Title to be Numbered, and Memorials Thereon to be Signed and Sealed.] (1) All the certificates of title of land in each county or city shall be numbered consecutively.

(2) A separate folium, with appropriate spaces for subsequent memorials, shall be devoted to each title in the register of titles for each county or city.

(3) Every certificate and memorial thereon shall appropriately conform to the requirements of sections forty-five and forty-eight of this act as to particulars of form.

(4) Every memorial made upon any certificate of title or duplicate certificate under any provision of this act shall be signed by the registrar and sealed with the seal of the court and minutely dated and numbered in conformity with the date and number shown by the entry book.

PART VII.

REGISTRATION OF TRANSFERS AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS.

SEC. 54. [Transfers of the Whole of any Registered Estate.] Whenever the whole of any registered estate is transferred, the transaction shall be duly noted and registered in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Thereupon the certificate of title and any duplicate certificate relating to such estate shall be canceled by the registrar of each county or city in which the land, or any part thereof, lies, if desired by the registered owner, and a new certificate or certificates of title shall be entered in the register of titles for such county or city, and a duplicate or duplicates thereof issued, as the case may require.

SEC. 55. [Partial Transfers, Encumbrances, Leases.] If only a portion of such estate is transferred, or in case of an encumbrance or lease for more than one year, the transaction shall be

duly noted and registered as aforesaid; and a new certificate of title shall be entered in the register of titles and new owner's duplicate certificate shall be issued for the portion transferred and the portion untransferred, or a beneficiary's duplicate or lessee's duplicate may be issued as the case may require.

SEC. 56. [Memorials to be Noted.] All registered encumbrances, rights or adverse claims affecting the estate represented thereby, shall continue to be noted upon every outstanding certificate of title and duplicate certificate until the same shall have been released or discharged.

SEC. 57. [Registration of Voluntary Transactions.] In voluntary transactions, the duplicate certificate of title must be presented along with the writing or instrument filed for registration; and thereupon, and not otherwise, the registrar shall be authorized to register the transaction, under the direction of the court, upon proof of payment of all delinquent taxes and levies, if any.

SEC. 58. [Registration of Involuntary Transactions.] In involuntary transactions, a certificate from the proper state, county, city, or court officer, or a certified copy of the order, decree, or judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction, or other appropriate evidence of compliance with the statute in relation to such transaction, when filed in the office of the proper registrar, shall be authority for him to register the transaction under the direction of the court.

Provided that any writing or instrument for the purpose of transferring, encumbering, or otherwise dealing with equitable interests in registered land, may be registered with such effect as it may be entitled to have.

SEC. 59. [Production of Duplicate Certificate Required.] Whenever a duplicate certificate is not presented to the registrar along with any writing, instrument, or record filed for registration under this act, he shall forthwith send notice by registered mail to the owner of such duplicate requesting him forthwith to produce the same, in order that a memorial of the transaction may be made thereon; and such production may be required by suitable process of the court, if necessary.

SEC. 60. [Registration of Trusts, Conditions, Limitations and Other Equitable Interests and Estates.] Whenever a writing,

instrument, or record is filed for the purpose of transferring registered land in trust, or upon any equitable condition or limitation expressed therein, or for the purpose of creating or declaring a trust or other equitable interest in such land without transfer, the particulars of the trust, condition, limitation, or other equitable interest shall not be entered on the certificates, but it shall be sufficient to enter in the entry book and upon the certificates a memorial thereof by the terms "in trust," or "upon condition," or other apt words, and to refer by number to the writing, instrument, or record authorizing or creating the same.

And if express power is given to sell, encumber, or deal with the land in any manner, such power shall be noted upon the certificates by the terms "with power to sell," or "with power to encumber," or by other apt words.

And unless express power be given as aforesaid, no subsequent transfer or memorial shall be registered on such certificate except by special order of court.

SEC. 61. [Registration of Estates of Decedents.] (1) Lands and any estate or interest therein registered under this act shall, upon the death of the owner, testate or intestate, go to his personal representative in like manner as personal estate, and shall be subject to the same rules of administration as personalty, except as otherwise provided in this act.

(2) But nothing herein contained shall alter or affect

(a) The course of ultimate descent under the statute of descents and distributions and the rights of dower and curtesy, when duly registered;

(b) Nor the order in which real and personal assets respectively are now applicable in and towards the payment of funeral and testamentary expenses, debts, or legacies;

(c) Nor the liability of real estate to be charged with the payment of debts and legacies.

SEC. 62. [Powers of Personal Representatives.] (1) Subject to the powers, rights and duties of administration, the personal representatives of such deceased owner shall hold such real estate as trustees for the persons by law beneficially entitled thereto,

(2) But, unless otherwise entitled by law to commissions, shall be entitled to no commissions thereon except in cases of necessary sales in due course of administration.

(3) And the heirs at law or beneficiaries aforesaid shall have the same power of requiring a transfer of such estate as if it were personal estate.

SEC. 63. [Registration of Delinquent Taxes and Levies.] (1) It shall be the duty of the treasurer or other collector of taxes or levies of each county, town or city, not later than the day of in each year, to file an exact memorandum of the delinquency, if any, of any registered land for the non-payment of the taxes or levies thereon, including the penalty therefor, in the office of the proper registrar for registration.

(2) If any such officer fail to perform said duty, he and his sureties shall be liable for the payment of said taxes and levies, with the penalty and interest thereon.

SEC. 64. [Registration of Sales for Delinquent Taxes or Levies.] (1) Whenever any sale of registered land is made for delinquent taxes or levies, it shall be the duty of the treasurer or other officer making such sale, forthwith to file a memorandum thereof for registration in the office of the proper registrar.

(2) Thereupon the registered owner shall be required to produce his duplicate certificate for cancellation, and a new duplicate certificate shall be issued in favor of the purchaser, and the land shall be transferred on the land books to the name of such purchaser, unless such delinquent charges and all penalties and interest thereon be paid in full within ninety days after the date of such sale.

(3) But a memorial shall be entered upon the certificate of title, and also upon any such new duplicate certificate, reserving the privilege of redemption in accordance with law.

SEC. 65. [Same: Registration of Redemption.] In case of any redemption under the preceding section, a memorial of the fact shall be duly registered; and if a duplicate certificate has been issued to any purchaser, the same shall be canceled and a new duplicate shall be issued to the person who has redeemed.

SEC. 66. [Same: Registration of Final Sale, if No Redemption.] (1) If there be no redemption under said section in accordance with law, it shall be the duty of the treasurer, or other collector of taxes of the county or corporation in which the land

lies, to sell the same, at public auction, for cash, having first given reasonable notice of the time and place of sale.

(2) The proceeds of sale shall be applied—

First, to the payment of all taxes then due the state, and all levies then due the county, town, or city, with interest, penalty and costs;

Second, to the payment of all sums paid by any person who purchased at the former tax sale, with interest and the additional sum of five dollars;

Third, to the payment of a commission to the officer making the sale of five per centum on the first three hundred dollars and two per centum on the residue of the proceeds;

Fourth, to the satisfaction of any liens other than said taxes and levies registered against said land in the order of their priorities;

Fifth, and the surplus, if any, to the person in whose name the land was previously sold for taxes, subject to redemption, as provided by section sixty-four of this act, his heirs, personal representatives, or assigns.

(3) A memorial of the sale under this section shall be duly registered, and a new certificate shall be entered and a duplicate issued in favor of the purchaser, in whom title shall be thereby vested as registered owner, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 67. [Same: Future Interests Not Affected.] Nothing in the preceding section shall be so construed as to affect, or divest, the title of a tenant in reversion or remainder to any real estate which has been returned delinquent and sold on account of the default of the tenant for life in paying the taxes or levies assessed thereon.

PART VIII.

SUNDRY PROCEEDINGS AFTER REGISTRATION.

SEC. 68. [Petitions Concerning Registered Land and Caveats and Decrees Thereon.] (1) Any registered owner of any estate or interest in land, or any person having any claim against registered land arising from any other cause than fraud or forgery

since the land was registered, may, within ninety days after the claim or cause of complaint shall have arisen, petition the court for relief in any matter within its jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of the proper registrar, upon the request of any such person, to register a memorial that such petition has been or will be filed, which memorial shall serve as a caveat and be notice to all persons.

(2) And whenever any registrar is in doubt as to the proper registration to be made in any case, or when any person is aggrieved by any act or refusal to act by the registrar, the question may be likewise submitted by petition.

SEC. 69. [Same: Hearing and Decree.] After notice to the parties interested, the court shall hear the cause, and, with due regard to the provisions of this act, shall enter such decree as justice and equity may require, which shall be registered, and take effect in like manner as the original decree for registration.

SEC. 70. [Same: Service of Notice.] Notice in lieu of process under this act or otherwise in relation to registered land, may be served upon any person by registered mail, and the post office registry return receipt shall be evidence of such service, and shall be binding, whether such person resides within or without the state; but the court may in any case order different or further service by publication once a week for four successive weeks in some convenient newspaper or otherwise, which shall be likewise binding.

SEC. 71. [Proceedings Upon Loss or Destruction of Duplicate Certificate.] (1) Whenever a duplicate certificate of title is lost or destroyed, the owner, or his personal representative, may petition the court for the issuance of a new duplicate.

(2) Notice of such petition shall be published once a week for four successive weeks, under the direction of the court, in some convenient newspaper.

(3) Upon satisfactory proof that said duplicate certificate has been lost or destroyed, the court may direct the issuance of a new duplicate certificate, which shall be appropriately designated and take the place of the original duplicate.

PART IX.

LEGAL EFFECTS OF REGISTRATION OF TITLE.

SEC. 72. [Effect of Registration as Notice to Subsequent Purchasers.] Every voluntary or involuntary transaction which, if recorded, filed, or entered in any clerk's office, would affect unregistered land, shall, if duly registered in the office of the proper registrar, and not otherwise, be notice to all persons from the time of such registration, and operate in accordance with law and with the provisions of this act upon any registered land in the county or city of such registrar to which it relates.

SEC. 73. [Effect of Registration Procured Through Fraud or Forgery.] Any registration procured through fraud or forgery may be set aside by the court according to the rules of equity; but the rights and title of an innocent intervening registered encumbrancer or purchaser for value and without notice shall not be affected thereby. And in all such cases the injured party may pursue all his legal and equitable remedies against the party or parties to such fraud or forgery.

SEC. 74. [Effect of Registration Upon Adverse Claims.] Every registered owner of any estate or interest in land brought under this act shall hold the land free from any and all adverse claims, rights, or encumbrances not noted on the certificate of title, except—

First. Liens, claims, or rights arising or existing under the laws or Constitution of the United States which the statutes of this state cannot require to appear of record under registry laws.

Second. Taxes and levies assessed thereon but not delinquent.

Third. Any lease for a term not exceeding one year under which the land is actually occupied.

SEC. 75. [Same: Fraud or Forgery.] The foregoing section shall not apply to the benefit of a registered owner in cases of fraud or forgery to which he is a party, or in which he is a privy without valuable consideration paid in good faith.

SEC. 76. [Land to Remain Forever Registered.] The obtaining of a decree of registration and the entry of a certificate of title shall be construed as an agreement running with the land, and

the same shall forever remain registered land, subject to the provisions of this act and all amendments thereof.

SEC. 77. [No Rights by Adverse Possession of Prescription.] No title to, nor right, nor interest in, registered land in derogation of that of the registered owner shall be acquired by prescription or adverse possession.

SEC. 78. [Effect of Subsequent Dealings With Registered Land.] (1) Except as otherwise specially provided by this act, registered land and ownership therein shall be subject to the same rights, burdens and incidents as unregistered land, and may be dealt with by the owner, and shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts in the same manner as if it had not been registered.

(2) But registration shall be the only operative act to transfer or affect the title to registered land, and shall date from the time the writing, instrument, or record to be registered is duly filed and entered in the office of the proper registrar.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section seventy-four hereof, no voluntary nor involuntary transaction shall affect the title to registered land until registered in accordance with the requirements of this act.

SEC. 79. [Conflicting Claims Between Registered Owners.] In case of conflicting claims between registered owners, the right, title or estate derived from or held under the older certificate of title shall prevail.

PART X.

ASSURANCE FUND.

SEC. 80. [Fee for Original Registration.] Upon the filing of the petition for the original registration of any land under this act there shall be paid to the registrar one-tenth of one per centum of the assessed value of such land as an assurance fund, which shall be subject to the trusts and conditions hereinafter declared for the uses and purposes of this act.

SEC. 81. [Payments Into State Treasury Upon Trust.] All moneys received by the registrars under the preceding section shall be kept in a separate account, and shall be paid into the state treasury upon the special trust and condition that the same shall be set aside by the in trust as a separate fund for

the uses and purposes of this act, to be known as the "land registration assurance fund," which said fund is hereby appropriated to the uses and purposes set forth in this act.

SEC. 82. [Funds to be Invested.] Said moneys, in so far as the same may not be required to satisfy any judgment certified against the assurance fund under section eighty-five of this act, shall be invested by the treasurer of the state in state bonds in trust for the uses and purposes set forth in this act until said fund amounts to the sum of (five hundred thousand) dollars; but the income, or so much thereof as may be required therefor, may be applied towards the payment of the expenses of the administration of this act and the satisfaction of any such judgment.

Whenever and so long as the face value of the bonds purchased as aforesaid equals said sum of (five hundred thousand) dollars, other moneys thereafter coming into said fund, together with any income not required for the purposes aforesaid, shall be transferred from the land registration assurance fund to the general treasury.

SEC. 83. [Suits Against the Assurance Fund.] (1) Any person who had no actual notice of any registration under this act by which he may be deprived of any estate or interest in land, and who is without remedy hereunder, may, within two years next after the time at which the right to bring such action shall have first accrued to him or to some person through whom he claims, bring an action against the treasurer of the state in the court of for the recovery out of the assurance fund of any damages to which he may be entitled by reason of such deprivation.

(2) The assurance fund shall be defended in such action and in any appeal by the attorney-general for the state.

(3) The measure of damages in such action shall be the value of the property at the time the right to bring such action first accrued, and any judgment rendered therefore shall be paid as hereinafter provided.

(4) If any person entitled to bring such action be under the disability of infancy, insanity, imprisonment, or absence from the state in the service of the state or of the United States at the

time the right to bring such action first accrued, the same may be brought by him or his privies within two years after the removal of such disability.

SEC. 84. [Defendants to Suits Against Assurance Fund.] (1) If such action be brought to recover for loss or damage arising only through the legal operation of this act, then the treasurer of the state shall be the sole defendant.

(2) But if such action be brought to recover for loss or damage arising on account of any registration made or procured through the fraud or wrongful act of any person not exercising a judicial function, then both the treasurer of the state and such person shall be made parties defendant.

SEC. 85. [Judgments Against the Assurance Fund.] (1) If judgment be rendered for the plaintiff in any such action, execution shall issue against the defendants, if any, other than the treasurer of the state.

(2) And if such execution be returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, or if there be no such defendants, then the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered shall certify to the the amount due on account thereof, and the same shall then be paid by said treasurer out of the assurance fund on warrant from said under the special appropriation hereby made of said fund for that purpose.

(3) Any person other than the treasurer of the state against whom any such judgment may have been rendered shall remain liable therefor, or for so much thereof as may be paid out of the assurance fund, and said treasurer may bring suit at any time to enforce the lien of such judgment against such person or his estate for the recovery of any amount, with interest, paid out of the assurance fund as aforesaid.

SEC. 86. [When Assurance Fund Not Liable.] The assurance fund shall not, under any circumstances, be liable for any loss, damage, or deprivation occasioned by a breach of trust, whether express, implied, or constructive, on the part of the registered owner of any estate or interest in land.

SEC. 87. [How Judgments Shall be Satisfied Out of Assurance Fund.] If at any time the assurance fund be insufficient to satisfy any judgment certified against it as aforesaid, the

unpaid amount shall bear interest and be paid in its order out of any moneys thereafter coming into said fund.

PART XI.

FEES FOR REGISTRATION.

SEC. 88. [Fees of Registrar and Other Officers of the Court.]
The fees payable under this act shall be as follows:

(a) [To Registrars.] For docketing, indexing, and filing any original petition and exhibits therewith and publishing and mailing the notices thereof, the postage required, and three dollars.

For docketing, indexing, and filing any other paper, fifty cents.

For the entry of the original certificate of title and issuing one duplicate certificate and recording and indexing memorandum, three dollars.

For each additional duplicate, fifty cents.

For the registration of any writing, instrument, or record, or any memorial, including every act necessary therefor, one dollar.

(b) [To Examiners of Titles.] For examining title and making report to the court, one-tenth of one per centum of the value of the land, and postage, and ten dollars.

(c) [To Sheriffs.] For ascertaining and reporting to court the names and addresses of the persons actually occupying the premises described in any petition, one dollar.

(d) For any service of the registrars, or of any sheriff or surveyor not specially provided for herein, such fee as may be allowed by law for like services in other cases.

PART XII.

APPLICATION OF ACT.

SEC. 89. [Referendum.] This act shall be construed liberally for the purpose of effecting its general intent (but shall not apply to land in any city or county, except the, until it shall be so determined by the votes of a majority of those voting

for or against the adoption thereof at any general or special election to be held in such city or county, after notices thereof shall have been duly posted for at least thirty days at each voting precinct in such city or county by order of the judge of the court of such city or county upon the petition of one hundred freeholders residing in such city or fifty freeholders residing in such county, the question to be submitted by ballots upon which the words "FOR LAND REGISTRATION" and "AGAINST LAND REGISTRATION" shall be printed, and one or the other of said expressions being stricken out as the voter may favor or oppose the act).

SEC. 90. This act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

AN ACT

PROVIDING FOR THE PROBATE IN THIS STATE OF PROBATED FOREIGN WILLS AND TO MAKE UNIFORM IN THAT REGARD THE LAWS OF THE STATES ENACTING THE SAME.

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. A will duly proved, allowed and admitted to probate outside of this state, may be allowed and recorded in the proper court of any county in this state in which the testator shall have left any estate.

SEC. 2. When a copy of the will and the probate thereof, duly authenticated, shall be presented by the executor or by any other person interested in the will, with a petition for probate, the same must be filed and a time must be appointed for a hearing thereon and such notice must be given as required by law on a petition for the original probate of a domestic will.

SEC. 3. If upon the hearing, it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the will has been duly proved, allowed and admitted to probate outside of this state, and that it was executed according to the law of the place in which the same was made, or in which the testator was at the time domiciled, or in conformity with the laws of this state, it must be admitted to probate, which probate

shall have the same force and effect as the original probate of a domestic will.

SEC. 4. When a duly authenticated copy of a will from any state or country where probate is not required by the laws of such state or country, with a duly authenticated certificate of the legal custodian of such original will that the same is a true copy, and that such will has become operative by the laws of such state or country, and when a copy of a notarial will in possession of a notary in a foreign state or country entitled to the custody thereof (the laws of which state or country require that such will remain in the custody of such notary), duly authenticated by such notary, is presented by the executor or other persons interested to the proper court in this state, such court shall appoint a time and place of hearing and notice thereof shall be given as in case of an original will presented for probate.

If it appears to the court that the instrument ought to be allowed in this state, as the last will and testament of the deceased, the copy shall be filed and recorded, and the will shall have the same effect as if originally proved and allowed in the said court.

SEC. 5. All laws and parts of laws in conflict or inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act may be cited as the Uniform Foreign Probate Act, and shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of the states which enact it.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from and after the day of.....

EXHIBIT D.

States, Territories and Federal District.	Negotiable In- struments.	Sales.	Warehouse Re- ceipts.	Divorce.	Bills of Lading.	Stock Transfer.	Family Deser- tion.	Probate of Foreign Wills.	Marriage Eva- sion.	Partnership.	Workmen's Com- pensation.	Cold Storage.
Alabama.....	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Arizona.....	"	Yes	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"
Arkansas.....	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
California.....	No	"	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Colorado.....	Yes	"	"	"	No	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"
Connecticut.....	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	"	"	No	"	"	"	"
Delaware.....	"	No	Yes	Yes	No	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"
Florida.....	"	No	No	No	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"
Georgia.....	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Idaho.....	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Illinois.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"
Indiana.....	"	No	No	"	No	"	"	"	No	"	"	"
Iowa.....	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kansas.....	"	"	Yes	"	No	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"
Kentucky.....	"	"	No	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	"
Louisiana.....	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"
Maine.....	No	"	No	"	No	No	No	No	No	"	"	"
Maryland.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	"	Yes	"	Yes
Massachusetts.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	No	"	No
Michigan.....	"	"	"	"	Yes	No	No	"	No	"	"	"
Minnesota.....	"	No	"	"	No	No	"	No	"	"	"	"
Mississippi.....	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Missouri.....	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Montana.....	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nebraska.....	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nevada.....	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"
New Hampshire.....	"	No	No	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"
New Jersey.....	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"
New Mexico.....	"	No	"	No	No	No	"	"	"	"	"	"
New York.....	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"
North Carolina.....	"	No	No	"	No	No	"	"	"	"	"	"
North Dakota.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"
Ohio.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	No	"	"	"	"	"
Oklahoma.....	"	No	No	"	No	No	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oregon.....	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Pennsylvania.....	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	No	"
Porto Rico.....	No	No	No	"	No	No	"	"	"	No	"	"
Rhode Island.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	"	"
South Carolina.....	"	No	No	"	No	No	"	No	"	"	"	"
South Dakota.....	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tennessee.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Texas.....	No	"	No	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"
Utah.....	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"
Vermont.....	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"
Virginia.....	"	"	"	"	No	"	No	"	Yes	No	"	"
Washington.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"
West Virginia.....	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"
Wisconsin.....	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	"	"
Wyoming.....	"	No	No	No	"	No	No	No	"	No	"	"
Alaska.....	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	"	"
Hawaii.....	"	No	No	"	"	No	Yes	No	"	"	"	"
District Columbia.....	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"
Philippine Islands.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Acknowledgment of Deeds Act passed by Maryland.

Torrens Act passed by Virginia.

Bills of Lading Act passed by Alaska.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL ETHICS.

(For the full report see **AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL** for July, pp. 550-579.)

The committee in sorrow announces the death of Ezra R. Thayer, its former Chairman, dean of the law school of Harvard University.

Pursuant to its duty under the Constitution to communicate information respecting the activity of Bar associations in the ethics of the legal profession, it reports that a systematic effort has been made to secure definite and accurate information from the 675 state and local Bar associations in the United States. The replies (which were only 222 in number) show very little active interest in the subject, save in a very few associations. Of these who do exhibit an active interest, the well-organized work in the two associations in New York City is especially noteworthy—that of the association of the Bar of the City of New York, through its Grievance Committee in investigating and prosecuting complaints against lawyers; and that of the New York County Lawyers' Association, through three co-ordinating committees, on Discipline, on Unlawful Practice of the Law, and on Professional Ethics, in investigating and prosecuting complaints not only against lawyers but also against those illegally practising law, or unlawfully invading the legitimate field of a licensed attorney, and also in educating and instructing practitioners and inquirers in the practical application of the principles of legal ethics to professional problems.

The working of the advisory function of the Committee on Professional Ethics of the last named association is explained, and it is observed that—

“The substantial advantage of such an advisory committee to whom lawyers may resort with their ethical problems is not confined to the inquirers themselves, but extends much further, for

it is serving to build up a body of practical interpretation of legal ethics, applicable to those cases which are not of such serious nature as to call for judicial discipline, and which therefore do not get into digests and reports as judicial precedents. Thus, the answers may be classed as educational and preventive remedies tending to the wider spread of proper standards of professional conduct."

Attention is directed to the following resolution of the officers of the National Credit Men's Association, passed at their annual meeting on September 22, 1915:

"Recognizing the difficulties in prosecuting dishonest attorneys, and that the need is growing of abilities to do this just as effectively as dishonest merchants may be prosecuted, the conclusion was reached unanimously that the American Bar Association and local Bar associations should be appealed to for co-operation in this important work, and of a nature more efficient than is the co-operation obtainable usually from such associations at the present time; and it was furthermore concluded that the abilities to prosecute dishonest attorneys should be fostered by such reasonable statutes as might be necessary to supplement the co-operation obtainable from the American and local Bar associations."

The committee expresses the opinion that it is the function of local Bar associations to promote the proper performance of professional duty.

It calls attention to the institution of advisory committees on professional ethics, with similar advisory functions to those exercised by the committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association, in the Bar associations of St. Louis, Missouri, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and the State of Mississippi.

It reports that there are 51 state Bar associations (including Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Far East) and 625 local associations, including associations of judicial officers, patent lawyers, lawyers' clubs and Bar library associations.

The activity of the New York City associations is illustrated by their statistics: 4478 complaints investigated and 141 cases prosecuted in five years.

The information received from associations in the United States is summarized by states and reported in detail.

The following summary of the information is quoted from the report:

"While the foregoing information is in no sense complete, it offers much food for reflection and observation. Especial atten-

tion is now invited to the following matters which seem to justify particular mention: the almost complete lack of responsible and rigid state supervision over the conduct of those to whom the state by law commits such an important function in the administration of justice; the almost entirely voluntary character of such work as is done by voluntary associations of lawyers in doing what is certainly, in its last analysis, an important state function; the obviously great lack of any systematic method of holding lawyers to their official duty; the confessed reluctance of lawyers to take aggressive steps against those who are responsible in large measure for the slight regard in which the profession is held (* * *); the almost total lack of any attempt whatsoever at educational effort by the associations except through disciplinary proceedings; and the over emphasis of the punitive and corrective, rather than the preventive aspects, of united activity. * * *

"The co-operation of committees of two state associations (Wisconsin and Minnesota) to secure state legislation to suppress the evils of ambulance chasing and systematic solicitation of professional employment, is also noteworthy. Other especially noteworthy facts, all offering suggestions for a proper, efficient system, in which the state should play its essential part in the prompt suppression of professional evils tending to the discredit of the due administration of justice are: The state appropriation for investigation of complaints in North Dakota, and in the same state the power of the investigating committees to administer oaths and issue subpoenas; the legislation of Missouri designed to suppress the unlawful practice of law; the intense activity of the Grievance Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; the uplifting influence of lawyers' social clubs, illustrated by the Lawyers' Club of Buffalo; the educational activities in legal ethics of the Albany Law School, through the means of the Hubbard foundation for a lectureship on legal ethics, and of the New York State Bar Association in circulating the American Bar Canons among all men admitted to the Bar of the state, and of the New York County Lawyers' Association and the Bar Association of the City of St. Louis through their committees in advising inquirers respecting proper professional conduct; the activity of the Nashville Bar Association in advising the general public through notices posted in the Court House of the agency through which complaints against offending lawyers may be patiently investigated and proper disciplinary steps taken; the proposals of a committee of the Boston Bar Association (for the present delayed on account of opposition) to post in public places, including court rooms, illuminating extracts from the canons of ethics for the instruction of clients; and the activity of the Alabama State Bar Association in hanging in each court room a framed copy of the canons of

the Alabama State Bar Association; the practice of the local associations in Colorado of reporting serious charges to the state association for action; the employment of permanent salaried attorneys as investigators or prosecutors by the associations in New York County and the City of Chicago, and by the state associations of Colorado and Oregon; the practice in Colorado (as well as in New York City) on the part of the courts of referring complaints to a Bar association for investigation and report; proceedings for contempt of court against those practising law without due admission to the Bar; the function of the local associations in Connecticut of passing upon the moral qualifications of applicants for admission (a function performed in New York by committees on character appointed by the court, see proceedings of Section of Legal Education, Reports of American Bar Association for 1914, p. 813; 1915, pp. 714, 767); the appointment of a grievance committee by the court in the District of Columbia; the limited power of grievance committees in some of the associations, by which their authority is limited to members of the association, whereas, it should be extended to all members of the Bar; the hesitation or disqualification of some of the committees (* * *) to proceed against an attorney accused of indictable crime (though in New York this is judicially held to be no bar to a prompt proceeding for the professional discipline of the attorney, a very salutary rule; see *Matter of Stanton*, 161 Ap. Div. 555); the lectures or addresses upon legal ethics instituted by some associations or at some of their meetings (* * *); the sub-division of the state into districts by the state association for the purposes of investigation, but eliminating local influence by referring the question of further proceedings to a general representative committee (* * *); the suggestion (* * *) for greater attention by Bar associations to the more trivial failures to comply with the ethics of the profession; the interesting of newspaper editors in legal ethics and the display of the canons in lawyers' offices, as suggested by a committee of the Boston Bar Association (* * *); efforts to elevate educational standards in the face of adverse legislation (* * *); the commitment of prosecuting functions to the State Board of Examiners (* * *); the relegation of all disciplinary work to the State Bar Association in the interest of greater efficiency (* * *); the circularization of the Bar to acquaint it with the willingness and determination of the state association to act vigorously in such matters (* * *); the suggestion of state commissioners to investigate charges against lawyers (* * *). (The committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association formulated and unsuccessfully recommended to the Board of Directors of that association several years ago, a bill for the institution under state law of a Board of Legal Discipline, Year Book, New

York County Lawyers' Association, 1910, pp. 115, 124); the suggestion of candidates for the judiciary by Bar associations (* * *); the endeavor to bring about a better understanding between clients and attorneys; the adoption by the Supreme Court of Porto Rico of the oath upon admission recommended by the American Bar Association; the investigation and administration of dissuasive reprimands in the case of ambulance chasing and the improper solicitation of business as by the Bar Association of Tennessee; the conferment upon Bar associations by their charters (* * *) of the power to take the necessary steps to secure disbarment.

"This committee has now no recommendations to make for any action by this Association. It believes that the collation and dissemination of such information as this report contains, now for the first time systematically undertaken, will, if made a permanent feature of the activities of this committee, ultimately redound to the more general and systematic elevation of standards of actual conduct in the profession through the greater energy of local institutions.

The committee reports that it considered a resolution offered in Montreal in 1913 (Vol. XXXVIII Reports Am. Bar Assn., p. 76) for the amendment of Canons 15 and 31 of the canons of this Association, and reports other correspondence on the advisability of changing the language of certain of the canons. It expresses the following views:

"The committee, however, is of the opinion, in view of the careful labor that was expended in the preparation of these canons, and the reception of the canons by various Bar associations, all as set forth in the committee's report at the meeting in Washington, D. C., 1914 (Vol. XXXIX Reports Am. Bar Assn., p. 539), that no revision of the said canons at the present time is desirable, and it accordingly recommends that no steps be taken at the present time to consider the substance of the changes suggested by the mover of the resolutions.

"In making this present recommendation the committee expresses no opinion upon the merits of the alteration of the language of the existing canons suggested, if and when, after experience in their reception and application, it shall be deemed by the Association wise to undertake the revision of the particular canons specified in the resolutions, or others."

CHARLES A. BOSTON,
Chairman.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON NOTEWORTHY CHANGES IN STATUTE LAW.

In this, an off-legislative year, regular sessions have been held in Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia. The 64th Congress was in session from December, 1915, to September, 1916. Special sessions for the consideration of particular emergency questions have been held in California, Illinois, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Tennessee. At the regular sessions in the several states there were introduced over 15,000 bills. In addition to these numerous proposals for the improvement of our law or its administration, fully 25,000 bills were introduced in the present Congress. We must not, however, be misled by mere numbers, for some of these bills are duplicates or relate to the same subject, a very large number provide detailed and unimportant amendments to existing law, and not a few are nebulous proposals intended rather as educational propaganda for reforms barely on the horizon than as possible statutes.

It may be interesting to note the number of these bills which became laws. In New York, out of 3073 bills, 806 passed both houses, 160 were vetoed by the Governor and 646 chapters were added to the laws. In Virginia, out of 1275 bills, 537 passed both houses, 13 were vetoed and 524 became laws. In South Carolina, out of 1831 bills, 369 passed both houses, 4 were vetoed and 365 became laws. In New Jersey, out of 983 bills, 339 passed both houses, 41 were vetoed and 298 became laws.

In its efforts to keep in touch with legislation in the various states the committee has been greatly assisted by the "Official Index to State Legislation," compiled and published by The Law Reporting Company of New York for the cooperating state libraries and legislative reference departments, under the direction of the joint committee on national legislative information

service of the National Association of State Libraries and American Association of Law Libraries. For assistance in securing copies of the session laws and information respecting the real purpose and effect of the more important state enactments, the committee desires to express its appreciation of the cooperation of many public officers and members of our Association. Through such cooperation the committee has been enabled to secure the statutes promptly on their publication and it is our hope that it may be possible to interest additional members of the Association to contribute to the thoroughness with which our review records and estimates current statute law.

In determining what legislation was worthy of mention in its review the committee has followed the rule established last year of including all legislation of general application, not only statutes of particular importance to lawyers, but also statutes relating to governmental, sociological and economic problems.

The most important law affecting the relation of the federal government to that of the states is the Federal Child Labor Law which prohibits the shipment in interstate commerce of the products of mines or factories in which children are employed contrary to the standards set by the law. If this enactment is upheld by the United States Supreme Court it will probably open the door to federal regulation of matters which in this country have heretofore been dealt with exclusively by the states. Its most important variation from former prohibitions of interstate commerce is the fact that instead of prohibiting shipment of goods which in themselves are dangerous, dishonest or impure, it prohibits interstate commerce in goods which are not in themselves objectionable and which are excluded from commerce solely because of the conditions under which they were produced. Other interesting statutes in this field are the enactments in Virginia and South Carolina (which states have not yet passed workmen's compensation laws) of employers' liability laws for employees in intrastate commerce, which are practically copied from the federal employers' liability law for employees in interstate commerce. These and the Kentucky law, copying the Carmack amendment and making it applicable to intrastate commerce as well as interstate commerce, show a tendency to recognize the importance of uniform regulation of transportation, irrespective of its interstate or intrastate nature.

The preparedness atmosphere is responsible for the large number of laws, more or less important, dealing with the national army and navy and the state militia. In addition to the increased forces authorized for both arms of the federal service, Congress provided for government production of nitrates for war munitions and for investigation of government manufacture of munitions generally. Military instruction in the schools is required in New York and Louisiana, and commissions to investigate it are provided for in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Maryland. The act of Congress reorganizing the army includes a provision authorizing the drafting of the unorganized militia of the country in time of war when there are not enough voluntary enlistments. In New York the Governor is authorized to draft in case of insurrection or riot as well as for the service of the United States.

One of the most important federal enactments of the year is the Farm Loan or Rural Credits Act, which provides for loans on farm lands by land banks under the supervision of a federal board. The provision of this enactment making farm loan bonds legal investments for trust funds seems at the least to strain the federal power.

There is, as usual, a large number of enactments regulating corporate and individual property and personal rights in the interest of the general welfare. This police legislation is important to the lawyer principally because of its effort to secure enforcement of rights and duties, not alone through the right of an injured person to seek civil damages, but also by administrative action to compel compliance with, or punish violations of, the rules which it enacts. An interesting enactment in this field is the Kentucky fire marshal law, which imposes on property owners the general duty to prevent injury by fire on their premises and gives to an administrative officer power to make and enforce rules to prevent or extinguish fires.

Careless phraseology of statutes, resulting in indefinite, confusing and sometimes unintelligible enactments, though common in our statute law, is illustrated by some noteworthy instances this year. An act of Congress intended to amend the law relating to defacement of letter boxes literally repealed the criminal code of the United States. A Virginia act banishing the common towel defines the latter as one "intended or available for common use

by more than one person without being laundered after such use." If laundered after such use, that is, by more than one person, apparently it is not a common towel. Massachusetts, by amendment, corrected an enactment of two years ago which literally restricted its workmen's compensation act to municipal laborers, when it intended only to apply the act to laborers as distinguished from other employees of municipalities. The increasing quantity and importance of legislative regulation of personal, property and business rights and duties makes it important that the statutory regulation be adjusted to actual conditions, so that it will accomplish its purpose without working unnecessary hardship. The legislative purpose ought to be to establish both a just and an effective rule rather than a rule so harsh that its literal enforcement might result in ruin to legitimate business or personal rights. An act to prohibit dishonest investment banking ought not to be so generally phrased that its literal enforcement would drive all banking from the state. Legislative enactments imposing standards which go beyond the requirements of the evil aimed at are, because of their non-enforcement, the most prolific causes of disrespect for law in general.

THOMAS I. PARKINSON,
WILLIAM H. LOYD,
DONALD R. RICHBERG,
JOSEPH N. TEAL,
JOHN J. SULLIVAN.

TENTATIVE REVIEW OF 1916 LEGISLATION.

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I. FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

Courts.—Congress (No. 258), amending the judicial code, provides for such adjourned and special terms of the Supreme Court as it finds necessary, requires writs of error, appeal or *certiorari* to the Supreme Court to be applied for within three months after

the entry of the judgment or decree complained of; and provides that no United States Appellate Court shall dismiss a writ of error solely because an appeal should have been taken or *vice versa*, thereby making a mistake as to the proper method of carrying a case up for review harmless error which does not delay the hearing of the appeal. Decisions of the Circuit Courts of Appeals are made final, save for review on *certiorari* by the Supreme Court, in all cases arising under the Federal Employers' Liability Act, the Hours of Railroad Employees' Service Act, and the Standard Coupling Act.

International Relations.—Congress (No. 241), in the Naval Appropriation Bill, declares that it is the policy of the United States to settle international disputes through arbitration; that it looks with "apprehension and disfavor" on increases of armaments, but realizes that a common agreement is essential to restrict further increases for disarmament. The President is, therefore, authorized and requested to invite, not later than the close of the present war, other governments to send representatives to a conference to formulate a plan for a tribunal for the peaceful settlement of international disputes and to consider the question of disarmament. The President is authorized to appoint nine citizens "qualified for the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace." \$200,000 is appropriated to carry out the purposes of this provision. The Revenue Act (No. 271) contains several retaliatory provisions for the protection of American interests. So long as a foreign country prohibits importation of a United States product not injurious to health or morals the President may prohibit the importation of any article from that country. The President is likewise authorized to prohibit importations from any country, if, during a war in which the United States is not engaged, he believes that the laws or practices of any foreign country are contrary to the law of nations, and prevent or restrict importation into any foreign country of United States products. If during such a war the President believes that because of the laws or practices of a belligerent any vessel is giving undue preference to or discriminating against any shipper or shipment, he is authorized to detain such vessel by withholding clearance. If during such a war the President believes that American ships or citizens are discriminated

against or interfered with in their trade with that belligerent or other countries, he may withhold clearance from one or more vessels of the offending belligerent until reciprocal liberty and equal facilities of trade are restored to American citizens and ships, or he may deprive citizens or ships of the offending belligerent of the privileges and facilities which they enjoy in this country. Violations of any proclamation issued by the President in pursuance of the authority herein delegated to him are punished by heavy fines, imprisonment and forfeiture, and in addition he is authorized to use the land or naval forces to enforce compliance.

Philippines.—Congress (No. 240) provides for the government of the Philippine Islands, the organization of the Philippine legislature and its procedure. Bills enacted by the legislature are subject to the veto of the Governor-General and of the President of the United States. Congress also reserves power to annul enactments of the legislature. The act declares the purpose of the United States to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands, but does not fix the time when the powers of an independent government will be granted to the people of the Islands.

Post Roads.—Congress (No. 169), in the Post Office Appropriation Bill, delegates to the Interstate Commerce Commission the determination of the method and rate of compensation to be paid by the government to railway carriers for transportation of the mails and makes the commission's findings effective until changed by the commission. Congress (No. 156) appropriates \$5,000,000 for the next fiscal year, and increasingly larger sums for each of the four succeeding fiscal years, reaching a total in the last year of \$25,000,000, for the purpose of aiding the several states in the construction of rural post roads. After deducting the amount necessary to administer the act, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to apportion the remaining sum in each fiscal year to the several states, one-third on the basis of area, one-third on the basis of population, and one-third on the basis of mileage of rural free delivery routes. No duty is laid upon the states except to maintain the roads.

Military and Naval Affairs.—Congress (No. 85), in the National Defence Act, provides for the reorganization of the U. S. army, which is to consist of the regular army, the volunteer army, the officers' reserve corps, the enlisted reserve corps, the national

guard while in the U. S. service, and other land forces now or hereafter authorized. The act requires that the regular army shall be maintained at full strength. The authorized increases are to be made in five annual increments, but in case of threatened war or similar emergency the President may organize immediately the entire increase. Enlistments in the regular army are to be for seven years, first three in active service and the balance in the reserve. An extremely important provision of this act is that if in time of war "there shall not be enough voluntary enlistments to keep the reserve battalions at the prescribed strength, a sufficient number of the unorganized militia shall be drafted into the service of the United States to maintain each of such battalions at the proper strength." In a word, conscription is authorized. The Secretary of War is authorized to appoint a board of five, two of whom shall be civilians, to investigate and report on "the feasibility, desirability and practicability of the government manufacturing arms, munitions and equipment." Their report is to be transmitted to Congress before January 1, 1917. The Secretary of War is authorized to procure dies, tools, fixtures, etc., for the manufacture of arms. The President is authorized to investigate in order to determine "the best, cheapest and most available means for the production of nitrates and other products for munitions of war and useful in the manufacture of fertilizers." He is also authorized to construct and operate water-power plants to generate power for the production of nitrates, and \$20,000,000 is appropriated for this purpose, to be secured by the sale of Panama Canal bonds. Congress (No. 242), in the Army Appropriation bill, creates a council of national defense "for the co-ordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare." The council, consisting of six members of the cabinet, is to nominate and the President to appoint an advisory commission of seven to make investigations and recommendations respecting the coordination and preparation of the military, naval, transportation and industrial resources of the country. The same act contains a revision of the Articles of War. Congress (No. 241), in the Naval Appropriation Bill, provides for the establishment or development of medical and dental corps, flying corps, naval reserve forces and other extensions of the naval service. This bill also provides for extensive increases in the navy, but authorizes

the President to suspend construction if with the cooperation of the United States an international tribunal is established to secure peaceful determination of international disputes which shall render unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armaments. Congress (No. 88) authorizes the President to detail to assist Hayti officers and men of the U. S. navy and marine corps. Men so detailed are authorized to accept employment and compensation from Hayti, subject to the President's approval. Congress (No. 69) increases cadets at West Point and provides for 20 appointments annually from educational institutions furnishing approved military instruction and a limited number of regular army and National Guard men between 19 and 22 who have served a year. Congress (Nos. 18 and 241) increase the number of midshipmen at Annapolis and authorizes 25 appointments annually from enlisted men of the navy. Congress (No. 56) establishes in the war and navy departments the "Army and Naval Medal of Honor Roll." Survivors over 65, who have been awarded medals of honor for gallant conduct in conflict with an enemy, "at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty," are to be entered on the roll and are to receive a special pension of \$10 monthly for life.

Taxation.—Congress (No. 271), in the Revenue Bill, levies several important taxes intended to provide for the large increases in army and navy appropriations. The Income Tax Law is revised in many details. The most important change in it is the increase of the normal tax from 1 per cent to 2 per cent and of the additional tax on net incomes in excess of \$20,000. The new rates for the additional tax begin at 1 per cent on incomes between \$20,000 and \$40,000 and run to 13 per cent on incomes in excess of \$2,000,000. The tax hereafter will be levied on income received during the calendar year instead of income accruing, and corporations exempt from the tax are, nevertheless, required hereafter to deduct at the source the normal tax on payments made by them. A graduated tax, payable by the executor before distribution, is imposed on the net estate of resident and non-resident decedents. This is an estate tax and not an inheritance tax; it is based on the value of the entire estate, not on the distributive shares. The rate increases from 1 per cent on that part of the estate not in excess of \$50,000 to 10 per cent on

the amount in excess of \$5,000,000. An exemption of \$50,000 is allowed estates of residents only. The tax on a non-resident's estate is on the value of that part of his gross estate which at the time of his death was situated in the United States. An excise tax of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the annual profits on munitions manufactured in the United States is imposed until one year after the end of the European war. The stamp taxes imposed by the act of October 22, 1914, are repealed. The tax on wines is changed and a capital stock tax levied on corporations or associations for profit and insurance companies. The rate is 50 cents for each \$1000 of the "fair value" of the capital stock, including surplus and undivided profits. An exemption of \$99,000 is allowed. An *ad valorem* duty is imposed on dyestuffs and in addition a specific duty intended to build up the industry in this country. If at the end of five years after the passage of the act the President finds that less than 60 per cent of the domestic consumption of dyes is being manufactured in the United States, the specific duties are to cease at that time, otherwise they are to be annually reduced during the succeeding five years, at the end of which period they terminate. (The use of the taxing power for regulatory purposes is illustrated in important acts affecting both interstate and foreign commerce.) Congress (No. 190) reenacts as part of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill the Cotton Futures Act imposing a prohibitive tax on certain contracts for future delivery. The Revenue Act (No. 271) imposes a specific duty equal to twice the ordinary duty on any article imported under an agreement that any person in the United States is to be restricted in his using or dealing in any other article. The same act creates a tariff commission to investigate the "administration and fiscal and industrial effects of the customs laws." The commission is authorized to study commercial relations between the United States and foreign countries, and is given full power to examine documents and compel production of testimony. It is not empowered to make recommendations to Congress or to report except when called upon by either house or by the House Committee on Ways and Means or the Senate Finance Committee. These committees and the President are authorized to demand from the commission all information at its command and may require it to make such investigations and reports as they deem

proper. There are six members of the commission, each serving for terms of 12 years, one appointment being made every two years.

Commerce.—Congress (No. 260) creates the United States Shipping Board for the development of the mercantile marine and the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce by water. \$50,000,000 is appropriated for the construction or purchase by the board of vessels to be in turn sold, leased or chartered to United States citizens. All vessels acquired from the board must be operated under American registry and in a national emergency may be taken by the President. If the board cannot dispose of its vessels to private interests, it may organize corporations for their operation for not longer than five years after the end of the European war. Large powers of investigation are given to the board. Discriminatory and unreasonable practices by common carriers by water are forbidden. The board may discontinue a discriminatory rate charged by a carrier in foreign commerce and may fix maximum rates for interstate carriers by water. The act applies to all common carriers in foreign commerce but only to those in interstate commerce which operate on the high seas or the Great Lakes. The administrative provisions of the act for the enforcement of the orders of the board are substantially the same as those in the Interstate Commerce Act. The Revenue Bill (No. 271) punishes by fine or imprisonment and by triple damages any importer who systematically sells imported articles within the United States at a price substantially less than their actual market value, or wholesale price at the time of importation in the principal markets of the country of their production, if such underselling is done with intent to prevent the establishment of or injure an industry in the United States or to restrain or monopolize trade or commerce in such articles in the United States. This provision is popularly known as the "Anti-Dumping Law." Congress (No. 183) repeals the provision of the Carmack amendment which limited the liability of carriers to the value stated by the shipper when the character of the goods was not disclosed to the carrier, and inserts in its place a provision excepting baggage of passengers on trains or boats and other specified property from the prohibition against limitation of liability. The effect seems to be that in place of a limitation

to value stated the carrier may now contract for a limitation irrespective of value stated. Congress (No. 249) prohibits the shipment by producers or dealers in interstate or foreign commerce of the products of mines or factories employing children under 14 or working children between 14 and 16 for more than eight hours a day or six days a week or between 7 P. M. and 6 A. M. The act applies only to those dealers who ship from the state or territory of production, that is, where there has been no previous shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, and every dealer is relieved from prosecution for violation of the act if he establishes a guarantee by the producer that the goods were not produced under such conditions that their shipment would be contrary to the act. Congress (No. 239) enacts the Uniform Bill of Lading Act, recommended by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and makes it applicable to shipments in interstate and foreign commerce. (This act is discussed in the report of the Bar Association's Committee on Commerce, 1916, Exhibit A.) Congress (No. 190), as parts of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, enacts two important regulations of interstate and foreign commerce. Part B of this act provides for the establishment of official grain standards and prohibits the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of grain sold by grade unless it has been inspected by an inspector licensed under the act and unless the grade by which it is sold be one of the grades fixed in the official grain standards. The act does not stop with mere prohibition of shipment, but forbids, in any contract to sell by grade, reference to grain as being of any grade other than that fixed in the grain standards and makes violation of this provision a misdemeanor. Part C of the same act provides for the licensing of by the Secretary of Agriculture and regulates warehouses in which agricultural products are stored for interstate or foreign commerce. The law authorizes the secretary to establish grades of agricultural products and requires licensed warehousemen to keep separate products of different depositors and authorizes injured depositors to recover damages by suit on the licensed warehousemen's bond. Congress (Nos. 228 and 248) establishes standards for lime barrels and for fruit and vegetable climax baskets and requires shipments in interstate and foreign commerce to comply with these standards. Congress (No. 177)

directs the census bureau to collect and publish monthly statistics concerning the cotton seed oil business.

Banking.—Congress (No. 90) raises from one-third to two-thirds of the total amount of gold certificates held by the treasury at any time, the limit in amount of gold certificates of not less than \$1000 issued on deposits of gold bullion. Congress (No. 81) amends the Postal Savings Act by increasing the interest-bearing deposits of an individual from \$500 to \$1000, by permitting the acceptance of an additional \$1000 without interest and by removing the limitation of \$100 a month on an individual's deposit. Member banks of the federal reserve system are given preference as depositories. Congress (No. 75) amended the Clayton Act by authorizing officers, directors or employees of member banks, or Class A directors of reserve banks, with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to become officers, directors or employees of not more than two other banks, banking associations or trust companies organized under United States or state laws and not in "substantial competition" with the member bank, and (No. 270) amends in several details the Federal Reserve Act. Congress (No. 158) provides a comprehensive federal farm loan or rural credits system administered by the Federal Farm Loan Board. The board is to divide the United States into 12 federal land bank districts and establish in each a federal land bank with a capital of not less than \$750,000, divided into shares of \$5 each. The United States will subscribe the balance of the minimum capital of each bank remaining unsubscribed 30 days after subscription books open. Joint stock land banks for carrying on the business of lending on farm mortgage security and issuing farm loan bonds may be organized by private individuals. Any land bank may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money or a financial agent of the government. Persons desiring to borrow money on farm mortgage security under the act may organize national farm loan associations, but no person other than such a borrower may hold stock in such an association. Any land bank may, with the approval of the board, issue coupon farm loan bonds, in denominations ranging from \$25 to \$1000 and bearing not to exceed 5 per cent interest, upon depositing as collateral security first mortgages on farm lands or United States bonds not less in aggregate amount than

the sum of the bonds to be issued. Loans by land banks may be made only when secured by a first mortgage upon farm lands, and in the case of federal land banks only in amounts not more than \$10,000 nor less than \$100. Federal land bank loans must be made through a national farm loan association, which receives the application, examines and appraises the land offered as security, handles all funds loaned, and collects the payments on account of interest and principal. All appraisals must be approved by the board's appraiser. If no such association has been formed in a particular locality, however, the board may authorize a federal land bank to make loans through agents approved by the board. All loans made by a federal land bank must be endorsed by the association or agent through whom made. Joint stock land banks may make loans directly to the mortgagor. All mortgages must contain an agreement for the repayment of the loan on an amortization plan by means of a fixed number of annual or semi-annual installments sufficient to cover, first, a charge on the loan at a rate not exceeding the interest rate in the last series of farm loan bonds issued by the land bank making the loan; second, a charge for administration and profits at a rate not exceeding 1 per cent per annum on the unpaid principal; these two rates combined constituting the interest rate on the mortgage, which is not to exceed 6 per cent; and, third, such amounts to be applied on the principal as will extinguish the debt within an agreed period of not less than 5 nor more than 40 years. Loans by federal land banks may be made only for purposes tending to promote agricultural development and enumerated in the act. "Farm loan bonds issued under the provisions of this act by federal land banks or joint stock land banks shall be a lawful investment for all fiduciary and trust funds, and may be accepted as security for all public deposits."

Labor.—Congress (Ch. 436) declares eight hours "a day's work and the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for services" on interstate railroads. The act provides for a commission to study, during a period of not more than nine months, the operation of the act. From January 1 until 30 days after the commission reports the compensation for the eight hour day shall not be reduced below the standard day's wages at the time the act was enacted. Con-

gress (Ch. 458) establishes a workmen's compensation system for civilian employees of the United States, fixing compensation at not over 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of wages, not over \$66.67, and not under \$33.33. A commission is created to administer the act. In several appropriation acts (Ch. 209, Ch. 225, Ch. 417 and Ch. 418) Congress prohibited the use of stop-watches or measuring devices on or the payment of bonuses to workmen in the government service. Congress (No. 241) prohibits members of the Marine Band from furnishing music as individuals when it would place them in competition with civilian musicians, and the army bill (No. 85) prohibits officers or privates engaging in any business or performance in civil life "for emolument, hire or otherwise when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in the respective arts, trades or professions."

For Federal Child Labor Law, see above, this heading, subdivision Commerce.

II. STATE LEGISLATION.

A. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

1. Organization and Administration of Courts.

Mississippi inserted in the state constitution amendments adopted by the people in November, 1914, as follows: Increasing (154) the number of Supreme Court judges to six; requiring (156) them to be elected by the people; fixing (157) their term at eight years; and providing (152) that the Supreme Court may sit in two divisions. Georgia (586) submits a constitutional amendment relating to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and to the personnel and jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals.

Massachusetts (174) extends the civil and criminal jurisdiction of district police or municipal courts so that their process runs throughout the state, and makes them courts of superior and general jurisdiction; and (Res. 30) provides for the appointment of a commission of three to investigate the advisability of abolishing the office of trial justice and bringing within the jurisdiction of existing district or municipal courts towns now outside their jurisdiction.

Virginia (300) authorizes court clerks to appoint as deputies women over 21. Georgia (455) amends the civil code to make women eligible as clerks of ordinaries.

Maryland (326) provides for the creation of a juvenile court in any county when all judges in a circuit deem it necessary. The court is to have jurisdiction over dependent, neglected and delinquent male children under 20 and females under 18. Georgia (575) amends the juvenile court act by authorizing the designation of a court of record to act as a juvenile court in certain counties, and providing for the establishment of a juvenile court in other counties. New Jersey (212) provides that juvenile court records shall be kept in a separate book and shall not be admissible in evidence in any proceeding except during the period of the defendant's probation or within two years after his discharge from an institution to which he was committed by such court. After such period the clerk is required to destroy such records unless within that time the defendant has been convicted of an offense. Massachusetts (243) provides that no juvenile cases on appeal may be held in conjunction with other business of the court in rooms used for criminal trials, and the court is given power to exclude the general public from these trials.

2. Attorneys.

New York (254) provides that corporations forbidden to practice law may furnish to persons lawfully engaged in the practice of law information or clerical services in connection with their professional work; but the lawyer is directly responsible to his client. Corporations may not render services which cannot be lawfully rendered by persons not admitted to practice nor may they directly or indirectly solicit professional employment for a lawyer. Massachusetts (292) forbids corporations to practice law, or to advertise or draw agreements or legal documents not relating to their lawful business, or to draw wills. Banks and trust companies may furnish information with respect to investments and taxation. The act does not apply to public service corporations, those engaged in conducting mercantile or adjustment bureaus, guaranteeing titles to real property, insuring against liability for damages by injury, or assisting attorneys to

organize corporations, nor to charitable corporations, to corporations organized in the state for the purpose of assisting persons without means in pursuit of civil remedies, to corporations providing legal advice to their employees, or to newspapers answering inquiries through their columns. Maryland (695) also prohibits corporations from practicing law.

Mississippi (107) establishes a state board of law examiners and regulates admission to the Bar, and Georgia (471) admits "female citizens" to the practice of law.

Virginia (204) provides for a public defender in cities of over 50,000, appointed for two years and removable by the judge appointing him, and (373) for payment of counsel designated to defend poor persons charged with serious crimes. New Jersey (54) provides for state legal aid to workmen's compensation claimants.

3. Juries.

Mississippi (158) inserts in the constitution an amendment adopted by the people in November, 1914, permitting the legislature to provide that in all civil cases in circuit or chancery courts nine or more jurors may agree on and return a verdict; and (162) under this authority enacts such a provision with the additional requirement that a trial judge when requested shall so instruct the jury.

4. New Remedies.

Louisiana (No. 98) creates a mechanics' lien on roadbed, rights of way and franchises of railroads; (No. 232) requires owners, in cases of contracts of \$1000 or over for drilling oil, gas or water wells, to file the contract and a bond from the contractor to secure mechanics and material men, and if the bond is not sufficient, a lien created on the property may be foreclosed; (No. 262) assures to mechanics' lien claimants on building or construction work the right to sue individually, or to start a joint action (*concursum*), on the contractor's bond, regardless of the acceptance of the work by the owner; and (No. 229) regulates the enforcement of the lien on the property. New York (507) extends the mechanics' lien law, provides in detail for the priority of liens for materials furnished, labor performed or money advanced for improvements; and in particular provides, under various circumstances

of mortgage or assignment by owners or contractors, for the subordination to a subsequent mortgage of *all* liens if the holders of 75 per cent of the liens agree.

Louisiana (No. 82) gives garages and repair shops for automobiles or "other machinery" a lien for repairs, except against *bona fide* purchasers without notice.

Louisiana (No. 133) gives to judgments of the United States courts in Louisiana the same lien against property of the debtor as judgments of the state courts.

Mississippi (134) authorizes the assignee of a chose in action to sue in his own name if the assignment be in writing. An assignee after action begun may be substituted as party plaintiff or at his option begin a new suit in his own name.

Virginia (137) provides that where real or personal property is held in trust to secure payment of a debt, and no date of maturity is fixed or authority given to sell the security, the court, on application of the lien creditors, may decree a sale and reinvestment of the proceeds.

Louisiana (No. 263) provides that where property destroyed by fire is subject to a vendor's lien the holder of such lien may enforce payment of the unpaid purchase price against any funds due the owner of the property under a policy of insurance covering it.

5. *Limitation of Action.*

Virginia (290) extends, so as to include contracts, the provision that computation of time shall exclude the first and include the last day of a stated period, (442) regulates the suspension of the statute of limitations in general creditor suits, and (419) limits actions on ground rents to 10 years from date the rent became due. In New York an action against a person non-resident when the action accrued cannot be brought after the expiration of the time specified in the laws of his residence unless that time be less than that allowed by New York law, in which case the latter applies (536).

6. *Crimes and Criminal Procedure.*

Virginia (418) provides that where an indictment has been lost the state's attorney may file a copy and trial may proceed thereon.

Mississippi (103) expressly provides that an indictment for violation of its prohibitions of the liquor traffic need not negative the exceptions in the act.

Kentucky (49) defines and punishes pandering, and makes the woman a competent witness notwithstanding her marriage to the accused, unless she has lived with him for three years after marriage. Georgia (456) amends the code with respect to usury so that the entire interest is forfeited instead of the "excess of interest"; (458) makes the larceny of motor cars a felony; (469) makes it a misdemeanor to fail to keep a record of all purchases of seed cotton; and (470) prohibits "popularity contests" except where they are conducted in connection with daily papers with a circulation not exceeding 4000.

The movement to abolish capital punishment is represented in Maryland (214) by providing that the jury may add to first degree murder verdicts the words "without capital punishment," in which case the court shall impose a life sentence and shall not impose a death penalty; and in New Jersey (270) by providing that the jury at the time of rendering the verdict may recommend imprisonment at hard labor for life, in which case no greater punishment shall be imposed.

Virginia (198) provides that if a person sentenced to death or imprisonment in the penitentiary asks for time to apply for a writ of error the court shall postpone execution of the sentence for a reasonable time, and also that after conviction, sentence or suspension of the execution of the sentence the court or judge may admit the prisoner to bail. Mississippi (217) provides for release on bail pending an appeal in certain felonies. Kentucky (39) provides that juries shall fix penalties in all criminal cases.

Louisiana (No. 93) provides that in all criminal cases tried before a judge without a jury, counsel shall have the same right to submit propositions of law and to request charges to the jury, and that the judge shall pass upon such propositions before entering judgment, and counsel may reserve bills of exception and have the evidence annexed thereto; and also (No. 157) provides that conversations between husband and wife shall be privileged and neither husband nor wife shall be compelled to be a witness on the trial of a criminal proceeding against the other; and on the trial of a criminal proceeding the defendant at his own request,

and not otherwise, shall be a competent witness, and his neglect or refusal to testify shall not create any presumption against him.

Maryland (699) provides that when insanity is alleged as a defense in criminal cases a jury impanelled to try the defendant shall also render a verdict on the question of insanity.

7. *Civil Procedure.*

To save expense in cases where the summons is sufficient to induce the debtor to pay, New Jersey (253) provides that in contract actions in district courts a plaintiff who fails to file with the clerk a copy of his account or state of demand shall be nonsuited.

Virginia (287) provides that on motion in actions for personal injuries contributory negligence must be set forth in a bill of particulars, but the defendant is not precluded from relying on the contributory negligence disclosed by the plaintiff's testimony. Maryland (14) provides that failure of administrators or executors to plead *plene administravit* or insufficiency of assets shall not render them personally responsible.

The report of the Massachusetts Commission on Uniform Methods of Procedure for taking land for public purposes was referred (Res. 91) to the Attorney-General for further investigation and report.

New York (518) amends civil code by providing that judgment in dower, partition or mortgage foreclosure shall bind persons who acquire inchoate dower in the real property involved after filing of notice of pendency of action, and persons born between the filing of such notice and the entry of judgment who would have been bound by the judgment if born after such entry.

Louisiana (No. 112) regulates the form and effect of bonds in judicial proceedings, and provides for the correction of errors or omissions in such bonds and for supplementing them; and no appeal is to be dismissed nor process set aside on account of such error or omission or on account of the insufficiency of sureties until the party furnishing the bond has failed to supplement it as provided in the act.

New Jersey (198) provides that in personal actions against foreign corporations the summons may be served on any officer, director, ticket or freight agent, personally, in the county in which

venue is laid, and against domestic corporations summons may be served personally on any officer or agent in charge of the principal office or any ticket or freight agent in the county in which venue is laid. Maryland (609) permits suits to be brought against the Adams Express Company or any other unincorporated stock company in the name in which they carry on business. Suit may be brought where the principal office is located, where the business is transacted, or, in a local action, where the subject matter lies.

Virginia (425) makes the jurisdiction of equity to enforce collection of taxes concurrent with that at law and declares that it shall not be necessary to prove equitable grounds of jurisdiction. It also gives to the courts in such cases the powers of a commissioner of revenue to order the taxpayer to pay all taxes due upon a correct assessment of his property.

Virginia (444), in an employers liability act for intrastate steam railroads modelled on the Federal Employers' Liability Act for interstate carriers, provides that the pleading in an action to recover for an employee's injury or death may embrace a cause of action accruing within the federal act without being demurrable therefor and without the plaintiff being required to elect under which act he claims.

Virginia (449) provides that where in a suit against a general or special partnership or unincorporated association it appears that any member has not been made a party defendant or has not been served or is not liable to the particular suit, the court may give judgment against the members served and liable in the same manner as if they were the only defendants, and the judgment may be entered against and bind the partnership or association assets if the plaintiff or his attorney makes affidavit of due diligence in attempting to make parties, and to serve, all the members, and if at least two members were served.

8. Trials.

Louisiana (No. 157) provides that a competent witness in any civil or criminal proceeding shall be a person of "proper understanding," and also that conversations between husband and wife shall be privileged, and neither husband nor wife shall be compelled to be a witness on the trial of a criminal proceeding against

the other; and on the trial of a criminal proceeding the defendant at his own request and not otherwise shall be a competent witness, and his neglect or refusal to testify shall not create any presumption against him. Louisiana (211) provides that in a proceeding for permission to marry again after 10 years' absence of a husband or wife, the petitioning spouse is a competent witness. Mississippi (133) in actions for non-delivery or failure to deliver promptly makes the copy of a telegram transcribed by the company's agent at destination conclusive evidence of the filing of the original in the receiving office.

Virginia (406) provides that in any trial at common law or proceeding in which the procedure is that which obtains at common law any party may "except to any action, ruling, order or judgment of the court." Bills of exception are abolished and in place thereof it is sufficient for the trial judge to certify the ruling and that any party excepted thereto. If a question is disallowed and a party excepts the judge is also to certify briefly the answer which it would have elicited if at the time the objection was made the tenor of the answer is ascertained by the court. In case of appeal it is sufficient for the trial judge to certify the evidence introduced at the trial or hearing when a consideration of the evidence is necessary to a decision of the appeal; but this is not to prevent the trial judge certifying in lieu of the evidence the facts proved, as provided under previous law. The whole trend of the act is to simplify formal procedure and avoid unnecessary repetitions, as is well brought out in the provision that to preserve of record any exception it shall be sufficient that the trial judge "certify the same simply and substantially in accordance with the provisions of this act." The act contains forms of certificates to be made by the trial judge. Another Virginia act (416) also relates to bills of exceptions.

Louisiana (No. 17) requires actions *ex delicto* to be placed on the preference docket for trial.

9. Appeals.

California (Res. 9) requests the judges of the state courts and the state and local Bar associations to submit recommendations to avoid dilatory practices and delays on appeal.

New Jersey (63) provides that in cases submitted without a jury, error by the court in giving final judgment is not subject to modification or reversal unless the grounds of objection have been specifically submitted.

Mississippi (222) limits to one year the time within which appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court.

10. Judges' Pensions.

Virginia (193) restricts to those judges who retire during the years 1915 to 1919, inclusive, the operation of an existing provision that after 12 consecutive years of service and attaining 70 years, the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals who retire shall receive three-fifths of their salary for the balance of their lives.

B. PRISONS AND PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME.

Congress (No. 60) provides that "judgment of conviction" against children in the juvenile court of the District of Columbia shall not be denominated a "conviction" nor the defendant a "criminal," and that such conviction shall not disqualify the child for jury duty or public office. New York (394) provides that minors in the penitentiary shall be kept apart from adults.

Virginia (297) authorizes the trial judge to substitute road work for jail sentence in misdemeanor cases, and (57) provides for a suspended sentence during good behavior for a first offender in case of larceny and forgery.

Mississippi (S. 95) reduces to life sentence the penalty for rape and (218) prohibits public hangings. Virginia (29) repeals the requirement of life sentences for penitentiary convicts who have been twice before sentenced to the penitentiary and allows the judge to add such term as he deems proper to the sentence which would be imposed on such convict if he had not previously been in the penitentiary. It also (30) substitutes for a required five-years' addition to penitentiary sentences where the convict has been once before sentenced to the penitentiary, provision authorizing the judge to impose such additional term not exceeding five years as he deems proper.

Kentucky (39) repeals the law imposing double time for second conviction of a felony and life sentence for a third conviction.

Virginia (324) allows for good conduct 10 days instead of four for each month of faithful observance of prison rules, and adds a provision that for violation of rules "punishable by stripes" or for attempt to escape a convict shall forfeit all earned allowances. New York (358) provides that persons in state prison under definite or indefinite sentence may earn by faithful performance of duty a commutation of sentence or the right to be considered for parole. It provides a form of payment for work done by prisoners. Kentucky (39) allows 10 days per month for good conduct to penitentiary convicts.

Kentucky (36) provides for employment of prisoners on roads, prison farms, or within prisons and for payment to him or his family of not exceeding \$.15 per day of his earnings.

New York (287) amends in minor details the Parole Commission Act for first class cities. Among other things the amendment prohibits commitment to a penitentiary for failure to pay fines or give security, and provides that no person convicted of enumerated offenses for which increased punishment is provided for third offenders shall be sentenced until finger print records of the magistrates' courts have been searched and the results certified to the court. Kentucky (38) makes the parole law applicable to all penal institutions of the state and authorizes a prisoner who has served one-half his sentence to apply for parole. Formerly the application for parole could be made only after serving the minimum time specified in the sentence. The amendment authorizes the parole board to fix a period preceding the application during which the prisoner must prove good conduct. Formerly the statute fixed this period at nine consecutive months preceding application. Louisiana (No. 123) provides that whenever a person is sentenced to the state penitentiary otherwise than for life "or where the maximum penalty does not exceed one year, or persons convicted of" specified crimes, an indeterminate sentence shall be imposed. The minimum sentence shall not be less than that fixed by the statute under which the conviction was had, and the maximum not more than the maximum fixed by such statute, "provided that where no maximum term is fixed in such statutes said minimum term shall be taken and intended as being one year." Louisiana (No. 124) also requires the board of parole, six months after the act goes into

effect, to investigate the conduct of prisoners other than "lifers" sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor or persons convicted of specified crimes (the same as those mentioned in No. 123), and to parole such^o of said prisoners as the board thinks fit; provided such prisoners have served two years of their sentence at the time of parole. A board of parole to be appointed by the governor for the parole of prisoners sentenced to indeterminate sentences is also created (125). Prisoners paroled are to remain on parole until the expiration of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed in their sentences; and if a parole prisoner violate his parole he shall be remanded to penitentiary to serve the balance of his term subject only to commutation for good behavior. Parole of a life termers must be approved by the board of pardons and cannot be granted until the convict has served "one-third of the actual time he would have served if classed as eligible for reduction of sentence under the laws of the state." Mississippi (106) creates a board of pardons to advise the governor in granting or refusing applications for pardon.

Massachusetts (241) abolishes the board of prison commissioners and boards of parole and establishes a bureau of prisons under a director with an advisory board of three men and two women and a board of parole of three members. This bureau is given power to investigate the management and condition of all penal institutions. Maryland (556) creates a state prison control board; Louisiana (No. 137) substitutes a general manager of the state penitentiary for the board of control; and Kentucky (47) reorganizes the board of prison commissioners.

Virginia (45) requires sheriffs and jailers to keep records of their prisoners and to report monthly to the state board of charities and corrections the records of prisoners received during the preceding month, stating whether the offense was a violation of state law or city ordinance, and describing the offense if imprisonment is for non-payment of fine. Such record shall give other required detail, including color, age, physical condition, sentence, and whether confirmed drunkard or drug habitué.

New York (236 and 242) reorganizes penal and charitable institutions in Westchester County under the management of a commissioner of charities and correction.

Massachusetts (76) authorizes the removal from state prison to prison camps of prisoners other than "lifers" who have shown by "conduct and disposition that they would be amenable to less rigorous discipline."

Kentucky (70) makes it a felony to interrupt the work of convicts employed outside their prison walls or to attempt to give any convict intoxicants or narcotics or any kind of weapon.

New York (594) reorganizes a commission on new prisons and provides for the selection of a new prison site and the construction of a farm and industrial prison to cost \$1,250,000. The commission is also required to adopt plans for the demolition of the present cell house and block at Sing Sing and the substitution of new buildings. Prison labor is to be used in the work so far as practicable.

C. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Recognition of the demand for business methods in the conduct of government is found in acts establishing budget systems of appropriation, central purchasing agencies and economy and efficiency commissions.

New Jersey (15) establishing a budget system requires the Governor to make his recommended appropriations on the basis of estimates submitted by the departments; all appropriations are required to appear in the general appropriation bill. Carefully guarded provision is made for the transfer of items to relieve possible inflexibility of segregated appropriations. New York (130) providing a budget system requires the Governor to submit recommended appropriations and authorizes him to submit estimates of revenue. The principal responsibility for preparing budget data is placed on the chairmen of the finance committees of the legislature. Not later than March 15 annually these committees are required to submit a budget of appropriations, detailed estimates of revenues, and proposed state taxes. The most important changes in present procedure are those requiring all appropriations to be in a single bill, providing that the appropriation bill shall be a special order for five full legislative days in committee of the whole, authorizing the appearance of heads of departments to be heard and answer inquiries,

making the bill when advanced to third reading a special order for three full legislative days, and confining amendments on third reading to reduction or elimination of items except by unanimous consent. Maryland (126) repeals all continuing appropriations, and (159) proposes a constitutional amendment which would put the finances of the state on a budget basis, the governor to make the budget, and the legislature not to have power to increase or add new items or to pass any other appropriation bill unless it includes provisions for raising revenue to meet the appropriations made. Louisiana (No. 140) creates a board of state affairs which is required to compile and review departmental estimates and submit a budget prior to the meeting of the legislature; to investigate the efficiency of the state administrative agencies and to take over the duties of existing offices dealing with assessments of state taxes and supervision of local taxation.

New Jersey (68) creates a central purchasing agency, controlled by a commission consisting of the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller, to purchase all supplies for state departments and offices except for construction work. A purchasing agent at \$5000 a year, appointed by the commission, with an advisory board composed of representatives from each department, is charged with the fixing of standards and prices and the administration of the detail provisions governing purchases.

New York (49) aims at economy through cooperation of state departments by authorizing a department having apparatus or expert service necessary to perform special work to furnish the same to other departments on request and in other ways suggests and facilitates cooperation. Maryland (285) with similar purpose makes use of trained specialists in educational institutions by providing that professors of designated subjects in the state college shall be the state entomologist, the state pathologist and the state horticulturist respectively.

Massachusetts (296) abolishes its economy and efficiency commission and substitutes therefor a supervisor of administration. Virginia (211) creates an unpaid economy and efficiency commission to investigate the possibility of more efficient and economical organization and administration of the state and local governments, and (199) authorizes a committee to study methods and expense of publishing state and local documents.

Massachusetts (2) increases central control over expenses by prohibiting increases in salary of employees without approval of the Governor and council.

Reorganization in the interest of centralization and economy is accomplished in Massachusetts (288) by abolishing port and harbor offices and substituting a single commission on waterways and public lands, and in Maryland (682) by vesting in a new conservation commission the powers and duties of several abolished offices. Maryland (560) establishes a department of law and puts it in charge of the attorney general.

An interesting example of contingent legislation and of state retirement from administrative fields fully occupied by the federal government is found in New York (342), which provides that on the filing of a certificate by designated officers that they have, in pursuance of the authority delegated by the act, transferred the state quarantine establishment to the United States, the office of health officer of the port of New York shall be abolished.

Virginia (451) provides for removal by the courts of any state or municipal officer, except those whose removal is provided for by the constitution, who shall knowingly or wilfully misconduct himself in office or neglect to perform any duty or be intoxicated in public places or engage in gambling or violating any penal statute involving moral turpitude. Such cases are preferred and shall be tried forthwith. Provision is made for appeal on a writ of error from a decree of removal.

Georgia (552) authorizes the appointment by the state librarian of notaries public for the state at large.

D. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Virginia (68) proposes a constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to submit to cities a choice of several forms of government.

Oklahoma (p. 120) by adopted constitutional amendment authorizes counties to abolish or resume township form of government. Supervisors of counties adjoining large cities are by Virginia (102) given the same powers as city councils, except that their regulations are to be subject to the approval of the circuit court.

Virginia (103) recognizes the need of experts in city government and proposes to amend the constitution so that persons having technical skill may be appointed to office although neither residents nor voters. Georgia (434) creates the department of county officers and county records. This department is required to codify the laws relating to counties and supervise the installation and keeping of uniform records.

Massachusetts (223) provides for central purchasing departments in cities (except Boston) which adopt it on referendum.

New Jersey (J. R. 7) continues its commission on municipal financing. Important bills recommended by this commission were passed by the legislature but vetoed by the Governor. One which became law (252) contains detailed provisions for the issuance of bonds by counties and municipalities.

The New York charter as amended (615) prohibits the use of the proceeds of long-term bonds for non-revenue-producing improvements.

One of the last strongholds of the fee system of compensating public officers is removed by New York (525), which requires the sheriff of New York County, after January 1, 1918, to pay over the one-half of his fees (said to amount to \$50,000 annually), which he now retains.

City planning is provided for in Massachusetts (190), which authorizes cities to establish boards of survey to make and alter plans for streets, and by New Jersey (175), which requires municipal plan and art commissions to prepare a city plan when they deem its preparation desirable. New York (112) authorizes excess condemnation in the City of New York to the extent necessary to form suitable building sites abutting on street and other improvements.

New Jersey (239) authorizes cities to establish "white ways" by illumination of main thoroughfares at the expense of abutting property. New York (108) authorizes villages to establish publicity funds for advertising their advantages, and New Jersey (25 and 279) gives similar authority to counties and cities.

Louisiana (No. 28) proposes a constitutional amendment authorizing municipalities and counties by a majority vote of property tax payers, in number entitled to vote and in value of property, to levy a special tax not exceeding five mills for not

exceeding ten years in aid of public improvements, railway enterprises and river transportation lines.

New Jersey (162) authorizes municipal construction, ownership and operation or lease of docks, warehouses and shipping facilities; and (120) construction and operation or lease of a municipal railroad through, over or upon city streets or private property with incidental docks, warehouses and terminals.

Kentucky (54) authorizes cities having light or water plants to serve other cities and towns in the state.

New Jersey (70 and 71) divides the state into two water districts and establishes a water supply commission for each, with power to find new sources of municipal water supply, to acquire water rights, construct water systems, and make arrangement for joint supplies to different municipalities.

Rhode Island (1411) provides for a retirement board to retire employees of the City of Providence, and Maryland (498) provides pensions for disabled employees of Baltimore. Massachusetts (75) makes the pledge or transfer of a right to a state or municipal pension, or the holding of such pension as collateral a misdemeanor. New York (201) permits a state or municipal pensioner to hold certain offices without forfeiting his pension, it being suspended during his holding of such office.

Virginia (451) provides for removal of officers by the courts (see subdivision "C" hereof).

Kentucky (76) authorizes owners of horse-drawn vehicles which are licensed by one municipality to operate those vehicles in another municipality.

E. CIVIL SERVICE.

New York (438) authorizes Civil War veterans employed continuously for 10 years in the state service, who have reached 70, to apply for retirement at half pay not exceeding \$1000. If such veterans be manual laborers they shall be retired when incapacitated.

New Jersey (129) requires the state commission to provide for the keeping of efficiency records for the state and municipal competitive service. Municipalities are required to keep efficiency records subject to the supervision of the state commission.

these records to be a basis of promotion, and in case of reduction of force, the persons shown by the records to be least efficient are to be dropped first; and (122) provides for demotion to lesser positions of persons whose positions are abolished for reasons of economy and for placing such persons' names on special eligible lists which take precedence of other lists for the positions abolished or similar positions.

New Jersey (Res. 6) creates a commission to study the operation of the civil service laws in the state and its municipalities. New York (357) gives municipal commissions power to investigate the operation of the civil service law and rules, conduct hearings, summon witnesses, etc.

Massachusetts (297) authorizes the civil service commission to investigate the work and compensation of officers and employees in the classified service, and on request of the appointing power to inquire into the efficiency and conduct of particular officers and employees and if necessary recommend their removal.

F. ELECTIONS.

The Oklahoma initiated constitutional amendment (p. 114), making ability to read and write a section of the state constitution a qualification of voters, excepting certain persons and their lineal descendants, having been held unconstitutional, a joint resolution (p. 144) proposes a new amendment, changing the description of the persons excepted from the literacy test to those who have seen military or naval service (including service in any foreign nation) and their descendants. This seems to vary the usual "grandfather clause" by confining the ballot to the military and their descendants.

New Jersey (277) requires registration in person or by affidavit in municipalities of more than 10,000. The provision for registration by affidavit is new and applies to persons prevented, by illness or absence from state, from registering in person. This law also authorizes marking the ballots with a + mark as well as with an X. State-wide registration is required in Oklahoma (24) and Louisiana (No. 195).

Oklahoma (25) permits voting in another precinct by the voter absent from his own county, and Virginia (369) permits absent voters to vote by registered mail.

Massachusetts (16) regulates primary ballot arrangement of candidates for delegate to national conventions. Preferences for President shall be entered on the ballot, if declared by candidates and consented to by person preferred, which consent may be communicated by telegraph or cable. Massachusetts (179) repeals (subject to referendum at the next state election) the 1914 law authorizing a single ballot for all parties at primary elections and restores the 1913 requirement of separate ballots for each party. California (1, 2, Special Session) amends the direct primary and Presidential primary laws. Chapter 135 of the Laws of 1915 provided for registration without declaration of party affiliation, but that act was rejected by the voters on referendum. The 1916 amendment provides for declaration of party affiliation at the time of voting at a primary election instead of at the time of registration. Maryland (160) amends its election law so as to abolish what is known as the "Envelope system" of voting in primary elections. South Dakota (3, Special Session) advances date fixed by the 1915 law for the general primary to obviate necessity of two primaries in the Presidential year, one for state officers and another for national conventions, and also contains new provisions as to nominating delegates and expressing preference for President. The necessity of supplying defects of the 1915 primary law was responsible for the special session in this state. Louisiana enacts a primary law (No. 35) providing that all party candidates for state and local offices, including United States Senators and Congressmen, shall be nominated by direct primary, and a general election law (No. 130) dealing with nominations, ballots, etc.

Kentucky (13) enacts a "corrupt practices" act prohibiting corporation contribution to and limiting amounts of campaign expenses, and annulling elections in certain cases of violations.

G. INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL.

Oklahoma (32) amends the initiative and referendum law respecting the distribution of publicity pamphlets. If public officials fail to print and distribute required pamphlets an elector may petition the court for a mandamus, but failure to print and distribute such pamphlets is not to invalidate any election.

In Mississippi (159) a constitutional amendment adopted in 1914 authorizes the initiative and referendum. It applies to constitutional amendments as well as statutes.

The absence of further legislation in this field is probably due to the fact that no state west of the Mississippi River held a regular session this year.

H. REVISION AND AMENDMENT OF STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

Massachusetts (98) submits to the general election 1916 the question of calling a constitutional convention. If approved, 320 delegates are to be elected first Tuesday of May, 1917, and the convention meets first Tuesday of April following. Nomination and election of delegates must be by non-partisan ballots.

Specific constitutional amendments proposed or adopted are classified under the subject matter to which they relate.

I. UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

Bills recommended by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws were passed as follows:

Uniform Transfer of Stock Act—New Jersey (191).

Uniform Partnership Act—Maryland (175).

Uniform Bills and Notes Act—Mississippi (244).

Uniform Torrens System Act—Virginia (62).

Uniform Probate of Wills Act—Louisiana (No. 92).

Uniform Acknowledgment of Foreign Deeds Act—Louisiana (No. 154), and Maryland (174).

Uniform Bills of Lading Act—Congress (239). This act applies to interstate and foreign commerce.

Uniform Cold Storage Act—Maryland (163).

J. STATUTES—PREPARATION, REVISION AND CONSOLIDATION.

Virginia (147) proposes to amend the constitution respecting the reading of bills so that instead of being read at length on three different calendar days in each house they shall be read *by title* on three such days and *at length* once in each house. New York (32) amends the law regulating the bill drafting commission by making the commissioners' five-year term indefinite, by reducing their salaries from \$6000 to \$5000 each, payable in six monthly instalments, and by requiring them to keep their office

at the capitol open from December 1 through the session instead of from September 1. These changes reduce the fixed cost of the office by \$2400 annually out of an expenditure for last year of about \$37,000. Louisiana (No. 260) creates a commission to investigate legislative procedure and to report on the desirability of establishing a legislative reference bureau.

Lobbying before the legislature is regulated by Kentucky (16) and Mississippi (105).

New Jersey (84) creates a commission of lawyers who are or have been counsel to cities to revise and codify statutes relating to municipalities and to report bills for the delegation to municipalities of power to deal with local matters, thereby avoiding the necessity for resort to the legislature. The preamble to this act suggests that such delegation in addition to removing "confusion and uncertainty" would also "shorten the sessions of the legislature."

New York (378) repeals the existing law authorizing the preparation of an index to the state statutes. The continuance of the index is made dependent on the report to the next legislature of the chairmen of the judiciary committees of the senate and assembly. New York (400) extends to February 15, 1917, the time for the final report of the commissioners to consolidate laws relating to decedents' estates and surrogates' courts.

Massachusetts (Res. 43) provides for the appointment of three "able and discreet persons learned in the law" as commissioners to consolidate and arrange the general laws of the state. The commissioners are instructed to render the laws "concise and intelligible," to "omit redundant enactments," to reject superfluous words, to condense into concise form if consistent with clearness "all circuitous, tautological and ambiguous phraseology, and to suggest methods of correcting, supplying or amending mistakes, omissions, inconsistencies and imperfections." A report of substantive changes is to be made in January, 1918, and the final report in January, 1919. The commissioners shall receive \$5000 a year and may expend such sums as the Governor and council authorize.

New Jersey (56) authorizes the Governor, president of the senate and speaker of the assembly to contract for the preparation of a supplement to the compiled statutes to cover the session laws from 1911 to 1916, inclusive, and abstracts of decisions.

K. EDUCATION.

New Jersey (152) prohibits conferring of degrees by any institution not licensed by the state board of education and provides curious detailed procedure for imposing penalties for violation of the act.

New York (545) incorporates "Institute for Public Service" to conduct training school to prepare men for the public service by doing field work in cooperation with public officers. This field work may be conducted in the problems of public business, education and benevolent foundations. The wide scope of the institute's work is indicated by the power to "search for strong administrators and for large opportunities that need efficient men."

Mississippi (110) creates an unpaid commission to study and eliminate adult illiteracy, and (111) establishes a training school for delinquent children.

Kentucky (73) provides for a census by the illiteracy commission of all adult illiterates.

New Jersey (76 and 102) provides appropriations for vocational education. Massachusetts (95) defines cooperative courses authorized in the public schools and cooperating industrial establishments as "courses approved as such by the board of education and conducted in public schools in which technical or related instruction is given in conjunction with practical experience by employment in cooperating factory, manufactory, mechanical and mercantile establishment or workshop."

Mississippi (187) requires the public school curriculum to include "history of Mississippi, elements of agriculture, civil government with special reference to local and state government, physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, and home and community sanitation." Kentucky (19) requires the teaching of fire prevention in public and private schools at least one hour weekly. New York and Louisiana require instruction in military science. (See "Military Affairs.")

Massachusetts (185) authorizes cities whose voters accept this act on referendum to establish day or night schools in agriculture and horticulture under the supervision of the board of education. South Carolina (503) provides state aid for teaching

agriculture in the public schools, and Kentucky (20) provides for agricultural extension work and home economics by the state university. Massachusetts (Res. 106) creates a commission to investigate agricultural education as conducted at the Massachusetts College. Maryland (372) incorporates a state agricultural college.

Maryland (506) for the first time makes compulsory education state-wide. Children between 7 and 13 must attend during the entire school year; and children between 13 and 17 are subject to less strict requirements. Louisiana (No. 27) in a compulsory school attendance law applying to children between 7 and 14, requires attendance for 140 days, but excepts children whose services are needed to support widowed mothers. Georgia (No. 576) enacts a compulsory school attendance law requiring children between 8 and 14 to attend school for four months, but making many exceptions. Massachusetts (102) provides for the registration of minors and enforcement of compulsory education law by attendance officers.

New Jersey (263) requires teachers to read without comment in each public school classroom at the opening of each day at least five verses of the Old Testament.

New Jersey (13) provides for collection from the children and deposit in savings banks of small sums by school authorities, and New York (90) amends a similar law by extending its provisions to philanthropic agencies having the direction and guidance of children.

The use of school houses and grounds for recreative, social, athletic and other purposes is authorized by New Jersey (227), and by Rhode Island (1414) in Providence, except meetings in control of religious, fraternal or other exclusive organization. Under the latter act fees may be charged if they are devoted to the use of the school where the meeting is held; while Massachusetts (Special Act 86) drops from a similar law provision that no fees be charged at such meetings.

New Jersey (66) requires election of school directors to be held in more than one place in districts in which there are 1000 pupils, and requires the board to present to each voter at the election a printed copy of the board's annual report and budget for the ensuing year.

Maryland (506) reorganizes the entire public school system. This act was drawn by a commission in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation. The commission is continued (376) to survey the higher educational institutions of the state and report to the 1918 legislature. Kentucky (24) recodifies the common school law in the interest of clearness rather than change. and Mississippi (603) creates a commission to prepare a school code for submission to the 1918 legislature.

Louisiana (No. 120) creates a state board of education of which the state superintendent of education is a member; prescribes the powers and duties of the board and the organization, powers and duties of local school boards; and provides generally for public education in the state.

Mississippi (179) regulates the purchase from publishers of school text-books. Georgia (No. 457) provides for furnishing books and supplies through the school boards. Publishers are required to sell to school authorities at the lowest net wholesale prices given anywhere in the United States.

South Carolina (505) requires the state charities board to investigate the financial condition of persons holding scholarships in the state higher educational institutions.

Louisiana (No. 4) proposes a constitutional amendment which, among other things, separates school from general revenue in New Orleans and authorizes the city board of education to levy $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills annually and an additional 2 mills when authorized by vote of the people.

L. AGRICULTURE.

South Carolina (Res. 731) creates a commission to report on a state system of rural credits. (See "Federal Legislation *supra*, for the Federal Rural Credits Act.)

Maryland (675) incorporates an agricultural society to develop agricultural resources of the state, and Massachusetts (Res. 106) creates a commission to study its agricultural resources.

Maryland (698), Kentucky (62) and Virginia (506) regulate the purity and sale of seeds. South Carolina (Nos. 362 and 368) declares the sale of seed or unpicked lint cotton in specified months contrary to public policy and therefore prohibits such sales in specified counties.

Rhode Island (1400) authorizes the organization of cooperative agricultural associations.

New Jersey (268) creates a state department of agriculture under an unpaid board of eight selected by a convention of delegates from specified agricultural societies and (269) transfers to the new department powers and duties of existing officers. Oklahoma (initiated constitutional amendment, adopted 1913, p. 122) provides for a board of agriculture of five, chosen according to law. A previous initiated law (adopted 1912, p. 115) provided that the members of the board should be elected by a state institute composed of one delegate from each county institute.

Virginia (391) establishes a bureau of markets in the department of agriculture, and New York (586) creates a bureau of farm settlement in its department to "promote the settling by desirable immigrant rural laborers . . . in farm sections" and generally to bring immigrant laborers into the farm districts, even to the point of corresponding with prospective immigrants in foreign countries.

A Louisiana act (No. 145), levying a license tax on mining and timber cutting, is interesting principally because of the assignment of practically one-half of the revenue derived from the licenses to a "rural progress fund" to be expended by a board composed of the commissioner of agriculture, the superintendent of education and the president of the state university for the "promotion of rural development"; "provided that the guide and principle in making any outlay shall always be (1) that the funds proposed to be expended are derived from the spoilation of land, and they should be used in the way deemed best to return something to the land; (2) that the depletion of the rural population and the congestion in cities are destructive to the security of government and the happiness of the people, and any efforts which will tend to prevent so grievous an end are to be encouraged." This board is not to be operative until January 1, 1918.

Mississippi (167) and Louisiana (No. 127) provide for statewide tick eradication. Treatment of live stock by public officers is made mandatory on owners, and non-compliance is punished by civil and criminal penalty. Mississippi (122) provides for reimbursement of owners of live stock destroyed to prevent the spread of contagious disease. Louisiana (No. 18) prohibits transportation of tick infected animals into tick free territory.

Virginia (371) provides for analysis by the state agricultural department of foods for domestic animals. Louisiana (No. 38) regulates sales of commercial feeding stuffs.

Mississippi (121) provides for the distribution and sale by a state agency of pure bred live stock and poultry, and authorizes rules to prevent purchase thereof and resale by speculators.

South Carolina (No. 366) authorizes the commissioner of agriculture to arrange with reliable manufacturers of crushed marl or lime stone to furnish same to citizens of the state at reasonable prices, and if such arrangements cannot be made then to report to the general assembly with recommendations for the mining of such material by the state with convict labor and furnishing it to the farmers at cost. Maryland (221) provides for an establishment to convert oyster shells into lime for agricultural purposes.

Louisiana (No. 39) provides for suppression of fraud in the sale of commercial fertilizers.

Maryland (373) provides for the encouragement of the keeping of honey bees.

M. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

New Jersey (31) and Virginia (437) provide for state supervision of the instruments for applying the Babcock test to milk and cream bought on the basis of percentage of butter-fat therein and their use. Massachusetts (151) provides a procedure by which wholesale milk dealers may have the containers used by purchasers tested by public officers and the capacity stamped on the container.

Massachusetts (157) provides that legal weight of bread loaves shall not apply to bread sold in wrapper marked with net quantity. New Jersey (181) requires the net quantity of food packages to be marked thereon in terms of weight, measure or numerical count. Reasonable "tolerance" as to small packages allowed by the United States laws and regulations is authorized. A similar law was enacted in Maryland (667) and Virginia (422).

The grading, packing and shipping of apples is regulated by Maryland (627) and Kentucky (79).

Rhode Island (1387) defines a legal bushel for farm produce.

N. MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

(For Acts of Congress, see, *supra*, Federal Legislation.)

New York (566) creates a military training commission to cooperate with the state board of regents in devising school courses in physical training and to give military training for not exceeding three hours each week during the academic year, or in case of non-pupils between September 1 and June 15 to boys over 16 and not over 19. Boys exempted by the commission and those regularly employed for a livelihood are excepted unless they volunteer. The military training commission is required (567) to recommend to the board of regents for their adoption courses of instruction in physical training for male and female pupils over eight. This instruction is required to be given as part of the prescribed course and private schools which fail to provide it shall not be deemed to have given "substantially equivalent" instruction to that in the public schools. State aid to local school boards in the amount of one-half the salaries paid to physical training instructors is authorized.

Massachusetts (Res. 90) creates a commission to investigate physical training for boys and girls in the public schools and to recommend among other things the system which will provide "an adequate basis for citizen soldiery" with special reference to the following subjects: physical and disciplinary training, military history, personal hygiene and sanitation. New Jersey (211) creates a commission to study military training in the high schools. Maryland (23) also creates a commission to investigate military education for boys between 14 and 21, the advisability of requiring all males fit for military service to give limited period to service in the militia, the practicability of creating a military reserve and similar subjects. Louisiana (No. 131) requires instruction in the public schools "to the male pupils thereof whenever practicable, in all the grades higher than the eighth grade, in principle and practice of military science and tactics, especially with reference to the duties of the soldier and object of general military interest." This instruction is to be given for at least one hour a week.

Virginia (433) prohibits carriers, inn-keepers and amusement places to discriminate against persons lawfully wearing the uni-

form of the military or naval service of the United States or of the state. Violation of the act authorizes the person discriminated against to recover \$100 in addition to actual damages.

In view of the opposition of labor unions to the use of the state militia in labor disturbances it is interesting to note the amendments in New York of the military law (355) and of the code of criminal procedure (353) which take from the sheriffs, mayors and judges of the Supreme Court power to call out the militia and confines this power to the Governor, and the creation by Massachusetts (Res. 92) of a board to study the possibility of creating a state police, thereby relieving the militia from strike duty.

The campaign for preparedness has produced a number of laws dealing with the state militia. Detailed amendments, interesting chiefly for the emphasis which they put on the Governor's power as commander-in-chief, were enacted in New Jersey (165) and Massachusetts (284). New York reorganized and increased the strength of the militia (564) and of the naval militia (565).

Massachusetts (170) creates a reserve list of officers of the militia and of the naval militia.

New York (568) authorizes the Governor to organize the reserve militia (which by existing law was composed of all those liable to military service), or designated classes thereof or volunteers. The Governor is expressly authorized to draft or call for volunteers in case of insurrection or riot or imminent danger thereof as well as for the service of the United States. The Governor is authorized to draft or call for volunteers in order to bring the guard to "the standard of efficiency required for public safety" or to make it conform to the organization prescribed by United States laws. Similar provisions are contained in acts of Mississippi (245), Maryland (311), and Georgia (565), which revise the state military codes.

Kentucky (43) recodifies the militia law, provides for the calling out and organization of the reserve militia in case the National Guard is unequal to an emergency, and authorizes the Governor to enroll all-able-bodied males between 18 and 45 subject to military duty. This act also contains an interesting provision that military offenses shall be misdemeanors and that conviction or acquittal in a civil court bars prosecution in a military court.

Massachusetts (127) authorizes the transfer of any organization of the volunteer militia to any volunteer military force other than the regular army which may be authorized by Congress. No such transfer is to be effective if a majority of the officers and enlisted men, within 30 days after notice from the Governor, reject it.

Provision for the more advanced arms of the service is made by New York (474), which regulates the signal corps, providing among other things for radio companies and an aero company, and by Massachusetts (123), which authorizes the acceptance of donated aeroplanes and provides for their operation.

Massachusetts (209) requires the volunteer militia to perform not less than 14 days' training annually and (126) provides that state officers and employees may receive pay for service in the militia without loss of usual compensation from the state and in addition shall be entitled to the same leave of absence with pay as is given to other state officers. South Carolina (365) provides for payment of guard while attending drills.

South Carolina (364), Louisiana (264), and Georgia (565) provide for government of militia to conform to U. S. requirements. Virginia (516) amends generally and Maryland (311) makes a complete revision of the militia law.

Virginia (433) makes discrimination against persons wearing the U. S. or state military or naval uniform a misdemeanor and authorizes the recovery of actual damages plus \$100 by the person affected.

O. PROTECTION OF THE FLAG.

Mississippi (118) and South Carolina (No. 537) make it a misdemeanor to mutilate, deface or otherwise misuse the United States flag. These acts apply to the placing upon or attaching to the flag any mark, picture or advertisement, or to the attachment of any representation of the flag to any article. Both acts are similar to, but vary in detail from, the Uniform Flag Law recommended by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The Mississippi law applies as well to the state and Confederate flags as to the United States flag.

Massachusetts (36) amends the law relating to the use of the flag for advertising purposes by excepting publications giving

information as to the flag or intended to promote patriotism or encourage study of American history, provided no marks be placed on flag.

P. HIGHWAYS AND MOTOR VEHICLES.

(For Federal Aid to Build State Post Roads, see, *supra*, Federal Legislation.)

South Dakota (2d Special Session) submits constitutional amendment declaring that construction and maintenance of good roads and supplying of coal to the people are works of necessity in which the state may engage, but that no expenditures therefor shall be made without two-thirds vote of the legislature.

New Jersey (285) refers to voters the question of the creation of a highway commission and authorization of 13 routes for construction of roads across state. Mississippi (168) creates a state highway commission. Georgia (413) designates a highway department, and accepts the provisions of the act of Congress to provide for federal aid to the states in the construction of roads.

New Jersey (24) gives to pedestrians a right of way over vehicles at street crossings where houses are on average less than 100 feet apart.

Massachusetts (124) penalizes improper spreading of tar, oil, etc., on public highways. Virginia (364) makes it unlawful to obstruct highways with nails, etc.

New or revised laws licensing and regulating motor vehicles were passed in Rhode Island (1354), Georgia (No. 12, extra session, 1915), Mississippi (116), and Maryland (687). The Mississippi act provides that in actions for damages for injuries caused by motor vehicles proof of injury and of violation of any provision of the act shall constitute a *prima facie* case for the plaintiff. New Jersey (216) requires special licenses for dealers and manufacturers and (137) does away with the two classes of drivers' licenses and provides that the fee for all licenses shall be \$3, irrespective of horse-power.

New Jersey (142) creates office of commissioner of motor vehicles and increases the inspection force from 30 to 75 by adding special inspectors who serve without pay but with full powers; requires (103) that not only the driver's license but also the

owner's registration certificate be correct and shown to inspector on demand; and (163) that motor vehicle accidents involving loss of \$10 or more be reported to the commissioner of motor vehicles.

Mississippi (93) makes motor licenses transferable to purchasers of the machine.

Massachusetts (290) imposes added regulations on intoxicated drivers in case of accident, and Virginia (372) prohibits operation of motor vehicles by such drivers.

New Jersey (114) prohibits muffler cut-outs.

Rhode Island (1371) forbids motor vehicles being used, without special permit, to draw other vehicles of over two tons on state highways.

Massachusetts (42) grants special privileges to owners of automobiles residing in other states but within 15 miles of Massachusetts line for operation of their cars in Massachusetts within 15 miles of the boundary of the state, provided state of residence grants like privileges to residents of Massachusetts.

New York (72) provides for registering and regulation of motorcycles. The act does not apply to motorcycles registered in other states which extend similar privileges to residents of New York. The act is exclusive and strictly limits local regulation of the use of highways by motorcycles.

New Jersey (148) makes it a misdemeanor to ask or give commissions by garage keepers, repair men, etc., to chauffeurs and mechanics on bills for storage, repairs, etc.

Q. TAXATION.

Massachusetts (269, see also 300) imposes an income tax. Incomes from investments, except from savings deposits or bonds of the United States or of the state and its subdivisions, are taxed 6 per cent. Incomes from trades, professions and business are taxed $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the excess over \$2000.

Rhode Island (1339) imposes "as a tax upon the right to transfer" a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the net estate of a resident decedent, and on that part of the net estate of a non-resident decedent consisting of real property within the state. An exemption of \$5000 is allowed to the estate of a resident, and a proportionate part of \$5000 to the estate of a non-resident. This act is notable because

it is the first estate tax levied in this country. Congress enacted a similar tax (No. 271) which is referred to under "Federal Legislation," *supra*. The same act also imposes "as a tax upon the right to receive" an inheritance tax at rates varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 3 per cent on transfers to specified lineal and collateral relatives, and from 5 to 8 per cent on other transfers. An exemption of \$25,000 is allowed to the specified relatives and of \$1000 to others. Virginia (484) imposes a tax at rates varying from 1 to 4 per cent upon all inheritances in excess of \$15,000 passing to specified lineal and collateral relatives heretofore exempt, and imposes a tax at increased rates varying from 5 to 20 per cent upon inheritances passing to others. Kentucky (26) divides beneficiaries into five classes, and imposes a tax at primary rates varying from 1 to 5 per cent upon inheritances exceeding an exemption of from \$500 to \$10,000, and not exceeding \$25,000, the rate and the exemption varying according to the class of beneficiary. Upon the excess over \$25,000 the rate increases with the amount to from one and one-half to three times the primary rate. Massachusetts (268) adds to its succession tax law a new class of beneficiaries, consisting of persons other than relatives specified in the preceding classes, and imposes a graduated tax of from 5 to 10 per cent upon such class. New York (548) reduces the grades and lowers the exemptions of the inheritance tax law and also creates a new class, consisting of relatives formerly included in the direct class, and now taxes this class at rates varying from 2 to 5 per cent instead of from 1 to 4 per cent.

New York (261) re-enacts its secured debts tax in substantially the form of the existing law. This tax of 75 cents per \$100 applies chiefly to mortgages and bonds secured by real property in other states, bonds secured by other than real property, and public bonds, and its payment exempts the security from the personal property tax for five years. The mortgage recording tax, the principle of which is much the same, is also amended (335) to permit the tax to be paid on the whole amount of a mortgage secured by real property, part of which is within and part without the state, thus securing exemption from the personal property tax of the entire amount of the security.

Louisiana proposes two constitutional amendments, one of which (No. 168) would strike out the requirement that all prop-

erty shall be taxed in proportion to its value and permit the valuation for state taxes to be different from the valuation for other purposes. The same amendment would also extend the duties of the board of state affairs to include the assessment of all taxable property for state purposes and give to the board such authority relative to state assessment, budget, income and expenditure as may be conferred by the legislature. An act (No. 140) relates to the same matter. The other amendment (No. 253) would exempt from taxation ships and ocean-going tugs and barges engaged in "overseas trade and commerce," but expressly provides that such vessels operated in the coast trade shall not be within the exemption. Georgia (283) submits an amendment to the constitution to authorize the freedom from taxation of ships and vessels engaged exclusively in foreign commerce when they are owned and operated by Georgia citizens or Georgia corporations.

Virginia (462) allows the same deductions in the assessment of income or other taxes for adopted children as for natural children; (472 and 476) revises its income and license tax laws and adds new provisions for the taxation of collection agencies and of water, heat, light and power companies; and (495) provides that in the case of Virginia corporations not doing business in that state no income or *ad valorem* taxes shall be imposed on stocks, bonds, investments or rather intangible property thereof.

Maryland (676) provides for the taxation of freight line companies. All cars used exclusively in the state or used partially within and without the state are declared to have a situs in the state.

Virginia (64) prohibits suits to restrain assessment or collection of state or local tax except where there is no adequate remedy at law.

Oklahoma (initiated Const. Amend. adopted; p. 119) requires property taxes for school purposes levied on public utility companies operating in more than one county to be paid into the common school fund.

Virginia (215) converts the state advisory board on taxation into a state tax board with power to supervise local tax officers, and contains detailed provisions as to valuation. Mississippi (98) creates a state board of tax commissioners and regulates

assessments. Maryland (629) provides for a uniform plan of assessment throughout the counties of the state.

Kentucky (137) creates a commission to prepare a new law on revenue and taxation.

R. CONSERVATION.

Three states adopted laws for the prevention of forest fires. Massachusetts in a new act (51) provides that the written permission of an authorized fire official must be obtained before open fires may be built, between the first day of March and the first day of December. The burning of debris from fields and orchards and like fires are permitted without official sanction. New Jersey (44) amends the existing law by providing a more severe penalty for a wilful than for an innocent violation of the fire law and gives power to the board of conservation and development in its discretion to permit the person who violates the law to pay the cost of extinguishing the fire or other expense less than the minimum fine. Virginia (268) increases the penalty for setting fire to woods or any inflammable substance on lands whereby damage is done to the property of others, and extends the provision to cover cases in which property of others is "jeopardized."

Maryland (682) creates a conservation commission to control its fish, bird, game and fur-bearing animal resources. Virginia (152) creates a department of game and inland fisheries to enforce fish, game and forestry laws and to "foster the preservation of all wild life in the state." Mississippi (99) creates a fish and game department for the enforcement of the game laws. New York (451) amends generally the conservation law regulating public lands and forests.

S. LIQUOR LAWS—PROHIBITION.

Georgia (Extra Session 1915, No. 2) forbids advertisement of liquors or solicitation of orders therefor, and (No. 3) provides for more rigorous enforcement of prohibition laws with particular reference to duties of and penalties on residents and property owners, and (No. 4 and 1916 No. 468) regulates the shipment and receipt of limited quantities of liquors. Also (553) authorizes the importation of alcohol for use in manufacturing articles of commerce, and provides regulations in reference to such

importation. Virginia (146) enacts a comprehensive prohibition law forbidding manufacture, sale, advertisement, etc., creating the office of commissioner of prohibition for its enforcement, and in various ways, including simple form of indictment, liability for damages done by intoxicated persons, etc., discouraging violation of its provisions; and (487) provides for local option on the question of permitting intrastate or interstate shipments. Mississippi (104) makes liquor advertisements criminal and also authorizes injunctions to restrain them. Mississippi (103) forbids transporting into the state or reception therein of liquors contrary to law. The penalties and provisions for enforcement are very rigorous.

Kentucky (14) regulates licensed liquor dealers and forbids any screen or other obstruction interfering with full view from the street of rooms where liquor is sold.

Louisiana (No. 14) prohibits keeping or selling malt liquors, whether or not intoxicating or containing alcohol, in municipalities where the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited. Louisiana (No. 113) makes it unlawful to ship or carry any vinous liquors into any portion of the state where the sale of such liquors is prohibited by law or ordinance, except as provided in this act. Carriers bringing such liquors into the state and making delivery in any prohibition territory are required to make a record of such carriage and delivery and furnish a copy of it to the clerk of the court of the county from which carried and of the county to which carried. Delivery by carriers must be to consignee or his duly authorized agent. Packages carrying liquor from one part of the state to a prohibition territory within the state must be labelled. The act permits shipping and carrying for the consignee's own use or that of his family, of not exceeding 55 gallons of liquors. Apparently the law is directed only at the dealer in liquors, because this allowance of 55 gallons is not limited to any particular period and apparently that quantity could be shipped to individual consignees daily, so that there is no restriction on individual consignee's supply.

South Carolina (No. 538) makes it a misdemeanor to sell any formula or distilling apparatus for making intoxicating beverages, except those containing less than 2 per cent of alcohol or preparations for medicinal purposes.

T. MOTION PICTURES.

Maryland (209) creates a state board of motion picture censors, makes it unlawful to show any unapproved film and requires the board's approval to be stamped on the film and shown on the screen. Provision is made for appeal, after re-examination by the board, to the Baltimore City Court. The act does not apply to the use of films for educational, religious and like purposes by described institutions.

Massachusetts (118) permits second and third class construction for moving picture buildings where the apparatus is operated with cellulose acetate films of a fixed width and using an enclosed incandescent lamp.

U. HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Virginia (148) regulates the practice of optometry and (84) of medicine and surgery. Georgia (324) establishes a board of examiners in optometry, and regulates the practice of optometry. Maryland (522) and Georgia (562) amend the law with reference to osteopathy. Louisiana (No. 159) and Maryland (173) regulate the practice of chiropody, and Mississippi (114) regulates pharmacy. New York (328) requires applicants for physicians' licenses to have certificates of the completion of a four-year high school course or its equivalent before commencing their first year of medical study. Virginia (512) authorizes the dental examiners to arrange for reciprocity with other states and to license applicants who have practised in such other states for five years. Georgia (563) amends the act relating to the State Board of Embalmers so as to authorize the board to adopt rules for the transportation of corpses.

Kentucky (35) and Virginia (498) prohibit "buying and selling of patients by physicians" by making it a misdemeanor to divide fees.

Rhode Island (1382) requires physicians and other persons having knowledge of infectious and contagious diseases to report them to town health officer, who in turn reports them to the state board. Other laws requiring reports in the interest of health are New York (370, 515), Massachusetts (53), and Maryland (242-3).

Mississippi (115) provides for prevention of blindness from inflammation of the eyes of new-born through reports to and aid by state and local health officers.

Provision for the care of needy sick is made in New Jersey (214), which requires the state to contribute three dollars weekly for each person maintained by a county in a hospital, and by authorizing (202) municipalities to employ visiting nurses. Rhode Island (1405) authorized Providence to appropriate not exceeding \$5000 annually to the support of the Providence Nursing Association. New York (413) provides for a town physician to render medical relief to poor persons at the request of town officers, and (371) provides for the care in a hospital or private family at public expense of a person duly declared to be a carrier of typhoid and, therefore, quarantined or prevented from carrying on his usual occupation. Mississippi (109) provides for a state sanitarium for prevention and treatment of tuberculosis and requires physicians to report cases. Virginia (397) provides for submitting to voters of a county the question of establishing a county tuberculosis sanitarium when 15 per cent of the voters petition the courts for submission of this question. California (Res. 6) and Mississippi (597) endorse a bill pending in Congress providing federal aid for indigent non-resident tuberculosis patients cared for in hospitals conforming to federal standards. South Carolina (551) requires the state health department to make the Wassermann blood test without charge. Louisiana (No. 163) makes it unlawful for any certified nurse or midwife to administer anæsthetics except under the direction and supervision of a competent practising physician. Violation is a misdemeanor.

Massachusetts (Res. 157) creates a social insurance commission to study the effects of sickness, unemployment and old age, and (Res. 112) a commission to investigate the use of habit-forming drugs and the effectiveness of preventive laws.

For the general improvement of the public health New York (408) authorizes in certain counties a mosquito extermination commission and declares that an accumulation of water in which mosquitoes are likely to breed is a nuisance. New Jersey (233) forbids the construction of burial vaults above ground without the consent of the local board of health.

Virginia (427) makes it a misdemeanor to violate the law requiring owners to bury or cremate fowls and animals dying of disease.

One of the most important regulations of individual liberty in the interest of public health in recent years is contained in Virginia (226) which provides that tubercular persons who by their habits place others in danger of infection may be summoned before a local court by a health officer and detained or required to give bond to cease the practice complained of for a period of one year. New Jersey (32) authorizes counties to employ nurses to discover and investigate tuberculosis cases and to give instructions to prevent the spread of the disease.

Virginia (160, 278) prohibits the use of common towels in public washrooms, and defines a common towel as one "intended or available for common use by more than one person without being laundered after such use." This makes laundering the test. If a towel is laundered after "common use by more than one person" it is not a "common towel."

Virginia (360) gives the state board of health supervision of water works in so far as physical and sanitary quality of the water may affect the public health. The act applies to municipal water plants as well as to private plants.

V. PURE FOOD LAWS.

New Jersey (101) and Maryland (163) require licenses for cold storage warehouses issued only after inspection of sanitary conditions, and Virginia (50) establishes sanitary standards for and requires licensing of slaughter houses not licensed by United States, but excepting "sound and wholesome" meats raised and offered for sale by farmers.

Virginia (9) prohibits sale of human food articles prepared or kept under unsanitary conditions, forbids (12) unsanitary conditions in transportation or storage of food for man or animal, and provides (267) for prosecution of violations. Kentucky (37) also regulates sanitary conditions under which foods are prepared and sold. Unclean buildings or machinery are declared nuisances, the maintenance of which is made a misdemeanor. General duties are imposed and drastic administrative action authorized to enforce them.

Virginia (18) prohibits keeping or selling of oleomargarine or renovated butter unless kept separate from butter in a manner to show its different character. Maryland (208) regulates the sale of chicory mixed with coffee.

New York (144) requires 10 per cent milk fat in unsweetened evaporated or condensed milk sold in containers not hermetically sealed. Milk and cream, previously excepted from pure food laws, are subjected thereto by Rhode Island (1341). Regulation of the Babcock test for milk purchased on the basis of percentage of butter fat is imposed on the Agricultural Experiment Station in New Jersey (31), and New York (219) provides, for the protection of the producer, that purchasers of milk on the basis of milk fat content shall keep duplicate samples, one of which the producer may demand for analysis at Cornell Dairy Department. Massachusetts (134) authorizes inspectors to take samples of milk wherever produced, stored or transported but not to interfere with interstate commerce.

Kentucky (44) provides for analysis, etc., of foods by state agencies for the enforcement of the pure food laws, supplying the place of a section declared unconstitutional for defective title.

Virginia (46) directs the state food commissioner to mark off polluted oyster and clam beds and thereupon makes it unlawful to take shell fish therefrom. This act contains the remarkable provision that a person violating its provisions may pay the officer who apprehends him a sum agreed upon between them, provided it be not less than the minimum fine for the offense, "and thereupon such person shall be discharged from all legal proceedings that may be instituted against him for such offense."

Mississippi (223) provides that municipalities shall not prohibit producers of meats and foods from selling them in any quantity that he and the buyer agree upon.

W. LABOR.

1. Administrative Organization.

Maryland (406) creates a state board of labor and statistics to take the place of existing agencies for the administration of all labor laws except the workmen's compensation act and to administer new laws respecting public employment bureaus and indus-

trial disputes. New Jersey (40) reorganizes the department of labor. All officers and employees in the new department except the commissioner are placed in the classified civil service.

New York (503) transfers to city building officials the powers of the industrial commission for the enforcement of labor law provisions in regard to building construction in New York City.

2. Wages and Hours.

Louisiana (No. 102) licenses and regulates the business of lending money on wages, requiring among other things the consent of the man's wife to his assignment of future wages, and of the employer if the assignment is to be valid against him.

Massachusetts (208) provides that a married man's assignment of future wages shall not be valid unless his wife's written consent is attached thereto.

South Carolina (No. 546) requires certain corporations to pay wages weekly; Kentucky (21) requires corporations to pay wages semi-monthly.

Massachusetts (303) amends the minimum wage law by providing that one of the members of the commission shall be an employer of women, one a woman and one a representative of labor.

South Carolina (No. 544) limits hours of employees on inter-urban railways to ten daily; Mississippi (239), Massachusetts (222), Maryland (147), and Louisiana (No. 177) amend in various particulars laws establishing limited hours for women workers. New York (151 and 152) amends the existing provisions that contracts for public work shall be void unless the contractor observes the eight hour day law and provides that the first offense against that law shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment, but that for a second offense the contract shall be forfeited. Massachusetts (Res. 164) requires the social insurance commission to study hours of labor in continuous industries.

3. Child Labor.

South Carolina (361) raises the age at which children may work in factories, etc., from 12 to 14 years.

New York (278) forbids employment in the making of motion picture films of children under 16 without the consent of designated local officer.

The issuance of employment certificates in the enforcement of child labor laws is dealt with by several amending acts. New York (465) makes the graduation certificate a condition precedent to the right of a child under 15 to work. Rhode Island (1378) provides that employment certificates shall be issued not to the child but to the employer agreeing to employ the child.

Massachusetts (66) authorizes the granting of employment certificates good for the summer vacation to children over 14 who do not possess the educational requirements required for certificates generally.

Maryland (222) makes many changes in her law, notably adding mercantile establishments, places of amusement, and distribution of merchandise to the employments prohibited to children under 14.

The progress of vocational education is evidenced by New Jersey (242) authorizing special "age and school certificates" for pupils over 14 who study part time in vocational schools to work in factories. Massachusetts (95) amends existing law authorizing cooperative courses in the public schools and cooperating industrial and mercantile establishments and provides for a special certificate for pupils between 14 and 15, authorizing them to work in the cooperating establishments. Pupils in cooperative courses are also excepted from the law prohibiting the employment of children over 16 but under 21 unless the employer keeps on file an educational certificate showing the child's ability to read and write.

4. Safety and Health.

New York (424) makes it a misdemeanor for steam or electric railroads to employ in the operation of trains an engineer, fireman, etc., who is unable to read, hear or understand the English language or to see and understand signals.

Louisiana (146) makes it a misdemeanor for an employer or an officer of a corporation employer knowingly to fail properly to protect machinery or to permit defective machinery in any place of employment.

Virginia (458) repeals the provisions making it the duty of a minor to make secure the place in which he is working, but pro-

hibits his continuing to work in a place "known by him to be unsafe."

Kentucky (19) makes it the duty of owners to prevent and extinguish fires and gives the fire marshal power to secure compliance with this requirement.

Virginia (515) requires foundries to provide adequate wash-rooms and toilets.

5. Mediation and Arbitration of Labor Disputes.

Maryland (406) authorizes the state labor board to appoint a chief mediator and to promote voluntary arbitration of industrial disputes. The board may, subject to the Governor's approval, appoint arbitration boards which are authorized to conduct investigations and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of testimony and to publish a report of their findings for the settlement of the dispute.

South Carolina (No. 545) creates a conciliation board for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes. The board is authorized to investigate strikes and lockouts, to compel the production of testimony, and to report if they deem it advisable the results of such investigations.

Massachusetts (89) provides that the law prohibiting advertisements to secure new employees without plainly stating the existence of a strike or lockout shall cease to be operative when the state board of conciliation determines after hearing, at which all parties shall be heard, that the employer's business is being carried on in the usual manner, that is, that the strike has terminated.

6. Unemployment and Employment Agencies.

Maryland (406) authorizes the state labor board to investigate extent and causes of unemployment and the remedies therefor, and to establish free employment agencies in such parts of the state as it deems advisable.

Virginia (168) amends existing law regulating private employment agencies by providing, among other things, that fees paid by applicants who fail to obtain employment within 30 days shall be returned and that the sending of women to places of ill-

repute shall constitute a felony, and (517) increases the annual license tax on labor agencies which do not have regular offices.

Massachusetts (Res. 157) directs the social insurance commission to study unemployment.

7. Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability.

Kentucky (33) enacts an elective workmen's compensation law for industries other than agriculture and domestic employment employing five or more; takes from the employer who fails to elect his common law defenses and leaves these defenses against the employee who fails to elect; fixes the rate of compensation at not over 65 per cent of wages; expressly excludes diseases not "the natural and direct result of traumatic injury by accident"; requires approved self-insurance or insurance in a private company or mutual organized as provided for in the act; creates a workmen's compensation board to administer the act and to pass upon disputes, subject to limited appeal to the courts; divides the state into districts for administrative purposes and creates the "Kentucky Employees' Insurance Association" for the insurance of employers under the act. This act takes the place of a previous compensation act declared unconstitutional by the state Supreme Court. Porto Rico (No. 19) also passes an elective workmen's compensation act.

New York (622) extends its workmen's compensation law previously applicable only to listed hazardous employments to employees not engaged in hazardous occupations and their employees who elect to become subject to its terms.

Maryland (86) provides that a mine worker shall be deemed to be employed in Maryland and entitled to the benefits of its workmen's compensation act if the principal mine entrance is in the state, notwithstanding that the employee is injured or killed while working at a point actually within another state.

Massachusetts (90) reduces the waiting period from two weeks to 10 days.

Louisiana (No. 243) amends its compensation law, making many changes, notably, to permit the court to require bond from an employer against whom a judgment of compensation has been rendered if the employer has not taken out insurance.

New York (622) authorizes compensation for "serious facial or head disfigurement." Insurance carriers are required to pay to the state treasurer \$100 for every accident resulting in death in which there is no person entitled to receive compensation. These payments are to be held in a special fund and used to pay additional compensation for life to employees who, after suffering permanent partial disability, subsequently sustained injury resulting in permanent total disability.

Maryland (368) extends the benefits of its law to alien non-resident dependents on the same basis as residents, except that future payments may be commuted by payment of a lump sum equal to three-fourths of their present value, and (597) makes other changes in the existing compensation law. New York (622) limits the non-residents entitled to compensation to surviving wife or child, or if none, surviving parent or grandparent whom the employee has supported wholly or in part for one year prior to the accident.

New Jersey (54) creates a "workmen's compensation aid bureau" in the labor department, which is required generally to observe the operation of the compensation law and particularly to assist employees in recovering their just compensation. On notice of injury the bureau is required to ascertain and preserve for use in court the facts relating to the accident. Agreements between employer and employee are made subject to the approval of the bureau which is authorized to attempt to bring about such agreement. If settlement be delayed by the employer or his insurer and no proceedings be begun by the beneficiary, the bureau is authorized to certify the facts relating to claims arising from the injury to the county court, which statement operates as a petition. The court may assign counsel to represent the claimant and if it be found that the delay in settlement was without reasonable excuse the claimant's expenses, including legal services and loss of time while prosecuting his claim, shall be assessed as a penalty against the employer or his insurer.

Massachusetts (72) makes the report of a physician appointed by the industrial accident board to examine an injured employee admissible in evidence provided the employer and insurer have been furnished with copies thereof.

New York (622) limits appeals to the Court of Appeals in compensation cases to cases in which the appellate division's decision is not unanimous, or consent to the appeal is given by the appellate division or by a judge of a court of appeals.

New York (478) provides that contracts for public work shall contain a stipulation that the contract shall be void unless the contractor insures compensation to employees on such work who are within the compensation law. New York (622) makes it a misdemeanor for any employer to fail to insure the payment of compensation in one of the ways provided by the act. This latter act also authorizes the inclusion in one policy of employers who perform labor and their employees.

New York (622) and Maryland (597) put the whole cost of administering the workmen's compensation act on the industries to which it applies by providing that the expense of administering the compensation scheme shall be assessed as a tax on insurance carriers, including the state fund.

The possibility of restoring the earning power of injured employees is recognized in Massachusetts (Res. 75), which requires the board of education to report to the next legislature on facilities for special training and instruction to persons whose earning capacity has been destroyed or impaired by injury.

Massachusetts (Res. 157) creates a social insurance commission to study sickness, unemployment and old age of wage-earners.

South Carolina (557) and Virginia (444) in effect apply the Federal Employees' Liability Law to carriers in intrastate commerce.

8. Miscellaneous.

South Carolina (391) makes it a misdemeanor to violate the law requiring separation of the races in factories.

X. INSURANCE.

Louisiana (No. 76) provides that life companies organized on the stock plan under Louisiana law may provide in their charters for participation of policy holders in the election of the company's directors. This right, once granted to policy holders may be extended but not curtailed. Louisiana (No. 240) limits industrial life insurance to that in which dues are payable at stated periods not exceeding one calendar month.

Massachusetts (12) authorizes substitution of inspection by a competent person for medical examination in the case of group insurance on the lives of not less than 100 employees.

New York (360) increases the amount of new business which may be written by life companies. Generally this increase is 5 per cent of the total amount of insurance in force in the preceding year. It is also provided that in determining the amount of new insurance, group insurance, covering groups of not less than 100 lives in the employ of the same person, shall be excluded.

New York (119) changes from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent the amount by which the contingency reserve of domestic life insurance companies shall decrease for each additional \$5,000,000 over \$20,000,000 of net value of policies; and provides that if net values exceed \$50,000,000 the contingency reserve shall not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. New York (120) amends the limitation of life insurance companies' expenses by providing that companies which have changed from stock to mutual or from non-participating to participating may incur expenses in addition to the general limitation not to exceed 6 per cent of aggregate net premiums. This takes the place of previous authorization of excess expense for such companies not greater than the excess of 25 per cent of net premiums over loadings collected on business prior to the date of the change. This amendment also provides that no mutual company shall issue after June 30, 1916, any life or endowment policy other than group insurance or reinsurance on which the premium loading is less than would enable the company to comply with the provisions limiting total expenses, if the premium loading of all its policies were calculated according to the rule employed by the company for calculating the loading of such policy.

Massachusetts (47) forbids, after January 1, 1917, life or endowment policies (except industrial policies) providing for loans or surrender values unless the company is authorized to defer such loans (except when they are for the purpose of paying premiums and surrender value) for not exceeding 90 days from application. Foreign companies may issue policies containing the deferred loan or surrender value provisions of their own states; and Massachusetts companies doing business in other states may

issue policies in such states containing provisions with respect to such deferring required by the laws of such states.

Virginia (165) provides that premiums paid on life insurance taken by a borrower as additional security for a loan by an insurance company on mortgage or other security shall not be considered as interest on loan, and shall not render the loan usurious.

New York (393) provides that dividends on expired policies of mutual employers' liability and workmen's compensation companies shall not be distributed until approved by the superintendent of insurance. Louisiana (No. 88) expressly exempts dividends on life policies from liability for debts.

Maryland (254) prohibits insurance companies or their agents from issuing or circulating statements misrepresenting terms of policies or benefits thereunder. Life, health and accident companies and their agents are forbidden to make any misrepresentation to induce the taking out or surrender of a policy. This act also declares that agents of industrial companies shall not be deemed the owner of the periodic "debit" collected by them and forbids such agents to sell "or in any manner switch" such debit without the company's consent.

Massachusetts (28) provides that accident insurance policies may, at the option of the insured, provide that benefits for death or disability shall be payable in instalments. In such case the policy is to contain the total sum, the number, amount and time of payment and the time, not exceeding 60 days, from proof of first payment.

Louisiana (No. 227) adds to the law requiring life policies to contain the entire contract a provision that no statement not indorsed or attached to the policy when issued shall be used in defense of a claim unless contained in a written application, and unless a copy of such statement be indorsed or attached to the policy when issued.

Massachusetts (150) adds to the standard fire policy provision that limitation of action thereunder to two years after loss shall not apply if within that time the loss is referred to arbitration. In which case the limitation shall be 90 days after award or waiver of award, or, if action be enjoined or abetted, one year after dissolution of injunction. Virginia (99) provides that suicide or legal execution shall not be a defense to a life policy

issued to a resident or otherwise subject to the laws of the state unless the policy contains express limitations to the contrary. This applies to policies issued before the act takes effect if the language thereof is "sufficiently comprehensive" to cover death by suicide or execution. This act cannot be avoided by providing that the policy shall be construed according to the laws of some other place. If, however, it be shown that at the time of taking out the policy the insured intended suicide there shall be no recovery for such suicide.

Maryland (275) makes fraudulent certificates of death, sickness, etc., by insured persons a misdemeanor.

Kentucky (55) provides for the reorganization of cooperative or assessment life and casualty companies, and their reincorporation as mutual or stock companies.

Kentucky (56) provides that life and casualty companies organized on the assessment or cooperative plan shall not commence business until a guarantee fund of \$100,000 for the protection of the company's members has been raised and deposited with the state treasury; and (28) regulates assessment and cooperative fire companies. Maryland (133) amends its law with reference to the reserve funds to be maintained by organizations formed on the mutual, cooperative, assessment, or stock plan.

New Jersey (127) authorizes county officers to establish fire insurance funds for county property, to be administered by a committee of the county officers. Insurance may be placed with companies when the officers deem it desirable. Kentucky (58) provides for the establishment of school property insurance funds by boards of education in second class cities. South Carolina (No. 373) requires all school buildings, except those which are not of brick or concrete construction and have an insurable value of less than \$300, to be kept insured. The non-brick or concrete buildings must be insured in "reliable old line insurance companies." Other buildings are to be insured 45 per cent in the state insurance department and 55 per cent in the companies. Provision is made for increase in the percentage of insurance to be carried by the state department as its assets increase.

Mississippi (205) and Louisiana (No. 218) forbid placing of insurance on persons or property except in the case of the policies of life companies, until the risk has been approved by a

resident local agent. These laws do not apply to reciprocal indemnification contracts nor to insurance covering rolling stock of railroads or property in transit in the possession of common carriers.

Maryland (255) prescribes qualifications for insurance agents and authorizes the commissioner on notice and hearing to revoke an agent's license for violation of law, misrepresentation or unjust dealing.

South Carolina (No. 372) provides for the licensing of insurance brokers, who are defined to be persons who "represent citizens of this state for the placing of insurance in insurers licensed in the state or in any other state or country." Licensed brokers are required to exercise due care in placing insurance and to secure from the supervising official in the state of the home office a certificate that the insurer "is safe and solvent and is authorized to do business." He is permitted to divide commissions with other agents and brokers. There is no prohibition of carrying on the business described without securing a license.

South Carolina (No. 371) forbids combinations of fire companies or their agents for the purpose of controlling rates. Violation of the act is penalized by revocation of the company's license to do business in the state, and no new license may be granted to such company for three years. Notice of such revocation is to be published in the newspapers. The commissioner is authorized to review fire rates, to determine whether they are discriminatory or unjust, and to order a rate revoked and a just rate substituted. Discrimination between insurers of risks of practically the same hazard is made a misdemeanor.

Georgia (No. 392) provides for the appointment by a court of record of an umpire on fire losses. The appointment is to be made only when the other appraisers fail to agree on a third person.

Kentucky (19) creates a state insurance board of which the insurance commissioner is secretary to supervise fire insurance rates and rate-making bureaus. The act forbids any unauthorized company to issue an insurance policy on any property in the state. It forbids any company to issue any policy except through agents licensed by the insurance commissioner. Every fire company is required to be a member of or maintain a rating bureau: Rating

bureaus are required to inspect and survey all risks specifically rated. These rating bureaus are subject to the examination and supervision of the state insurance board. The act forbids discrimination in rates and gives the insurance board power to investigate discriminations and to order excessive rates reduced. The act forbids rebating of premiums. It authorizes fire companies to insure various other risks to property, including marine insurance and automobile insurance, except against personal injury. This act provides for the organization of mutual insurance companies for specified kinds of insurance. Life and fire insurance are not included; but disability insurance and workmen's compensation insurance are included. Provision is made for the admission of foreign mutuals to engage in the same lines of insurance. This act authorizes individuals and corporations to exchange reciprocal or interinsurance contracts indemnifying themselves against any loss which may be insured against, except life insurance. The act also authorizes individual or associated "underwriters" to engage in insurance (except life insurance) on the Lloyds plan.

Mississippi (200) repeals Section 18 of Chapter 171 of the laws of 1912 relating to mutual fire companies. This section made notes of the insured for premiums and assessments a lien on the property insured and the land on which it was situated.

Maryland (274) prohibits the sale of insurance company's stock until the commissioner has been furnished particulars as to the methods and proposed cost of promotion and until salesman, after investigation of his record, has been licensed.

New York (13) provides for the organization of mutual automobile casualty insurance companies with power to insure against accident, theft, and other losses except loss by fire or transportation; and (14) for the organization of mutual automobile fire insurance companies with power to insure against various losses, including theft but excluding personal injuries. Both of these acts authorize certificates to foreign mutual companies. Massachusetts, (32) authorizes suretyship, fidelity and burglary companies to insure in one contract banks and brokers against loss of notes, securities, documents and money, except loss in transportation.

Kentucky (28) regulates assessment and cooperative fire companies.

Massachusetts (200) provides that mutual liability companies, with insurance commissioner's approval, may exercise rights and privileges in relation to workmen's compensation business which are by law vested in the Massachusetts Employees' Insurance Association, and that such association, with the commissioner's approval, may exercise in or outside the state the privileges vested in domestic mutuals under general laws and be subject to laws "now or hereafter in force" relating to such mutuals.

New Jersey (87), amending existing law, authorizes insurance companies to do the following additional business: (1) damage to automobiles or damage to property resulting from their operation; (2) health insurance, including not exceeding \$100 funeral benefits; (3) loss to automobiles by collision or legal liability for damages resulting from such collision; (4) loss by banks, etc., of bills, securities, coin, etc., except loss from marine or transportation risks; (4) loss by non-payment of mortgage or interest thereon; (5) loss due to leakage of fire extinguishing apparatus. In addition to the bankers' insurance, which it is the purpose of this law to divert from Lloyds to domestic companies, this act authorizes companies guaranteeing mortgages to buy and sell first mortgages, issue bonds thereon, and make use of the term "guarantee company." Whether intended or not, one of the important things accomplished by this amendment seems to be the authorization of the inclusion in one policy of insurance against accident, health, including funeral benefits, damages due to automobile collisions and indemnity against legal liability from accident involving injury to others. In addition, life insurance companies by reason of this amendment and the general law are authorized to insure not only against accident and ill-health, but also against loss to vehicles resulting from collision or liability for damages to others in such collisions.

Mississippi (202) requires life companies to file an annual statement showing their Mississippi reserve (defined by the act to mean the amount of the legal reserve required by the laws of the state of the companies' domicile to be maintained on account of subsisting policies on the lives of residents of Mississippi), an itemized schedule of Mississippi securities, and the gross amount of premiums received by the company during the preceding year on policies of residents. Failure to comply is penalized by revocation of license,

Mississippi (203) provides that the tax on gross premiums of life companies shall not be less than an amount equal to one and three-fourths per cent of gross premiums on business done in the state during the year.

New Jersey (224) requires foreign insurance companies (other than life) in their annual statements to report premiums received and paid by them for re-insurance, and the total of re-insurance premiums is to be deducted from gross premiums in fixing the amount subject to tax. This tax is to be in lieu of all other franchise taxes. Taxes paid by such companies to police pension fund shall be considered part payment of the tax under this section.

Maryland (194) permits life companies to value by the amortization method their bonds, etc., if amply secured and not in default of interest.

New York (590) provides that the superintendent of insurance may, on application of a domestic company desiring to do business in another state, issue a certificate that similar companies of that state may be permitted to do business in New York. This act is limited to applications of companies which have had 40 years' experience, whose members are confined to one fraternity, whose annual management expenses is limited to 20 per cent of cash income, whose assets are equal to liability and contingent reserve liability (to be determined as provided by the act), of which \$100,000 in specified securities shall be deposited with the superintendent.

Massachusetts (135) authorizes provision in the policies of domestic or foreign companies for waiver of premiums or special surrender values in case *either* of the insured persons becomes disabled. This act authorizes payment of a larger sum where death is caused by accident, provided such sum does not exceed on any one life 3 per cent of the company's aggregate expected mortality as shown by its last statement to the insurance department and provided the consideration for this special benefit is separately stated in the policy.

Mississippi (201) authorizes service of process and other papers against insurance companies upon the state insurance commissioner.

Mississippi (204) requires fraternal benefit societies to give bond to pay any judgment against the society, and otherwise

regulates such societies by limiting expenses to a separate fund not exceeding 10 per cent of collections, and requiring mortality funds, where practicable, to be kept separate. Mississippi (206) and Kentucky (27) enact the uniform fraternal insurance law known as the Mobile Bill.

Georgia (No. 451) states the conditions on which fidelity insurance companies, surety companies and bonding companies may retire from doing business in the state.

Y. BANKS AND BANKING.

Rhode Island (1389) increases the criminal penalty for fraudulent checks on banks in which the drawer has not sufficient funds, and makes the issuance of the check *prima facie* evidence of intent to defraud in those cases in which the drawer fails to deposit sufficient funds to meet the check within seven days after he receives notice of the bank's refusal to pay. Mississippi (120) makes the drawing of checks against insufficient funds a misdemeanor if the amount is less than \$25 and a felony if that amount or over.

Louisiana (No. 22) makes cases of embezzlement by check or draft triable in the county where the check was drawn and also in the county in which the check is made payable.

New Jersey (123) provides that checks or drafts shall be paid by the drawee, notwithstanding the death of the drawer between the times of drawing and presentation, provided presentation be made within 10 days after date.

Louisiana (No. 85) provides that banking associations, savings banks and trust companies may send for collection checks, drafts, etc., directly to the bank on which they are drawn and the latter bank's failure to account for the proceeds, through insolvency or otherwise, shall not render the forwarding bank liable.

New York (164) makes 60-day withdrawal notices to savings banks ineffective if withdrawal is not made within 15 days after expiration of such 60-day period.

Rhode Island (1359) levies a tax on interest-bearing deposits in national banks and authorizes the banks to pay the tax and deduct it from interest. The tax commissioners are authorized to publish in the newspapers the names of the banks which pay

the tax or the names of those banks which do not pay it. Evidently the purpose is to induce the banks to deduct and pay the tax.

Massachusetts (26) gives the bank commissioner the same power over savings and loan associations as over savings banks, and authorizes examination of such associations at their expense. Mississippi (207) amends the bank deposit guarantee law.

Massachusetts (129) authorizes domestic trust companies to accept future drafts and bills of exchange and to issue letters of credit to an amount not exceeding one-half paid-up capital and surplus without the approval of the bank commissioner, and not exceeding such capital and surplus with such approval. Virginia (298) authorizes banks and trust companies to accept drafts and issue letters of credit not exceeding for any one person 10 per cent of capital and surplus. Georgia (No. 475) authorizes state banks and trust companies to accept certain drafts and bills of exchange, and to issue certain letters of credit.

New York (247) authorizes investment companies to advance money on bonds and notes owned, issued or guaranteed by them, and to purchase and pledge the same to secure payment of collateral trust bonds and notes and to sell and negotiate such trust bonds and notes.

New Jersey (115) gives to banks and trust companies for the purpose of liquidating loans of resident or non-resident decedents secured by securities assigned in blank the same authority as legal representative to have such securities transferred.

New York (96) provides that only those banks and trust companies which do not have unimpaired surplus equal to 20 per cent of capital need report their dividend declarations. Kentucky (74) prohibits bank or trust company dividends until surplus equals 10 per cent of capital, and requires 10 per cent of net profits for the dividend period to be carried to surplus until surplus equals 20 per cent of capital.

Massachusetts (175) regulates deposits with private bankers and their investment.

Mississippi (136) regulates interest on instalment loans and provides that the loan contract may contain a provision that in case the borrower pays before maturity or breaks any of his covenants, interest, otherwise limited to 5 per cent per annum, may be charged at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Z. PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Kentucky (60) enacts and makes applicable to interstate commerce the Carmack amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act making the initial carrier liable for any damage in transit whether upon its own or another road.

Kentucky (125) proposes an amendment to §201 of the state constitution, prohibiting railroad, telegraph, telephone, bridge and common carrier companies to consolidate their capital stock, franchises, or property, or pool their earnings, with any similar company owning a parallel or competing line or structure, or to acquire such parallel or competing line or structure, by purchase, lease or otherwise, or to operate the same; but permitting telephone companies to acquire and operate competing lines of other companies, provided the consent of the proper state commission and municipality is obtained. Maryland (235) authorizes railroad companies to acquire the property rights, privileges and franchises of connecting railroad companies.

Kentucky (18) extends the jurisdiction of the railroad commission over express, telephone, telegraph or boat companies, except specified telephone companies, and (15) forbids condemnation of railroad rights of way for the use of a wire line running longitudinally along such right of way.

Massachusetts (266) authorizes certain corporations to operate "trolley-motors" or "trackless trolleys" on public ways or private rights of way subject to consent of local officers and of the public service commission; authorizes (92) the public service commission to order reparation with interest for that part of a discriminatory rate which has been collected within two years prior to filing of petition for redress, and authorizes (23) cities and towns to appropriate money to prosecute or defend before courts or commissions proceedings relative to rates and franchise rights of public utilities.

Regulation of "jitneys" is provided for in Maryland (610) and New Jersey (136). The latter act requires every "jitney" owner to take out an insurance policy indemnifying himself against liability for bodily injury or death caused by the operation of such "jitney." Massachusetts (293) requires applicants for "jitney" licenses to file bonds to pay damages for injuries to person or property caused by operation.

New Jersey (36) permits passes to certain local police officers. Mississippi (132) prohibits passes on street railways except to specified persons, and Kentucky (1) enacts a general anti-pass law, punishing with fine, imprisonment and forfeiture of office those public officers who accept free or reduced fare transportation. Louisiana (No. 271) proposes to amend the constitution to permit passes to state officers and employees engaged in promoting scientific agriculture.

Maryland (272) defines common carrier to include toll bridges where the bridges connect any two counties or connect the state with any other state.

Virginia (372) makes it a misdemeanor for an intoxicated person to operate an engine, car, automobile, or train.

Virginia (439) places burden on telegraph company to show necessity of giving interstate character to message between points within state.

South Carolina (No. 475) requires railroads to load live stock not more than two hours before departure of train and to unload within two hours after arrival, subject to specified exceptions, and provided that the owner may consent in writing other than the bill of lading to a longer time.

Louisiana (No. 249) makes it a misdemeanor to steal or maliciously remove or interfere with any parts or attachments of locomotives or cars, or fixtures used by a railroad company in operating its trains, and (No. 250) provides that any person who without written authority from the railroad owning the same, purchases or receives in pledge or storage any metal article manufactured and used exclusively for railroad purposes, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Louisiana (No. 208) makes the tapping of electric wires or gas or water pipes with intent to secure current, gas or water without paying therefor, a misdemeanor. Breaking any meter knowingly and for purpose of defrauding is likewise punished. Georgia (No. 571) imposes a penalty for the unlawful diverting and using of gas.

Louisiana (No. 36) establishes a board of public utilities for the city of New Orleans and authorizes the board, in connection with the local commission council, to supervise and regulate public service utilities within the city. Four of the five members of the board shall be appointed by the Governor.

AA. CORPORATIONS.

Maryland (596) amends existing corporation laws generally. Among the more important provisions are: (1) reduction of outstanding capital stock not to release the liability to the corporation of stockholders whose shares are not fully paid; (2) stock without par value may be issued by companies which do not issue preferred stock, except bank, safe deposit, trust or loan companies; (3) an existing provision penalizing the corporation for refusal to permit stockholders to inspect its books is repealed.

New Jersey (243) requires corporations organized or licensed to do business under the laws of the state to maintain a principal office in the state in charge of an agent on whom process may be served. Insurance corporations which report to banking commissioner are excepted.

Louisiana (No. 207) proposes a constitutional amendment requiring railroad and other corporations organized or doing business in the state to maintain within the state a general office (formerly a "public" office) in charge of one of the general officers of the company, and requiring public service corporations organized under the laws of the state to maintain within the state their general offices for the operation and conduct of their business.

New York (127) requires corporation stock books to be kept open daily three business hours for inspection by judgment creditors or stockholders who hold 5 per cent of outstanding stock or who have been stockholders for six months. That the stockholder applying for an opportunity to make inspection sold or offered for sale a list of the company's stockholders is made a defense to an action for refusal of inspection. New York (53) provides that final orders dissolving corporations must be filed in the clerk's office of the county of principal place of business, and a certified copy with superintendent of banks, superintendent of insurance or secretary of state.

Massachusetts (184) provides that voluntary associations created by written instrument or declaration of trust, the beneficial interest in which is divided into transferable certificates or shares, may be issued for debts incurred by the trustees or their agents or for damages due to their negligence, and the property of the association subjected to attachment and exclusion in the

same manner as if it were a corporation. Service of process on one trustee is sufficient.

Mississippi (96) validates contracts of foreign corporations void because of failure to comply with laws requiring the filing of certificates, payment of fees, etc., provided such certificates be filed and such fees, together with 200 per cent for damages, be paid. The law is frankly entitled "to raise revenue, etc."

Mississippi (92) requires corporations doing intrastate business to incorporate under the laws of the state, validates (96) contracts of foreign corporations not conforming to certain statutory regulations provided fees are paid, and regulates (97) the sale and purchase of the stock of foreign and domestic corporations.

Virginia (499) authorizes the corporation commission to investigate offers to sell securities, etc., and makes any overt act in the state in an effort to carry out any fraudulent scheme to sell corporate securities or other property a misdemeanor.

Kentucky (17) enacts an anti-trust law, prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade.

Oklahoma (initiated Const. Amend., adopted 1913, p. 119) permits railroad and transportation companies to sell to or acquire from other like companies their property and franchises.

Maryland (374) prohibits corporations from setting up the defense of usury.

Mississippi (123), in addition to existing penalties for violation of the anti-trust laws, makes participation in combines, whether within or without the state, which effect injury to any person or corporation in the state, a felony punishable by fine and imprisonment. Corporation violators are to be fined not less than \$5000, whereas that is the maximum in the case of individuals.

BB. DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

New York (605) provides for the annulment of marriages where one or both of the parties had not attained the age under which consent of parent or guardian is required by the laws of the state where the marriage was contracted.

New York (482) makes it a misdemeanor for a person having a husband or wife living to take out a license to marry another.

Louisiana (No. 31) asks Congress to submit an amendment to the federal Constitution prohibiting polygamy.

New Jersey (63) requires petitions for annulment of marriages to be accompanied by petitioner's affidavit that there is no collusion in the application. Thereafter the procedure is to be the same as that in divorce, the purpose of the act being "to make uniform the practice and procedure in all cases of annulment of marriages," and (57) authorizes the defendant in divorce suit to file counter-suit against the plaintiff. Virginia (61) adds to the grounds of absolute divorce sentence to a state penitentiary where cohabitation has not been resumed. Pardon granted not to restore conjugal rights.

Louisiana (No. 269) authorizes absolute divorce on proof of continuous living apart for a period of seven years.

Louisiana (No. 247) expressly provides that alimony shall be payable from "earnings" as well as from "property" of the husband.

Virginia (417) declares that father and mother are equally entitled to custody, services and earnings of legitimate children, but in determining controversies the courts are to be guided by the welfare of the child.

Louisiana (No. 139) makes it a misdemeanor for parents or other persons having custody and control of children under 17 to abuse or neglect such child or to permit, through careless control, such child to become delinquent under the laws of the state.

New York (196) extends to wrong done under pretense or fraudulent representation of marriage the penalty for wrong under promise of marriage.

CC. PROPERTY AND DECEDENTS' ESTATES.

In one of the most important statutes of recent years affecting the law of real property, Mass. (108) provides that a contingent remainder shall take effect, "notwithstanding any determination of the particular estate, in the same manner in which it would have taken effect if it had been an executory devise or a springing or shifting use, and shall, as well as such limitations, be subject to the rule respecting remoteness known as the rule against perpetuities, exclusive of any other supposed rule respecting limitations to successive generations or double possibilities." The act removes the technical rule of feudal law, that a remainder fails if it does not vest on or before the termination of the par-

ticular estate because there is no seisin to support it, and subjects all remainders to the rule against perpetuities. While it is true that the statute merely enacts the Massachusetts rule against perpetuities, the rule of remoteness of vesting, and declares that this rule applies to every future interest in property, nevertheless, it is of vital interest because it is a legislative recognition that the rule is one of remoteness. Professor Gray contended that the only test of a perpetuity is that of remoteness of vesting, and it has remained for the legislature of his native state to give the first statutory sanction to his theory.

Maryland (325) makes the descent of real property the same as personal property, but surviving spouse may within 6 months elect to take dower.

South Carolina (No. 387) authorizes probate judges to accept the resignation of an executor when not injurious to the estate.

Chattel mortgages in New York (348) need not be filed where there is a mortgage, pledge or lien on stocks or bonds which by the written instrument creating the same are to be delivered to the lender on the day the loan is made. New York (313) provides that all rents reserved by lease, annuities and other payments due at fixed periods shall be apportioned on death or other transfer of the interest of any person interested therein according to the time which has elapsed to and including the day of such death or transfer and provides for the collection of the portion thus apportioned to him by the person entitled. New York (364) provides that where undisposed of profits, pending suspension of the power of alienation or the ownership of real estate in consequence of a valid limitation of an expectant estate, are legally paid to the next individual estate, the birth of a child to any person receiving any part of the profits shall not stop payment to him.

New Jersey (157) permits a married woman over 21 to acknowledge conveyances as a *femme sole* in so far that she need not be examined apart from her husband, nor need she declare that she signed and delivered as a voluntary act without compulsion of her husband. In Virginia (59), where allotment is made in partition suits, the sale bars the husband's right of curtesy as well as the wife's dower in the land thus sold.

Louisiana (No. 94) provides that a married woman may contract and oblige herself personally and with reference to her separate and paraphernal property, that she may appear in court, sue and be sued in the same manner as though a *femme sole*; but this act is not to affect the existing laws regulating community property and prescribing what shall be deemed community and what separate property of husband and wife.

Virginia (292) reduces from seven to two years the time within which a devisee may claim from the innocent purchaser of an heir at law.

Virginia (62) adopts the uniform land registration or Torrens system law, and provides (335) that it does not apply to certain cities and counties until approved on referendum by the voters thereof. South Carolina (540 and 550) provides for quieting titles to real estate to determine adverse claims, and for title registration. The registration act is patterned on North Carolina's Torrens law and contains a compulsory insurance fund provision. New York (547) makes the Torrens Act more attractive to holders of titles by repealing the privilege of withdrawal from registration, providing for official examiners appointed by the registrar, subject to the court's approval, and by making payments to the assurance fund compulsory, the state guaranteeing the title certificates. The registrar may appoint official examiners. Louisiana (No. 170) regulates title and mortgage guarantee companies.

New Jersey (221) requires written instruments recorded with the county clerk or register of deeds to be in English. Virginia (269) repealed the act making the recording of contracts, deeds, etc., within 10 days after acknowledgment as effective against creditors as if recorded on the day of acknowledgment.

Louisiana (No. 151) authorizes chattel mortgages of specified personal property. Purchasers are subject in certain cases unless they take the seller's affidavit that there is no mortgage on the property sold.

Kentucky (99) provides for leases by guardians or committees in lunacy of mining rights in the ward's real estate. The term of such lease need not be limited to the period of disability. Louisiana (No. 192) authorizes similar leases by guardians when recommended by the family meeting of the civil law.

DD. FRAUD AND MISREPRESENTATION.

Congress (83) prohibits in the District of Columbia false or misleading advertisements or statement to sell goods, or to induce any person or corporation to purchase, discount or in any way invest in or accept as collateral security any securities or property. Massachusetts (149) forbids any untrue, deceptive or misleading advertisement intentionally placed before the public in order to sell any property. Maryland (655) makes it a misdemeanor to obtain a credit or rating by false pretenses, or (370) to be instrumental in furnishing a third person such rating, or to make a false statement to obtain property or credit, or (371) for vendors of goods in bulk to make a false statement. Virginia (42) and Kentucky (97) passed broad acts punishing untrue, deceptive, or misleading advertisements of anything offered to the public with intent to sell or dispose of it.

Virginia (13) provides that persons who, with intent to injure or defraud, enter into written contracts for personal services in the cultivation of the soil and thereby obtain money or other thing of value and fraudulently refuse to perform such service or refund the money are guilty of larceny.

Virginia (280) provides that persons who, with intent to defraud, obtain from licensed merchants goods for examination and approval and refuse to return the same in unused condition, or to pay therefor, are guilty of larceny. This act, however, does not apply unless a card or tag is attached to the goods containing the clause "delivered for selection or approval," and unless the request for return be made within five days after delivery.

Virginia (499) provides that if any person, corporation, etc., has devised a scheme to defraud by the sale or distribution of stocks or securities or real estate, and shall, for the execution of that scheme, commit any overt act in the state it shall constitute a misdemeanor. The state corporation commission is given power to investigate offers to sell such stock, securities, etc.

New York (367) makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, to attempt to operate slot machines or slot telephones without first depositing the required United States coin, or to use any slug or other device instead of such coin.

EE. SALES AND MERCANTILE LICENSES.

Maryland (355) provides that conditional sales, unless recorded, are void as to third persons without notice. Massachusetts (289) provides for a fine not exceeding \$100 to be assessed against others than licensed peddlers and newspaper dealers who solicit business on public sidewalks in front of any retail store other than their own, or one in which they are employed, to induce any person to purchase at retail merchandise similar in kind to any kept or displayed for sale in such store.

Maryland (632) enacts a new license law for selling goods and chattels. Massachusetts (242) amends the law relating to the licensing of peddlers so that "wholesalers or jobbers having a permanent place of business in the state and selling to dealers only and persons selling at wholesale by sample-lists, catalogues or otherwise" are excepted from its provisions, and bartering is included with selling.

New York (385), amending the agricultural law, provides for the distribution among consignor creditors of amounts recovered by the commissioner on bonds of commission merchants, such distribution to be *pro rata* if the funds are insufficient to pay in full. Virginia (??) requires commission merchants to secure a license and to keep a record of goods received and sold. Provision is made for a consignor to obtain a settlement of his claim after 30 days by filing a complaint with the commissioner of agriculture, who shall hold a hearing and may revoke the license and bring action on the bond to recover the moneys for him.

Louisiana (No. 233) forbids commission houses to combine or agree to keep the market on farm or forest products or fish below the "proper limit indicated by the supply and demand thereof," or to charge excessive commission rates, or in any manner to cheat or defraud consignors. Violation is made a crime punished by 6 to 12 months' imprisonment. Louisiana (No. 234) makes all books and records of commission agents subject to examination by commissioner of agriculture, the attorney-general or any district attorney for the purpose of finding evidence of any violation of law or improper methods.

Virginia (409) makes sales of goods in bulk void as to creditors unless its provisions as to notice are complied with.

Kentucky (111) defines the business of temporary or transient merchant, requires a license for its conduct and otherwise regulates it. The definition includes all merchants who conduct bankrupt, fire or other closing out sales, unless they have conducted a merchandise business in the place where such sale is held for at least one year.

Louisiana (No. 273) makes wilful purchase of junk or second-hand property not owned or unpaid for by the seller, a misdemeanor. The purchaser is required to take a signed statement from the seller that he is the owner and that the property is paid for. Failure to take this statement is *prima facie* evidence of guilty knowledge within the meaning of the act. The purchaser who takes the statement is exonerated from such intent or knowledge. The act does not affect the rights of the real owner of such property.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(For full report see AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL for July, pp. 415-440.)

The international incidents affecting the United States have, in conjunction with the European war and the disorders in our neighboring Republic of Mexico, increased greatly in numbers and in importance. Repeatedly the country has seemed upon the brink of severing diplomatic relations if not proceeding to a declaration of war.

Fortunately recourse to these extreme measures has not been found necessary.

Your committee expresses its earnest hope that the efforts of the United States Government to maintain in full force the pre-existing rules of international law for the protection of the rights of non-combatants and of the persons and the property of neutrals upon the high seas may be crowned with success, and that these rights, so important for the welfare of mankind, may remain assured and unabridged. It welcomes the responsible utterances of all parties to the great European war recognizing and acknowledging such rights, and congratulates our government on having obtained such definite declarations.

Your committee further respectfully submits that the duty of maintaining neutral rights falls, of necessity, primarily upon this the greatest of the neutral powers.

That its efforts to maintain and enforce the humanizing restraints, imposed upon all belligerents by international law, ought not to be abandoned or in any way remitted.

Your committee is newly impressed with the greatly increased importance of our international relations which now occupy the attention and involve the vital interests of all classes of our people. Its members would urge upon the gentlemen of the Bar, who are the custodians, expounders and defenders of all law,

both municipal and international, that the rules of international justice and humanity established by custom or agreement ought not to be omitted in the requirements for legal degrees or for admission to practise at the Bar. They therefore respectfully recommend that reasonable and competent acquaintance with international law should be assured by making instruction therein a required part of the courses in our schools of law and by including the law of nations as a required topic in examinations for admission to the Bar.

These recommendations are made with reference not solely to the lawyer as a practitioner but with reference also to his large and often controlling part in shaping a just public opinion and national policy.

The committee here submitted a table of international events, affecting the United States directly, beginning June 9, 1915, and closing June 1, 1916, as the report was then required for publication in the July number of the JOURNAL. This table covered 24 pages and recorded 128 international incidents, giving dates and references to publications for the same.

It included incidents or communications between—

The United States and Germany.....	38
“ “ “ “ Austro-Hungary	14
“ “ “ “ Great Britain	25
“ “ “ “ France	7
“ “ “ “ Mexico	15

Of those between the United States and Germany 31 had to do with attacks on merchant ships claimed to be contrary to international law or captures deemed unlawful.

These cases often involved the loss of the lives and property of American citizens and involved their use of the high seas with certain assured neutral rights even where other nations are at war.

The United States asserts such rights and protests their frequent violation.

The incidents with Austro-Hungary include questions almost identical with those between the United States and Germany.

They also include the withdrawal of the Ambassador of Austro-Hungary at the request of the United States because of attempts

to instigate strikes in American factories making war supplies for the Allies.

The incidents with Germany include the recall of the naval and military attachés of that power on request from the United States.

The incidents between the United States and Mexico include the conference of representatives of Latin-American nations with the Secretary of State of the United States to discuss the restoration of order in Mexico, the recognition of the Carranza Government as the *de facto* government of Mexico, on the unanimous recommendation of such conference;

An embargo on shipments of arms and munitions of war to Mexico, except to such *de facto* government;

Raids by armed forces of Mexicans upon American territory, the burning of buildings and killing of United States soldiers and citizens.

A reciprocal agreement between the two governments that such raiders might be pursued by the forces of either into the territory of the other and there attacked;

The dispatch of United States troops into Mexico for such purpose;

A demand from the *de facto* government of Mexico that they be withdrawn.

An attack upon such United States troops.

Some 14 treaties, protocols or conventions are listed as agreed to, confirmed or extended by the United States during the period covered.

The committee expressed the earnest hope "that the unparalleled conflicts which distract, distress and impoverish the world may be brought to a close and the establishment of a firm and lasting peace accomplished. That the good offices of the Government of the United States, without seeking to force a premature adjustment or to dominate its terms, may always be open to the nations, unhappily involved, for that end, so ardently desired by mankind."

CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY, *Chairman*,

SUMMARY OF REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON PATENT, TRADE-MARK AND COPYRIGHT LAW.

(For the full report see AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL for July.
pp. 580-601.)

The report of this committee, printed in the JOURNAL, summarized the principal bills pending in Congress affecting patents, trade-marks and copyrights, explaining their practical effect and stating reasons why, in the opinion of the committee, several of them would, with suggested modifications, correct existing defects; why others would seriously impair the encouragement and incentive to invention and to practically developing the products of invention and making them available to the public; and why others would tend to create new and vexatious monopolies not dependent on any substantial contribution to the arts, sciences or literature unnecessary for the protection of honest business competition, likely to be more serviceable in obstructing and suppressing such competition than in safeguarding or promoting it, and certain to be prolific in abuses.

Twenty pending bills are particularly reviewed in this report. some of those considered especially objectionable, introducing radical departures from existing laws and abandoning safeguards against imposition which have heretofore been adhered to in our laws relating to these subjects. As the report is mainly an abstract of this pending legislation and a summary outline of what in the judgment of the committee would be the practical effect of the more threatening innovations, it is not feasible to refer specifically to the several bills and the objections urged against them within the limits imposed here. For this, reference is made to the report printed in the JOURNAL.

ROBT. H. PARKINSON, *Chairman.*

SUMMARY OF NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO SUGGEST REMEDIES AND PROPOSE
LAWS REGULATING PROCEDURE.

(For full report see **AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL** for July, pp.
603-617.)

1. REFORMED PROCEDURE BILL.

The bill as recommended by the Association at its last annual meeting and in several previous meetings, passed the House of Representatives June 16, 1916. A copy of the bill in this form is annexed, marked "Schedule B." The bill as introduced in the Senate was amended by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate so as to change the presumption in favor of the judgment of the court of first instance provided for by the bill recommended by this Association. The amendment is that no judgment shall be set aside, etc., "if in the opinion of the court to which application is made, after an examination of the entire cause, it shall appear that the error complained of has not injuriously affected the substantial rights of the parties."

This amendment would make the bill merely a declaration of the existing practice, and the committee were unanimously of the opinion that in this form it would be useless. The early American rule is in accordance with the Association bill and is stated by Chief Justice Marshall in *Church vs. Hubbard*, 2 Cranch 232, and by Mr. Justice Story in *McLanahan vs. Ins. Co.*, 1 Peters 170-183. Unfortunately about 1831 the English Court of Exchequer changed this rule and declared that a new trial should be granted if the error found by the Appellate Court could possibly have affected the verdict (*Crease vs. Barrett*, 1 C. M. & R. 932). This rule worked so badly in England that it was changed by a rule of the English Supreme Court in 1883 and the original practice restored. Lord Chief Justice Reading in 1915 thus stated the present practice:

"We now strive to get at the merits; to allow no technicalities to prevent the court from perceiving the true facts, and arriving at a just decision."

The radical objection to this Exchequer rule is that there is no likelihood that on a second trial the real merits of the case will be ascertained more clearly than on the first. On the contrary, owing to the lapse of time and the death or absence of witnesses, the court will be less able to get at the merits than it was on the first trial and the judgment will probably be less in accordance with the merits than was the first judgment.

There is no constitutional right to two trials by jury. The whole procedure on appeal is subject to regulation by law and the object should be the attainment of speedy justice. The courts have frequently expressed regret that they felt obliged to follow the rule as it was changed (*Ellis vs. Short*, 21 Pick. 142-144; *Lewis vs. Long Island R. R. Co.*, 162 N. Y. 50-67). The delays consequent upon reversals for technical errors are often a denial of justice.

The reform recommended by the Association has been adopted in 25 states and in the territory of Alaska, in some of these states by rule of court, in others by acts of the legislature. The results have been satisfactory.

The report of the Judiciary Committee of the House states the argument for the bill so clearly that a copy is annexed, marked "Schedule C." The number of the Senate bill is 3551, Senate Calendar 33. The House bill was No. 9428.

2. PRACTICE IN JURY TRIALS.

Bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives to take from the trial judge the power to charge the jury upon the facts and the Practice Code which had been introduced in the Sixty-Third Congress was amended in the House by adding the following section (S. 1412, §164):

"In jury trials the judge shall not express to the jury any opinion on the facts or make any comment on the weight of the evidence."

Your committee, in co-operation with Mr. Thomas W. Shelton and with several Bar Associations, opposed this section and it was stricken from the bill as reported in the Senate. It is understood, however, that an attempt will be made to restore it to the bill when action is taken in the Senate.

The federal courts have stated clearly the great advantage of the system which prevails in them under which the judge and jury really act together and each aids the other (*Carver vs. Jackson*, 4 Peters 80; *Games vs. Stiles*, 14 Peters 327). In 18 states, the population of which is more than one-third of the whole country, the same rule prevails. The law business in these states is more than half that of the whole country. In some of the states, notably Maine and Massachusetts, where the legislature has undertaken to take this power from the courts they have construed this legislation so strictly that practically the rule in the courts of those states is substantially the same as that of the federal courts. As Senator Sutherland said in his address to this Association in 1912, when we refuse to permit an experienced judge to comment on the testimony, "it is as though we should drive all the architects and builders into exile and construct wigwams for ourselves."

3. OTHER FEATURES OF THE PRACTICE CODE.

At the request of the Senate Judiciary Committee we submitted other amendments to the Practice Code which were adopted by the committee. These amendments provide for making the United States a defendant in suits for foreclosure, allow the Appellate Court to take additional testimony in equity cases, make costs taxable against the United States in case of an adverse decision, allow an amendment on appeal in all cases and simplify the exception to the Statute of Limitations in criminal cases.

4. CLERKS IN FEDERAL COURTS.

The committee opposed the proposed bill taking the appointment of clerks in the federal courts away from the judges in the courts and giving it to the President.

5. JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A bill is pending before Congress limiting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by taking away the right to a writ of error in many cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States and substituting therefor a remedy by certiorari.

After considering the various plans that had been adopted for the relief of the Supreme Court, the committee refer to the proposition contained in the minority report of a committee of this Association, which report was signed by William M. Evarts, E. J. Phelps and other distinguished lawyers, in favor of increasing the number of the judges of the Supreme Court, allowing them to sit in divisions and providing that a quorum of each division might be less than a majority of the whole. Attention is then called to the system which prevails in the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England and in the highest courts of many of the states, according to which the judges of the court do not all sit at any one time and a majority of a quorum less than the whole number is authorized to pronounce a decision.

The committee then recommend the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Standing Committee to Suggest Remedies and Propose Laws Regulating Procedure be instructed to take such steps as it shall deem expedient to secure the passage of the bill heretofore recommended by the Association, as the same has been amended in the House of Representatives, in the form specified in Schedule B annexed to this report.

"Resolved, That the action of the special committee in reference to the legislation respecting the Practice Code (S. 1412) be approved.

"Resolved, That the action of the special committee in reference to the legislation respecting the appointment of clerks in the federal courts (S. 3055) be approved.

"Resolved, That the committee be authorized to take such further steps as it shall deem expedient to oppose the adoption of the legislation mentioned in the report in reference to proceedings on jury trials and in reference to the appointment of clerks of the federal courts should these matters again come before the present Congress.

"Resolved, That the committee be authorized to consider the bills which now are or may hereafter be pending before Congress with reference to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and to cooperate with committees of other Bar Associations in reference thereto."

EVERETT P. WHEELER,

Chairman.

SCHEDULE B.

HOUSE CALENDAR No. 57. REPORT No. 264.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 19, 1916.

Mr. Dupré introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed. (H. R. 9428.)

FEBRUARY 26, 1916.

Reported with amendments, referred to the House Calendar.

A BILL

RELATING TO PROCEDURE IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 269 of the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“No judgment shall be set aside or reversed nor shall a new trial be granted by any court of the United States in any case, civil or criminal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure, unless in the opinion of the court to which application is made, after an examination of the entire cause, it shall appear that the error complained of has injuriously affected the substantial rights of the parties.”

SCHEDULE C.**SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION. REPORT No. 264.****HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Mr. Gard, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following:

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9428.]

The object of the law is to obtain and maintain speedy and exact justice, and with this establish a rule of procedure in the consideration of causes in the appellate courts of the United States.

Complaint has been and is daily made of alleged miscarriages of justice because of strict interpretations of and adherence to some technical rules of procedure which could not in the least affect the substantial rights of the parties in litigation and in very many state jurisdictions statutes have been enacted almost in terms with the language of this bill, these statutes being universally considered to be of great assistance in the administration of justice in courts. Certain courts have established, and entirely within their right, we think, rules practically giving effect to the sentiment of this bill, while other courts have construed it to be their duty to reverse for any error if such error be made affirmatively to appear.

It has been truly said that "justice delayed is justice denied," and we are all familiar with the hardships of loss of time and great expenditure of money made necessary by retrials when the first trial absolutely established the facts and the law, the reversal being for some trivial error occurring during protracted trial.

The trial of causes before juries, that fairest means of adjudication of disputes which jurisprudence has yet found, is frequently marred by long exhibits of most technical and immaterial objections, made often with no other purpose than to cloud the issues and to make weary the minds of the jurors, unmindful and unheeding of such matters so far outside any effect on the substantial rights of the parties.

Then it is almost invariably true that the first trial is the one where is brought out in the most complete manner the con-

tentions of the respective parties established and made manifest to the minds of the jury and of judge, and as the mind of the reasonable juror—and this is the average juror, we believe—skips over the trivial and immaterial, so the mind of the judge should be invested with this discretion and not be bound by arbitrary rule requiring reversal if any error be found.

A bill embodying the same general features and intended generally to effect the same remedy was passed by the House of Representatives in the Sixty-Second Congress but failed to pass the Senate.

Another almost similar bill was favorably reported in the Sixty-Third Congress on December 12, 1914, by Hon. E. Y. Webb, now Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Webb, in his report, adopted the language of Mr. Davis in reporting the bill to the House in the Sixty-Third Congress, as follows:

“The bill as originally drawn was prepared by a committee of the American Bar Association, by which also it has been under discussion for five years. In an amended form it passed the House of Representatives unanimously on the 6th day of February, 1911, and in the message of the President sent to Congress on December 21, 1911, we find the following recommendation:

“‘The American Bar Association has recommended to Congress several bills expediting procedure, one of which has already passed the House unanimously February 6, 1911. This directs that no judgment should be set aside or reversed or new trial granted unless it appears to the court, after an examination of the entire case, that the error complained of has injuriously affected the substantial rights of the parties, and also provides for the submission of issues of fact to a jury, reserving questions of law for subsequent argument and decision. I hope this bill will pass the Senate and become a law, for it will simplify the procedure at law.’

“Similar legislation to that now proposed has been adopted in Illinois, Kansas, Ohio and Wisconsin, and by constitutional amendment in California; has passed both houses of the legislature of the State of New York, and on the 2d day of April, 1912, was before the Governor of that state for his signature.

“No doubt a similar rule has been applied without express statutory mandate in the courts of other states. The necessity of federal legislation on this subject is well illustrated by a comparison of the language of the Supreme Court of the United

States in the case of *Railroad Company vs. O'Reilly* (158 U. S. 334) and its language in the case of *Cunningham vs. Springer* (204 U. S. 647). In the former of these cases it is said:

“While an appellate court will not disturb a judgment for immaterial error, yet it should appear beyond a doubt that the error complained of did not and could not have prejudiced the rights of the party duly objecting.”

“On the other hand, in the latter case it is said:

“These three illustrations * * * illustrate the importance of a strict application of the principle that the excepting party should make it manifest that an error prejudicial to him has occurred in the trial in order to justify an appellate court in disturbing the verdict.”

“In other words, in the first of these cases the Supreme Court holds that an error is presumed to be prejudicial until the contrary appears, and in the second that an error is presumed to be harmless until the contrary is made to appear. It is the purpose of the first section of the present bill to enact, in so far as the appellate courts are concerned, that in the consideration in an appellate court of a writ of error or an appeal judgment shall be rendered upon the merits without permitting reversals for technical defects in the procedure below and without presuming that any error which may appear had been of necessity prejudicial to the complaining party.

“Your committee believe that the reforms embodied in this bill are wise and consonant with the promise of Magna Charta—that justice shall be denied or delayed to no man and that the administration of justice shall not be so cumbrous, dilatory and consequently expensive that it shall be obtainable only by the rich.”

This bill has the approval of the committee appointed by the American Bar Association to present remedies and formulate proposed laws to prevent delay and unnecessary cost in litigation.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING.

(For full report see **AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL** for July, pp. 454-487.)

The committee's report, printed in the **JOURNAL**, states that it has completed during the year two topics, or chapters, of the **Legislative Manual** for drafting laws, namely: "Provision for Licensing or Certification" and "Enforcement." The chapter on "Licensing or Certification" is submitted for criticisms as an appendix to the report (see page 456). The report also contains the statement that the committee is seeking the cooperation, towards the completion of the **Manual**, of the **Carnegie Corporation**. It also contains a reference to laws passed by state legislatures and Congress during the year affecting **Legislative Drafting** and **Reference Bureaus**.

WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS,
Chairman.

REPORT
OF THE
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO PRESENT BILLS TO CONGRESS
RELATING TO COURTS OF ADMIRALTY.

The special committee to present to Congress certain bills relating to the courts of the United States sitting in admiralty respectfully reports concerning the proposed death statute for said courts, as follows:

By resolution of the Association adopted August 17, 1915, the special committee was continued with directions to endeavor by all proper measures to procure the passage of the proposed death statute in conformity with the declared policy of the Association, and with power to make amendments of phraseology in the bill if deemed appropriate or expedient. The Maritime Law Association had theretofore adopted a resolution directing its special committee to redraft the then pending bill, which had encountered difficulties in the Sixty-third Congress, resulting in amendments in the House hopelessly objectionable to the committees of both associations.

Thereafter, to wit, on November 23, 1915, the Maritime Law Association having approved the bill as recast by its own committee, and which was in a form satisfactory to the special committee of this Association, the same was introduced in the Sixty-fourth Congress, to wit, in the Senate by Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts (S. 4288), and in the House by Hon. Andrew J. Montague of Virginia (H. R. 9919).

The measure thereupon encountered in the Judiciary Committee of the House a contention which had confronted the former bill, and had resulted in an amendment thereto by adding an objectionable section upon limitation of liability, a question foreign to the whole subject-matter; and therefore, despite the repeated efforts of the special committee of the Association, it has not been possible to obtain a report from the Judiciary Committee of the present House.

But in the Senate the recent efforts of the special committee have resulted in gratifying progress, and on July 25, 1916, the new Lodge Bill (S. 4288) was favorably reported as introduced on February 7, 1916, with three amendments which the special committee does not oppose. One amendment extends the period of limitations from one year to two years; another provides that the bill shall not affect pending suits, actions, or proceedings; and the third strikes out the words which had provided that after the expiration of the period of limitations the remedy under the statute should be barred as to an innocent purchaser for value without notice. A copy of the bill as reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate is hereto annexed.

Wherefore, the special committee now recommends that it be again continued, with directions to endeavor by all proper measures to procure the adoption of the proposed death statute in conformity with the policy of the Association long since declared, and with power to make, in the discretion of the special committee, any amendments of phraseology in the bill which it may deem appropriate or expedient.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE WHITELOCK,
ROBERT M. HUGHES,
BENJAMIN THOMPSON,
JAMES H. HAYDEN,
FREDERIC CUNNINGHAM,
Committee.

August 5, 1916.

APPENDIX

CALENDAR No. 682. S. 4286. REPORT No. 741.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1916.

Mr. Lodge introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

JULY 25 (calendar day, JULY 28), 1916.

Reported by Mr. O'Gorman, with amendments.

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic.]

A BILL

RELATING TO THE MAINTENANCE OF ACTIONS FOR DEATH ON THE
HIGH SEAS AND OTHER NAVIGABLE WATERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect, or default occurring on the high seas beyond a marine league from the shore of any State, or on any navigable waters of the Panama Canal Zone, the District of Columbia, or the Territories or dependencies of the United States, the personal representative of the decedent may maintain a suit for damages in the district courts of the United States, in admiralty, for the exclusive benefit of the decedent's wife, husband, parent, child, or dependent relative against the vessel, person, or corporation which would have been liable if death had not ensued.

SEC. 2. That the recovery in such suit shall be a fair and just compensation for the pecuniary loss sustained by the persons for whose benefit the suit is brought, and shall be apportioned among them by the court in proportion to the loss they may severally have suffered by reason of the death of the person by whose representative the suit is brought.

SEC. 3. That such suit shall be begun within ~~one year~~ *two years* from the date of such wrongful act, neglect, or default, unless during that period there has not been reasonable opportunity for securing jurisdiction of the vessel, person, or corporation sought to be charged; but after the expiration of such period of ~~one year~~ *two years* the right of action hereby given shall

not be deemed to have lapsed until ninety days after a reasonable opportunity to secure jurisdiction has offered. ~~After said period of one year it shall be barred as to an innocent purchaser for value without notice.~~

SEC. 4. That if a person die as the result of such wrongful act, neglect, or default as is mentioned in section one, during the pendency in a court of admiralty of the United States of a suit to recover damages for personal injuries in respect of such act, neglect, or default, the personal representative of the decedent may be substituted as a party and the suit may proceed as a suit under this Act for the recovery of the compensation provided in section two.

SEC. 5. That in suits under this Act, the fact that the decedent has been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar recovery, but the court shall take into consideration the degree of negligence attributable to the decedent and reduce the recovery accordingly.

SEC. 6. That the provisions of any state statute giving or regulating rights of action or remedies for death shall not be affected by this Act as to causes of action accruing within the territorial limits of any state. Nor shall this Act apply to the Great Lakes or to any waters within the territorial limits of any state.

SEC. 7. *That this Act shall not affect any pending suit, action, or proceeding.*

SUMMARY OF REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE JUDICIAL RECALL

(For the full report see **AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL** for July, pp. 441-452.)

The report states:

"Since the last report of this committee, there has not been passed by a state legislature any measure providing for judicial recall, either in the form of the recall of judges or of the recall of judicial decisions; nor, during the past year, has any proposal for such a measure been submitted to the electorate of a state, either for the adoption of a constitutional amendment or otherwise.

"It seems now reasonably certain that no state which has not already adopted a constitutional amendment providing for judicial recall, will do so. In order, therefore, to indicate the present situation in the United States, we next list those states in which judicial recall has become a constitutional provision, referring, for more detailed statement of the nature of the provisions, to the synopsis which is made part of the report of this committee for the year 1913.

JUDICIAL RECALL MEASURES NOW IN FORCE.

"Constitutional amendments, providing for judicial recall, either the recall of judges or of judicial decisions, or of both, are now in force in the following states:

"OREGON.—Recall of judges. Constitution, Article II, Sec. 18. Adopted in 1908 under initiative by the people.

"CALIFORNIA.—Recall of judges. Constitution, Article XXIII. Adopted in 1911.

"COLORADO.—Recall of judges and recall of judicial decisions. Constitution, New Article XXI, and amendment to Article VI, Sec. 1. Adopted in 1912 under initiative by the people.

"ARIZONA.—Recall of judges. Constitution, Article VIII, Sec. 1. Adopted in 1912.

"NEVADA.—Recall of judges. Constitution, Article II, Sec. 9. Adopted in 1912. Facilitating legislation adopted in 1913—Chapter 258, Laws 1913.

"KANSAS.—Recall of judges. Constitution, Article IV, Secs. 3, 4 and 5. Adopted in 1914."

Under the heading of "Reports from the Various States," the committee says, that the judicial recall movement is one which originated in the West, although it has appeared in considerable strength at times in Wisconsin, New York, Ohio and other eastern states; that it is still promoted through the propaganda of Socialism, which continues to extend its influence to the advocacy of judicial recall. The campaign of the committee against these measures has been a campaign of education through the press and through the distribution of literature. Two attempts are reported during the past year to invoke the judicial recall, one in Colorado against Judge H. P. Burke, of the Thirteenth District in Colorado, the circumstances of which are detailed in the report, but which attempt was unsuccessful. Another was that instituted in California against a Superior Court judge in one of the northern counties, which was also unsuccessful. In California the "State Federation of Labor," and in North Dakota the organization of farmers known as the "Non-Partisan League," are still agitating judicial recall. In these and other states where the judicial recall has been adopted it seems to be coming more and more into disrepute; and public sentiment is changing to opposition, with the prospect of active movement for repeal in the near future. The silence of ex-President Roosevelt and of the so-called "Progressives" on this question, during the past year, is urged as significant of decline. The views of Judge R. M. Wanamaker, of Ohio, and of Chief Justice Clark, of North Carolina, are commented upon as representing persistence in the advocacy of the theory that the power of the courts to declare statutes invalid which are repugnant to constitutional provisions is a "usurped" power. These agitators claim that such power should be taken from the courts by express constitutional provision, or should be restricted by the adoption of the so-called "Ohio plan," by which more than a majority decision of an appellate court shall be required to invalidate a statute on the ground of unconstitutionality.

The work of the New York State Bar Association, through its committee, under the Chairmanship of Henry A. Forster, in combating this "usurpation" theory is commended.

The draft of this report, published in the July JOURNAL, was, before its presentation to and adoption by the Association,

amended in only one respect. The criticism of the plan of the American Judicature Society (page 450, July Journal) was made to read as follows (words in italics were added):

"The plan of the American Judicature Society, which involves judicial recall features, was outlined in our last report. The literature of that society, issued during the past year, indicates an adherence to the objectionable features of its proposed reforms in the organization of the courts. Its proposition to retire judges by votes submitted to the electorate at certain intervals of time is being persistently urged before various state legislatures. It is urged by the society that its plan should 'not be confused with the proposal for the so-called "recall" of judges to which it bears a superficial resemblance,' *because, the society contends, it does not involve the feature of the recall election instituted at any time by petition.* The fact remains, however, that the plan suggested involves the retirement of a judge by the arbitrary vote of the electorate, and that, too, within the period for which such judge has been selected. Such use of the recall cannot be likened to the privilege of re-election of a judge after the latter's term has expired. The objectionable feature is the arbitrary power in the electorate to retire a judicial officer while he is yet in the performance of his duties, and before the expiration of his term of office (see Bulletin X, American Judicature Society)."

The report then closes:

"The work of this committee during the past year has been much less than that which has been required in previous years. This is due partially to the fact that the legislatures of only nine states, and all of these eastern states, have been in session. But it is due mostly to the fact that a more general understanding of the viciousness of the judicial recall has become prevalent throughout the country; and thinking people, and the press generally, are not deceived by the subtle and enticing arguments of the judicial recall advocate. The citizens of the nation have become educated on the matter; and this process of education, we feel justified in saying, is very largely due to the work of the American Bar Association through the efforts of its prominent members and officers, and, in no small degree, to the continued efforts of this committee, especially appointed for that purpose.

* * *

"It seems that, from now on, the opposition to the judicial recall is more than ever a matter of education. It would seem that such work could not be more effectively accomplished than through the continued efforts of this Association. Its committee as now organized includes a member from each state who is alive to the question. Such a committee, therefore, affords an organ-

ized means of keeping fully informed on the subject, and with organized methods of attack where such efforts be deemed necessary."

The only recommendations made by the committee are:

"That the American Bar Association maintain its organized opposition to judicial recall; and that the work of its committee shall be continued."

ROME G. BROWN, *Chairman.*

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON OBITUARIES.

To the American Bar Association:

The Committee on Obituaries reports the names of members of whose deaths the committee has been notified since the last meeting, as follows, viz.:

HONORARY MEMBERS.

RT. HON. VISCOUNT ALVERSTONE.....London, England.
HON. MICHEL MATHIEU.....Montreal, Canada.

ARKANSAS.

ASKEW, WILLIAM H.....Magnolia.
MOOSE, WILLIAM L.....Little Rock.
WARNER, CHARLES E.Fort Smith.

ARIZONA.

KENT, EDWARDPhoenix.

CALIFORNIA.

CHICKERING, W. H.....San Francisco.

COLORADO.

BROOKS, FRANKLIN E.....Colorado Springs.
CUTBERT, LUCIUS M.....Denver.
VAILE, JOEL F.....Denver.
WILKIN, CHARLES A.....Canon City.

CONNECTICUT.

HILL, GEORGE E.Bridgeport.
HYDE, WILLIAM WALDO.....Hartford.
KENEALY, MICHAELStamford.
MALTRIE, THEODORE M.....Hartford.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MOSS, HUNTER H., JR.....Washington.
THOMAS, EDWARD H.....Washington.

FLORIDA.

BISBEE, HORATIO Jacksonville.

GEORGIA.

DALEY, A. F. Wrightsville.

LAMAR, JOSEPH R. Augusta.

ILLINOIS.

ALLEN, CHARLES L. Chicago.

BUMPHREY, EUGENE M. Chicago.

BUNDY, WM. F. Centralia.

COOPER, BERNARD S. Chicago.

CRATTY, JOSIAH Chicago.

DAVIS, J. McCAN. Springfield.

GRAVES, FRANK P. Chicago.

HERRICK, JOHN J. Chicago.

MAHER, JAMES Chicago.

PHILLIPS, M. C. Chicago.

ROSE, CHARLES G. Chicago.

WHITNEY, MAX H. Chicago.

INDIANA.

HAWKINS, ROSCOE O. Indianapolis.

NEWBERGER, LOUIS Indianapolis.

SPENCER, CHARLES C. Monticello.

IOWA.

DEERY, JOHN Dubuque.

McPHERSON, SMITH Red Oak.

SHIRAS, OLIVER P. Dubuque.

KANSAS.

BENSON, ALFRED W. Topeka.

CROWLEY, CLARENCE A. Council Grove.

KENTUCKY.

KOHN, AARON Louisville.

LOUISIANA.

BRUENN, BERNARD New Orleans.

HUDSON, E. M. New Orleans.

MARREBO, LOUIS H., JR. New Orleans.

WALSHE, GEORGE C. New Orleans.

MAINE.

WHITE, JOHN S. Naples.

MARYLAND.

BERNARD, RICHARD	Baltimore.
DENNIS, JAMES U.....	Baltimore.
ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND.....	Baltimore.
GILL, ROGER T.....	Baltimore.
McINTOSH, DAVID G.....	Towson.
WHEATLEY, WILLIAM A.	Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BAKER, HARVEY H.....	Boston.
BARNES, JONATHAN	Springfield.
CUSHING, LIVINGSTON	Boston.
DUNBAR, JAMES R.....	Boston.
NILES, CLARENCE P.....	Pittsfield.
ORDWAY, GILBERT F.....	Boston.
WHITNEY, M. B.....	Westfield.

MICHIGAN.

BLACK, CYRENIUS P.	Lansing.
DICKINSON, JULIAN G.....	Detroit.
HALL, JAMES H.....	Detroit.
HENDERSON, ROBERT C.....	Norway.
TAGGART, EDWARD	Grand Rapids.
McALVAY, AARON V.....	Lansing.

MINNESOTA.

BAXTER, LUTHER L.....	Fergus Falls.
BELDEN, HENRY C.....	Minneapolis.
BROWN, PHILIP E.....	St. Paul.
CONGDON, CHESTER A.....	Duluth.
GILMORE, CLARK W.....	Pipestone.
MARSHALL, JOHN	St. Paul.
STRINGER, EDWARD C.....	St. Paul.

MISSOURI.

ADAMS, ELMER B.	St. Louis.
BOTSFORD, JAMES S.....	Kansas City.
DUNGAN, T. C.....	Oregon.
GAGE, JOHN C.....	Kansas City.
JOHNSON, FRANK G.....	Kansas City.
KINLEY, ISAAC H.....	Kansas City.
KNEISLEY, RUSSELL	Carrollton.
STEWART, ALPHONSO CHASE.....	St. Louis.
TAUSSIG, JAMES	St. Louis.
WATERS, L. H.....	Kansas City.

MONTANA.

SMITH, D. F.....	Kallispell.
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NEBRASKA.

CRITES, ALBERT W.....Chadron.
 DE BORD, WILLIAM A.....Omaha.
 ENGLISH, JAMES P.....Omaha.
 POLK, C. S.....Lincoln.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ALBIN, JOHN H.....Concord.

NEW JERSEY.

EMERY, JOHN R.....Newark.
 KENNEDY, HARRY COBB.....Camden.

NEW MEXICO.

MANN, EDWARD A.....Albuquerque.
 MILLS, WILLIAM J.....East Las Vegas.
 POPE, WILLIAM H.....Santa Fé.

NEW YORK.

ASHLEY, CLARENCE D.....New York.
 BLANCHARD, JAMES A.....New York.
 BUCHANAN, CHARLES J.....Albany.
 DALY, JOSEPH F.....New York.
 DODGE, ARTHUR PILLSBURY.....Freeport.
 DOUGLAS, EDWARD W.....Troy.
 GRUBER, ABRAHAMNew York.
 HALSTED, JACOBNew York.
 HANSMANN, CARL A.....New York.
 HARMON, BENJAMIN S.New York.
 HICKMAN, ARTHUR W.....Buffalo.
 HODGE, J. ASPINWALL.....New York.
 KNAUTH, ANTONIONew York.
 LEOPOLD, LEONew York.
 MCCLARY, MARTIN E.....Malone.
 MOFFAT, R. BURNHAM.....New York.
 POLLAK, FRANCIS D.New York.
 PRENTICE, WILLIAM P.....New York.
 REILLY, OWEN M.Phoenix.
 ROBSON, JAMES A.....Canandaigua.
 SALOMON, MARK M.....New York.
 SEARLE, FRANKLIN E.....New York.
 SMITH, NELSONNew York.
 THORNTON, WILLIAM L.....Monticello.
 TIFFT, IRVING H.....New York.
 VAN SCHAICK, EUGENE.....New York.
 WERNER, WILLIAM E.....Albany.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIS, JUNIUS	Wilmington.
GILLIAM, H. A.	Tarboro.
GUTHRIE, WILLIAM A.	Durham.
WOODARD, FRED. A.	Wilson.

OHIO.

BANNON, JAMES W.	Portsmouth.
BONHAM, SCOTT	Cincinnati.
CASH, DENNIS F.	Cincinnati.
DAWLEY, JAY P.	Cleveland.
KING, ROBERT J.	Zanesville.
McKISSON, ERASTUS ROBERT.	Cleveland.
NORRIS, MYRON A.	Youngstown.
ROBESON, ANDREW C.	Greenville.
VAN DEMAN, JOHN N.	Dayton.
YOUNG, GEORGE R.	Dayton.

OKLAHOMA.

BROWN, G. A.	Mangum.
BURWELL, BENJAMIN F.	Oklahoma

PENNSYLVANIA.

CUMMING, BENJAMIN W., JR.	Pottsville.
DAVIS, CHAS.	Philadelphia.
DEBB, ANDREW F.	Wilkes-Barre.
FOW, JOHN H.	Philadelphia.
HUNTER, ERNEST HOWARD.	Philadelphia.
LEWIS, GEORGE CALVERT.	Pittsburgh.
LEX, CHARLES E.	Philadelphia.
RALSTON, ROBERT	Philadelphia.
REX, WALTER E.	Philadelphia.
STUTZBACH, MARTIN H.	Philadelphia.
VAN DUSEN, GEO. R.	Philadelphia.
WARREN, EVERETT	Scranton.
WATSON, DAVID THOMPSON.	Pittsburgh.
WINDLE, WILLIAM S.	West Chester.

PORTO RICO.

NEGRONI, J. SALVADOR.	Maricao.
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RHODE ISLAND.

ALDRICH, CLARENCE A.	Providence.
EDWARDS, STEPHEN O.	Providence.
HEFFERNAN, JOHN J.	Woonsocket.
VAN SLYCK, CYRUS M.	Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BUIST, H. F.....Blackville.
HOLMAN, W. A.....Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BOYCE, J. W.....Sioux Falls.
TAUBMAN, EDWARD T.Aberdeen.

TENNESSEE.

GAINES, ALBERT W.....Chattanooga.
POWELL, N. NORMENT.....Johnson City.

TEXAS.

WALTHALL, JAMES D.....San Antonio.

UTAH.

WHITECOTTON, J. W. N.....Provo.

VERMONT.

DEAVITT, THOS. J.....Montpellier.
YOUNG, JOHNNewport.

VIRGINIA.

ECHOLS, EDWARDStaunton.
HAMILTON, ALEX.Petersburg.
PARRISH, ROBERT L.....Covington.

WASHINGTON.

CROW, HERMAN D.....Olympia.
DOVELL, W. T.....Seattle.
KELLEHER, JOHNSeattle.

WEST VIRGINIA.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM S.....Charleston.
SHEWSBURY, GEO. H.....Charleston.
WHITE, ROBERTWheeling.

WISCONSIN.

BARBER, CHARLESOshkosh.
CLARK, HOMER C.....Neillsville.
LEWIS, HENRY M.....Madison.
MALLOBY, ROLLIN B.....Milwaukee.
NOYES, GEO. H.....Milwaukee.
TIMLIN, WILLIAM H.....Milwaukee.

LIST OF STATE BAR ASSOCIATIONS

NOTE.—This list has been compiled by the Secretary of the American Bar Association from replies to circulars sent out. Where replies to the circulars have not been received, and the officers for 1916-17 are not known, the officers for former years are given.

Local (County and City) Bar Associations have been omitted. For information concerning them, see A. B. A. Report (1911) page 574 *et seq.*

NAME.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
Alabama State Bar Association.	Joseph H. Nathan, Sheffield.	Alexander Troy, Montgomery.
Arizona Bar Association.	J. L. B. Alexander, Phoenix.	J. E. Nelson, Phoenix.
Bar Association of Arkansas.	Charles C. Reid, Little Rock.	Roscoe R. Lynn, Little Rock.
California Bar Association.	A. E. Bolton, San Francisco.	T. W. Robinson, Los Angeles.
Colorado Bar Association.	Thos. J. O'Donnell, Denver.	William H. Wadley, Denver.
State Bar Association of Connecticut.	William F. Henney, Hartford.	James E. Wheeler, New Haven.
Bar Association of the District of Columbia.	A. A. Hoehling, Jr., Washington.	Edwin L. Wilson, Washington.
Florida State Bar Association.	Nathan P. Bryan, Jacksonville.	H. P. Osborne, Jacksonville.
Georgia Bar Association.	William H. Barrett, Augusta.	Orville A. Park, Macon.
Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands.	Walter T. Frear, Honolulu.	Albert M. Cristy, Honolulu.
Idaho State Bar Association.	Karl Paine, Boise.	O. W. Worthwine, Boise.
Illinois State Bar Association.	Albert D. Early, Rockford.	R. Allan Stephens, Danville.
State Bar Association of Indiana	Wm. Alfred Hough, Greenfield.	George H. Batchelor, Indianapolis.
Iowa State Bar Association.	William McNett, Ottumwa.	H. C. Horack, Iowa City
Bar Association of the State of Kansas.	Chas. Blood Smith, Topeka.	D. A. Valentine, Topeka.
Kentucky State Bar Association.	W. P. Kimball, Lexington.	J. Verser Conner, Louisville.
Louisiana Bar Association.	Edward T. Weeks, New Iberia.	Wynne G. Rogers, New Orleans.
Maine State Bar Association.	Fred. J. Allen, Sanford.	Norman L. Bassett, Augusta.

NAME.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
Maryland State Bar Association.	Joseph C. France, Baltimore.	J. W. Chapman, Jr., Baltimore.
Massachusetts Bar Association.	Charles E. Hibbard, Pittsfield.	Frank W. Grinnell, Boston.
Michigan State Bar Association.	Burritt Hamilton, Battle Creek.	Harry A. Silsbee, Lansing.
Minnesota State Bar Association.	Frank Crassweiler, Duluth.	Chester L. Caldwell, St. Paul.
Mississippi State Bar Association.	A. T. Stovall, Okolona.	Jas. R. McDowell, Jackson.
Missouri Bar Association.	James H. Harkless, Kansas City.	George H. Daniel, Springfield.
Montana Bar Association.	Lew L. Callaway, Great Falls.	Vere L. McCarthy, Helena.
Nebraska State Bar Association.	John N. Dryden, Kearney.	Alfred G. Ellick, Omaha.
* Nevada Bar Association.	C. L. Harwood, Reno.	El. W. Cheney, Reno.
Bar Association of the State of New Hampshire.	Stephen S. Jewett, Laconia.	Arthur H. Chase, Concord.
New Jersey State Bar Association.	Fredk. W. Gnichtel, Trenton.	William J. Kraft, Camden.
New Mexico Bar Association.	C. M. Botts, Albuquerque.	John R. McFie, Jr., Gallup.
New York State Bar Association.	Morgan J. O'Brien, New York City.	F. E. Wadhams, Albany.
North Carolina Bar Association.	A. L. Brooks, Greensboro.	Thomas W. Davis, Wilmington.
Bar Association of North Dakota.	Robert M. Pollock, Fargo.	Oscar J. Sellar, Jamestown.
Ohio State Bar Association.	Edmund B. King, Sandusky.	Chas. E. Blanchard, Columbus.
Oklahoma State Bar Association.	C. B. Ames, Oklahoma City.	W. A. Lybrand, Oklahoma City.
Oregon Bar Association.	Samuel White, Portland.	Albert B. Ridgway, Portland.
Pennsylvania Bar Association.	Cyrus G. Derr, Reading.	William H. Staake, Philadelphia.
The Rhode Island Bar Association.	William P. Sheffield, Newport.	Howard B. Gorham, Providence.
South Carolina Bar Association.	Thomas W. Bacot, Charleston.	W. C. McGowan, Columbia.
South Dakota Bar Association.	Frank R. Aikens, Sioux Falls.	John H. Voorhees, Sioux Falls.
Bar Association of Tennessee.	Joseph C. Higgins, Fayetteville.	Lee Winchester, Memphis.
Texas Bar Association.	Frank C. Jones, Houston.	John W. Kincaid, Dallas.
State Bar Association of Utah.	H. R. Macmillan, Salt Lake City.	William H. Leary, Salt Lake City.

NAME.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
Vermont Bar Association.	John W. Gordon, Barre.	John H. Mimms, Burlington.
Virginia State Bar Association.	Harvey T. Hall, Roanoke.	John B. Minor, Richmond.
Washington State Bar Association.	Wilmon Tucker, Seattle.	C. Will Shaffer, Olympia.
West Virginia Bar Association.	G. W. Atkinson, Charleston.	Charles McCamic, Wheeling.
State Bar Association of Wisconsin.	Bernard R. Goggins, Grand Rapids.	George E. Morton, Milwaukee.
Wyoming State Bar Association.	C. E. Blydenburgh, Rawlins.	Clyde M. Watts, Cheyenne.
Far Eastern American Bar Association	Chas. S. Lobingier, Shanghai, China.	Earl B. Rose, Shanghai, China.

MEMORANDUM OF SUBJECTS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Jurisprudence and Law Reform.

Concerning desirability of shortening period between election and inauguration of President of United States, etc. Page 19.

Direction to take necessary steps to secure passage of bill recommended by Committee on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure at 1913 meeting. Pages 22-24.

International Law.

Concerning embargo on munitions of war. Page 34.

Legal Education.

Recommendations of Section of Legal Education concerning Standard Rules for Admission to Bar. Pages 60-62.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Uniform Judicial Procedure:

Recommendations contained in Report of Judicial Section to American Bar Association. Pages 52, 53.

Co-operation among Bar Associations.

To establish a section, division, or annual conference wherein the subject of methods and machinery for enforcement of the Canons of Ethics of the American Bar Association may be discussed, and more effective co-operation between the Association and other Bar Associations established. Pages 29-31.

PRESIDENTS' ADDRESSES

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1879-1913.	In accordance with a provision of the Constitution (amended in 1913), the President's address each year communicated "the most noteworthy changes in Statute Law on points of general interest made in the several states and by Congress during the preceding year."	
1914.	WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.....	Some Needed Federal Legislation —Construction of the Clayton Act.
1915.	PETER W. MELDREIM.....	The Lawyer.
1916.	ELIHU ROOT	Public Service by the Bar.

ANNUAL ADDRESSES

YEAR.	NAME	SUBJECT.
1879.	EDWARD J. PHELPS.....	John Marshall.
1880.	CORTLANDT PARKER	Alexander Hamilton and William Paterson.
1881.	CLARKSON N. POTTER.....	Roger Brooke Taney.
1882.	ALEXANDER R. LAWTON.....	James Lewis Petigru and Hugh Swinton Legaré.
1883.	JOHN W. STEVENSON.....	James Madison.
1884.	JOHN F. DILLON.....	American Institutions and Laws.
1885.	GEORGE W. BIDDLE.....	An Inquiry into the Proper Mode of Trial.
1886.	THOMAS J. SEMMES.....	The Civil Law and Codification.
1887.	HENRY HITCHCOCK.....	General Corporation Laws.
1888.	GEORGE HOADLY.....	Codification.
1889.	SIMMON E. BALDWIN.....	The Centenary of Modern Government.
1890.	JAMES C. CARTER.....	The Ideal and the Actual in the Law.
1891.	ALFRED RUSSELL	Avoidable Causes of Delay and Uncertainty in our Courts.
1892.	J. RANDOLPH TUCKER.....	British Institutions and American Constitutions.
1893.	HENRY B. BROWN.....	The Distribution of Property.
1894.	MOORFIELD STOREY.....	The American Legislature.
1895.	WILLIAM H. TAFT.....	Recent Criticism of the Federal Judiciary.
1896.	LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN, Lord Chief Justice of Eng- land	International Law and Arbitration.
1897.	JOHN W. GRIGGS.....	Lawmaking.
1898.	JOSEPH H. CHOATE.....	Trial by Jury.
1899.	WILLIAM LINDSAY	Power of the United States to Acquire and Govern Foreign Territory.
1900.	GEORGE R. PECK.....	The March of the Constitution.
1901.	CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD.....	The Insular Cases.
1902.	JOHN G. CARLISLE.....	The Power of the United States to Acquire and Govern Territory.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1903.	LE BARON B. COLT.....	Law and Reasonableness.
1904.	AMOS M. THAYER.....	The Louisiana Purchase; Its Influence and Development Under American Rule.
1905.	ALFRED HEMENWAY	The American Lawyer.
1906.	ALTON B. PARKER.....	The Congestion of Law.
1907.	RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE, British Ambassador to the United States	The Influence of National Character and Historical Environment on the Development of the Common Law.
1908.	GEORGE TURNER	The Acquisition of the Pacific Northwest.
1909.	AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON.....	The People and Their Law.
1910.	WOODROW WILSON	The Lawyer and the Community.
1911.	WILLIAM B. HORNBLLOWER....	Anti-Trust Legislation and Litigation.
1912.	FRANK B. KELLOGG	New Nationalism.
1913.	RT. HON. RICHARD BURDON HALDANE, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.....	Higher Nationality. A Study in Law and Ethics.
1914.	ELIHU ROOT	The Layman's Criticism of the Lawyer.
1915.	JOSEPH W. BAILEY.....	The American Judiciary.
1916.	LINDLEY M. GARRISON.....	Democracy and Law.

PAPERS READ

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1879.	CALVIN G. CHILD.....	Shifting Uses, from the Standpoint of the Nineteenth Century.
1879.	HENRY HITCHCOCK.....	The Inviolability of Telegrams.
1879.	GEORGE A. MERCER.....	The Relationship of Law and National Spirit.
1880.	HENRY E. YOUNG.....	Sunday Laws.
1880.	GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM....	Rights of Material Men and Employees of Railroad Companies as against Mortgagees.
1880.	HENRY D. HYDE.....	Extradition between the States.
1881.	THOMAS M. COOLEY.....	The Recording Laws of the United States.
1881.	SAMUEL WAGNER.....	The Advantages of a National Bankrupt Law.
1882.	GUSTAVE KOERNER	The Doctrine of Punitive Damages and Its Effect on the Ethics of the Profession.
1882.	U. M. ROSE.....	Titles of Statutes.
1882.	THOMAS J. SEMMES.....	The Civil Law as Transplanted in Louisiana.
1883.	ROBERT G. STREET.....	How far Questions of Public Policy May Enter into Judicial Decisions.
1883.	JOHN M. SHIRLEY.....	The Future of our Profession.
1883.	SIMEON E. BALDWIN.....	Preliminary Examinations in Criminal Proceedings.
1883.	SEYMOUR D. THOMPSON.....	Abuses of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.
1884.	ANDREW ALLISON	The Rise and Probable Decline of Private Corporations in America.
1884.	M. DWIGHT COLLIER.....	Stock Dividends and Their Restraint.
1884.	SIMON STERNE	The Prevention of Defective and Slipshod Legislation.
1885.	RICHARD M. VENABLE.....	Partition of Powers between the Federal and State Governments.
1885.	REUBEN C. BENTON.....	The Distinction between Legislative and Judicial Functions.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1885.	FRANCIS RAWLE	Car Trust Securities.
1886.	JOHNSON T. PLATT.....	The Opportunity for the Development of Jurisprudence in the United States.
1886.	WILLIAM P. WELLS.....	The Dartmouth College Case and Private Corporations.
1886.	JOHN F. DILLON.....	Law Reports and Law Reporting.
1887.	HENRY JACKSON	Indemnity the Essence of Insurance; Causes and Consequences of Legislation Qualifying this Principle.
1887.	JAMES K. EDSALL.....	The Granger Cases and the Police Power.
1888.	J. RANDOLPH TUCKER.....	Congressional Power over Interstate Commerce.
1888.	J. M. WOOLWORTH.....	Jurisprudence Considered as a Branch of the Social Science.
1889.	HENRY B. BROWN.....	Judicial Independence.
1889.	WALTER B. HILL.....	The Federal Judicial System.
1890.	HENRY C. TOMPKINS.....	The Necessity for Uniformity in the Laws Governing Commercial Paper.
1890.	DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD.....	Land Transfer Reform.
1890.	JOHN F. DUNCOMBE.....	Election Laws.
1891.	FREDERICK N. JUDSON.....	Liberty of Contract under the Police Power.
1891.	W. B. HORNBLOWER.....	The Legal Status of the Indian.
1892.	JOHN W. CARY.....	Limitations of the Legislative Power in Respect to Personal Rights and Private Property.
1892.	WILLIAM L. SNYDER.....	The Problem of Uniform Legislation.
1893.	HENRY WADE ROGERS.....	The Treaty-Making Power.
1893.	W. W. MCFARLAND.....	The Evolution of Jurisprudence.
1893.	U. M. ROSE.....	Trusts and Strikes.
1894.	HAMPTON L. CARSON.....	Great Dissenting Opinions.
1894.	CHARLES CLAFLIN ALLEN.....	Injunction and Organized Labor.
1895.	WILLIAM WIRT HOWE.....	Historical Relation of the Roman Law to the Law of England.
1895.	RICHARD WAYNE PARKER....	The Tyrannies of Free Government, or the Modern Scope of Constitutional Guarantees of Liberty and Property.
1896.	JAMES M. WOOLWORTH.....	The Development of the Law of Contracts.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1896.	JOSEPH B. WARNER.....	The Responsibilities of the Lawyer.
1896.	MONTAGUE CRACKANTHORPE, of the English Bar.....	The Uses of Legal History.
1897.	ROBERT MATHER	Constitutional Construction and the Commerce Clause.
1897.	EUGENE WAMBAUGH	The Present Scope of Govern- ment.
1898.	LYMAN D. BREWSTER.....	Uniform State Laws.
1898.	L. C. KRAUTHOFF.....	Malice as an Ingredient of a Civil Cause of Action.
1899.	EDWARD Q. KEASBEY.....	New Jersey and the Great Cor- porations.
1899.	SIR WM. RANN KENNEDY, Judge of the High Court of Judicature	The State Punishment of Crime.
1900.	EDWARD AVERY HARRIMAN...	<i>Ultra Vires</i> Corporation Leases.
1900.	JOHN BASSETT MOORE.....	A Hundred Years of American Diplomacy..
1900.	RICHARD M. VENABLE.....	Growth or Evolution of Law.
1901.	RICHARD C. DALE.....	Implied Limitations upon the Ex- ercise of the Legislative Power.
1901.	HENRY D. ESTABROOK.....	The Lawyer, Hamilton.
1901.	CHARLES J. HUGHES, JR.....	The Evolution of Mining Law.
1901.	PLATT ROGERS	The Law of New Conditions— Illustrated by the Law of Irriga- tion.
1902.	M. D. CHALMERS, Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury (England)...	Codification of Mercantile Law.
1902.	AMASA M. EATON.....	The Origin of Municipal Incorporation in England and in the United States.
1902.	EMILIN MCCLAIN	The Evolution of the Judicial Opinion.
1903.	SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, of the English Bar.....	English Law Reporting.
1903.	WILLIAM A. GLASGOW, JR....	A Dangerous Tendency of Legis- lation.
1904.	J. M. DICKINSON.....	The Alaskan Boundary Case.
1904.	BENJAMIN F. ABBOTT.....	To What Extent Will a Nation Protect Its Citizens in Foreign Countries?
1905.	RICHARD LOCKHART HAND....	Government by the People.
1906.	ROSCOE POUND	The Causes of Popular Dissatis- faction with the Administra- tion of Justice.

YEAR.	NAME	SUBJECT.
1906.	JOHN J. JENKINS.....	Can Congress Transfer to the States its Power to Regulate Commerce?
1906.	THOMAS J. KEENAN.....	The Jurisprudence of Lawlessness.
1906.	GEORGE B. DAVIS.....	Some Recent Progress in International Law.
1907.	CHARLES F. AMIDON.....	The Nation and the Constitution.
1907.	CHARLES A. PROUTY.....	A Fundamental Defect in the Act to Regulate Commerce.
1908.	CORNELIUS H. HANFORD.....	National Progression and the Increasing Responsibilities of Our National Judiciary.
1908.	EDGAR H. FARRAR.....	The Extension of the Admiralty Jurisdiction by Judicial Interpretation.
1908.	FREDERICK BAUSMAN.....	Are Our Laws Responsible for the Increase of Violent Crime?
1909.	GEORGES BARREY.....	French Family Law.
1909.	JULIAN W. MACK.....	Juvenile Courts.
1909.	WILLIAM L. CARPENTER.....	Courts of Last Resort.
1910.	W. A. HENDERSON.....	The Development of the Honorarium.
1910.	CHARLES W. MOORES.....	The Career of a Country Lawyer—Abraham Lincoln.
1911.	JUSTICE HENRY B. BROWN, Retired	The New Federal Judicial Code.
1911.	ROBERT S. TAYLOR.....	Equity Rules 33, 34 and 35.
1912.	GEORGE SUTHERLAND.....	The Courts and the Constitution.
1912.	SYMPOSIUM	The American Judicial System.
	HENRY D. ESTABROOK.....	(a) The Judges.
	JOSEPH C. FRANCE.....	(b) The Lawyers.
	FREDERICK N. JUDSON.....	(c) The Procedure.
1913.	WILLIAM H. TAFT.....	The Selection and Tenure of Judges.
1913.	SYMPOSIUM	The Struggle for Simplification of Legal Procedure.
	WILLIAM C. HOOK.....	(a) Some Causes.
	N. CHARLES BURKE.....	(b) Legal Procedure and Social Unrest.
	WILLIAM A. BLOUNT.....	(c) The Goal and Its Attainment.
1914.	RT. HON. SIR CHARLES FITZPATRICK, Chief Justice of the Dominion of Canada...	The Constitution of Canada

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1914.	RT. HON. RÓMULO S. NAÓN, Ambassador from the Ar- gentine Republic to the United States	The Argentine Constitutional Ideas.
1915.	SIMEON E. BALDWIN.....	Changes in International Law.
1915.	FELIX FRANKFURTER.....	The Law and the Law School.
1916.	WILLIAM E. BORAH.....	The Lawyer and the Public.
1916.	FRANK J. GOODNOW.....	Private Rights and Administra- tive Discretion.

PAPERS READ

SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1893.	AUSTIN ABBOTT	Existing Questions of Legal Education.
1893.	SAMUEL WILLISTON	Legal Education.
1893.	EMLIN MCCLAIN	The Best Method of Using Cases in Teaching Law.
1894.	HENRY WADE ROGERS.....	Annual Address as Chairman.
1894.	JOHN F. DILLON.....	The True Professional Ideal.
1894.	JOHN D. LAWSON.....	Some Standards of Legal Education in the West.
1894.	SIMEON E. BALDWIN.....	Law School Libraries, and How to Use Them.
1894.	WOODROW WILSON	Legal Education of Undergraduates.
1894.	JOHN H. WIGMORE.....	A Principal of Orthodox Legal Education.
1894.	EDMUND WETMORE	Some of the Limitations and Requirements of Legal Education in the United States
1894.	WILLIAM A. KEENER.....	The Inductive Method in Legal Education.
1895.	JAMES B. THAYER.....	Address as Chairman on The Teaching of English Law at Universities.
1895.	ERNEST W. HUFFCUT.....	The Relation of the Law School to the University.
1895.	DAVID J. BREWER.....	A Better Education the Great Need of the Profession.
1895.	LYMAN ABBOTT	The Relation of Law to Our National Development.
1895.	NATHAN S. DAVIS.....	The Importance of the Study of Medical Jurisprudence by Students of Law, and the Extent to Which It Should be Taught in Schools and Colleges for the Education of such Students.
1896.	EMLIN MCCLAIN	Address as Chairman on The Law Curriculum.
1896.	CHARLES M. CAMPBELL.....	The Necessity and Importance of the Study of Common-Law Procedure in Legal Education.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1896.	BLEWETT LEE	Teaching Practice in Law Schools.
1896.	JAMES FAIRBANKS COLBY....	The Collegiate Study of Law.
1896.	AUSTEN G. FOX.....	Two Years' Experience of the New York State Board of Law Examiners.
1896.	J. W. POWELL.....	On Primitive Institutions.
1896.	JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER....	What Is the Best Training for the American Bar of the Future?
1896.	GEORGE HENRY EMMOTT.....	Legal Education in England.
1897.	HENRY E. DAVIS.....	Primitive Legal Conceptions in Relation to Modern Law.
1897.	JOHN A. FINCH.....	The Law of Insurance in the Law School.
1897.	CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY....	The Wage of the Law Teacher.
1898.	SIMEON E. BALDWIN.....	Address as Chairman on The Re-adjustment of the Collegiate to the Professional Course.
1898.	EDWARD A. HARRIMAN.....	Educational Franchises.
1898.	CHARLES W. NEEDHAM.....	Schools of Law: The Subjects, Order and Method of Study.
1899.	WILLIAM WIET HOWE.....	Address as Chairman on The Study of Comparative Jurisprudence.
1899.	THOMAS BARCLAY	The Teaching of the Law in France.
1899.	N. W. HOYLES, Q. C.....	Legal Education in Canada.
1899.	JOSEPH WALTON, Q. C.....	Notes on the Early History of Legal Studies in England.
1900.	CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY....	Address as Chairman on The State of Legal Education in the World.
1900.	HARRY B. HUTCHINS.....	The Law School as a Factor in University Education.
1900.	WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS.....	The Proper Preparation for the Study of Law.
1901.	NATHAN ABBOTT	The Undergraduate Study of Law.
1901.	CLARENCE D. ASHLEY.....	Legal Education and Preparation Therefor.
1901.	RALEIGH C. MINOR.....	The Graduating Examination in the Law School.
1901.	HARRY SANGER RICHARDS....	Shall Law Schools Give Credit for Office Study?

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1901.	WILLIAM P. ROGERS.....	Is Law a Field for Woman's Work?
1902.	ERNEST W. HUFFOUT.....	A Decade of Progress in Legal Education.
1902.	HENRY S. REDFIELD.....	A Defect in Legal Education.
1902.	FRANKLIN M. DANAHER.....	Courses of Study for Law Clerks.
1903.	LAWRENCE MAXWELL, JR.....	Examinations for the Bar.
1903.	JAMES B. SCOTT.....	The Place of International Law in Legal Education.
1904.	JAMES BARR AMES.....	Address as Chairman; Reviewing the actions on legal education of the Association, the Committees on Legal Education and the Section of Legal Education, since 1879.
1904.	GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY.....	The Education of the American Lawyer.
1905.	LAWRENCE MAXWELL, JR.....	Address as Chairman; Advocating a higher standard of general education for admission to the Bar.
1905.	NATHAN ABBOTT	Some Questions before American Law Schools.
1905.	JAMES PARKER HALL.....	Practice Work and Elective Studies in the Law School.
1905.	LUCIEN H. ALEXANDER.....	Some Admission Requirements Considered Apart from Educational Standards.
1906.	WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS.....	Address as Chairman: Legal Education and the Failure of the Bar to Perform its Public Duties.
1906.	EUGENE A. GILMOR.....	The Relation of the University to Professional Instruction in Law.
1906.	MARK NORRIS	Some Notions about Legal Education.
1906.	GEORGE W. WALL.....	The State Bar Examiner and the Law School.
1907.	ROSCOE POUND	Address as Chairman: The Need of a Sociological Jurisprudence.
1907.	WILLIAM R. VANCE.....	Legal Education in the South.
1908.	SAMUEL WILLISTON	Address as Chairman: The Necessity of Idealism in Teaching Law.

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1908.	WILLIAM SCHOFIELD	The Relation of the Law Schools to the Courts.
1908.	KARL VON LEWINSKI.....	The Education of a German Lawyer.
1908.	ANDREW A. BRUCE.....	The Relation of the Bar Examiner to the Law School and Legal Education.
1909.	HARRY S. RICHARDS.....	Address as Chairman: Neglected Phases of Legal Education.
1909.	FRANKLIN M. DANAHY.....	Some Suggestions for Standard Rules for Admission to the Bar.
1909.	JAMES PARKER HALL.....	The Study of Law by Correspondence.
1910.	WILLIAM O. HART.....	Address as Chairman.
1910.	EDWARD S. COX-SINCLAIR.....	Requirements for Admission to the Bar in Great Britain and Her Possessions.
1910.	ANDREW R. McMASTER.....	Regulations Governing Admission to the Bar in the Province of Quebec, Canada.
1910.	MANUEL RODRIGUEZ-SERRA.....	Admission of Attorneys from the Spanish Standpoint.
1911.	SIMMON E. BALDWIN	The Study of Roman Law in American Law Schools.
1911.	C. LA RUE MUNSON.....	In Memoriam: George Matthews Sharp, LL. D., Chairman-Elect, 1910-11.
1911.	FREDERICK R. COUDERT.....	The Crisis of the Law and Professional Incompetency.
1911.	JOHN B. SANBORN.....	Law Schools and Admission to the Bar.
1912.	JOHN B. WINSLOW.....	The Relation of Legal Education to Simplicity in Procedure.
1912.	HARLAN F. STONE.....	The Importance of Actual Experience at the Bar as a Preparation for Teaching Law.
1912.	CHARLES A. BOSTON.....	The Recent Movement towards a Realization of Ideals in Legal Ethics.
1913.	WILFRED BOVEY, K. C.....	The Control Exercised by the Inns of Court over Admission to the Bar in England.
1913.	CLARENCE A. LIGHTNER.....	A More Complete Enquiry into the Moral Character of Applicants for Admission to the Bar.

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1913.	WILLIAM H. TAFT.....	The Social Importance of Proper Standards for Admission to the Bar.
1913.	EZRA R. THAYER.....	Law Schools and Bar Examinations.

AT CONFERENCE OF STATE BAR EXAMINERS AND LAW SCHOOL TEACHERS HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

1914.	ROBERT M. HUGHES	Historical Evolution of the Board of Law Examiners and Its Influence on Legal Education.
1914.	I. MAURICE WORMSER	The Results of a Comparative Study of Examination Papers Framed by State Boards of Bar Examiners.
1914.	GEORGE E. BALLHORN.....	The Diploma Privilege.

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1914.	CHARLES A. BOSTON.....	Address as Chairman: Some Neglected Fields in Legal Education.
1914.	HAMPTON L. CARSON.....	An Existing Defect in the American System of Legal Education.
1914.	PAUL FULLER	The Probationary Period in France.
1914.	DR. JUR. MECHLENBURG.....	The Training of the Referendar in Germany.
1914.	HAROLD D. HAZELTINE.....	Preserving the Professional Ideal in England.
1915.	CHARLES E. SHEPARD.....	Address as Chairman: The Education of the Lawyer in Relation to Public Service.
1915.	DAVID LEVENTRITT	Practical Methods of Ascertaining the Moral Character of Candidates for Admission to the Bar.
1916.	HENRY STOCKBRIDGE	Address as Chairman: Education in Law a Science as well as a Profession.
1916.	ANDREW J. PETERS.....	The Importance of the Study of the Law of the Latin-American Republics in our Law Schools.
1916.	EDGAR PIERCE ALLEN.....	Legal Education in China.
1916.	ELDON R. JAMES.....	The Law School and the Practicing Lawyer.

PAPERS READ

SECTION OF PATENT LAW

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1895.	R. S. TAYLOR.....	Patent Law and Practice.
1899.	JAMES H. RAYMOND.....	Address as Chairman.
1899.	LESTER L. BOND.....	Preliminary Injunctions.
1899.	FREDERICK P. FISH.....	The Conditions under Which Preliminary Injunctions in Patent Causes Should Be Granted or Refused.
1899.	E. B. SHERMAN.....	Masters in Chancery.
1899.	ARTHUR STEUART	What Constitutes Invention in the Sense of the Patent Law.
1899.	ROBERT S. TAYLOR.....	Shall There be One or More Special Courts of Last Resort in Patent Causes.
1900.	FREDERICK P. FISH.....	Address as Chairman.
1900.	LYSANDER HILL	Unfair Competition in Trade.
1900.	ARTHUR STEUART.....	Copyright for Design.
1902.	LESTER L. BOND.....	Address as Chairman.
1902.	ARTHUR P. GREELEY.....	Pending Trade-Mark Legislation.
1902.	ARTHUR STEUART	Trade Marks: Criminal Remedy.
1902.	LYSANDER HILL	Preliminary Injunction in Patent Suits.
1902.	HAROLD BINNEY	History and Present Status of the Law Relating to Designs.
1902.	ARTHUR S. BROWNE.....	Patent Litigation from the Expert's Standpoint.
1902.	CHARLES MARTINDALE.....	Evils of the Present System of Producing Evidence in Equity Causes and a Remedy Therefor.
1902.	MELVILLE CHURCH	Is the Entire Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts in the Matter of Suits for the Infringement of Patents Defined by the Act of March 3, 1897?
1903.	ROBERT H. PARKINSON.....	Concerning Federal Trade-Mark Legislation: Its Needs, Whence and What the Power.

YEAR.	NAME.	SUBJECT.
1903.	J. NOTA MCGILL.....	Liability of Officers of a Corporation for Infringement of a Patent.
1904.	EDMUND WETMORE	Address as Chairman, on Some Suggestions as to Reform in Practice and Procedure in Patent Cases in the Federal Courts.
1904.	WILLIAM W. DODGE.....	A Brief Review of Legislation Proposed at the Latest Session of Congress Pertinent to Patents and Trade-Marks.
1905.	CHARLES H. DUELL.....	Are any Changes Desirable in Our Patent System?
1905.	JOSEPH B. CHURCH.....	Needed Reforms in Interference Practice.
1906.	OTTO R. BARNETT.....	The Evolution of the Law of Unjust Trade and Unfair Competition.
1907.	ARTHUR STEUART	Common Law Copyright.
1908.	WALLACE R. LANE.....	Certain Phases of the <i>Prima Facie</i> Rights of the Patentee.
1908.	J. NOTA MCGILL.....	Abolition of Interference Causes in the Patent Office.
1908.	DOUGLAS DYRENFORTH	The Law's Promise to the Patentee and Its Fulfillment.
1909.	JOHN W. HILL.....	Looking Forward.
1910.	HUGH K. WAGNER.....	Mechanical Equivalents.
1910.	GEORGE A. KING.....	Liability of the United States for Use of Patented Inventions; with Special Reference to the Act of Congress Entitled "An Act to Provide Additional Protection for Owners of Patents of the United States and for Other Purposes."
1911.	EDWARD J. PRINDLE.....	The Relation of the Doctrine of Equivalents to the Interpretation of Claims of Patents.
1912.	ARTHUR M. MORSELL.....	The Burden of Proof in Accounting Proceedings in Patent Suits.
1912.	J. NOTA MCGILL.....	Trade Mark Registration.
1913.	ROBERT H. PARKINSON.....	Address as Chairman.
1913.	A. J. WALTER, K. C.....	Procedure at the Trial of Patent Causes in Great Britain.

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1913.	FREDERICK P. FISH.....	Letters Patent in Relation to Modern Industrial Conditions.
1914.	ROBERT H. PARKINSON.....	Address as Chairman.
1914.	EDMUND WETMORE.....	Some Present Aspects of the Pat- ent Law.
1914.	THOMAS EWING	The Contract Theory of Patents.
1915.	ROBERT H. PARKINSON.....	Address as Chairman.
1915.	CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.....	The Possibilities of the Right of Discovery in Patent Litiga- tion; Some Recent Judicial Developments.
1916.	ROBERT H. PARKINSON.....	Address as Chairman.
1916.	MELVILLE CHURCH	Modern Accountings in Patent and Trade-Mark Cases.
1916.	LIVINGSTON GIFFORD	Patent Situation from the Manu- facturer's Standpoint.

OFFICERS OF
SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION
1916-1917.

HAMPTON L. CARSON, *Chairman.*
Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary.*
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

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- 1893-94—HENRY WADE ROGERS, *Chairman.*
*GEORGE M. SHARP, *Secretary.*
- 1894-95—*JAMES BRADLEY THAYER, *Chairman.*
*GEORGE M. SHARP, *Secretary.*
- 1895-96—*EMLIN MCCLAIN, *Chairman.*
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- 1896-97—*EDWARD J. PHELPS, *Chairman.*
*GEORGE M. SHARP, *Secretary.*
- 1897-98—SIMEON E. BALDWIN, *Chairman.*
*GEORGE M. SHARP, *Secretary.*
- 1898-99—*WILLIAM WIRT HOWE, *Chairman.*
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- 1899-00—CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY, *Chairman.*
*GEORGE M. SHARP, *Secretary.*
- 1900-01—HARRY B. HUTCHINS, *Chairman.*
*GEORGE M. SHARP, *Secretary.*
- 1901-02—*ERNEST W. HUFFCUT, *Chairman.*
CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary.*
- 1902-03—GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY, *Chairman.*
CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary.*
- 1903-04—*JAMES BARE AMES, *Chairman.*
CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary.*
- 1904-05—LAWRENCE MAXWELL, JR., *Chairman.*
CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary.*
- 1905-06—WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS, *Chairman.*
CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary.*
- 1906-07—ROSCOE POUND, *Chairman.*
CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary.*
- 1907-08—SAMUEL WILLISTON, *Chairman.*
CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary.*

* Deceased.

- 1908-09—HARRY S. RICHARDS, *Chairman*.
CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary*.
- 1909-10—WILLIAM O. HAET, *Chairman*.
CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary*.
- 1910-11—*GEORGE M. SHARP, *Chairman*.
CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary*.
- 1911-12—HOLLIS R. BAILEY, *Chairman*.
CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary*.
- 1912-13—WALTER GEORGE SMITH, *Chairman*.
CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary*.
- 1913-14—CHARLES A. BOSTON, *Chairman*.
CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary*.
- 1914-15—CHARLES E. SHEPARD, *Chairman*.
CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary*.
- 1915-16—HENRY STOCKBRIDGE, *Chairman*.
CHARLES M. HEPBURN, *Secretary*.

* Deceased.

OFFICERS OF
SECTION OF PATENT, TRADE-MARK AND COPYRIGHT
LAW

1916-1917.

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Chicago, Ill.

ERNEST W. BRADFORD, *Secretary*,
Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

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WILMARTH H. THURSTON, *Secretary*.

1898-99—*JAMES H. RAYMOND, *Chairman*.
*ARTHUR STEUAET, *Secretary*.

1899-01—FREDERICK P. FISH, *Chairman*.
*ARTHUR STEUAET, *Secretary*.

1901-03—*LESTER L. BOND, *Chairman*.
MELVILLE CHURCH, *Secretary*.

1903-04—EDMUND WETMORE, *Chairman*.
MELVILLE CHURCH, *Secretary*.

1904-07—ROBERT S. TAYLOR, *Chairman*.
MELVILLE CHURCH, *Secretary*.

1907-11—ROBERT S. TAYLOR, *Chairman*.
OTTO R. BARNETT, *Secretary*.

1911-12—ROBERT S. TAYLOR, *Chairman*.
*J. NOTA MCGILL, *Secretary*.

1912-13—ROBERT H. PARKINSON, *Chairman*.
*J. NOTA MCGILL, *Secretary*.

1913-16—ROBERT H. PARKINSON, *Chairman*.
ERNEST W. BRADFORD, *Secretary*.

* Deceased.

OFFICERS OF
CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM
STATE LAWS

1916-1917.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

STEPHEN H. ALLEN, *Vice-President*,
Topeka, Kans.

GEORGE B. YOUNG, *Secretary*,
Montpelier, Vt.

W. O. HART, *Treasurer*,
New Orleans, La.

FORMER OFFICERS

The first Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws was held at Saratoga Springs, New York, in August, 1892; the second at New York, New York, in November, 1892. Since then the Conference has been held annually at the place of and immediately preceding the meeting of the American Bar Association.

Presidents.

†1896-1900—*LYMAN D. BREWSTER.....Danbury, Connecticut.
1901-1909—*AMASA M. EATON.....Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
1909-1912—WALTER GEORGE SMITH....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1912-1915—CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY.New York, New York.
1915- WILLIAM H. STAAKE.....Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Secretaries.

1895-1898—FREDERICK J. STIMSON....Boston, Massachusetts.
1898-1906—ALBERT E. HENSCHEL.....New York, New York.
1906-1912—CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY.New York, New York.
1912-1914—CLARENCE N. WOOLLEY.....Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
1914- GEORGE B. YOUNG.....Montpelier, Vermont.

Assistant Secretaries.

1896-1898—ALBERT E. HENSCHEL.....New York, New York.
1898-1905—J. MOSS IVES.....Danbury, Connecticut.
1905-1906—GLEDENNING B. GROESBECK.Cincinnati, Ohio.
1906-1907—BUCHANAN PERINCincinnati, Ohio.
1907-1910—FRANCIS A. HOOVER.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1910-1912—M. GRUNTHALNew York, New York.

* Deceased.

† Prior to 1896 the Conference was presided over by a Chairman.

OFFICERS OF
JUDICIAL SECTION
1916-1917.

WILLIAM C. HOOK, *Chairman*,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

GAYLORD LEE CLARK, *Secretary*,
Baltimore, Md.

FORMER OFFICERS

1913-16—ORRIN N. CARTER, *Chairman*.

GAYLORD LEE CLARK, *Secretary*.

CONFERENCE
OF
Bar Association Delegates

HELD AT THE
CONGRESS HOTEL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Monday, August 28, 1916.

Elihu Root, of New York, President of the American Bar Association, called the Conference to order as temporary Chairman.

The Temporary Chairman:

You have been asked to meet here today—the associations which you represent have been asked to send you here—because of a manifestly widespread feeling on the part of members, both of the national association and of the state and local associations, that the Bar of the country is not exercising the full influence to which it is entitled in the development of our law and institutions, and that the reason therefor is defective machinery. Men of many other callings—mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural, scientific—have organized more effectively than we. Many propositions have been made for improving our organization by establishing functional relations between the American Bar Association, the state bar associations and the local bar associations; but no one can evolve out of his inner consciousness a plan of operation which is valuable unless the plan works—unless the men to whom it is to be applied will work under it. And the only way to find out whether any plans of associated action are useful is to have the men who will be affected thereby get together and consider the plans proposed.

Now, that is the object of this meeting. It is not to carry through any cut-and-dried plan, not to aid anybody's proposal; but in the hope that the presence in Conference of representatives

of bar associations generally may result in practical suggestions which will eventuate in the better co-operation of the national, state and local associations in the great field of preservation and development of our law.

George T. Page, of Illinois:

I think it would be singularly appropriate to have as Chairman of this meeting the senior surviving ex-President of the American Bar Association, who is still very active in the work of the Association. I therefore nominate Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, as Chairman of the Conference.

The motion was seconded and carried, and Judge Baldwin took the Chair.

The Chairman:

The American Bar Association is the child of the state bar associations. They furnished its prototype; their constitutions are more or less reflected in ours—the older ones. It was from one of the older ones, that of my own state, that the overture originally came for the calling of the Conference at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., which resulted in the organization of the American Bar Association; which has slowly and gradually developed into something substantial and done good service to the country.

We are here this morning to ascertain if it cannot do better service to the country and for the law; to see if we cannot co-operate more efficiently on the part of the American Bar Association with the state bar associations, on the part of the state bar associations and the local bar associations with the American Bar Association. I confess that I was surprised when I saw it announced by the Secretary that there were over 600 Bar associations of one sort and another now existent in this country. This Conference is an informal meeting of the delegates from many of them and a committee of the American Bar Association. I suppose the natural course would be, as we are an extra-constitutional body, that if any recommendations are adopted, they be sent to the American Bar Association, or to the Executive Committee of that Association, for such action as may be there thought wise.

W. Thomas Kemp, of Maryland, was then elected as Secretary, of the Conference.

The Chairman:

The Secretary will call the list of states.

The Secretary then called the roll.

(For list of representatives present see p. 111.)

The Chairman:

Perhaps it would be well if Senator Root, as President of the American Bar Association, will kindly give us his impression of the situation, and a statement of what has been done or planned for the action of the Association at the ensuing meeting. We are here, of course, planning what shall be done when the Association meets.

Elihu Root:

The committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association has been considering what suggestions it would be useful to make along the line of the subject of this Conference. The committee—of which Mr. Page, of Illinois, is Chairman, and of which you, Mr. Chairman, were a member—has determined upon two substantive recommendations to be made to the American Bar Association.

The committee directed me to lay before this meeting a statement of those recommendations for consideration, largely from the point of view of the state and local bar associations, in the hope that they might contribute to your deliberations and that useful ideas might result. The first recommendation is that the Constitution of the American Bar Association be amended by the addition of a new article which I will read:

“The Executive Committee of the American Bar Association are authorized to submit from time to time by referendum to the individual members of the Association questions affecting the substance or the administration of the law, which in the opinion of the committee are of immediate practical importance to the whole country, and they shall order such a referendum whenever directed by the General Council of the Association. The Executive Committee may arrange with state and local associations for the extension of such referendum system to the members of such

associations. The members of the General Council and of the local councils in the several states shall constitute a committee for their respective states to further the interests of the American Bar Association in such manner and in such ways as shall be suggested by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall see to it that all proper means are taken to give effect to the opinion expressed in response to a referendum."

Now, you will perceive that that provision, if adopted by the American Bar Association, would give to every lawyer who belongs to the Association a voice upon the questions, the critical questions, that arise in regard to the preservation and the development of our law and the administration of law. There has been a general feeling that membership in the American Bar Association did not lead up to the doing of enough that was practical. A great body of 10,000 members cannot meet for a day or two days or three days and usefully discuss and reach conclusions upon important and difficult questions. Such questions frequently arise between meetings, and are disposed of prior to the ensuing meeting. So the Association seems to lack a certain practical outcome. It does not now seem to give that multiplication of power on the part of the lawyers of the country that ought to come from the Association; and, considering the very marked success which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has met with in submitting questions affecting the business of the country by referendum to the members of the different chambers which belong to that body, it seemed to this committee that I have spoken of that it was worth while for us to see if we could not give a voice to the members of the Bar upon great questions as they came up; and this is the device we propose.

That same opportunity is here offered to the state and local associations. We did not attempt to work out in detail the method by which the state and local associations may co-operate with the American Bar Association in such a referendum, but we conferred authority on the Executive Committee to arrange so that all that detail can be worked out if any state association wishes to do it. If such an arrangement is made, the machinery and the method in the administration of the state or local associations will be available for them of their own motion to submit intra-state questions, questions local to the state; but this proposed measure, of course, relates only to questions of national interest.

It frequently happens that such questions arise. Some questions have been called up and discussed in the Executive Committee within the past year, but the committee found itself powerless to express the universal opinion which its members entertained; found that it had no warrant from the American Bar Association to express the opinion of that Association upon any subject whatever. So the Association had to rest in silence until the next annual meeting came. In the meantime, the questions were disposed of and, had they not been, they were of a kind that it would have been difficult to discuss and deal with, in the first instance at least, at a meeting of the Association.

Under this system of a referendum, questions would be proposed to each individual member with a statement of the case pro and con and a blank space on which to return an expression of his opinion one way or the other; and if the opinions come in largely, overwhelmingly, in one direction or another, then it is made the duty of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association to take the proper means to give effect to that expression of opinion, and the members of the General Council of the American Bar Association, and the local members in each state will become a committee to take proper steps in that state and give effect to the opinion.

The second provision is closely allied to this. It is a provision that the President of each state bar association, which accepts, shall be a member *ex-officio* of the General Council of the American Bar Association, that votes in the General Council be had by states whenever roll call is ordered; and that the Secretary of the bar association in each state shall be a member *ex-officio* of the Local Council of the American Bar Association in that state, whenever that Association shall have accepted this provision.

You will perceive that these provisions enlarge the authority and functions of the General Council of the American Bar Association, which I think ought to be done, and create a point of functional contact between the national, the state and local associations, especially the state associations, right where the work is done by putting the President of the Association into the General Council and the Secretary of the state association into the Local Council. At the same time it proposes a general system for

expression of opinion of the Bar, in which the national and the state associations may co-operate.

The committee thought that these provisions were practical and that they give a large measure of influence and possible activity to the members of and delegates from the state association in the American Bar Association. But you cannot have interest—you cannot have active interest and real co-operation—unless you give them something to do and some power to do it. And only by doing that can we get out of the situation in which we have this great number of different associations having no practical relations to each other at all. We now have an arrangement under which the several associations may send delegates to the meeting of the American Bar Association. When they come here what do they do? What do they find to do? Nothing! Nothing!

They go into the meetings and sit there. They are merely men coming from state associations; they have no different relation, or greater weight, in a meeting of the Association than any one of the 10,000 members of the American Bar Association. The relation is not practical and substantial enough to create an interest and make the two different bodies function together.

Of course, there may be many other ways in which to accomplish this. Other ways may be suggested. Some of them may be better than those that we have talked about and which the committee has agreed upon, and which it lays before you now. But these are the result of much consideration.

Let me say, in closing, that you can draw up 10,000 different and beautiful schemes on paper, but they are of no value at all unless men, living men, are going to do things under them, do the things that are contemplated in the scheme. Now, the Executive Committee thinks that men who are alive and at the Bar will do things under these provisions and it lays them before you with that view.

The Chairman:

The Conference is now ready to receive suggestions from any member upon any question.

Ernest T. Florance, of Louisiana:

I move that the first recommendation of the committee, being the one in regard to the referendum, be recommended by this body to the American Bar Association.

The motion was seconded.

Paul Burks, of California:

If the plan whereby it is proposed to effect a referendum contemplates as part of the scheme the acceptance by the state and local associations of the plan proposed in proposition No. 2, then I think the situation and the interests of the American Bar Association are properly safeguarded. Unless it does contemplate the acceptance by state and local associations of the second proposition, then would not the plan suggested be calculated—although I assume it is a matter of detail that could very readily be worked out by the Executive Committee—to cause embarrassment? Might it not tend to subject this Association to embarrassment by repeated requests to the Executive Committee of this Association to refer matter proffered by local associations without any check on the method whereby it shall be submitted to our Executive Committee?

I thoroughly approve of the idea of obtaining, in the interests of the Bar generally, as wide an expression as possible from members of the Bar, whether members of the American Bar Association or not; but I do not think that the members of the American Bar Association should be placed in a position where it could even impliedly be made their reciprocal duty of submitting whatever any local association might desire to have submitted to a referendum.

Elihu Root:

That subject was discussed a great deal in the committee. The same idea was expressed there, and the committee left out any authority on the part of anybody to demand the submission of the question except to the General Council of the American Bar Association, and limited the authority to the Executive Committee to submit questions which in the opinion of that committee are of immediate importance. First, questions affecting the substance of the administration of the law, and those which are, in the opinion of the committee, of immediate and practical importance to the whole country. It is only then that they can order the referendum. We discussed making special committees, and finally came around to the idea that the Execu-

tive Committee—which will contain seven specially elected members, the President, and the last ex-President of the Association, the Secretary and the Treasurer—was sufficient; and, if the Association agrees with the recommendation that the Executive Committee is about to make, the Chairman of the General Council. It was thought that was about the best body that we could have to sift demands of this kind and submit nothing which was not of real importance. That is especially so, because this thing is going to be very expensive, it costs money, and the Executive Committee has control of the purse of the Association; it has to run the business. That is their primary function, to run the business of the Association, and that really makes them the proper body to guard the treasury against the useless expenditure of money on frivolous questions.

Nathan William MacChesney, of Illinois:

I want to inquire of the President of the American Bar Association—I note that there have been some words stricken out here—whether it would not perhaps increase the usefulness of that committee provided for in the second paragraph by changing the word “interest” to “interests” and inserting the word “views” of the American Bar Association? So that the paragraph would read: “The members of the General Council and of the Local Councils in the several states shall constitute a committee for their respective states to further the interests and views of the American Bar Association.” It seems to me that that covers what was originally in the paragraph perhaps a little better than it does now.

Elihu Root:

I have no authority to speak for the committee; but I personally am inclined to agree with Mr. MacChesney's suggestion.

Nathan William MacChesney:

Then I move, if it is agreeable to President Root, that in recommending this resolution to the Executive Committee, or carrying our endorsement with it, that we suggest—and I move that we do suggest, as a Conference—that the Executive Committee change that to read “interests and opinions of the American Bar Association.”

The motion was unanimously adopted; and the resolution, as thus amended, was then passed.

Julius Henry Cohen moved the adoption of the second recommendation, and R. E. L. Saner, of Texas, seconded the motion.

The Chairman:

The Secretary will read the second recommendation.

The Secretary:

This is to amend Article 3 of the Constitution, so as to insert at the end of that article the following: "The President of each state Bar association, which accepts this provision, shall be a member *ex-officio* of the General Council of the American Bar Association, provided, that votes in the General Council be by states whenever roll call is asked."

Joseph H. Merrill, of Georgia:

I think it would be a good plan to explain to members of the Association that this change does not contemplate affecting the present General Council, because I have been asked the question by a good many.

The Chairman:

Will you suggest an amendment to the resolution?

Joseph H. Merrill:

I do not think it is necessary to have an amendment. What I mean to say and to explain to members of the Association is that this means that the President of each state bar association shall be a member of the General Council of the American Bar Association, but that the other members of the General Council shall be elected as before. It will double the membership of the General Council if there are associations in every state and the Presidents come. At the same time, when they vote, they vote by states, if a state vote is called for by any member.

Nathan William MacChesney:

In order that time may be saved I move that the recommendation of the Executive Committee be adopted as a recommendation

of this Conference, with the following amendments: That there be inserted, in addition thereto, the following resolutions:

"(1) *Membership*.—After January 1, 1918, every applicant for membership shall be a member of his state bar association, if any exists; provided that this requirement shall not apply to a person who has been twenty years a member of the Bar at that time.

"(2) *Dues*.—After January 1, 1918, the dues of the Association shall be six dollars for members who are also members of their state bar association, if any exists, and ten dollars for those who are not members of their state bar association.

"(3) *Vice-President and Local Council*.—(1) After January 1, 1918, the Vice-President and the members of the Local Council for each state shall be elected by the members of the American Bar Association for that state, meeting at the time and place of the annual meeting of their state bar association, if any."

"(4) *General Council*.—After January 1, 1918, the members of the General Council for each state shall be elected by the members of the American Bar Association from such state in the same manner as the Vice-President and Local Council."

"(5) *State Associations*.—In states where no recognized state bar association exists, the members of the American Bar Association for such state shall be called together by the Vice-President for such state for the purpose of organizing such state association."

I move the adoption of the recommendation in that form for the purpose of discussion.

(Printed copies of these five amendments were circulated among the delegates.)

Ernest T. Florance:

I rise to a point of order. I think we are going to complicate this thing dreadfully if we go into a discussion of all of Mr. MacChesney's amendments in trying to deal with this second proposition of the committee. We will never get through arguing the five amendments to this proposition. In the first place, half of them are not germane to the recommendation of the committee. The amount of dues to be paid by members of the Association has no possible connection with the question as to how you are going to elect members of the General Council.

I would suggest to Mr. MacChesney that he had better withdraw his amendments until we get through with this proposition,

and then he can offer such amendments as are not covered by the action of the body on this second recommendation.

Nathan William MacChesney:

I thought by offering this amendment, inasmuch as it involved the general question, we could discuss it all with a saving of time; that is all, as it all involves a question of a closer relationship between the state associations and the American Bar Association, and is not inconsistent with the proposal of the Executive Committee. If they are inconsistent, I think it improper to make them at this time; but they do not involve any inconsistency, as it seems to me.

The Chairman:

Is not the last but one inconsistent with the suggestion?

Nathan William MacChesney:

I would ask permission to insert the word "elected" in the fourth paragraph to make it consistent with the other recommendation.

The Chairman:

If there is no objection, that amendment will be considered as made—putting in the word "elected."

Julius Henry Cohen, of New York:

I move in accordance with President Root's request that we divide the question, and that we first proceed to a discussion of the recommendation made by the Executive Committee.

Elihu Root:

I have re-written the second proposition. As the committee agreed upon it, it was framed in such a way as to fit into the existing provision of the Constitution of the American Bar Association, and was not a complete proposition by itself. I have set it up in plain form so that the Secretary can read it.

The Chairman:

Will the Secretary read the revised form of the proposition?

The Secretary:

"The President of each state bar association which accepts this provision shall be a member *ex-officio* of the General Council,

provided further, that votes in the General Council be by states whenever a roll call is ordered.

"The Secretary of the bar association in each state, which has accepted this provision, shall be a member of the Local Council."

Paul Burks:

May I inquire whether or not the proposed amendment contemplates membership in the American Bar Association by the Presidents and Secretaries of the state associations which accept this provision? Or whether, regardless of whether they are members of this Association, they become *ex-officio* members of its General Council and Local Councils, respectively?

Joseph H. Merrill:

That question was asked at the meeting, and it was decided that he would not have to be a member of the American Bar Association; but I imagine there are very few Presidents of state associations that would not become members after they had become members of the state association. The same thing applies with respect to the Secretaries. Therefore, we thought it best to leave the language in this way.

Ernest T. Florance:

The question just put and answered leads, I believe, to the substantive objection to the plan recommended by the committee. In the first place, in the way in which the reply was made by my friend from Georgia, the Association would be in the position of having about fifty of its officers (because members of the General Council are officers of the American Bar Association)—it would be in the position of having a provision under which—whether the condition ever arrived as a matter of fact, or not—it could have fifty officers of the American Bar Association who are not even members of the Association.

I take it that this is about the first time that any large organization has ever provided that fifty per cent of its important officers—officers charged with the election of a President and with the passing upon the names of members—need not even be on the roll of the Association as members of the body.

I cannot believe that this Conference, or the body itself, desires to have such an anomaly written into its organic law.

Passing from that, I believe that it is the experience of nearly every member who has been on the General Council for any long number of years, that the body is today about as large as it can be to handle the work conveniently, and that to have 100 members on your General Council would be to make the council so unwieldy that its work would be very seriously hampered.

In addition, the suggestion means—because nearly every State Bar Association changes its President each year—that there will be an influx of fifty per cent of brand new members into the General Council, knowing nothing of its past history, entirely ignorant of its traditions, entirely unaware of such discussions as have taken place in the past, and which very largely assist in the work of the council. Each year fifty per cent of the membership of that body has to change, independent of the changes that may take place by the election of new men by the delegations that are present. So that the majority of the council charged with this work will practically be new men each year.

Now, I think I can say without fear of contradiction that one of the most important factors in the work of the Council is the relative continuity of its membership. You have been on that council, Mr. Chairman, and you know as well as any member the number of questions that arise which are settled simply because the members of the Council have settled similar questions in the past. If they were to be settled each time separately as a new proposition, with 100 members—over fifty per cent of whom would have to be educated in those matters—why, the work of the Council would be almost impossible.

In the next place, how are you going to bond the President of the state bar association, so as to force him to be present at the meeting of the Association, because a member of the General Council who is not present at the Association meeting is a mere nonentity? His only work is done at the meetings of the Association. Either the President of the state bar association attends the meeting, or he does not. Now, let us suppose that he attends. He is a new man each year. Let us take the best case that you can present; that is, that the other member, elected at the meeting of the Association, has been on the Council a number of years. Now, either the new man is going to agree with the old man, on account of his experience, or he is going to disagree

with him. If he agrees with him, the vote of the state is a unit. His presence is of no value. If he disagrees with him, the vote of the state is nullified, and the state loses its representation. Is that a desirable condition?

Now, I agree entirely with the thought that underlies this report. I consider that it is very important for this Association to be in close touch with the state bar associations; but the mistake that I find in the report is that the committee has chosen the wrong office for the right man. The President of the state bar association should be *ex-officio* the Vice-President for his state. Then he works in his association, among the members of the Bar of his state, to build up the membership in the state. But there is no connection between the President of the state bar association and the General Council that does its work here. The members of the General Council have nothing to do with the building up of the membership. That is the duty of the Local Council and the Vice-President. That is the duty that is imposed upon the state bar association, through the officers of the state bar association, whom you want to have reach the members of the Bar throughout the state. You cannot operate upon them directly by the work of the American Bar Association. You have to operate upon members of the Bar of the separate states through the instrumentalities of the state associations; and the representative of the state association, for that purpose—the Vice-President for the state—should be the President of the state bar association. The theory is all right; the choice of the office is wrong. I am speaking from experience, I am not speaking from theory. I know that the Vice-President of the Association, if he be President of a State Bar Association, is in a position to work for the American Bar Association; but if you take the President of a state bar association and put him in the General Council then there is no way in which he is in touch with the members of the state bar association or with the lawyers in his state. You have to get at the Bar of the state through the state association, either directly through it or through a local association; but not through the General Council of the American Bar Association whose duty is limited to the passing upon the names of gentlemen recommended by the Local Council and by the Vice-President, and, on the final day of the meeting, to the choice of a President for the Association.

I, therefore, move that the recommendation of the committee be amended so as to strike out the words "General Council," and insert instead thereof the words "Vice-Presidents for the respective states." In other words, the resolution would then stand: "That the President of each state bar association shall be *ex-officio* the Vice-President for that state, and that the state bar association can choose the members of the Local Council for that state."

Frederick E. Wadhams, of New York:

How about whether they are members of the American Bar Association or not?

Ernest T. Florance:

I mean members of the American Bar Association. And I would also add that the President of the state bar association be *ex-officio*, whether a member of the American Bar Association or not, the Vice-President for that state; because his duty is really that of Chairman of the committee on obtaining members. That is really what his duty is, and that is the duty properly attached to the office.

Julius Henry Cohen:

I do not quite understand your argument that you thought it was improper that a member of the General Council of this Association should be one who is not a member of the Association, although he would be an officer of his own association. Now, do I understand that you are willing to make a Vice-President of one who is not a member of this Association?

Ernest T. Florance:

I think it would be improper. I said that you might take it in the sense that he is nothing more than the Chairman of a committee to solicit members for the American Bar Association, and it would then be a matter of no importance whether he is a member of the American Bar Association or not. But, in my opinion, the office ought to be limited to members of the American Bar Association.

In the first place, I think there is a clause in our Constitution—or there certainly ought to be—that all officers must be members

of the American Bar Association. I think that would be the presumption, even if it were not so expressed; I think it would be implied.

Then, in the next place, to make it clearer: That the President of the State Bar Association if he be a member of the American Bar Association shall be the Vice-President for that state, and that the bar associations can choose out of the members of the American Bar Association in the respective states the Local Council.

Thomas W. Davis, of North Carolina:

Is that not inconsistent, because wouldn't you have the members of the State Bar Association who are not members of the American Bar Association electing members of the Local Council for their states?

Ernest T. Florance:

No; they are members of the American Bar Association.

Thomas W. Davis:

True; but your association, as I understood you, composed of members of this Association, and of men who are not members of this Association, is going to select or elect from the members of this Association who happen to be members of their associations, the Local Council of this Association. Is that correct? Then you are putting a proposition that men who are not members of the American Bar Association and who are largely in a majority in the state bar associations, elect men as Local Council in this Association when they haven't any vote in this Association at all.

Ernest T. Florance:

Of course, that objection goes to the original resolution itself.

Thomas W. Davis:

Most properly it goes to yours, for the reason that you have a majority of non-members of the American Bar Association who are members of the state bar associations electing Local Councils to this Association. In other words, if they put men in the Local Councils of this Association they have no vote on the question at all.

Ernest T. Florance:

What is your recommendation as to the Local Councils in the original resolution?

The Chairman:

The Secretary will read it.

The Secretary:

The original resolution provides only that the Secretary of the state bar association be made an additional member of the Local Council. The resolution as you have amended it would read, inserting your amendments:

"The President of each state Bar association, provided he be a member of the American Bar Association, which accepts this provision, shall be *ex-officio* Vice-President of the American Bar Association from that state; and that the state bar"—

Ernest T. Florance:

I will strike out the last part of my amendment.

The Secretary (Continuing):

"and that the Secretary of the state bar association, provided he be a member of the American Bar Association, be a member of the Local Council."

Julius Henry Cohen:

I understand that the words "provided he be a member of the American Bar Association" were to be inserted with reference to the vice-president suggestion, as well as to the secretary suggestion?

Ernest T. Florance:

Certainly.

Nathan William MacChesney:

I hope that the recommendation of the Executive Committee in the form presented to this body will receive our approval. If the members here desire to accomplish what Mr. Florance has in mind, they may discuss that later, after the Executive Committee's proposition has been disposed of under paragraph 3 of the amendment, which was heretofore offered, and which would get rid of

the objection which some gentlemen had to it, because that only provides that the Local Council shall be selected by members of the American Bar Association, and provides for a place of meeting within the state in order that the meeting may be largely representative instead of a mere handful at the time of the meeting.

So far as the objections of Mr. Florance are concerned to the proposal of the Executive Committee that the Presidents of the state bar associations shall be *ex-officio* members of the General Council, it seems to me that they did not sufficiently take into consideration the traditions of the American Bar Association. I think he is overlooking that important consideration himself. The General Council of this Association is properly a continuing body. Any continuing body, the members of which remain the same year after year, probably creates a great influence because of its knowledge of the traditions and workings of the Association, and the members of the General Council elected from year to year will have that influence because they have long known more about it and become the "elder statesmen" of the Association.

On the other hand, any body which has continually over a series of years the same men tends to lose touch with what the men who are coming in are thinking about; and in order that they may be fully in touch with them you have to have men who are the active heads of the local associations coming into that body who will listen with deference to what the "elder statesmen" have to say, but who, nevertheless, bring to them, fresh from the field, if you please, the recommendations of the respective states. So that combines the advantage, if you please, of a Senate and a House in one body and gives the Association the stability and the dignity and the advantage of a long-continuing body without its disadvantages, because it brings to it thoroughly representative men each year.

I hope, therefore, the Executive Committee's suggestion—which I think is most admirable and certainly meets my view as a representative of our state bar association—will be adopted—and without any selfish interest on my part, because, having been president of our State Bar Association, I shall never be able to take advantage of the provision.

Frank W. Grinnell, of Massachusetts:

I speak as the Secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, and I am really afraid, from this second proposition, that the Secretary, who has to do a great deal with the arrangement of these things, is getting tied up in too much red tape. I fail to see exactly the necessity for all these arrangements about making the local officers members and officers of the American Bar Association. The fundamental idea of these resolutions, as I understand them, is to develop some machinery by which you will get a wider expression of opinion from members of the Bar, and through which you can get opinions from the members of the state bar associations. All these things have to develop somewhat gradually. The state bar associations, as the officers of them know, have to be gradually developed—the interest in them gradually develops. The Massachusetts Bar Association did not come into existence until 1910; the local associations are older than the State Bar Association.

Now, when you have a provision recognized as a method of obtaining expression of opinion from the members of the Bar in the American Bar Association, by which they shall take some form of referendum, I believe that there is no necessity in order to put that into effect, certainly as an experiment, of having all these additional arrangements about offices; that if the General Council or Executive Committee of the American Bar Association thinks a matter of sufficient importance to have a referendum to the members of the Bar, most officers of the state associations would pay attention to their requests and co-operate as far as they could to circulate the information and to place in the hands of all members of the state associations the questions and arguments which are presented. I say all this subject to correction.

Elihu Root:

May I rise to a correction? The gentleman asked to be corrected if he was wrong in any statement that he made. The two propositions are entirely separate and independent. The provision making the Presidents of the state bar associations members of the General Council of the American Bar Association stands by itself and has no special reference to referendum. The purpose is that in all the activities of the Association they may be

closely connected and not be strangers, and for that purpose to give the state bar associations in every state, through its President, a material part in the activity of the American Bar Association. It is quite independent of any question of referendum.

Frank W. Grinnell:

They are connected, as I understand, to the extent of providing local representatives, who become members of the American Bar Association. The General Council are, so to speak, the officers who conduct and spread and help along the answers to the referendum.

Elihu Root:

Not necessarily.

Frank W. Grinnell:

As I understand the resolution which we adopted, it was that the General Council should be the body which in each state should represent the Association in furthering its interests and opinions, and I think Mr. MacChesney said "views."

My only feeling, gentlemen, as Mr. Florance has suggested, is that it would be a mistake either to get into the Local Councils, or into any actual body of officers of this Association, men who are not members of this Association. I think you are going to get tied up somehow or other. It is not as simple an arrangement as if you confine your representative officers to members of the Association. Mr. Florance suggests, as I understand it, that these local members should only be members of the Council if they are members of this Association. Then, if that is followed out, you will be likely to have some states represented and other states not represented. It seems to me that some other method would have more practical results in spreading the active interest in this Association and bringing the associations together, than this provision about officers.

Edward H. Randolph, of Louisiana:

I am sorry to have to disagree with my colleague in consideration of the questions which have been brought before this Conference, and I feel that his amendment, if adopted, would practically emasculate the proposition read by the President of the American Bar Association when the object of this movement is

to weld together the state associations and the national Association. That is the object, the fundamental proposition; and in order to get a point of amalgamation, as has been well said by Mr. Root, he wanted to make the point of contact between the men and the organization, or the committee, which actually does the work, you might say. The idea of Mr. Florance that by making the Presidents of the state bar associations *ex-officio* members of the council that you inject into this Association an alien and an element of weakness is, I think, a mistake. The fact is that the state bar associations are detached from the American Bar Association. The very object is to attach them with a point of contact. We need a transfusion of blood running back and forth, coming from the state bar associations into the American Bar Association. If you make the Presidents of the state bar associations *ex-officio* members of the American Bar Association, and they accept that office, do they not cease to be aliens? Is not an *ex-officio* member of the American Bar Association in all respects on a parity with the power, sympathy and purposes of the American Bar Association? As much so as one who is a member by some other process? Isn't he a component part of the body? You do not have an alien element injected into the American Bar Association when the state Presidents accept the invitation to come in and come in and act as members of the American Bar Association.

Ernest T. Florance:

Will you yield to a question? Do you mean that if a man comes, *ex officio*, into the General Council, and he is not a member of the Association, he should be entitled to a vote?

Edward H. Randolph:

I am speaking now of his functions. Of course, largely that fear is purely academic and not a matter of fact. I do not believe there is a President of a state bar association but who is connected with the national Bar Association. But whether he could vote in the General Council is aside from the question. The point to be determined upon, and which we are desiring to reach, is to have co-operation.

I did not intend to make any extended remarks. I wish simply to say that my position in the matter is simply the position taken by Mr. Root. We are not here to pay compliments.

The remedy suggested by Mr. Florance as a sop to the state bar associations, to make the Presidents of the state bar associations Vice-Presidents of this Association, is purely complimentary. It does not confer any power at all. The very name vice-president means substitute in emergency, if an emergency arises; but it does not equip him with any powers that would make him a force in the community. But this proposition does arrange to make the man who heads the state bar a component force in the deliberations of the Council of this body in expressing the views and the sentiments of the state bar association. And that is exactly what we are called to confer about today. It is to get in contact in a practical, forceful and effective way. The views of the state bar—

Ernest T. Florance:

On what subject?

Edward H. Randolph:

On the purposes of the American Bar Association.

Ernest T. Florance:

Will the gentleman from Louisiana inform me what connection there is between the General Council of the American Bar Association and the purposes and interests of the American Bar Association? It has nothing to do with it. They are a committee on election of members and choice of a President. That is the beginning and the end of the power of the General Council.

Edward H. Randolph:

I am not posted in detail.

Joseph H. Merrill:

May I rise and ask a question?

The Chairman:

Mr. Merrill rises for a point of information.

Joseph H. Merrill:

We have just passed a resolution that gives the General Council something to say about referendum. We propose to make them a busier body than they have been heretofore.

Edward H. Randolph:

I am speaking in a general way. The detail of the operation I do not profess to speak about, but it seems to me that if you can bring forward the representatives of the state bar associations, that is, the Presidents, in a more perfect representation than simply as delegates, you will have the expressions from the state bar associations at large upon these questions which are coming up and are going to be more and more brought before the American Bar Association, and make the state organizations potent factors in the system and general purposes of the American Bar Association. That is the only idea that I had in mind in suggesting that the proposition as put by our President be adopted in its entirety.

George T. Page:

I would dislike very much to disagree with my friend Florence if it were not for one fact: that a long and intimate association with him has led me to believe that he loves best those who disagree with him most.

While we are probably all members of the American Bar Association, yet we are here primarily as members of those local bodies represented by state and county associations, to consider at this Conference propositions to be presented to the Executive Committee for its action, which shall more closely knit together the interests of the American Bar Association and the interests of the local associations. Those who have been in the American Bar Association a long time must recognize the fact that it is no longer a small body of men, but that it now has nearly ten thousand men in its membership and it is growing. I understand from the Treasurer that there are likely to be about one thousand more members brought in this year. We also recognize the fact that while every year we have a fine social meeting, a gathering of men who like to be together and exchange views and opinions, and we have fine speeches, some have been made here this morning, and we have fine papers read, and we pass every time a hatful of resolutions—yet, when we are done, we are done. The American Bar Association lacks that interest at home which it must have if it is ever going to be a strong factor in the affairs of the United States. You can pass all the resolutions you please, you can make

all the speeches you please, you can read all the papers you please by the most learned men of the country; but if you want to accomplish legislation either in state or nation you have got to take some course that shall put back of what you do and say the punch of the people at home who will get to the congressmen and the members of the legislatures of this country.

Now, the thought behind this whole Conference, as I understand it, coming from Senator Root, is that we may connect up the American Bar Association with the state and local associations. Not for the purpose of uplifting the American Bar Association, but for the purpose of strengthening the work which the members of this Association and the members of state and county associations want to accomplish, and to get a knowledge of the work so carried back home to the people so that we shall have their influence, to the end that the American Bar Association, through them, shall have the influence that it ought to have in this country. Now, we are here representing these state and local institutions. Will it strengthen the influence of the state and local associations and of the American Bar Association if we can do these things that are proposed in this resolution? What we propose to do is to take a man who has been recognized in his state bar association as a leader into the American Bar Association and make him a member of the General Council. At first I did not agree with that. I thought there was a pretty good case against it—until I heard Mr. Florance's speech, in which he proposed to make somebody that was not a member, and probably never would be a member, the one to elect these officers. If the President of the state association, who is probably, in most cases, the strongest man in his association, from time to time, is made a member of the General Council, why, it puts him in touch with the work of the American Bar Association. There they vote by states. I do not believe there will be any multiplication of votes. It may make the body a little larger than it has been, and a little more difficult to handle on occasions. I have had some experience in handling large bodies, when we tried to settle questions like woman suffrage and kindred questions, and others not related to our work, and I know how it is; but it will bring the leader of the state bar association into intimate association with the affairs of his profession in the national body, the

American Bar Association. It won't do any good, as has been suggested, to take a man who is the President of a state association and give him the lower office of Vice-President in this Association. He won't think anything of that; but when you put him right in as part of the active working machinery of the Association, then he will appreciate it.

Now, this discussion here will do some good. It indicates that we are going to bring into the American Bar Association men who are not alien, men who are not unacquainted with the work. I suppose that in this body there are many men who are now or who have been President of the state bar associations; and, as a rule, they are men who do take an interest in the work of the American Bar Association. They are the best men to help us. We will get a touch with those men that we cannot get in any other way, and we can carry the propositions of the American Bar Association in that way back to the people. I tell you that we have got to get back to the people in order to reach the members of congress and members of the legislatures, in order to make that effective which we want to make effective in our work.

Julius Henry Cohen:

It seems to me that Mr. Florance's criticisms are divisible into two parts. He makes the point, based upon his experience as a member of the General Council, addressed to you, sir, as an experienced member of that Council, that there are traditions, precedents, customs and influences that are the result of careful study and reflection, and it will set these interests awry, upset all traditions, to introduce annually fifty new people, even though they be the leaders of their respective state associations.

I find myself in this psychological inconsistency. Whenever I am on an executive board I always resent the intrusion of outsiders; they interfere with the business of the executive board; they disturb the opinions of the executive board; their presence does not conduce to efficiency in carrying out the policies of the organization. On the other hand, when I am not on the executive board I believe in the principles of democracy and I want to see everybody on the executive board.

The truth is that somewhere between those psychological extremes there is a mean of good judgment, which has been hinted

at perhaps a little eloquently by the last speaker. It is this: that no organization can be a real live body unless it brings in new blood. It is said that no organization can afford to rest solely upon the traditions, customs, experience and prestige of men who are carrying the burden of responsibility. Even the Senate of the United States is occasionally improved by the introduction of a new member. It seems to me there is a good deal of sound, common, practical sense in the recommendation that the man who is big enough to be selected as the head of a state bar association shall find in that act justification for promotion to activity in this Association. That is the spirit of the suggestion. And if we can get fifty leaders each year from the state bar associations of the country—men who are selected in their associations, as the last speaker pointed out, because of the fact that they are leaders—and get them into this Council, why they may disturb some of the convictions that have been held in this Association reverently and religiously for many years; yet, on the other hand, they may make this Association a real, live force by bringing into its activity men really worth while. I think, therefore, as to the first criticism, it can easily be met by conference between Mr. Page and Mr. Florance and the committee; and it ought not to delay one hundred busy lawyers in taking up other subjects. As to the second criticism, I regret exceedingly that I must dissent from Mr. Florance upon this occasion.

Mr. Florance represents that conservative and traditional element that recoils at all novelty, and at this time I am for the novelty.

Ernest T. Florance:

Let us suppose that the condition might arise that there is a President of a state bar association, which President could not under any circumstances go through the gauntlet of election as a member of the American Bar Association—a condition that could easily arise. Do you want him to be an officer of the American Bar Association?

Julius Henry Cohen:

I ask Mr. Florance to reserve his question until we finish.

Ernest T. Florance:

My question is this. We know this: as much as we may be in favor of a lady being a member of the Association, we know as a matter of fact that it is impossible for a lady to be elected a member of the American Bar Association on account of those five votes. We know there are other conditions where parties could be elected Presidents of their state bar associations who under no circumstances could become members of the American Bar Association. What about them? Wouldn't they become officers *ex-officio* of a body which would reject them as members?

Julius Henry Cohen:

I think this. Even the consideration of sex does not terrify me. It does seem to me that if a state bar association finds among its membership a man whom they choose to select as their President that that is a more satisfactory way of determining his qualifications for office in this Association than the few votes that might defeat him for membership in the Association. I should rather have a man who is elected President of a state association a member of this Association as a member of the General Council than to have him kept out by the technical details of the election machinery.

Edwin M. Abbott:

We from Pennsylvania are very much impressed with the recommendation of the committee, and particularly as stated by Mr. Page. I think he struck the nail on the head when he talked about interest in the home organization. We desire such interest created in Pennsylvania. We need it. The only criticism we have of the whole resolution is the one fact that a President of a state association might become a member of the General Council who is not a member of the American Bar Association. But we feel that that might be cured, if you will add to the resolution that "he must be a member of the American Bar Association"; or, if he is not a member, then give each local state association the right to choose and elect at their own meeting a member to the General Council who is to represent that state from members of the American Bar Association residing in the state. If you do that you will have cured the whole situation, and you will also have

established in the minds of the local members the one thought that they cannot choose a President unless he is a member of the American Bar Association. Now, to do that he is going to be a member of the American Bar Association before they select him. If he is not, then that fact becomes known at once and it gives them the opportunity to select some one who is a member of the American Bar Association to represent them on the Council.

Just one other thought along that line. The members of the General Council are usually selected at the annual meeting. The members of state associations have no interest in that, except to attend the meeting. Now, it is going to create interest at home in the annual State Bar meeting to select someone to represent the state in the General Council. If we do that we will have another officer—whether he be our President or simply a member of the General Council—selected at home.

So I suggest to those who have this resolution in print that on the fifth line there should be inserted the words “provided he be a member of the American Bar Association; or, if he should not be a member, then such member of the American Bar Association as the state associations should so elect to represent them.” I will read the whole proposition, if it be preferred, so that the continuity of thought will be preserved. It will read like this:

“The President of each State Bar Association, which accepts this provision, shall be a member *ex-officio* of the General Council, provided, he be a member of the American Bar Association, and if he should not be a member, then such member of the American Bar Association as the state association should elect to so represent them, and further, provided, that votes in the General Council be by states whenever a roll call is asked.”

The Chairman:

I will ask the Secretary to read the substitute amendment offered by Mr. Florance, which he has now written out.

The Secretary:

“The President of each state bar association (if he be a member of the American Bar Association) which accepts this provision shall be *ex-officio* the Vice-President of the American Bar Association from that state; and the Secretary of such state bar association (if he be a member of the American Bar Association) shall be a member of the Local Council for such state.”

Edwin M. Abbott:

I would move this, as a substitute for that amendment—

The Chairman:

We already have two amendments before us. Doesn't that fill up the measure?

Joseph H. Merrill:

I was quite impressed with what Mr. Florance said, and I seconded his motion in order that it might be discussed. I came in here without any preconceived opinion and without any knowledge of what was going to be proposed, and I have listened with a great deal of interest seeking to learn. Now, because I seconded that motion I feel it is proper to say a word before it is voted upon. I feel, with Mr. Florance, that it is a considerable price to pay for the interest of the state bar association to make the President of the state bar association a member of the General Council, but as the great *desideratum*, which we all recognize, is that this Association and the state associations should be so interwoven as to really co-operate, and as we can accomplish this result in this way, I feel that the price is not too high to pay, and that it is better to make the Presidents of the state bar associations members of the General Council. I therefore hope that it will carry.

Frederick E. Wadhams, of New York:

I would ask what is going to happen if, for instance, the President of the New York State Bar Association is not a member of the American Bar Association, or if the Secretary of the New York State Bar Association is not a member of the American Bar Association? How are you going to appoint a Vice-President for the State of New York? We must have one. How are you going to select him? How are you going to have four members of the Local Council for New York State if the Secretary is not a member of the American Bar Association? How are you going to fill those two vacancies?

Ernest T. Florance:

How would you fill them under the original proposition?

Frederick E. Wadhams:

We would appoint them. Is this provision going to take the place of the provision that the American Bar Association or the President shall appoint, or is it still going to be that you have to have a Vice-President in New York?

Edward H. Randolph:

How are you going to get it, provided it is not gotten in this way?

Thos. W. Shelton, of Virginia:

It has occurred to me that the happy solution of the whole business today is, or would be, if we could get permission of the state bar associations, to elect all members of the General Council, or as the case may be, and to require that those elected shall be members of the American Bar Association. That would leave the whole matter up to the states. It would certainly stimulate interest in the state bar associations. And I think it would bring in a great many additional members.

Frederick E. Wadhams:

It seems to me that that would be a very unfortunate thing to do—to give the state associations the power to elect the most important body in this Association. We will be just giving ourselves away to some other body, if we do that. I think we should elect our own General Council.

T. J. O'Donnell, of Colorado:

I do not agree with the gentleman from New York—not being for reform. I live in a state where we have had two decades of reform, and I have been for all reforms, one reform one year and another reform another year, until they were all tried out. And now I think I am against them all, as near as I can remember them all. Of course, I cannot in a moment call up all of the reforms and reformers which and whom we have tried. Now, I want to say that I seriously doubt the advisability of the amendment as proposed by the committee. I do that, I doubt with doubt, considering the source from which it emanates—

Joseph H. Merrill:

I rise to a question of order, that we are not discussing the merits of the question.

The Chairman:

The point of order is well taken. The only question before us now is the amendment offered by Mr. Florance.

T. J. O'Donnell:

I am not going to discuss the merits of the original proposition, but I think under parliamentary law I have a right to express doubt about an original proposition in connection with an amendment that is up for discussion; at least, I have never known any parliamentary body in which that privilege was denied, I never have heard such a privilege questioned.

Now, I was about to say that my doubt was doubtfully expressed, because of the source from which the original amendment sprang; but I have no doubt whatever about the unwisdom of the amendment to it now proposed. Whatever may be the vice of the original proposition, it certainly will be added to greatly if so amended; and if the original proposition have virtue, the virtue certainly will be taken from it if this amendment shall be adopted.

It seems to me that the whole proposition is a species of coddling. There is difficulty in obtaining members and in keeping members in all bar associations. I have had the honor to be the President of the Denver Bar Association with five or six hundred members, and I found that the best way to keep the membership was that if a man did not pay his dues when they were due, to drop him from the roll, and then let him come back if he wants to pay or suffer the consequences of being out. It is the same way with the state bar association. We have now four or five hundred members in the Colorado State Bar Association and we have difficulty every year in getting one hundred members to attend a meeting. I sent out the announcement of the appointment of my committees this year in red letters to every one of those five or six hundred members, requesting that members who intended to attend the meeting of the American Bar Association communicate with the President. I think I had two or three answers. My object was to find somebody who was coming here so that I might appoint him a delegate.

You cannot do anything, gentlemen, by coddling. It has been suggested here this morning—and this may not be germane—that we change the Constitution so that the members of the General Council shall not be elected here at the meeting, but shall be elected somewhere else. Why, you wouldn't have any attendance at all from half of the states if you did that. So I hope that whatever you may do with the original proposition, the wisdom of which, I again say, I doubt, that the amendment will not be adopted, nor any of these numerous amendments. It certainly would not be proper to say to a state bar association that in order to have a privilege you shall select a member of the American Bar Association as your President. I myself, though a member of both associations, would resent a proposition of that kind; I would quickly show my resentment by voting for a man for President of the state bar association, who was not a member of the American Bar Association, provided he was otherwise qualified.

I think again that we should go slow on reform.

The Chairman:

The question is on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Florance. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of Mr. Florance's amendment will signify by saying aye; those of a contrary mind, no. The amendment is lost.

The question now recurs on the amendment offered by Mr. MacChesney.

A. H. Reid, of Wisconsin:

I move that we take a recess until three o'clock.

The motion was seconded.

The Chairman:

Before the question is put on the motion to adjourn, the Secretary has some announcements to make.

The Secretary:

The first announcement is that the delegates are invited to attend the session of the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology to-morrow. That institute is in session in the morning, afternoon and evening in the English Room on this floor.

Another announcement is that the secretaries of state bar associations are requested to meet in the room of the local committee of the Illinois State Bar Association in the southeast corner of the hotel lobby immediately following the adjournment of this meeting.

Recess until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Chairman :

The question for discussion is the second motion originally made by President Root, which by unanimous consent was divided before the amendment.

Edwin M. Abbott :

I move now to amend the second section of the proposition as drawn. As it now stands that amendment reads :

"The President of each state bar association, which accepts this provision, shall be a member *ex-officio* of the General Council, provided, that votes in the General Council be by state whenever roll call is asked."

I move to amend that to read :

"The President of each state Bar association, which accepts this provision, shall become a member *ex-officio* of the General Council, provided, he be a member of the American Bar Association; and provided further, that votes in the General Council be by state whenever roll call is asked."

The Chairman :

The motion has been made and seconded that the resolution proposed by President Root be amended in the manner in which you have heard it, which is, as I understand it, that the Presidents of the state bar associations must be members of the American Bar Association before they are eligible.

Edwin M. Abbott :

Not exactly that. The wording now is that they become members before they take a seat in the General Council. In other words, if they are not members then they do not take seats as members of the General Council. It gives them an opportunity between the time of election as President of the State Bar Asso-

ciation and the next meeting of the General Council to become members if they are not already members. I think if we order that, it will open the door for them, if they are not members, to come in; and if they are members it does not apply to them at all and they take seats immediately.

A delegate:

Will you make that apply to the Secretaries?

Edwin M. Abbott:

We do not in this clause. That will be taken up in its turn. The application of this provision to the President should not be so stringently applied to a Secretary, because the Secretary is only going to be added as a member of the Local Council to induce members to join. That is another proposition and should be taken up in its order. We are discussing the question of the Presidents of the State Bar Associations becoming members of the American Bar Association, by giving them an opportunity to become members before they are seated as members of our General Council, and I think it is more important. Therefore, I move this amendment.

James H. Pershing, of Colorado:

I would like to inquire whether this amendment has had the consideration of the committee, and what the committee would say with respect to it. If the committee has had these matters under consideration and the amendment has the approval of the committee, I would like to vote for it. If it has not, I would like to have the committee's objections to the amendment stated.

Edwin M. Abbott:

I will answer the gentleman by saying that I have submitted the amendment in its present form to Mr. Randolph, Mr. Page and Mr. Root. Mr. Root has no objection to it at all, and the other two gentlemen are in favor of it. That is why I put it in the form it is in now.

Paul Burks:

I do not wish to appear to be opposing the amendment. I do not believe that we are discussing now any pre-arranged program.

As a representative of the Los Angeles Bar Association, affiliated with the state association, and also as a member of the American Bar Association, I appreciate the strength of the suggestions that have been made. I do not believe there is any desire on the part of the committee to make suggestions for carrying out any fixed program; but suggestions looking towards the betterment of the work of the Association have been submitted for our consideration.

I believe the objection urged this morning is more imaginary than real. During the recess I took occasion—because I thought the members, during this discussion, were entitled to know what the situation really is—to check the last published reports of our Secretary for the purpose of ascertaining how many Presidents of the state bar associations at the present time are members of this Association and how many Presidents are not, with the result that I find forty Presidents listed in the 1915 volume are already members of this Association; one state has no recognized organization; eight Presidents of the listed states are not members. Now, that does not constitute a serious menace.

I suggest, therefore, for the consideration of this Conference whether or not a requirement of membership in this Association, as a condition precedent to the plan proposed, would not repel rather than enlist the very spirit of co-operation which it is desired to bring about. I, as one of the American Bar Association, am perfectly willing to have the action of that organization influenced by any man whom the members of the Bar of his state have chosen to elect as President of their association, regardless of whether or not he has previously been a member of the American Bar Association. I doubt not but that he would immediately become a member of this Association. Certainly it would be incentive enough.

It is worthy of our serious consideration, whether or not we should by the adoption of the proposed amendment exclude the requirements of membership in this Association as a condition of making the Presidents of the state bar associations members of our General Council. I do not desire to oppose the amendment. I think it is worthy of serious consideration, whether or not you are going to succeed, by incorporating the amendment in the plan,

in accomplishing that which it is our earnest desire to accomplish.

Ernest T. Florance:

May I ask you a question? Have you ever heard before of any organization which writes into its organic law—for that is practically what it is—that you can have an officer of that association who is not even a member of the Association?

Paul Burks:

In answer to that I would say that the adoption of the second proposal would automatically make the Presidents of the state bar associations members of this Association *ex-officio*, the same as the retiring President of the American Bar Association becoming a member of the Executive Committee of this Association.

Ernest T. Florance:

Whether or not they are members you are going to make them *ex-officio* members.

Paul Burks:

If by so doing we can bring about a closer relationship between the state associations and this Association, which to my mind is the most serious handicap to the work of this Association in fulfilling the destiny which it must fulfill.

W. S. Bramlett, of Texas:

This thought occurs to me along the line of what you have been talking about; wouldn't it be better to have the man who is going to be the President of the state bar association advised of the fact that he must be a member of the American Bar Association before he can become a member, rather than to automatically offer him membership?

Paul Burks:

That is cared for this way: the national organization is proposing a plan to enlist the aid of the state organizations, we are trying to extend our field of usefulness. Now, if we are going to extend our field of usefulness, and if we are going to give something, as one of the members said this morning, then let us give it without any strings; let us give it under conditions

which say we will be glad to welcome you and have you do certain things.

In other words, my idea is this: that anything which tends in the slightest degree to repel the active and hearty co-operation and spirit of the state organizations in taking an interest in and carrying on the work of this Association should be avoided.

The Chairman:

Are you ready for the question? Or is it your pleasure now to take up the other amendments?

Edwin M. Abbott:

I move that the resolution be adopted as amended.

The motion was seconded and passed.

The Chairman:

Are you ready to take up the printed list?

Nathan William MacChesney:

Before doing that I want to make this suggestion for the Executive Committee, that when this matter comes before them for the final phrasing of the language in these resolutions, where it refers to the Presidents and Secretaries of the state Bar associations, they will change it to read, the Presidents of each "recognized" state bar association, so that in states where there may be organizations, which may pretend to be state organizations, but are not such in fact, that the authorities of the American Bar Association shall decide upon the particular organization which should be recognized. I know there are such unofficial organizations; in the South there are organizations of various colors and creeds, and in other states "rump" organizations of undesirable men; and it therefore places in the American Bar Association the authority to designate the organizations.

The Chairman:

Is it your pleasure to vote separately on this bill of particulars? If there is no objection we will vote separately. I understand that the first motion on membership is that the Executive Committee have recommended a proposed amendment as to applicants

for admission to the state bar associations, as mentioned in this printed slip No. 1. Will you remark on that proposition?

Nathan William MacChesney:

The proposition is from one of the resolutions as follows:

"Membership.—After January 1, 1918, every applicant for membership shall be a member of his state bar association, if any exists; provided that this requirement shall not apply to a person who has been twenty years a member of the Bar at that time."

The theory of this resolution is that ultimately the members of the American Bar Association should be drawn from the membership of the local and state bar associations, and that no man should become active or take any part in the American Bar Association until he shall have been passed on by his home Bar. It has happened in state bar associations that men have taken part in them and become more or less intrenched in their committee work who did not properly represent their home Bar. The state bar association of this state now has a rule that no man shall be a member of the state bar association unless he is eligible for membership in the local bar association. In order that there may be no doubt of his eligibility it has formulated a series of rules, first, that no man rejected by the local committee of the Chicago Bar Association can be elected a member of the State Bar; and second, now, whenever a name comes up it is referred to the local committee with a request to pass on the qualifications of the applicant. That is now the practice adopted by the Board of Governors within the last year, with the idea of carrying out in the State Bar Association what is now proposed for the American Bar Association, and ultimately that would mean men could not be elected as they now sometimes are to the American Bar Association who have no standing at home. The proposition is that every applicant for membership shall be a member of a recognized state bar association, if any exist, provided, that this requirement shall not apply to a person who shall have been twenty years a member of the Bar at that time. The idea being in so doing to allow members of the Bar of many years standing who would not like to come around and apply, to be eligible, while it would compel the young men to come around, into their home bar associations, as they should.

David L. Withington, of Hawaii:

I would like to ask if it is intended to exclude territorial bar associations and other associations, such as the Far Eastern Association?

Nathan William MacChesney:

Not at all; it would include them. I am told it is already done in the Constitution.

The Chairman:

Will the Secretary read that clause of the Constitution?

The Secretary:

"ARTICLE II. The word 'state,' whenever used in this Constitution, shall be deemed to be equivalent to state, territory, the District of Columbia and the insular and other possessions of the United States and places over which the United States exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction."

The Chairman:

Are you ready for the question on the first proposition submitted by Colonel MacChesney? Those in favor of the first proposition please rise and be counted. Those against will now rise. There are 33 in favor of the proposition and 10 against it. The recommendation of the proposed amendment is carried.

Nathan William MacChesney:

The second resolution provides that the dues of the Association shall be six dollars for members who are also members of their state bar association, if any exists, and ten dollars for those who are not members of their state bar association. It is based on the practice of certain other professional organizations, like the engineers and others, who desire to reduce the total cost of the membership. It seems to me it would be only fair in the state bar associations if such a rule were adopted to likewise reduce the membership dues for members of state bar associations, who were likewise members of the American Bar, thus encouraging young men to whom it is directed to join the American Bar Association as soon as possible. It is done in Masonic bodies also. Where a man belongs to a number of Masonic bodies

his total membership dues are less than when he belongs to one. That is the rule in some jurisdictions which I happen to know.

A delegate:

That has only application to the twenty-year men. How are they to get in for \$10 if they could not get in in the first place.

T. J. O'Donnell:

I would like to ask from whom these amendments that are printed on this sheet come. Are they the product of the Executive Committee or the General Council? Of course, it is always somewhat important to know something of the ancestry of these things. Where does this come from and why is it put forth?

Nathan William MacChesney:

I may accept the paternity of them, although they were not prepared by me. They were prepared by one of the delegates from the Illinois State Bar Association, and they have the approval of the other delegates, both from the state association and from the Chicago Bar Association.

T. J. O'Donnell:

I move to lay proposition No. 2 on the table.

The motion was seconded and passed.

Nathan William MacChesney then read No. 3 of the proposed amendments.

"Vice-President and Local Council.—After January 1, 1918, the Vice-President and the members of the Local Council for each state shall be elected by the members of the American Bar Association for that state, meeting at the time and place of the annual meeting of their state bar association, if any."

I think some of the gentlemen this morning had a notion that this changed the *manner* of election. It does not at all. It is simply intended to change the *place* of election. The idea being, of course—in our state we are fortunate enough to have a member in the General Council whom no one would have the temerity to run against at home, Mr. Page of Illinois, a former President of our bar association—that it sometimes happens that a member of the General Council, who would not have been made a member

if there were a full delegation present, is elected. Now, this would provide that the caucus be held in the home state, where you get the largest gathering of the lawyers in the state. The action is precisely the same, only it provides that the place of the election shall be at home, where you are more likely to get a larger number of representative lawyers present than you would when far from home.

Frederick E. Wadhams:

I move that Section 3 take the same course as No. 2 and be laid on the table.

This motion was seconded and passed.

John H. Wigmore, of Illinois:

I rise to ask a ruling from the Chair. Do I understand the Chair is prepared to rule that a motion to lay on the table is not debatable?

The Chairman:

The Chair so understands.

John H. Wigmore:

The reason I make the inquiry is that I notice that the last two propositions did not emanate from the Executive Committee, and discussion has been suppressed by motions to lay on the table. Now, I appeal to the fairness of everyone present whether that ought to be done.

A delegate:

Is that according to program?

The Chairman:

The Chair is unaware of any program.

T. J. O'Donnell:

I made the first motion to lay on the table, and, as far as I am concerned I am perfectly willing that any member of the Conference may discuss it as far as time will permit; and the same with respect to the second, I assume.

Nathan William MacChesney:

I take it that the next thing to do is to read the next one, preparatory to such a motion as some gentleman may have up his sleeve. Now, I don't want to delay the machine, but I am going to make this discussion beforehand: I do think these propositions are worthy of a little more consideration than you are giving them, because, as a matter of fact, take Illinois—and I take that state because I know something about it—say that we have 600 members of the American Bar Association in this state, and say we have 60 members attending this meeting. We had at one meeting of the state bar association last year over 1300 members present. Now, wouldn't it be better to elect a member of the General Council, with almost the entire membership of the American Bar Association members there, than about 60? What is the actual result? When we have 60 in the caucus we re-elect Mr. Page to the General Council, the same as we would were we voting at home.

T. J. O'Donnell:

You elect your best man, though, don't you?

Nathan William MacChesney:

We do, but the rest of you don't always do it.

Frederick E. Wadhams:

What is to prevent the whole 600 members of the Illinois Bar Association from being present here?

Nathan William MacChesney:

You did not make preparation for ten or twelve thousand men at this meeting. You know you do not expect nor plan for a large proportion of the membership.

Frederick E. Wadhams:

We will make preparation if there is the inclination to come.

Nathan William MacChesney:

We ought to encourage men to join and in some way get them to attend the meetings because we want them influenced by the traditions of this Association; we want them to get into the spirit of it.

William Howard Taft, of Connecticut:

Certainly, Mr. Wadhams ought not to object if they send him their six dollars.

Frederick E. Wadhams:

What assurance have we that in your state association, Mr. MacChesney, if you elect these officers there will be more than 60 members voting?

Nathan William MacChesney:

The assurance that the attendance of members at the state meeting will always exceed the number of members at the national meeting from a given state.

George T. Page:

This discussion seems to be centering around me. As far as I am concerned I would rather be elected by 10 live ones than be defeated by 600 dead ones.

T. J. O'Donnell:

I want to remark, in the language of Marc Antony, over the body of Julius Cæsar, "What private griefs they have, I know not of." I myself have never found any fault with Mr. Page except as to his size—and that is enough. What I am about to say, and when I shall have made the motion which I shall make at the close of my remarks, I will withdraw it until everybody has had an opportunity to have their say, is in line with what I said this morning. You cannot make associations of this kind by coddling them. Why should a man have a voice in the election of officers of this Association who, if he lives in Chicago, will not come to this meeting? Who, if he lives in Illinois, will not come to this meeting? Who, if he lives in Iowa, will not come to this meeting? Who, if he lives in Nebraska, will not come to this meeting? Mr. Pershing and I came all the way from Colorado to attend this meeting, and my friend here has come all the way from San Francisco, and my friend here, Mr. Withington, has come all the way from Hawaii; and there is a delegate here from Shanghai!

I did not propose to cut off debate, but I think I sense the feeling of this meeting and I now move to lay this section upon the table with the rest of the detritus.

The motion was variously seconded.

The Chairman:

Are you ready for the question?

Ernest T. Florance:

Pardon me one moment. There is one very important consideration to be looked at. Of course, I am speaking now against Mr. MacChesney's motion because the other motion to lay on the table has not been put. We have already under this rule one Vice-President and one member of the General Council who is going to be elected probably six months before the meeting of the Association. Now, you are going to have the other member of the General Council elected six months before it commences. Neither of these gentlemen is under bond to attend the meeting of the Association.

Nathan William MacChesney:

They are under a duty to do so.

Ernest T. Florance:

We know perfectly well that duty is not always sufficient to bring the members of the General Council to this meeting.

Now, the important thing is to have your member of the General Council here, to do work at the meeting for which he is elected. That is why he should be elected immediately before the meeting of the Association, so that you know that you have got the man by the throat and he cannot get away.

George Whitelock, of Maryland:

May I ask a question of the proponent of this amendment?

What is the virtue of that provision, if the one that immediately precedes it has been voted down?

Nathan William MacChesney:

The Vice-Presidency is an honorary office, which is merely a title at home where they don't know what it means; but member-

ship in the General Council is a real office, and the man who holds it is a real officer of the American Bar Association.

George Whitelock:

But you propose by this to have the Vice-President elected at home. Then, at the conclusion, you propose to have members of the General Council elected in the same way as the Vice-President. Therefore, as I say, this proposition that you are discussing is no innovation and is entirely futile.

Nathan William MacChesney:

We have been trying to make progress by debating the substance of the proposition and not their wording. We can amend the proposition No. 4 so as to read in the way that No. 3 read before it was laid on the table; that means, in the manner provided by paragraph No. 3.

Paul Burks:

In regard to this proposition No. 4, I respectfully submit that at Salt Lake City last year—

The Chairman:

Are you speaking to the general question?

Paul Burks:

I am speaking in pursuance of a precedent that has been established here. I had rather assumed that the lid was off.

T. J. O'Donnell:

I ask that unanimous consent be given that the gentleman from California be heard.

The Chairman:

Is there any objection? If not, the gentleman from California may proceed.

Paul Burks:

I think it is highly important that there should be some machinery here to fill vacancies, so that there may be an assurance of at least one member of the General Council being here. A short while before the Salt Lake City meeting last year no one would have predicted that Mr. Root would be unable to attend

that meeting, but he was unavoidably detained in New York. I know that up to a few days ago no one from California would have predicted that Lynn Helm, a long and earnest worker in this Association, would have been unable to be here. The result is this: That except for the fact that I and others will be here tomorrow and on the ground, we would have had no voice in the General Council. It is at least important that one of the members of the General Council, the one whose election is not automatic, be selected from among the members of this Association who manifests enough interest in its work to attend the meeting.

Nathan William MacChesney:

With the permission of my colleagues I will withdraw that fourth section, as I believe, in view of the Executive Committee's recommendation, that it is far less important than it was in the first instance.

The Chairman:

Is there any objection? If there is no objection to considering that motion withdrawn, it is withdrawn.

Nathan William MacChesney:

No. 5. has reference to state associations:

"State Associations.—In states where no recognized state bar association exists, the members of the American Bar Association for such state shall be called together by the Vice-President for the purpose of organizing such state organization."

The reason I suggest that is this: Sometimes where there is no association no one thinks it is his business to start the thing, to take the initiative. The younger men are the men who perhaps are interested in it and would like to do something but have an embarrassment about making any move of that kind, thinking it belongs to the leaders and seniors of the Bar. So we are placing an official responsibility upon these gentlemen to organize state organizations, where none exist, with facility of arrangement, which we have provided for, and it has become highly important in view of the provisions recommended by the Execu-

tive Committee, because the Executive Committee is now interested that there should be in every state a recognized bar Association, and the President of that organization shall be a really representative man.

This resolution, marked No. 5, was adopted.

Nathan William MacChesney:

I move that in the resolutions as adopted whenever the words "state associations" are used they shall be taken to apply to that association which is recognized by the American Bar Association within such state.

This motion was seconded and adopted.

The Chairman:

Now, has any gentleman any further proposition in the way of amendment or suggestion to make?

Stiles W. Burr, of Minnesota:

What I have to say is not appropriate if there is anything further before the Conference in the way of the prepared program.

The Chairman:

There is nothing, sir.

Stiles W. Burr:

I have only this suggestion to offer. It seems to me that the propositions which have been presented by the Executive Committee and approved are very good. I was heartily in sympathy with them. But I think we ought to go further now. Those recommendations, as I understand them, if carried into effect, will aid the American Bar Association, and as such they are very good; but I think we might well, while we are here in conference, make some provision for a plan that will enable the state and local associations to work together in some kind of affiliation or confederation. There is today no machinery, as I understand it, for any interchange of views, or any co-operation between the state associations. There are many subjects which are of interest

to particular states or particular sections of the country that would not come within the category of questions as to which there could be a referendum, under the resolution approved this morning, as questions affecting the country as a whole. Therefore, it seems to me—if there is no other proposition to be made—that it would be well, before we adjourn, to provide for a committee to consider the subject and to formulate propositions to be presented, perhaps a year hence at a similar Conference, which will pave the way for some federation between the state associations, at least; if not between the state and local associations also.

I have not the idea sufficiently definite in my mind, perhaps, even to formulate a resolution; but perhaps a resolution that a committee of nine be appointed by the Chair to consider and formulate propositions, such as I have indicated, and to report at a Conference to be held in connection with the meeting of the American Bar Association a year hence, would be the proper motion.

I think I will offer that as a motion, under Mr. Whitelock's suggestion.

Julius Henry Cohen:

What I have to say is in line with what the gentleman from Minnesota has stated. My signature appears appended to the report of the Committee on Professional Ethics of this Association. In that report, upon the second page, appears a complaint officially made to that committee on behalf of a business men's organization pointing out the difficulty of securing the discipline of delinquent members of the Bar.

The business men of the country are today realizing that the lawyer, in his capacity as an officer of the court, is responsible for the performance of the duties and the maintenance of the standards of his profession, and they expect the Bar to do the kind of work throughout the country that it has done successfully in but a few places. The most notable instance with which I am acquainted is the work of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York County Lawyers' Association. We lawyers who are having commercial business with men throughout the country, find ourselves in this dilemma. We have no ready means of holding a man to account who takes funds that he is not

entitled to. The Committee on Professional Ethics of the New York County Lawyers' Association, in answering some questions a year ago, said that it was unprofessional for a lawyer to give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, because it was beneath the essential dignity of his office. Yet, in my own practice I know of three cases where substantial sums of money have been collected by lawyers in other states, as our correspondents, and we have been unable to get redress.

Now, this complaint on the part of the business community is a real complaint, as indicated by the report of the Committee on Professional Ethics to which I have referred. This report was embodied in a communication and sent out to the various legal organizations throughout the country drawing it to their attention. Now, as I thought of that report, it seemed to me that the record was imperfect. Here is a Conference of local and state bar associations called for the purpose, as we were told this morning by the President of the American Bar Association, of making more effective the multiple strength of the organizations throughout the country. Perhaps there is nothing that the lawyers are held so strictly accountable for as the maintenance of proper professional standards throughout the country. I have recently had occasion to review the reports of all of the committees on professional ethics throughout the country, and I find that it is exceedingly difficult to secure action in some sections of the country. I find a lack of information on the subject. Hardly a day passes that I fail to get a letter from some member of some bar association asking for information with reference to the work of our committee, and asking for copies of our briefs. (I have brought with me here two or three hundred copies of our last report, if any of the delegates here would like to have them.)

There is a complete lack of ready facilities for communication between local and state bar associations;—more than that, a lack of information, a lack of co-ordination and co-operation in the work. We in New York City don't know it all. In a casual conversation with the Chairman this morning I was impressed with the better method for disciplining lawyers prevailing in Connecticut over that in New York. We spend \$20,000 a year in the Bar Association on this matter. Up in Connecticut the State's Attorney does that work. That may be a better method of doing the job.

This Association has taken the lead in legal education from the first days of its organization, from 1878. Then was formed the Section of Legal Education. Yet, on so important a subject as that of disciplining delinquent members of the Bar and the practising of law by men who are not authorized, the American Bar Association has not done a single thing as an organization, except for the last two or three years to report the activities of local associations through the Committee on Professional Ethics. I am sure that Mr. Boston, and the other members of the committee, will agree with me that it would be a pity to leave this Conference without something more definite than has come from it so far, and I rise to request this Conference to set apart sufficient time to consider ways and means by which the work could be done more effectively by local and state bar associations. I thought it was of sufficient consequence to give some time to discussing it, to get acquainted with each other's way of doing the job, and then possibly, if we cannot formulate a resolution today, turn it over to a committee to formulate a resolution for consideration next year.

Stiles W. Burr:

What Mr. Cohen has said simply strengthens my belief that we ought not to separate without some provision for further action along the line I have indicated. The subject that he speaks of is one in which I am very much interested, and it is only one of many subjects on which we could work together if some machinery can be devised for it.

Therefore, I move that when this Conference adjourns it adjourn to meet a year hence, at a time and at a place coincident with the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, which time and place shall be fixed by the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association; and that the present Chairman appoint a committee of nine to consider and formulate, and present to the Conference at that time, some plan for affiliation or confederation.

Edwin M. Abbott:

The suggestions made are so pertinent that I urge there be no delay. There is no necessity for putting this off for a year when we could organize a permanent organization now; and,

with the gentleman's permission, I suggest that we now go into a permanent organization to be known as The Conference of State and Local Bar Associations.

Nathan William MacChesney:

What about the membership of it?

Edwin M. Abbott:

That can all be taken up and considered by a committee. We can arrange to have, say, two delegates from each state bar association and one delegate from each local association. Now, we have a Judicial Section, and we have various other sections, and they are all made up in this way. Here is going to be an active organization made up by delegates sent from the bar associations at home to weld interests together, to get expressions and interchange of views so as to be able to accomplish something. In other words, the delegates sent here today were simply selected as delegates. We should have something real to do by coming from our home state and exchanging views with men from other states.

Therefore, I suggest a conference of this kind, and I suggest further that the Chairman appoint a committee to formulate a Constitution and By-Laws and whatever rules or procedure as may be found necessary.

The motion was seconded.

James H. Pershing, of Colorado:

As I understand this we are purely an extra-constitutional body. Wouldn't it be possible to simply recommend to the Executive Committee that there be established a Section or Department of the American Bar Association, whose duty it would be to take up and suggest subjects such as have been considered at this meeting?

Nathan William MacChesney:

Mr. Root made the suggestion this morning that the delegates of the American Bar Association came here without anything to do. Personally, I am representing the state bar association this year, but probably will not next year. It does not seem to me we can organize, and it would be improper for us as delegates to this meeting to organize. It seems to me we ought to suggest to the

Executive Committee of the American Bar Association that they call annually, in advance of the regular meeting, a conference of the delegates to the American Bar Association. That would be a very good thing to do and it would give some significance to the meeting.

Next year there will be a fresh body of delegates appointed by the local bar associations to attend the American Bar Association meeting. They will be called together by the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association for conference. If you create a confederation you will have another organization running alongside of the American Bar Association. It may prove embarrassing. I do not think it will function as well as the other. This other scheme would give dignity to the delegates to the American Bar Association and place the control of the national meeting where it belongs.

Stiles W. Burr:

The various and varying suggestions which different gentlemen have made simply emphasize the feeling that was in my mind in framing this resolution; that is, that we should not go off half-cocked. The plan, which is very vague in my mind, is something that requires consideration and deliberation. If we try to determine upon it today we may get something that is not workable. I am not at all sure that my own views would coincide with the suggestion that it be made merely a department or section of the American Bar Association.

It seems to me that some sort of a committee to consider the subject and present it at some future date, either at an adjourned meeting of this Conference or at a conference to be held at some future time, is the best way to deal with it.

T. J. O'Donnell:

If I am not mistaken in my history, there was once a king who called a States General who finally beheaded the king. Now, I have just come from Wyoming, where I have been trying a case on the banks of a river called the Big Horn; and they have a river nearby which is called the Little Big Horn. Paucity in nomenclature, on the part of our aboriginal inhabitants, which we very frequently imitate, and sometimes surpass! It seems to me

that you are now about to start a Little Big American Bar Association. We were not called together for that purpose.

The only thing we can do is to recommend either to the American Bar Association or to the Executive Committee of that body some action. We have no authority to perpetuate ourselves under this call and, if necessary, I make a point of order to that effect and I will move to lay these various motions on the table.

Joseph H. Merrill:

I feel constrained to make one suggestion. We have become impressed here with the necessity of organizing ourselves somehow so as to really accomplish something. Every remark made here in the last 15 minutes has been looking to that end. I don't know with how much apology to the ruling powers of the American Bar Association I should make this remark, but I am constrained to suggest to them that if they will take up the very excellently developed scheme, for just exactly such a thing as this, and not only this line but other activities of the American Bar Association, which was promulgated by Mr. Wigmore, we will have a well-perfected scheme. I commend it to all those who did not read it. I am sure that a careful reading of it will elicit a great deal of sympathy in behalf of the suggestions and against a majority of the committee which put it in the waste basket.

Edwin M. Abbott:

When I offered the resolution I had in mind but one thought. We are here not as members of the American Bar Association, but as representatives of state associations, meeting together for an interchange of ideas. There is nothing in the call, nor in the Constitution or By-Laws of the American Bar Association that prevents us from meeting together and perfecting an organization for the future interchange of thought. That is why I proposed a permanent organization. I laid down no definite plan, because that may be taken in charge by a committee to be appointed by the Chair. We have here a Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and I can think of no body but one like this, where delegates from all state associations, at the same time with the American Bar Association, meet together and exchange thoughts; and we could have a Conference. That is why I urge that we get busy now, and not put it off for a year. We could

organize today. We couldn't have better officers than those in the Chair now.

Paul Burks:

It occurs to me that we are here pursuant to an invitation. Is it becoming of a guest to suggest how long he shall remain? It is true that we are all members of the American Bar Association, but have we any right to do more at this Conference than to suggest to the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association for its consideration the advisability of our perpetuating ourselves, either as a section or in some other way, in the work that has been started here? I really think it would be unbecoming of us to organize and thereby invite the American Bar Association to accept this organization.

I now move that it be the sense of this body that we suggest to the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, for its consideration, the advisability of establishing, as a Section of the American Bar Association, a Conference of Representatives of State and Local Bar Associations.

The motion was seconded.

Elihu Root:

I am very much in sympathy with what was said by Mr. Burr, of Minnesota, and by Mr. Cohen of New York. I think they have opened a side of this subject with which we have not dealt today. We have had our discussion, a most useful one, and not the least useful parts of it are the observations that have just been made; but effective action following the discussion depends upon the American Bar Association upon the one side and upon the state and local bar associations upon the other side.

We have formulated recommendations which will go to the Executive Committee and then on to the Association, whose meeting is imminent; and we must naturally first put our ideas into concrete form for its action. Now, that we have done. But the other side—the state and local associations—are not to meet this week; their meetings will run all along during the coming year. The gentlemen who have been good enough to come here in response to the invitation came not as plenipotentiaries authorized by their associations to take any action or to make any agreement

binding their associations. They must go back to their associations and report, as delegates, what they have done. It will then be for the state and local associations to determine what they can do, and what they are willing to do towards bringing about more effective co-operation among the members of the Bar of the country.

How shall that subject be presented to the state and local associations? We have not here reached concrete results beyond the plain intimation that the state associations would be expected to pass on the question as to whether they accept the provision with regard to their Presidents being members of the General Council and their Secretaries being members of the Local Councils, and that they are expected to entertain overtures from the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association as to a system of referendum. Beyond that we have not gone. There is a great field that we have not covered. It seems to me that we ought not to separate without making some preparations for due consideration of that field. I do not think we are in a position to deal with it now. I think it is very desirable that a committee should be appointed whose duty it will be to devise and put in the hands of the delegates who are here, to accompany their reports to their associations, proposals as to the better co-operation of state and local associations, between themselves with each other and through the national organization. I do not think it would be a good idea to undertake to get up another organization, a kind of federal organization. We have an organization now in the American Bar Association, in which a large proportion of the members of the state associations are members, and in which more than four-fifths of all the Presidents of the state bar associations are members. It is an expensive organization, it costs a great deal of money, and it takes a great deal of time to run it. We should be wasting effort if we attempted to get up another nation-wide organization. Here is machinery through which nation-wide functions can be set in motion and maintained.

The remaining question is: How shall the state and local associations contribute toward the common effort through their individual action and through the instrumentality of this national association? It ought to be worked out from the state association end and not from the American Bar Association end. I hope a

committee will be raised, consisting entirely of the delegates who here represent state and local associations, to deal with the subject from that end, and that the committee furnish the results of its conclusions to each delegate, which shall be embodied in his report to his local or state association.

And I think it would be quite proper for this Conference to adjourn to any time it sees fit to consider that report, and to consider whether they should make further recommendations in view of it.

Julius Henry Cohen :

I do not want to seem to be unduly persistent, but the discussion has taken the shape of complexity when it should be very simple. We are discussing two things here. First, the continuation of an organization of some kind or other, whose work shall have the effect of bringing the local and state bar associations into better co-ordination and bringing them into better co-ordination with the American Bar Association. We lawyers are always too prone to think of machinery, too prone to think of schemes of organization, rather than of the thing itself. I am entirely in sympathy with the movement to plan what we shall do in the way of organization in the future. I think we ought not to attempt a Little Big American Bar Association. We ought to be a Section of the American Bar Association, following the precedents of the past. But I have failed to make my point clear if I have not emphasized that here is something definite and concrete that we could discuss right now, if we had a mind to, upon which responsibility has been fixed upon us by an official communication from a national commercial body. What is our record if we close this Conference, if it shall be said that the committee of which I have the honor to be a member has accomplished only this—this preliminary communication to the various local and state associations? My suggestion was, if it met with your approval, that we proceed to set apart a time now for the discussion of this matter on page 2 of the report of the Committee on Professional Ethics as a state and local bar association topic, not as an American Bar Association topic at all. The committee did all that it did as a committee of the American Bar Association, but we have not done all that we can do on that subject. So I ask that the two matters

be not confused. When this matter of permanency of organization is disposed of, then I shall ask permission to move that this Conference do not adjourn, and I hope you will vote me down if you don't believe it is practicable to discuss the matter; but at least I hope to move that this Conference take up the matter considered on page 2 of the report of the Committee on Professional Ethics, which is in print, before it adjourns.

Edward H. Randolph:

It seems to me that the question confronting this Conference is now one of power. There is no dispute as to the desirability of bringing about certain reforms hinted at by some of the speakers. But the question is put up as to whether we have the power and the right to make ourselves a permanent body. All we can do here is to give the initial impetus to the movement to bring together the state and national organizations. As a delegate from Louisiana I would say that it would be *ultra vires* in me to undertake to say that I should perpetuate myself, or participate in a vote to perpetuate the Conference of these delegates who were appointed for a special purpose as delegates to this meeting. We have no right to say that we will come here, another year, at the next meeting of the American Bar Association. The state associations would repudiate us. I wouldn't have any mandate from our association to participate in any Conference next year. Therefore, I cannot see where it will be within our right or power to entertain the idea of a permanent organization of this body of delegates. It seems to me we have fulfilled our commission when we come here and do what we were sent to do, and then report to our state association—the authority which sent us here. I agree that we do not need to adjourn immediately if there are any other measures sought to be brought forward for the consideration of this Conference to send in to the American Bar Association, or to confer with them with reference to achieving the desired results. Let us act on it. Let us not adjourn, but do not let us undertake to say that we will become a self-perpetuating Conference. Our action would certainly be repudiated by the authorities which sent us here. It might say next year we do not want the same delegates there; we appointed them to go; they went, and they conferred. Now, what right have they got to

do anything of the sort except to confer on certain recommendations that were made. It seems to me that is the sum total of our mandate. We have already done a great deal in this matter of agreeing upon a certain proposition, the result of which ought to be tried out. The very fact that if it is carried out and approved by the American Bar Association and accepted by the state associations, we have got a bond already fixed between the state bar associations and the national association in the respect of making the President and Secretary of those associations an integral authority or influence in the deliberations of the American Bar Association. When that situation is reached the field is still open to consider all these desirable suggestions of the character of the irregularity in the practice of law. That is a matter for the joint action of the state and national associations to deal with. The question of ethics is a matter largely that will be dealt with locally as respects local lawyers, members of local associations. It seems to me that, having discharged our mandate, we are *functus officio*. We have no right to open the bars any farther. It seems to me we would subject ourselves to undue criticism to attempt to step any farther. I do not think it would militate in favor of the suggestion of the Conference; it would rather discourage the idea of a conference if the delegates appointed to meet here and meet delegates from the American Bar Association, form themselves into an independent body. It seems to me the suggestion of Mr. MacChesney is the best under all the circumstances.

T. J. O'Donnell repeated his motion to lay on the table.

Thos. M. Shelton, of Virginia:

Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment? I think I can make a motion that will meet with the approval of everyone here. I move that it is the pleasure of this body to hear from our distinguished ex-President, former President Taft (applause).

The Chairman:

The motion just made will be unanimously entertained, I am sure. Mr. Taft, we shall be glad to hear from you.

William Howard Taft:

I decline to make confusion worse confounded. I thank you for the honor of being called on to speak, but I am so much interested

in the debate—to which I cannot contribute, I am afraid, because I haven't any sufficient knowledge of just what constituted this committee to be able to say anything at this time that will help; and, while I am glad to be used as oil poured on troubled waters, I am afraid that I won't serve the purpose.

Julius Henry Cohen:

I rise to a question of personal privilege, merely for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the gentleman from Colorado the fact that the record will show that he continuously moved motions to lay on the table that precipitated this discussion. Now, we ought not to leave this gathering here without setting in motion some action for the future. I do not think the whole matter should be laid on the table. I think we should act either upon Mr. Burr's motion or upon the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I think it would be a mistake to have the record show that a serious matter of this sort was disposed of by laying it upon the table.

Edward F. Trabue, of Kentucky:

I think it is perfectly evident that we ought to take action along the lines indicated by Mr. Cohen; and I shall move that, when we adjourn, it be to meet at ten o'clock tomorrow morning to consider the question which Mr. Cohen has suggested.

We know that if there be one defect in our system it is in reference to the matter of the discipline of the Bar. We know how they reach that subject in Germany and in France and in Great Britain, and, in a country nearer to us, Canada; and we can get together by tomorrow, I think, with some suggestion, along the lines that we have discussed here and which will obviate the necessity of our undertaking to perpetuate ourselves, as it has been expressed here, and of delaying further action until a subsequent year.

I therefore move that when we adjourn it be to meet tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, to consider further the very subject which we were invited here to discuss, and especially the concrete matter presented by Mr. Cohen.

The Chairman:

The Chair recognizes the motion—

T. J. O'Donnell:

In preference to my motion to lay on the table?

The Chairman:

Yes.

Paul Burks:

I rise to the point of order that a motion to adjourn is not debatable.

Ernest T. Florance:

A motion to adjourn is not debatable, but a point of order is not well taken to a motion that when we adjourn it be to a time fixed.

T. J. O'Donnell:

If the point of order were well taken, I should say to my friend from California *et tu Brute!* It is quite apparent, it seems to me, that this Conference has performed its function; that it has passed upon every subject to consider which it was called, and, being lawyers, we should now adjourn. In reference to the suggestion of the gentleman from New York, adopted by the gentleman from Kentucky, and made the basis of the pending motion, it is quite clear—Mr. Cohen, of course, has not thought of this, or he wouldn't have made the motion—that this Conference was called for another purpose than to take action upon the subject proposed by him. It would be a grave reflection upon the American Bar Association, which has had, during the entire term of its existence, a Committee on Professional Ethics and has formulated its code of professional ethics; that is the organization to consider grievances. Every state bar association in this country has a committee to consider grievances, and every local bar association, I take it, has a committee to consider grievances. We do not have any trouble in our state, and you will not have any trouble in your state if you follow our example. If a lawyer in Colorado gets money of a client and refuses to turn it over, we issue a rule of court on him, and if he don't turn it over then we put him in jail until he does. Then the Association, in addition to that, expels him, and the State Bar Association disbars him.

The Supreme Court appoints a committee and pays counsel out of a fund provided for that purpose, to prosecute these disbarment cases against derelict members of the profession.

I rise now to say I think we have finished the business for which we have been called, and the only thing now in order is a motion to adjourn.

William W. Ryon, of Pennsylvania:

My purpose in seconding Mr. Abbott's motion was, having this in view, what action that was taken here would be subject, of course, to the approval of the American Bar Association, we having been called here by the President of that Association. If we want to form an organization subject to their approval, we could have the Chair appoint a committee and have that committee take action.

John H. Voorhees, of South Dakota:

I move the previous question.

Ernest T. Florance:

There is a motion to lay on the table.

Edwin M. Abbott:

In view of all the debate that has taken place, I feel that the only proper procedure is to take the suggestion made by President Root, and that is that I withdraw my amendment entirely. In the meantime we will report back to our state bar associations what we have done, and that a committee be appointed to formulate some plan which will be sent to the state bar associations for action next year.

Ernest T. Florance:

I thought the gentleman rose to a question of personal privilege and not to make a motion.

Edwin M. Abbott:

I will withdraw my amendment, with the permission of my second.

Ernest T. Florance:

The debate has gone so far afield I think it is about time to get back to our moorings. The call, under which we gentlemen are here, was accepted by our state bar associations, and in response to this notice we were sent here to perform certain functions. And if we act *ultra vires* our results are absolutely useless, that is, if we look at it in the way the gentleman does from the troublesome State of Louisiana.

If you want me to I will read it:

"It is proposed to hold a special conference of representatives of the American Bar Association and delegates from the various state and local bar associations in the United States to consider what, if any, steps may be expediently taken to bring about a closer relationship, official and otherwise, between the American Bar Association and such other associations."

We were sent here to formulate a plan by which the American Bar Association and the state bar associations can work together, not to pass on questions of ethics, not to recommend any particular principle of law, but to formulate a plan by which we are to work together. We have done that and our mandate is ended; unless you wish to add that we recommend to the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association that in our opinion there should be another conference of this kind to bring about a closer relationship, but that the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association should be requested to have annual conferences of this kind, and then if that Association in its call suggests that we work out matters of professional ethics, then when we are elected by our state bar associations they know they are sending us here to handle these questions. But when they have not sent us here to handle any question of that kind, I could not vote to do something that I have not been sent to do nor authorized to do.

I therefore move—I believe there is no question but what there will be another call for this Conference next year on the part of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association—that there should be an annual conference of delegates from the state and other local bar associations to consider such subjects as the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association should deem it proper to submit to them.

William W. Ryon:

I second that motion.

Julius Henry Cohen :

I do not think it is so much a matter of the technical call, as the previous speaker has read it as it is the spirit of this Conference. I read into that call the spirit put before us in the eloquent language of Mr. Root this morning.

Now, are we going to do things in a practical way or we are not. I have not undertaken to present any subject on professional ethics. I accept the suggestion of the gentleman from Colorado that the committee, of which I am a member, would be delinquent in its labors if it did not perform its duty. I have not undertaken to suggest to him that we should teach Colorado how to discipline its Bar; I know we could not. I do think that the gentleman from Colorado could teach us something, we in New York might have something to learn from him. We come here to learn and exchange experiences, not with a view to discussing questions of the organization of local or state associations, but with a view of getting information in those fields, the field of organizing local and state activity. How can it be improved? If we are not local and state association delegates to consider such matters with the right to make recommendations to our own associations when we go back, then we are here merely to consider questions of machinery and to perfect our relationship with the American Bar Association.

I will go back to my local association with a feeling of shame that this Committee on Professional Ethics must report that there is no answer which we can give to the organization of business men on the subject of perfecting machinery for discipline throughout the country, to say we can do nothing except to present its communication to the various local associations. If you are willing to stand for that record after reflection, I am willing to. If the gentleman from Colorado considers his system better than ours—and perhaps it is—we ought to have an opportunity to discuss it. We have just as much right to discuss those things as we have to discuss comparative methods of legal education or to discuss canons of professional ethics.

The Chairman :

The motion before the house is the original motion of Mr. Florance that we report to the Executive Committee of the

American Bar Association, that in the judgment of this Conference here in session it would be wise to organize an annual conference of delegates from the local and state associations to be held in connection with the American Bar Association.

The motion was carried by a unanimous vote.

T. J. O'Donnell:

I move that we adjourn without date.

The motion was variously seconded and adopted by a rising vote of 29 to 6.

Adjourned *sine die*.

W. THOMAS KEMP,
Secretary.

SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION

The Section of Legal Education opened its proceedings in Chicago by a Conference of State Bar Examiners and Law School Teachers under the auspices of the Section, Chairman Stockbridge presiding, on Tuesday, August 29, 1916, at 3 P. M.

Sessions of the Section were also held in the evening of Tuesday, August 29, and in the afternoon of August 30. The Standard Rules for Admission to the Bar, promulgated by the Section, were very thoroughly discussed, amended and finally adopted as follows:

STANDARD RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

I. Examinations for admission to the Bar should be conducted in each state by a board appointed by the highest Appellate Court.

II. A law diploma should not entitle the holder to admission to the Bar without examination by this board.

III. The candidate shall on admission be a citizen of the United States.

IV. He shall also be a citizen of the state in which he is applying for admission, or prove that it is his intention personally to maintain an office therein for the practise of the law.

V. Character credentials on application for admission shall include the affidavits of three responsible citizens, two of whom shall be members of the Bar, and the affidavits shall set forth how long a time, when, and under what circumstances those making the same have known the candidate.

VI. Three years' practice in states having substantially equivalent requirements for admission to the Bar shall be sufficient in the case of lawyers from other jurisdictions applying for admission on grounds of comity.

VII. There is no necessity for the insertion in the rules of a reciprocal comity provision; that is, of a proviso prohibiting

the admission of lawyers from other states on grounds of comity, unless the state from which the lawyer comes extends similar courtesies to lawyers from the Bar of the state in which the candidate is applying for admission.

VIII. Students shall be officially registered at the commencement of their course of preparation for the Bar, but only after a report of the State Board as to fitness, based upon its inspection of the candidate's credentials establishing that he has complied with the requirements of Rules VIII and IX. The registration shall be with the clerk of the highest Appellate Court.

A candidate removing from a jurisdiction having similar standards for registration may have the registration transferred. *Nunc pro tunc* registration may be permitted, but only when the candidate had the requisite education at the date as of which he desires to be registered and he presents sufficient excuse for not having previously registered.

A candidate removing from another jurisdiction where such registration is not required may be registered *nunc pro tunc* under similar conditions.

IX. Proof of moral character shall be required as a prerequisite to registration.

X. No candidate shall be registered as a student at law until he shall have satisfied the Board that he has passed the necessary requirements for entrance to the collegiate department of the state university of the candidate's state, or of such college or colleges as may be approved by the State Board of Law Examiners, or an examination equivalent thereto conducted by the authority of the state. ✓

XI. All applicants [after being educationally qualified] should be compelled to study law for four years, the first three of which must be spent in compulsory attendance, upon, and the successful completion of and passing the prescribed course of instruction at an approved law school which requires not less than three years of resident attendance for the completion of its course and for graduation therefrom, and then the service of a continuous year of registered clerkship, as prescribed, exclusive of all other occu- ✓

pations; provided, however, that [if such clerkship cannot be obtained] the fourth year may be passed in an approved law school in post-graduate work, and that the applicant's law school course shall have included [adequate courses] in procedure and practice.

XII. Candidates for admission shall present themselves prepared for examination in the following subjects: Constitutional law, including the constitutions of the United States and . . . (the candidate's state), equity, trusts and suretyship, the law of real and personal property, evidence, decedent's estates, landlord and tenant, mortgages, contracts, partnership, corporations, crimes, torts, agency, sales, negotiable instruments, domestic relations, master and servant, common law pleading and practice, federal and state practice, conflict of laws, professional ethics, the federal statutes relating to the judiciary and to bankruptcy, and the development in . . . (the candidate's state) of the principles of law, as exemplified by the decisions of its highest Appellate Court and by statutory enactment, and other subjects ordinarily covered in the curriculum of standard law schools.

XIII. At least 30 days before the State Board's certificate shall be issued to any candidate who shall have passed the examination, the name of each candidate should be published by the State Board in a newspaper of general circulation, and also in a law periodical, if there be one within the state jurisdiction.

XIV. A personal examination of each applicant for admission to the Bar should be had as to his moral character, such examination to be in addition to the examination as to his educational qualifications, and also in addition to the requirement of certificates as to his moral character.

XV. From the examination fees received the members of the State Board shall receive such compensation as the highest Appellate Court of the state may from time to time by order direct.

XVI. The fee for examination for admission shall be [\$25.00], and passing upon registration credentials in the matter of general educational qualifications [\$5.00].

XVII. The State Board shall consist of five members of the Bar, no one of whom shall receive student candidates in his office

in preparation for call to the Bar, or be connected with the faculty or governing body of any law school presenting candidates for admission.

(For Report of the Section of Legal Education to the American Bar Association and reference of Standard Rules to Committee on Legal Education, see pp. 60-62.)

A record of the proceedings of the Section of Legal Education at its meeting will be found in the pamphlet issued by the Section, copies of which may be procured upon application to the Secretary, Charles M. Hepburn, Bloomington, Ind.

The four formal addresses delivered before the Section follow this memorandum.

ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN.

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

EDUCATION IN LAW A SCIENCE AS WELL AS A PROFESSION.

This is distinctly the hey-day of the iconoclast. Forms, methods and institutions both venerable and long venerated have been swept away. New ideas, new in the sense that they are untried in the crucible of experience, have been written into our scheme of government. No longer do we heed the monition: "Things well done and with a care, exempt themselves from fear; things done without example, in their issue are to be feared." The proper and plain distinction between constitution and statutes has been lost sight of, or intentionally disregarded. Under such shibboleths as "Reform," "Progress," "Back to the People," "Let the People Rule," the fundamental principle of a representative democracy, upon which this government was instituted, and under which it has prospered for more than a century has been violently assailed and breaches made at a number of points.

When such a spirit has been rampant it was to have been expected that the law, both in some of its principles and the methods of its administration, should have presented an alluring object of attack. One manifestation of this was the propaganda for judicial recall, which has been apparently relegated for some time to come to a place among demonstrated fallacies.

The attacks have not been confined to assaults upon the judiciary and judiciary systems, but have been directed also against fundamental legal principles, with the result that the past few years have witnessed a mass of paternalistic legislation, the end of which is not yet in sight, nor the ultimate effect of which is it possible to estimate with any degree of accuracy.

These phases are mentioned, not because this is the time or place to enter upon either an historical or philosophical discussion of them, but because they are evident manifestations of a spirit

which in broadening lines affects every phase of the law, including the education of the lawyer.

It will not do to assume that all of the criticism is without just foundation, but it is both important and helpful to examine any accusations which may be made and calmly to determine how far, if at all, they are justifiable, and in what direction a remedy, if needed, should be applied.

Legal education has in the last two decades drifted more and more into schools organized or endowed for the purpose of affording technical training. This applies specially to the teaching of the fundamental principles, while the law office remains as important as ever as the point from which to study the actual use of the tools of the profession.

The action of legislatures in the creation of state examining boards has become an important factor in legal education, and might be made far more so through a reciprocal agreement between the boards of the various states, as the result of which there should be produced greater uniformity of the standard adopted as a pre-requisite to the entry upon the practice of law. By way of illustration: In one state the element of the ability to spell correctly the English language, to write a grammatical and clearly expressed answer, is taken into account in determining the qualifications of an applicant; while in another no weight whatever is given to anything by the board except the ability to state correctly a legal proposition, irrespective of how badly it may be expressed. It should not require any elaborate argument to make it clear that the ability to spell correctly untechnical words of two syllables in the mother tongue; that a plural subject is a matter of courtesy at least entitled to the companionship of a plural verb, and the ability to construct unambiguous simple sentences should at least be a factor in the equipment of every young man intending to make the law his pursuit in life. No amount of knowledge of adjudicated cases can atone for such shortcomings. How can it be expected that one who does not possess these qualities can be a safe draftsman for a contract or a will?

Nor is it any answer to say that a law school requires as a condition of entrance a certain standard of education. It is not the

standard which may be required, as set forth in a catalogue or prospectus that is vital, but the application of that standard in individual cases. Even the requirement that an intending student shall possess an A. B. degree does not always produce the result sought. It is not long since that a young man holding that degree from one of our prominent institutions, and who on the strength of it was admitted to a certain law school, passed up a paper at his mid-year examination in which 73 words of ordinary English were not of an orthography recognized by any reputable lexicographer. Yet under the rule of some of the state boards this maltreatment of the mother tongue would not have been any obstacle to his entrance upon what is sometimes called one of the learned professions.

The inability to write a legible hand is not an infallible index of great genius; neither is the lack of acquaintance with the generally accepted canons of orthography and grammatical construction conclusive proof that the profession is about to witness the entry into its ranks of another Marshall, Story or Webster. May not state examining boards be fairly asked to consider seriously the scope of their duty in these as well as other respects? These observations are trite, but do they not suggest that there is a duty to the public as well as to the legal profession not yet fully performed?

Much criticism is heard of state legislatures for the slovenly way in which their enactments are expressed, and of the courts for nullifying, in part or in whole, acts of the representatives of the people by reason of these faults. But do these critics stop and consider the technical equipment for the drafting of laws which their representatives do or do not possess? Comparatively few states have adopted the plan of a legislative drafting bureau, and it thus generally devolves upon the lawyers of the law-making bodies to give shape and form to a proposed enactment. In a majority of cases those upon whom that responsibility is thrown are the graduates of but a few years from some law school, and again we are brought back to the training given to the student (God save the mark) of the law.

Has this branch of technical training kept pace with the advances made in other fields? The answer to this would be widely

divergent, according to the particular school or institution which any given individual might have in his mind. It is a significant fact, however, that the law schools are showing marked numerical gains, as compared with the medical schools, and that some of the entering students are frank enough to give as their reason for entering upon a law course, that they regard it as far easier to complete the work required for an entry into professional life, in law than it is in medicine. Whether this is in the direction of reflecting credit upon our profession is a proposition that each one can answer for himself. At whose door lies the responsibility for this condition?

Many will promptly answer: at that of the law makers, to wit, the legislature. Would that such were the case. But that would not prevent the law schools of the land, working in co-operation with state boards of examiners from demanding and obtaining a higher standard than the minimum set up by legislative enactment. Unfortunately the greatest obstacle to be encountered today is the opposition of members of the profession. Whenever a measure is brought forward in the legislative halls which has for its object the exaction of a higher or better standard, or to facilitate the ridding of the Bar of some of its black sheep, the most strenuous opposition is that coming from members of the legal profession, while its advocates are accorded but a half-hearted, luke-warm support in their endeavors. So in the last analysis it is to members of the legal profession, and to them solely, that the existing condition is attributable.

It is probably expecting too much to anticipate any marked change of attitude upon the part of those who are now at the Bar, but it is within the province, and certainly the duty of those who have to do in any manner with the training of those aspiring to come to the Bar, to instil in them the highest ideals attainable as to what should be required to enable a young man to be admitted to the ranks of the profession. So, and so only, will the law be entitled to retain its right to be ranked as one of the learned professions; so, and so only, will it be enabled to regain some of its former prestige.

When an evil is once recognized, the first remedial step is to ascertain the cause and then to seek out and apply the antidote or

remedy. Thus far what I cannot but regard as an evil has been indicated, and also a potent, if not the principal cause of the condition. The remedy is not far to seek. What is needed today is better team work. If those who shape the course of our law schools, our state boards of examiners and the judiciary will or can be induced to co-operate in fact, to direct their energies to the attainment of one and the same definite goal, the effect will soon be apparent in the graduates and members of the profession as well; but just as long as any one of the three discharges his share in a perfunctory, half-hearted manner, looks upon it as an unpleasant duty to be gotten rid of with the least possible labor, or as our friends of the ball field say, plays for an individual record rather than for the success of the team, just that long must present conditions continue to exist. Why can we not have genuine, whole-hearted team work all along the line? This is the pressing, vital question for each one of us to answer.

This is all far afield from the thought which it is my desire to lay before you on this occasion. That is to suggest that the time is ripe for a radical remodeling of legal instruction and education.

Does any reason exist which should prevent us from assimilating that which has been found best and most productive of results in other fields, and adapting and applying it to the instruction of law?

We do not have to look very far back in the annals of collegiate instruction to reach the point where the entire training of the student was along classical lines, giving the graduate an A. B. degree, and termed in ordinary parlance a liberal education. The degree of B. S. was practically unknown. As gradually technical schools in law and medicine succeeded the practitioner's office as the place for acquiring the knowledge requisite to entering upon the practice of the professions, they followed the early collegiate models. The object and purpose was to instruct in the principles and technique of the chosen subject, as a practising profession, nothing further. Medicine was the first to realize that it must do more than this, the science must still be taught as a profession to be practised for the benefit of those needing its ministrations, but it must not stop there; it must have those who by long and careful original research, penetrated further than ever before

into the causes of those maladies with which the practitioner came in contact, and to whom were presented the outward manifestations; then when the causes had been found, to discover the remedy. Those thus trained not only added to the sum of our knowledge, but brought to their practising brothers additional power for usefulness. This introduced a cleavage in the science of medicine, but one in which the two parts were mutually interdependent.

Is not the time now ripe for a somewhat similar division in the law? The practising lawyer is as much needed as ever and will continue to be. If he has any considerable practice he is a busy man, who will find it practically impossible to give to each of the complex problems laid before him anything approaching a thorough research, and where can he turn for this? The briefing of a question by a student or a law clerk in his office, no matter how conscientiously done, cannot under our present conditions be adequately performed except by one specially trained for this purpose, who has studied jurisprudence as a science. Done amid the maze of apparently conflicting decisions without regard to the historical development and philosophical reasons which have lain at the foundation of one or another doctrine, the result is of doubtful value. But given a lawyer specially trained in the line of such research, and there arises at once a constructive force in the profession, the labors of which will go far to mold the decisions of courts and give form to legislative enactment.

Special emphasis may well be laid upon this matter of the casting into proper form of measures for legislative enactment. Some of the law schools are now providing such a course, and legislative drafting bureaus have been created in a number of the states, but neither of these devices has accomplished what was to have been hoped for them. This is sufficiently attested by the number of statutes which have to be set aside each year because in contravention of the constitution of some state. The greater, more imperative demand appears in a different way. Law is, or should be, homogeneous whole, laying down the principles which should govern men in their relations with their fellow men, a system of balances in which each right should have its correlative duty or liability if the right be violated. Yet for the lack of ade-

quate, scientific knowledge or appreciation of the importance of correct drafting, there is scarce a legislature anywhere in this country which does not at each session turn out acts without a thought having been given as to how other portions of the law might be affected or clouded, and the true and even balance of the scales be disturbed.

We have long been accustomed to see members of the Bar specialize in lines of practice. Patents, admiralty, insurance and other subjects have been selected as lines for exclusive practice by one or another member of the Bar; but that does not reach the point involved. In each and all of the instances suggested the limitation has been one of practice; what is now referred to is for a more profound study into the origin and growth of doctrines. Only as we master this will we be able correctly to distinguish between the meritorious and meretricious of the innovations proposed.

I am perfectly well aware that in some of the law schools there are courses which seem to look in the direction of the suggestions made, but in practically each instance they are designated as "elective," and no evidence that they have been elected and pursued to any considerable extent is yet apparent.

Should any division like that proposed be adopted, there is one result which it would seem would necessarily follow: a marked improvement in the text-books of the student and profession.

In the growing mass of better or worse considered opinions which are crowding the shelves, and in some cases the floors of our law libraries today, dependence must ever increasingly be placed on the work of the maker of the law books. There are several kinds of these, with two of which, both equally bad, we are all familiar. There is the volume made with the pair of shears and pot of paste, consisting in one paragraph of excerpts from opinions to one general effect, and following in the succeeding paragraph, under a title of "Contra," in heavy black type suggestive of mourning, of an equal number of excerpts from decisions of courts of equal repute, to exactly the opposite effect. What help or guide is this to a lawyer, much less to a student who is seeking to fathom the whys and wherefores of a legal principle?

The other kind is just as vicious. Where an author, to show his independence of adjudicated cases, states as law his own abstract conception of the rule which should control, and dismisses with vituperation or a sneer all adjudications not in harmony with the standard he has constructed.

Neither of these helps the profession, aids the court, or tends to enlighten the pathway of the student. But when we shall have members of the profession specially trained along the lines indicated may we not look forward to having a class of text-books upon which the practitioner and the court may confidently rely, and find much of the present drudgery of the profession removed? Is this not becoming daily an ever-increasing necessity as the congestion of the dockets of our courts continues to grow?

In such a division we should thus have a course in jurisprudence in which the student would approach the law strictly upon its scientific side, the graduate from which would be like an architect in planning the future structure; while the law school would still have its function to perform in training the practitioner, the artisan, to continue the simile, to execute and give form and effect to the ideal as embodied in the scheme or plan set before him. The work of the one would be the complement of that of the other. Is this not worth considering?

There is one subject which does not appear as yet to have found a place in any curriculum. It is one which should not be italicized with the word "elective," but should be an absolute requisite. For lack of a better designation let it be called "scraps." Everyone realizes that habits of study or loafing are formed early in life, and once formed are not easily laid aside. To every practising lawyer there come brief intervals of time between one engagement and the next, and it is with respect to these that the word "scraps" is used. How shall they be employed? The expression is often heard, "Just time for a cigarette before Mr. So-and-so is due for the execution of his will." But if there is time for a cigarette, there is also time to at least pick up some law periodical of the better class and to run over a few lines or a page or two of late decisions, often to be rewarded by finding some case just decided having a close analogy to some matter in hand. The scrap of time thus employed will in the long run mean dollars in the lawyer's pocket. It is a habit easily

formed during the days at the law school, but not a habit readily acquired after the days of practice are begun.

We teach students the principles of law, the mode of practice, the use of law books, but we do not teach them to utilize their scraps of time so as to be of profit to them. If their education is to be thorough and complete, the proper utilization of their scraps is as important a lesson as we can give them, and the product of our schools is the well-rounded man and the industrious lawyer, than whom there is no more useful a member of the community.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF THE LAW
OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS
IN OUR LAW SCHOOLS.

BY
ANDREW J. PETERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

I feel greatly honored with this invitation to speak to the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association. Any alumnus of a great law school would appreciate how genuine a privilege it is to be called upon to address a group of men especially interested in raising the standard of instruction in our law schools, and giving the fullest opportunity for the scientific study of the law. But, however impressed with the responsibility imposed upon him thereby, he would find something really refreshing—especially if his work has brought him into public life to any extent—in renewed association with those whose life-work has required of them and developed in them clear and orderly mental processes and analytical accuracy of expression.

The theme that I have taken is "The Importance of the Study of the Law of the Latin-American Republics in our Law Schools." And let me begin by frankly stating that I speak on this subject without special knowledge of the law of the Latin countries or any first-hand acquaintance with their procedure or jurisprudence. But there are reasons why I do not feel out of place in taking this subject. I approach it from the point of view of one engaged during several years in legislative and administrative work of such a character as to bring home to me more forcefully the importance of many aspects of our relations with the Hispano-American peoples.

The general principle governing our relations with those peoples is not difficult to define. One historic definition of it was made in 1823. I shall not detain you with an abstract discussion on the Monroe Doctrine, but I feel that I may properly point out its bearing upon the situation existing today. It was a statement of an attitude deliberately intended by our government to dis-

courage effectively open or covert action on the part of any non-American state to extend its control, in whole or in part, over territory in this hemisphere. And this is still the essential idea in the Monroe Doctrine, and expresses accurately enough the interpretation of it that we intend to have maintained. For half a century after its enunciation there was no occasion for its emphatic reaffirmation, and it had time to crystallize and assume an objective and very definite place among the few traditions of foreign policy which the citizens of this Republic agreed to be vital to the principle that guided the organization of our government. A generation ago there was a revival of our national interest in the Monroe Doctrine, an interest that became more active with one or another incident, and we have all felt obliged to analyze our convictions on this matter in order to learn whether the spirit of the document of 1823 could still cleave to the letter of any citation of that document. And, as I remarked a moment ago, we find no reason to weaken the force or change the direction of that historic statement of principle. It is not difficult to analyze our attitude; first and foremost, we regard it as part of our duty to our national traditions and to the ideals of international honor and peace to see to it that all the republics in this hemisphere enjoy entire security in adjusting representative government, each to its national character and traditions. Then, too, this policy on our part, merely negative though it may have seemed, has contributed by its very prohibition of interference to the evolution of Latin-America, and more particularly South America, from a mere geographical conception into a distinct personality in the councils of the world. It is commonly pointed out now how the good opinion of Latin-America is being sought by both sides in the great war. Attention has been called to the rapid development of a South American personality between the first and second peace conferences at The Hague. In that short space the Latin republics passed from being ignored to being eagerly invited to take part in international discussions. In another way, too, we have helped to bring about this gratifying result. Since 1889, international conferences in this hemisphere have been Pan-American in the best sense of the word. The First Pan-American Conference materially weakened the argument of those who pointed out the danger to the Latin-American republics

from the wealth and power of this country. The successive conferences of this character at Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, the great scientific congresses, the Pan-American Financial Conference of 1915 and the first meeting of the International High Commission at Buenos Aires in April of this year have all done their share to remove any doubt that existed in the Latin-American world as to the desire of the people and government of this country to co-operate with our sister republics in spreading the American ideal of peace and equality through the non-American world, as well as our genuine wish to contribute to the rise of individual republics into positions of commercial and international prominence. In a word, the peoples of all these republics entertain for each other full and sincere respect and friendliness, and will act together loyally to assure to each the enjoyment of the most perfect self-confidence and self-respect.

Perhaps I have gone into the question of international attitude at greater length than seems warranted; but I feel that it is impossible to emphasize too strongly the need for a thorough understanding between the Latin-American world and the United States, each to the other. But even if there were no unchanging international principle at issue, I think we could find adequate ground for wanting to know more about our neighbors and their law, in our desire to expand our trade with them and to create within our own borders important and steady markets for their products. We have for some little time been outgrowing our provincial self-sufficiency. The contrast between our foreign trade interests a quarter of a century ago and today is startling. And nowhere have we had greater reason to build trade and financial relations upon an enduring basis than in Central and South America. These sections of the hemisphere have an older culture than our own portion of the continent has had, but they represent, comparatively speaking, new sections of the world. Their enormous natural resources and the tremendous possibilities they possess of supporting an incalculable population would warrant every sustained effort on our part to establish the most intimate commercial relations with them. The great struggle in Europe has only accentuated this need of action on our part, and not created it; for a time it cut off in whole or in part the normal stream of Latin-American trade with Europe. But we cannot be certain

that we shall not have a restoration of European pre-eminence in the economic world of Spanish and Portuguese America. We do not indeed aim deliberately to reduce the *absolute* value of European trade and investment in that world, but only to reduce its *relative* value. We want a larger share of the trade of our neighboring republics, and we know it is for the benefit of all concerned that we should get that share not by taking trade that has previously gone to Europe, but by securing our due proportion of a largely increased total trade.

As a citizen, the lawyer is interested in the maintenance of historic principles of our foreign policy. As a man of affairs, he is, of course, desirous of increasing the prosperity of our country through the expansion of our foreign trade; and it may be that this increase of foreign trade is going to entail upon him the obligation of a more personal interest in those countries, for the practice of his profession may require a study of their law. But apart from this personal interest of those brought directly in contact with the law of the other republics, as well as apart from the attitude the lawyer will assume in common with his fellow citizens or fellow men of affairs, there is another vital reason why we should be greatly interested in the law and jurisprudence of our neighboring states. It is nothing more nor less than the fact that this study would contribute effectively and constructively to the study of our own law and jurisprudence. We know how necessary it is in dealing with law students constantly to emphasize the importance of the theory of the law. There is a tendency, which we cannot commend, to regard the legal profession as so intimately connected with the business world as to make the lawyer a technical subordinate of the financier and merchant, and his office the medicine-cabinet of a well-regulated commercial organization. There are those who think we are losing sight of the finer things in law, and who regret our very superficial contact with the sterner traditions and more stimulating conceptions of the Roman law, in its ancient, and more especially, in its modern phases. The Latin-American republics have, of course, the most intimate connection possible with the juristic movement of Europe; the law faculties of the great universities in South America are drawn from men trained in Germany and France, in Spain, Italy and England. The European reviews, which contain

such an amazing record of the development of legal thought, have a far wider circulation there than here, and indeed contain frequent contributions of the jurists of Latin-America. In short, the law teachers, the men in active practice, and even the students of Latin-America are getting far more fully abreast of the admittedly superior juristic movement in Europe than are we.

The answer will probably be made—but why should we cultivate a knowledge of their activities in this direction when we can go to Europe itself, the source? And my reply is, as I see it, that Latin-America has in many ways to face similar problems in adapting the old world law to new world conditions similar to those we have had and still have; and we can learn much from their way of getting at it. There are in addition the powerful sentimental and commercial reasons that I have alleged why we should seek to know their processes of thought in legal affairs. There is finally the reason that whatever benefit we are to derive from the more intensive study of the civil law, the practical method of obtaining it would make it better for us to study under the tutelage of republican and American states than under states with whose political system or policies we have little in common. We, too, may have developed many original contributions to legal thought—above all in commercial law, that can be of benefit to them—and it will contribute much to the best interests of all that we use the means in our power to put these forms and ideas at their disposal.

I do not presume, even briefly, to suggest to a gathering of this character how this desirable development may be brought about.

The regular exchange of professors, perhaps with an agreement of two, three or more law faculties to share the annual burden of this action and to rotate in enjoying its benefits, and the sending of advanced students to the law faculties of Latin-America upon traveling fellowships with a view to their later serving as instructors at home—these suggest themselves at once to all. The Bureau of Comparative Law is so situated as to be able to carry on thorough studies in that field without changing the general direction of its purposes. The Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, as Dean Pound has suggested, might keep well in mind the larger aspects of the question of uniformity of law through the presence of eminent Latin-American jurists at

its deliberations and through the judicious examination by its own members of the records of analogous bodies in Latin-America. Would it be too much to expect of the American Bar Association that it subsidize and maintain the additional activity of either of the organizations I have mentioned; or, if this be found inadvisable, that it organize a new bureau for the purpose of research in Latin-American law? These are matters which I must leave to the discretion of those competent to deal with them. I can only reiterate my interest, and the interest that a number of us in Washington are now taking, in this whole field, because of the establishment of an International Commission whose expressed purpose is the unification and simplification of commercial law and fiscal administrative regulations. As a member of this commission, I have felt how much easier would be our work and with how much greater effectiveness we could go to the jurists of Latin-America, if we were able to count upon the existence among our students and practitioners of the law of a more intelligent interest in, as well as a more accurate knowledge of, the law and jurisprudence of South and Central America.

I have already taken much of your time and I shall not delay you further with speculation as to the results that such an expansion of our outlook in the field of law would ensure. In closing, I am merely going to suggest one result, and that in the form of a question. Do you not believe, gentlemen, that it would give our students a broader view of the great profession to which they aspire, to have impressed upon them until it becomes a matter of course, a conception of the Roman law, not merely as a system obtaining in antiquity nor as the inheritance of remote races with whom we have little to do, but rather as a legal system which is training great leaders and which dominates a great political and cultural proportion of the world's inhabitants, with some of whom we must expect to become more and more intimate?

LEGAL EDUCATION IN CHINA.

BY

EDGAR PIERCE ALLEN,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

I received my invitation to make a few remarks in the Section of Legal Education when I arrived at Victoria on my way to attend the meeting of the American Bar Association, and I let it be known that I could say nothing about legal education except it might be upon legal education in China, and not very much about that; and that what I should say—having made no special preparation—would be after the fashion of the comic interludes which the Chinese interpose between the acts of their days-long historical dramas. As you are making history here, the simile is not misplaced.

A few years ago I could have ended my remarks practically in the same breath in which I commenced them, by saying of legal education in China there is no such thing; but now conditions have changed. A few years ago there were no lawyers, properly so-called, in China. Now there are quite a number. When the idea of having a Bar was realized there were soon a hundred lawyers in the City of Tientsin. I do not think there are so many there now. They found out, most of them, that the public was not ready for them and that the courts were still less ready for them.

To understand anything of the situation there I must tell you something about law in China. The Chinese have had law for thousands of years; there has been a gradual development of the law there, as everywhere else, and the last expression of the legislative mind—which was the mind of the Emperor or the dynasty—was the so-called TaCh'ing Lü Li of the Ching dynasty, lately deposed. That law was very similar to the Justinian code and the novellae. The Lü were the fundamental statutes and the Li were the novellae, which were enacted from time to time. Now, this law is practically all penal. What we know as the civil law

finds no expression there, except where there may be a penalty for the violation of civil rights, the failure to do a civil duty. For instance, the failure to pay a debt was punished with blows, and the number of the blows was in proportion to the amount of the debt; and punishment by imprisonment of the debtor and members of his family was also inflicted. It happened that the only matter of law stated in that code, not in relation to a penalty, was the law of mortgages. The Chinese mortgage is the old form of mortgage that we know historically wherein the property is delivered to the mortgagee and he repays himself out of the rents and profits. That is, in many parts of the country, almost a dead letter. But the government has taken no interest in civil rights and duties as such, pure and simple, and so the practice of making mortgages by delivering title deeds has no provision for registration and is without the sanction of law.

Shortly before the close of the Ch'ing dynasty there was a movement to add to and revise the law, but to this day very little has been accomplished. One of the great difficulties the Chinese have in accomplishing anything is that they do not know what sustained effort means. I once had occasion to suggest that the law revisors should plan to enter upon a ten years' campaign, that they ought to have in every capital in China a subordinate commission appointed to report upon the legal customs of the province, and that those reports ought all to be assimilated in Peking, that they would do well to produce a civil code in ten years, because it had taken the Germans twenty years. Well, of course, it was not done. The only things that were promulgated before the failure of the Ch'ing dynasty were a so-called commercial code and a new penal code. The commercial code contained about two pages of general provisions, which were easily recognized as translations from the Japanese code, and the rest was taken bodily from the Hong Kong Company's ordinance and was about as applicable to conditions in China as would be the customs of the Fiji Islands to us here.

In the making of the new penal code the revisors were largely assisted by Japanese, and this code follows very largely the Japanese law. They drafted also a code of procedure, which has, however, never been recognized by the new government.

From 1903 to 1906, when I was still practising in Tientsin, I lectured at the university known as the Pei Yang University. I had three classes during those three years brought under me, and they were composed of boys from all over the country, boys of a fair average capacity, but not any of them had the education which even the least educated of the young men who offer themselves to the law schools here have, and they had not the education which comes from living in the midst of modern civilization. The idea of a rule of law is entirely foreign as yet to the Chinese mind. They are governed, so far as they are governed by law at all, by rule and not by principle. An illustration of this, a little far-fetched perhaps, but showing how when they do accept rules and laws they are going to apply them without any reasoning, is that of the policeman who you see stationed in the middle of the street. The rule of the road is to go to the left, and he makes you go to the left of him even though there is nothing in sight for a hundred yards on the right, and there is a cart occupying all the space between him and the sidewalk on the left; but the rule is that you must go on that side, you must wait for the cart to get out of the way, although you may be driving a motor car. These boys had not been taught to reason; they had not been taught to observe. One of my colleagues asked his class to write a short description of a Pekin cart, something with which they ought all to have been entirely familiar. Only one of the young men gave a description by which you could recognize the thing at all. That is the material we have to work with there.

It was useless to begin with lectures upon the positive law of some other nation. It was necessary to give them some preliminary education, and for that purpose I had to lecture to them on every conceivable subject. I took their own history as a text, thinking that it might enlighten them to present their history from a foreign point of view. Then I proceeded to their later history, when they came in contact with foreign nations and made treaties, and through these treaties I brought them up to international law, and through their own government to constitutional law. The subjects studied in ordinary training of a lawyer in America I left alone. Many of these boys, the first two classes, went afterwards to the Harvard Law School. Well, after one or

two years of that sort of work these boys looked differently. Their eyes actually grew brighter. I tried as much as possible to lead them up to a conclusion, and then leave an hiatus which they had to jump, and in that way to teach them to reason. Some of those boys did well at Harvard; in fact, one of them took honors there; he is one of the two Chinese admitted to the Phi Beta Kappa, and he is now the President of the university where I then lectured. Very few of the young men who have been trained in America, or anywhere else, have gone into the practice of law. Those who have had a legal training at the expense of the government have usually either obtained government appointments or have waited for them. They have not gone into practice.

Previous to this new development, as I said, there were no lawyers. There were what in India would be called failed A. B.'s—men who did not pass the literary examinations entitling them to hold office, and who make a precarious living, the least reputable of them, by drawing petitions. They are known as Chuang-ssu. It was rather a pity that the first European lawyers who went and set themselves up in China called themselves Chuang-ssu. Later on that word was recognized as meaning something disreputable, and lawyers in China now call themselves Lü-ssu, masters of the Lü, which is the statute law. Of course, that is not a correct term, but the Chinese have accepted it for their own lawyers. These Chuang-ssu, as I have said, were simply failed A. B.'s, who made a precarious living by drafting petitions for would-be litigants. Sometimes they were recognized by being allowed to set up their little stalls within the precincts of a yamen or governmental office. The people actually learned in Chinese law were the so-called ssu-yeh. These were the law secretaries of the district magistrates. When I first went to China I was told that all these ssu-yeh came from the town of Shaoshing in Cheh Kiang province, which is south of the province in which Shanghai is, and that they were all named Wang, wherever they might be found. As a matter of fact, the only ssu-yeh I ever have known did not come from Shaoshing and was not named Wang. And that was the man who, at my request, was appointed to give some instruction in the Chinese law to our students of the legal ideas of the West. I found these students men who had not only no general broad

education, but no conception at all of the law of their own land, and I thought it was absolutely necessary that they should have something to connect up with what they expected to learn from the West. So I asked Tang Shao-yi, whose name many of you must have heard, who was then not so great as he has since become, and who was responsible for this Pei Yang University, in his capacity of customs Taatai, if he could not find some lecturer to lecture on the Chinese law. He said, "There is no such person available." I said, "What about a ssu-yeh?" He replied, "They are too disreputable; we couldn't have one of them in the university." Such is the popular belief based, I am afraid, very much on fact as to the character of the so-called ssu-yeh, the law secretaries of the district magistrates, who are the legal advisers, because the district magistrates, although the TaChing Lü Li requires the magistrates to study law, never do study law. And the ssu-yeh was a most approachable person. No wonder he was disreputable. Nevertheless, later on another man, not Tang Shao-yi, did appoint a ssu-yeh. After he had been at work three weeks I asked some of the students, "How are you getting along?" They said they were on the index. After six months had passed I again asked, "Where are you now?" They said, "On the index." Shortly after that the man disappeared. Then, in order to get somebody to give some notion to these Chinese students of their own law, something more than I could give them, I had to rob myself of my own Chinese secretary, whom I had encouraged to learn something of the Chinese law. He had had some little experience in a yamen before, and I had gotten him to look up points in the Chinese law that I wanted to be informed upon, as I was not able to read the Chinese myself; and I arranged for him to go to the university. In the course of a few years he became professor of Chinese law in the university.

When the revolution took place and the decree went forth that there should be lawyers, of course, many law schools sprang up.

Now, realizing from what I have told you the difficulties, you can imagine what sort of instruction these young men who went to the Chinese law schools received, though, of course, there is improvement as time goes on. A great many of those who practise law went to Japan where quack Japanese teachers gave them

a six months' course of instruction in law, and they came back and tried to practise in China upon that instruction which they had received in Japanese law.

However, there are in the centers, in the ports where foreign influence is the strongest, law schools established, and many of them have foreign teachers. That is the case in Peking. In Peking there is a professor of American law, there is a professor of German law, there is a professor of French law, and if a young student has happened to get his preliminary education under an English-speaking teacher, he goes to the American lecturer; and if he got his early training under a German he goes to the German lecturer, and if he got it under the French, he goes to the French lecturer. So his choice is determined. Of course, they must be getting a very confused idea of law, because there is nobody to assemble for them. There is no lecturer on comparative law, and nobody connected with the institution that knows anything about it, and no foreign professor can tell him anything about his own law. In Tientsin there are two or three young American graduates of law schools in America who are lecturing on law at the Pei Yang University.

I meant to lay some emphasis on the point of the proper training at home for men who venture abroad to teach in a law school or in the department of law in a university, but I think all necessary emphasis has already been laid by your Chairman upon that subject. In his preface to his "Elements of Law," Sir William Markby had a great deal to say on the same subject. He recognized the difficulties in India, and he spoke very strongly about the lack of training in principles on the part of British barristers. But he said an encouraging word, that the universities were taking up education in law in a more serious and profound way and that reform might be expected. That was some years ago. Imagine a young man, trained merely professionally, accepting a chair in law at a Chinese university. All that he could do that would be of any benefit, beyond teaching something of his own law for the purposes of comparative law, would be to give them the underlying principles of all law, something by which they might be guided in the development of their own law. The teaching of the positive law of one nation, a foreign nation, without

the assembling of all law in a course in comparative law, is absolutely futile.

So, gentlemen, the real connection between what I have had to say and your work is just in that feature. If it is not possible—and it will not be for a long time to come, I suppose—to bring any number of law schools to emphasize in great degree principles as against rules, there ought to be somewhere, perhaps in a post-graduate course, such as we were talking about yesterday, greater emphasis given to principles, and the men who are chosen to go to a foreign land like China should be men who show particular promise in that field. It is to be hoped that the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association may in some way come in touch with these institutions abroad which are using very largely Americans, and thereby help them to get the kind of men that they need, and then help those men to do their duty by the student.

THE LAW SCHOOL AND THE PRACTICING LAWYER.

BY

ELDON R. JAMES,

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

The object of this paper is not so much to state a definite conclusion or to propose a program as it is to raise a question for discussion: What can the law school do for the lawyer after his admission to the Bar?

The chief work of the law school has to do with the intending lawyer, the law student, before his admission to practice. No law school can afford to undertake any activity which may, even in the slightest degree, impair the efficiency and thoroughness of its work of preparation of law students for the active practice of the law. But, perhaps, there is something it can do for the lawyer in the grind and stress of business, without interfering with its main purpose, and if so, there seems to be no good reason why the law school should not undertake such additional work, if it can be done at a minimum of cost and effort, particularly if at the same time the general cause of legal science itself is advanced.

It may seem presumptuous, perhaps, to suggest that law schools can do anything for the practitioner, as apparently not all are yet convinced of the usefulness of the modern law school, even for the law student. During the 40 years from 1870 to 1910, according to the figures of the Commissioner of Education, the number of graduates from law schools was only 39.8 per cent of the number admitted to the Bar. However, the law school seems to be growing somewhat in favor; for, while in 1870 the number of graduates from law schools was only 24.9 per cent of those admitted to the Bar, in 1910 the proportion had increased to 67.2 per cent. In view of these figures perhaps it would be better to confine the activities of law schools to their primary purpose, the preparing of students for practice, and not suggest that they

undertake additional functions until the older and more important ones have been worked out to a more generally accepted conclusion. While no one will contend that all the problems of legal education have been solved, it is certain that among law teachers, at least, there is less disagreement about fundamental matters than there used to be, and this lessening of disagreement is becoming more marked with each year. However, it is to be hoped that there never will be a final solution of all of the problems of legal education, for when that time comes, if it ever does, legal education and the law itself will both be dead. While the law is living and growing, legal education and its problems will grow and change and law schools will be striving to achieve a greater efficiency in their work of preparation for active practice at the Bar. Hence, neither the existence of unsolved problems in legal education, nor the fact that law schools have not reached their highest degree of efficiency, should prevent a consideration of what else the law schools can do besides preparing for the Bar.

There have been many suggestions for the extension of law school activities outside the bounds of the regular curriculum, but these suggestions in the main have not been directly important to the practising lawyer as such. They have been directed largely to the provision by law schools of legal aid bureaus, either independently of or in connection with existing charitable agencies, so that students may obtain through work in such bureaus and organizations very excellent practical experience and at the same time give those who are unable to pay fees competent legal advice and assistance at very slight cost, or even at no cost at all. Another suggestion is that law schools undertake the establishment of research professorships, the duties of whose incumbents will be to investigate the administration of the law, gather statistics, study facts and make suggestions for needed changes, drafting statutes, and, perhaps, in conjunction with Bar association committees, developing and working out needed amendments to the existing law. It is not intended to criticize either of these proposals, for each is excellent, but for many law schools, and perhaps for most, they will be difficult, if not impossible, to put into execution. A legal aid bureau can be operated effectively only in a large city and research professorships are expensive, and

the difficulty of filling them with adequately prepared and competent men approaches an impossibility.

Perhaps law schools might do something for the practitioner by the development of courses to be given either at night or during the summer, which have been specially adapted to his needs. But the lack of success of our excellent summer law schools in attracting members of the Bar would seem to indicate that such a plan would not interest the practitioner, and it is more than doubtful whether an attempt through correspondence work to attract him to a continuation of his systematic study of the law would meet with any greater response.

The suggestion I wish to make is much more modest than any of those mentioned. It will involve less expense and in most cases not require an increase of the teaching force and hence, perhaps, can be undertaken by at least one school in almost any state. Perhaps it will appeal more to the state supported school than to those which depend upon other sources of revenue, but it is one which may well be adopted by either type of school. It is this: The publication at more or less regular intervals of studies in the local law, written, if possible, by members of the teaching staff of law schools. The publication of a large journal or review, with its numerous issues and its heavy obligations to subscribers, is extremely burdensome and beyond the powers of most law schools, but the publication of studies in the local law need involve none of these difficulties. It is not necessary that many be published in any one year; three or four would be sufficient, for in the course of a few years, even with so small an annual output, the studies will become of significance and value as they will then begin to touch upon the more important phases of local law and practice. Such studies should be written from an historical and analytic point of view and in a spirit severely scientific, for it must not be forgotten that besides rendering a service to the practitioner there is also a service to be rendered to legal science itself. They should point out the anomalies in the local law, the eccentricities in local decisions, and thus it is possible they may become an extremely important means of eradicating such anomalies and eccentricities and in the end assist in the development of a more uniform body of law in the various states.

The fact that during the decade from 1900 to 1910, the number of law school graduates was 67.2 per cent of the number admitted to the Bar points emphatically to the existence of a large class of lawyers who have never pursued systematically the study of the law. A very large number of lawyers, just how large it is impossible to say with accuracy, have come to the Bar, whose only preparation has been by reading a few elementary text-books and the local statutes. Many of these become accomplished and successful lawyers, and perhaps some of them acquire an interest in the scientific consideration of legal problems, but unquestionably many of them do not. Many who pass to the Bar from law schools lose whatever interest they may have had in scientific discussion of legal subjects and become mere rule of thumb practitioners—mere searchers for precedents.

The modern mechanical digest and the more or less mechanical collections of authorities in text-books and elsewhere are increasingly depriving the lawyer of whatever interest he may have had in the science of law at his admission to the Bar, and the practice of the law is becoming less and less a learned profession and more and more a trade, involving outside of questions of advocacy little more skill than that necessary to push a button.

It seems to be unfortunately true that lawyers do not in large numbers read the great law journals and reviews, most of which are published by or under the auspices of law schools. This is clear when we consider that the law journal having the largest circulation among the Bar of the country has the names of not more than 2000 lawyers in active practice upon its subscription list. The same journal a year or two ago made an extensive campaign among members of state Bar associations and secured thereby only 100 new subscribers. The other five or six law journals of the highest type, which can be said to have anything approaching a national reputation, have each only from 1000 to 1500 lawyers in active practice among their subscribers.

The indirect circulation of such publications through libraries and offices is undoubtedly very much greater than that directly among individual members of the Bar, but even at the best it seems clear that only a very small proportion of practising lawyers read or use them to any extent. It is submitted, with some diffi-

dence, that one of the reasons why lawyers are indifferent to these journals, why they are not interested in them, is that the journals are not interesting to the lawyers. The practising lawyer is primarily interested in problems of his own local law. He wants a consideration, intensive and precise, of those authorities with which he will have to deal in the local courts, while the great law journals, with but few exceptions, pay little attention to those matters with which he as a practitioner is chiefly concerned. Hence he doesn't read them, and thereby fails to get in touch with the contributions they are constantly making to the advancement of legal science and both the lawyer and legal science lose.

All of this leads to a stagnation in legal thinking, which will be of serious consequence to the future of the law itself. When we take into consideration with the fact that the lawyer does not read the law journals of the highest class, the condition that a great number of practising lawyers have never had any systematic preparation for the practise of the law, and that many graduates of law schools in a few years turn into mere expert practitioners and lose whatever interest they may presumably have had in the law as a science and give no thought either to its historic past or to the problems of its development in the future, it would seem that some effort should be made to arouse an interest which may only be dormant, and to create it, if it be non-existent, in the law as a science and not as a mere means for making a living. This lack of interest in legal science among the Bar has, of course, its influence upon the Bench and upon the character of the modern judicial opinion and, perhaps, is one of the reasons why the opinions of today seem frequently so shallow and ineffective. Would not the publication of studies in the local law, if written in the proper spirit, do something to correct these things, to create an interest in scientific discussions of the law which seems so lamentably absent in the profession today? In order that such studies may accomplish anything they must, of course, be read, and the chances are that they will be, for the lawyer will read that which is important to him in his daily work and which serves him in the performance of his ordinary tasks.

It is only in the law schools that such studies can be made, for it is only in the modern law school with its staff of full-time

instructors that we can find a body of men at the same time capable of doing the right kind of work and having the time in which to do it. There is, however, no necessity of confining the preparation of such studies to the members of law faculties exclusively. They may be written by members of the Bar, but the law schools must undertake their publication. However, it will, I think, be found that the law teacher will have to write most of such studies, for the judge and the practising lawyer have not the time nor in many instances the facilities, through access to adequate libraries, essential to any satisfactory investigation of legal problems.

It may be objected that it is impracticable for law schools to undertake the preparation and publication of such studies, that it would impose a great burden upon faculties already overburdened, and that it would be too expensive. But in answer it may be said that the publication of only three or four studies a year will not be found so burdensome as to make it prohibitive. The studies need not be lengthy, for their value will be not so much in the individual study as in the accumulation of a series of studies, and in four or five years, 15 or 20 studies will have a value to the Bar proportionately much greater than that of any single one. Also the working out of such studies will have an advantage to the teachers who prepare them which will be reflected in class-room work, and teachers of law should be willing, for this even if for nothing else, to put the necessary time upon them.

In addition if a department of student notes on recent cases is added, the law student himself is given a kind of training of the very greatest value to him and at the same time the value of the publication to the practitioner is increased. The one difficulty lies in securing the right kind of an editor, for the value of the publication will depend largely upon his interest, judgment and skill, but by making slight concessions as to hours of teaching such a man can be found in almost any faculty.

As to the cost it will not be found burdensome. Perhaps I may be permitted to refer to the experience of the School of Law of the University of Missouri, about whose publications I know more than I do about those of any other school. The University of Missouri has been publishing such studies for the past three years.

Four numbers are gotten out each year, and the cost of printing and publication of an edition of 4000 copies, not including that of distribution, is only \$750 a year. Some law schools may be able to obtain a subvention from the state Bar association which will take care of a large part, if not all, of this expense.

Our experience is that the preparation of studies is not unduly burdensome upon the faculty, but it is certain that if it were not for the hearty co-operation of the members of the faculty the project could not be carried on. Each number contains an article by a member of the faculty together with a number of notes on recent Missouri cases written, some by students and some by members of the faculty. They are distributed free of charge among those members of the profession who care enough to let us know they desire to receive them. Our mailing list now contains the names of nearly 3000 lawyers in active practice in Missouri, and is continually receiving additions week by week. Two numbers are now out of print, largely because of the great demand for them from the Bar. We have reason to believe that the studies are read, judging from the letters, some critical, some commendatory, received upon the publication of each new study. Our desire is to make the studies more and more valuable to the lawyer, without impairing their value as contributions to legal science, and our hope is that in 10 years' time one of the most valuable sets in the office of the Missouri lawyer will be the Law Series of the *University of Missouri Bulletin*.

What may be the result for legal science of a number of such studies, coming out systematically in many of the states, no one can tell. But that it would have some effect, however slight, in stimulating an interest in the study of the law as a science, cannot be doubted. No project for law reform can be effectively carried through into execution unless it has been based upon a thoroughgoing study of the legal situation which it is proposed to affect by the reform, and such studies would aid materially in preventing a great deal of blind-alley changing of the law, which is going on in every state during each session of the legislature. An accumulation of such studies could be made the basis for a real Corpus Juris, for in them in the course of time will be found the material needful for the construction of such a work.

Chairman Stockbridge:

This has been a very interesting and instructive paper, and the Chair hopes there will be some discussion of it. Will Mr. Mercer, of the University of Minnesota, open the discussion?

Mr. H. V. Mercer, of Minnesota:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I fear that I may have been asked to speak here under a misapprehension of the situation. I am only slightly connected with the law school, and my remarks may not be orthodox; but with the idea of committing as slight an error as possible I have taken the liberty of reducing to manuscript what I shall say upon this occasion.

I. CRITICISM IS THE LIFE OF PROGRESS.

The very interesting and suggestive paper of Dean James brings up for discussion the important question of "What the Law School Can Do for the Practising Lawyer."

This seems to me to be one of the most needful and basic subjects in the progress of the profession today, if it is to take advantage of the most efficient agency now in existence for the development of the jurisprudence as a system.

Undoubtedly the law school can and should do much for the profession, and in so doing it should look to the sort of advancement which the leaders, and not the followers, in the profession will grasp.

The law school, like other agencies for progress, must select the fields upon defensible grounds and then allow the more progressive members of the profession to be aided by, and aided in, the development by that sort of discussion brought out by the thoughtful in the development of the subject in spite of the protests of the more obsolete. Probably this sort of advantage induced the Creator to so constitute humanity that a large, but ultimately inferior, number act as stumbling blocks in every new path of progress—it insures thoroughness and deeper thought.

Let us then lead out from the beaten paths, expecting the sort of criticism that decreases in number as prejudices are rearranged by forced progress; but let us also wisely profit by the sort of criticism which forces weak spots and suggests strong ones.

II. THE LAW SCHOOL HAS BECOME THE GREATEST AGENCY FOR ELEMENTARY LEGAL EDUCATION; IT NOW NEEDS THE STIMULUS OF A BROADER FIELD; THE PROFESSION HAS SURRENDERED ELEMENTARY TEACHING TO THE SCHOOL, AND IN TURN NEEDS SYSTEMATIC KNOWLEDGE WHICH IS MOST EASILY ACQUIRED FROM THAT SURVEY OF KNOWLEDGE BORN OF NECESSITY IN THE TEACHING.

Members of the profession appreciate that the law school has become the greatest agency for preparation of systematic knowledge for admission to the Bar. Mr. James aptly points out that in 1870 only 24.9 per cent, and in 1910, 67.2 per cent of those admitted to practice were graduates of law schools. Of course, there were a number of others partially prepared who did not graduate. The tendency of the times would indicate that, like dentistry and medicine, admission must soon be preceded by a diploma; but like dentistry and medicine, some sort of practical clinic is fast becoming a like prerequisite, although more difficult to supply.

We must expect unsolved problems in the profession while it lives. We agree that legal aid bureaus, where possible, and constructive aid in statutory law, and reportorial and research work are useful, and also more difficult in some than other places; but we see no impossible obstacles to the legal aid bureau or in justice courts; or the reportorial work of practitioners or research work in graduate students, if enough time is given to organization, and without great expense.

Progress in these matters must be by a sort of evolution. The old school lawyer reread his Blackstone or his Kent annually to keep up his systematic knowledge of the law. He bought and read text-books scientifically written; but commerce has interfered with science, as a system to extract precedents from numerous and perplexing decisions.

The courts are departing from systematic jurisprudence to do individual justice which may turn out to be public injustice. The average practising lawyer no longer delves into annual systematic study to either aid himself or his office students, and is usually unwilling to give undergraduate students room for study or time for instruction. The typist has superseded them. The lawyer

feels that the law school is better equipped and that students should seek it. Consequently, the students are mostly forced to the law school, as well as being attracted to it; but the lawyer loses the advantages of systematic observation and study once necessary to train the elemental mind.

The trend of the times, therefore, is to place systematic instruction for beginners in the hands of professional teachers, who must in turn be systematic in their studies; but this, with the other tendencies of the times, deprives the practitioner of his last concrete reason for necessary study of elemental subjects. He needs, in turn, the assistance of an agency which has at its command the information which he needs and which can serve it to him in attractive style or form as he can, and will take it. The law school is that logical agency.

III. HOW CAN THIS AGENCY BE BEST UTILIZED?

Mr. James suggests occasional publications of studies by the law school staff of local law and practice, written with sufficient historical development to show the peculiar local trend and thereby eradicate the anomalies and eccentricities in the local field. It is suggested that this may keep up some scientific interest, and thus deprive the profession of the narrowness caused by the present tendencies of the sorts of legal precedents that are now a necessity mixed with evil. It is also suggested that the indirect circulation of periodicals is a big factor, and that possibly the reason for lack of general interest in the bigger publications is due to the fact that they are not so edited as to touch practical problems.

It is suggested that scientific study is needed by both Bench and Bar.

With these suggestions we agree, in the main, so far as they go, as being ideas in the right direction. It is probably true, too, that the average studies must be made under the direction or by the suggestion of, but not necessarily by, the teachers; yet the seemingly undiscovered fact which must be utilized is that in many localities there are scientific lawyers hungry for systematic study who hardly know just how best to make it or whether others would care for their views. It is true that many who would admit

their scientific qualifications could not be utilized, but the list should be discreetly chosen. The sort of practitioners whose articles would be wanted are likely to appreciate the care with which selection should be made.

The co-operation of such men would often furnish studies that would command attention of both Bench and Bar and awake a new view in the teacher. But is there not a greater work for the law school that necessarily carries with it these things and others as incidents?

Let us forget the cost for a moment— everything of value costs, and money is the least cost of knowledge. If only 67.2 per cent of the legal profession had the advantages of law school education prior to 1910, then practically one-third of the present profession is the issue of the practising lawyer. For practical purposes, one lawyer in three needs such systematic study as the law school can give him. The law graduate needs something of the practical which the one-third acquires in the office, and they each need the contact with the other.

But these things, too, are but incidentals. The main thing is to interest the Bar in the higher elements of the profession. It is as true of law as of other subjects that scholarly attainments are not acquired in the preparatory or preliminary courses that lead to the Bar. We do not require an applicant to attain high legal scholarship to be admitted to the Bar. No office, law school or state requires it or needs it for mere admission to the Bar. Some require higher work than others; but some of them requiring the highest work leave the students without that thirst for knowledge that alone can make a real scholar. This is extremely unfortunate. It is far better that the student be less brilliant and be left with the real thirst for knowledge than that he graduate *cum laudae* with self-satisfied attainments. It is particularly desirable that such self-satisfaction be discouraged, for it is undoubtedly one of the worst by-products of either an academic or professional education resulting in the desire for ease and comfort of the average American boy of well-to-do family in this age.

This tendency is not lessened by the common notion that our boys shall not need to tread in our footsteps or pay the price which we paid for our attainments. If father is a successful merchant

or farmer, it flatters him to educate his boy for a profession, although the boy may have no spirit for knowledge or disposition for intellectual acquirements. Not only is a good salesman or a good producer spoiled by hatching a poor and disappointed lawyer, but the profession and the public suffer inertia from a misplaced product that becomes a drag on each. Upon the other hand, over-educated chumps are even a worse nuisance.

Probably the worst fault of our present law school educational system is that each student comes out without knowledge of the necessity of, or desire for, doing the sort of office drudgery which is indispensable both to a successful clerkship and to teach him how to be a practising lawyer. He expects to be the head of the firm in reality and let the old "wheel horses" pull the disagreeable loads. Their attitude is too likely to be, "we suppose you handle all that work because you love to do it." The fact is, they are too often ignorant of its necessity.

Every student should be taught that scholarship and practical application are neither born nor happen—they must be acquired at great cost by well-directed industry.

We do not advocate any radical amount of additional elementary legal teaching for undergraduates. The average family cannot afford to keep its boy longer on preparatory idleness, and it should not be expected to do so. It would not be just either to the family or the boy to require it.

The first duty of the law school is to fit the student to commence his profession. If he cannot stand alone as a teacher or practitioner, or in some other way, within a reasonable time after such preparation, there is little need of wasting time on further education; but if he shows a thirst for broadening knowledge with a disposition to put it to useful purposes, then the profession and the public should encourage his broader scholarship and the law school should furnish the means.

It is the object of the law school to educate lawyers. Mr. James suggests good features, and from them we would not detract; but, if we may be pardoned for entering a field "where angels fear to tread," and adding a few suggestions to go with his and not inconsistent with them, we would suggest for your favorable consideration that it is ever the approaching duty of the law schools to

broaden the scope of legal education, increase the thirst for knowledge and furnish the means for legal scholarship, as the best means of aiding the Bar. If the schools will so plan their courses and their spheres of influence, the Bar will become sufficiently scholarly to furnish a knowledge of jurisprudence that will permeate the schools themselves, the legislatures, the writers and the courts and turn the law from the present trend of complexity and chaos into which the system is fast leading.

Undoubtedly, the teaching profession in law has come to stay, if it meets the necessities as they arise; but it must accept and discharge the responsibilities which it was created to fill and which the evolution of the times now makes imperative. It has undertaken the assumption of the preliminary education of the Bar; with that goes the duty of building a new plan to re-systematize the jurisprudence of the age.

This is not impossible; but, like most epoch making movements requires sufficient thought for a far reaching plan, which, when understood, is easily conceived. Of course, we will all agree that this must be done through the profession, both in and out of law schools. Legal history furnishes ample evidence of the way the Bar controls the trend of the law.

Look at the influence of the Roman Juris consulta, and the influence upon and of the private law of Rome. Consider the colonial period in American history and the resultant constitutional development of John Marshall, and do not forget that the arguments which John Marshall made were often the neutralization of the logic of a Wirt or Webster. We must have great lawyers for great judges; but great advocates are indispensable to great decisions. As a rule, the judges depend upon the lawyers to ferret out both law and fact. Great lawyers can improve but not remake a mediocre court. Besides, it is discouraging to industrious advocates to strike, even occasionally, unappreciative courts. While a broad gauged lawyer improves courts, he directly improves the Bar. Men love or fear his contact. They strive to learn his methods and they honor the profession because it produces great characters.

With these matters in mind, it is the duty of the law school to provide those opportunities for knowledge which broaden the mind to its fullest appreciation and equip it with the knowledge of

books and authors and the appreciation of men, affairs and principles to operate like a system such as can come only from great characters.

With these principles and duties you will likely agree, but with our method you may disagree; if so, adopt the right method to your situation, but do not fail to work toward the same goal.

IV. PLAN OF AID.

The practitioner needs to know three fundamentals:

1. How to get business.
2. How to do business for results.
3. How to get compensation that is reasonable for himself and fair to the client. This one involves a knowledge of business and its expenses and economies that make or break most lawyers.

Personally, we regard these three things as necessary and of about equal importance at all stages of a lawyer's existence for great success at the present day, with more preparatory study for the second, but with some study and much thought to avoid incompetence as to the others.

Generally speaking, the first and third of these elements are invariably left entirely from the curriculum, and the second is touched upon as substantive law, with a recent and valuable growing tendency as to court practice.

If young men are to be taught how to shorten their starving period; the method of getting business according to professional ethics; the practical results which clients should reach and, in the language of a brilliant Hebrew lawyer, the "charges that the traffic will bear"; all these things ought to be laid bare to students. In addition, they should be taught that industry, next to honesty, is indispensable, and that every case or opinion, however simple, is worthy of care and preparation.

V. SOME CHANGE IN METHOD OF TEACHING IS NECESSARY.

The plan should involve a method of teaching that would require each student to spend at least half of his course in original study and investigation. Unless he can acquire that method of study he cannot make a real lawyer. When clients come to his office he may know nothing of the subject of their question, and they do not need his aid if they must tell him where to find his au-

thorities or pick out the cases he is to read. It is of the utmost importance that the student be taught to do original study. He must learn to be the lawyer then or after he leaves school. His interest and thirst for knowledge will increase if he is put to original study of both principles and precedents. A series of questions can be put to a class that will require their thorough study of the subject to get the answer. If we want to tend to make good lawyers from the beginning, this is worthy of trial.

VI. THE GRADUATE WORK.

Every well regulated law school owes it to the public and the Bar to operate one or even two post-graduate courses where persons who desire to be broad gauged can have the opportunity to extend their knowledge of the relations of private to public law; the comparative powers of the three departments of government here and elsewhere—Comparative Constitutional Law, International Law, Roman Civil Law—and perhaps other subjects in their bigger aspects. Almost every state has or can get, with no great cost, men who can do creditable work in such subjects. If its school is not located at a great and accessible center, it should hold sessions one evening a week or two evenings in two weeks in accessible places so that seminar work is possible.

The students should be selected with care. Their contact with the men who would prepare the course is inspiring beyond comprehension, and the subjects are broadening. These things alone compel a thirst for knowledge in men while young. And, as Daniel Webster said to the young men of Albany:

“Early manhood is the chief prop and support, the great reliance and hope, for the preservation of public liberty and the institutions of the land. Early manhood is ingenuous, generous, just. It looks forward to a long life of honor or dishonor, and it means that it shall, by the blessing of God, be a life of honor, of usefulness, and success, in all the professions and pursuits of life, and that it shall close, when close it must, with some claim to the gratitude of the country.”

Such courses enable ambitious men to broaden their minds while their practice would not be an intellectual strain. Their successes, when they get business, enable them to make the other fellow strain—they being better business men and greater lawyers.

Such courses should be so worked out as to enable the subjects to be undertaken when the lawyer shows worthy inclinations as to study. He ought to be able to carry on most of the actual work at his own office and evenings, else he cannot do it, usually. If possible, correspondence or extension courses in special broadening subjects should be allowed to practitioners as special students. Let them pay reasonable tuition for all graduate or extension work. All of this keeps them in touch with regular thought as a professional system; it stimulates their pride, encourages their ambition; it creates a thirst for knowledge and broadens the profession.

The school should connect its graduate work with the Bar association work looking toward preparation for the investigation of practical subjects, and the extension of the usefulness of each, in preparation for improvements of the profession in matters such as can be accomplished more quickly.

It should assist the Bar in getting live periodicals of appropriate sorts. The Bar in time will render the school valuable aid if they work jointly.

There is not now, as there should be, any method by which lawyers are graded as to experience, education, character or ability. The time of the lawyers known to have ability is usually preempted by large concerns, and even they are not able to know the most available counsel on many matters any better than we know the surgeons. How can we expect the ordinary layman to know what the relative ratings are?

In conclusion, therefore, we suggest to the favorable consideration of this body, that the practising lawyer can be aided by the law school greatly by considering, where necessary, modifications of the courses covering the following matters:

1. Including a course in ethics of the profession that would involve the practical features of how to get business in a professional way. Every student graduating from a law office has an opportunity to see the practical side, but if he graduates from a law school and never sees a law office, he learns nothing of this until he is admitted to the Bar, as a rule.

2. To so change the course of study as to require the student to put in about one-half of his time in original investigation as to

the fundamental principles of each subject so that he may himself find, and work out, the principles and state the conclusions which he reaches on that subject in answer to well directed fundamental questions prepared by the teacher which should be freely discussed between the students and their conclusions committed to paper and graded.

When men start to practise law they are given every opportunity for research and for conclusions with all of the books and papers before them, so that they may answer every question that comes up in the correct way. The knowledge of the law is no longer a knowledge of memory in any substantial degree. It is a knowledge of probability that certain principles exist, with a knowledge of where and how to find out whether they do exist, or whether they are applicable. Every law student who takes an examination should be taught that he is not studying law for parrot knowledge, or that his parrot knowledge will admit him to, or reject him from the Bar; but that he has a teacher for the purpose of directing him into the fields where he should study with a free range of authoritative knowledge so that he can have no excuse for reaching the wrong conclusion, other than an error in judgment or a failure of industry. If such a system were followed it ought to breed industry, interest and intelligent application.

3. There should be a course on the relation of expenditures to income and general matters of income as applied to the operation of the law office generally, so that the beginners may understand something of the nature and relation of the income and outlay of the office. This, of course, would cover the matter of books, periodicals and overhead expenses generally.

4. The graduate school, which should cover subjects leading to one, or possibly two degrees, be so equipped that seminar work can be done in such a way as to allow the practising lawyer to continue his studies for a number of years in conjunction with his practical affairs.

5. A special course of study that would enable those not qualified for a degree, but whose education needs broadening, to take part in the seminar work and possibly get a different sort of degree in somewhat the same manner.

6. Conjunction with the Bar association work so as to enable the graduate work to develop necessary practical subjects of an epoch making nature while the knowledge of the law literature is being broadened in the seminar work.

7. The establishment of new or the recognized support of old worthy legal periodicals wherein the theory of the law from its historical aspects, and the trend of legislation and decisions in their historical settings, and the necessities of local improvement in the law and in its practice, together with a discussion of professional ethics, could all be laid before every member of the Bar at a cost which he could afford at intervals.

8. Possibly, the enforced incorporation of a Bar association in each state, of which every practising lawyer must be a member, so that every member of the Bar not engaged in active practice and every member of the Bar engaged in active practice could in some way have an institution by which the public in large communities, at least, could get their ratings or gradings, and could know whether or not they are engaged in practice of the law with incidental fees from their clients, or whether they are engaged generally in business, with incidental clients who suppose them to be lawyers because they are permitted to use the title.

The law school is a sort of neutral body, and if it can connect itself sufficiently with the Bar association of the state to hold an amicable relation between the two it can work out much useful knowledge through its students, while it impresses them with the practical evils and the substantial features of the profession in its ordinary aspects; but it must do more than teach mere law or business; it must inspire the youths with the spirit of the true practitioner, again expressed by Webster:

"THE LAW.—Let me say, gentlemen, that I love our common profession, and love all who honor it. I regard it as the great ornament, and one of the defenses and securities of free institutions. It is indispensable to and conservative of public liberty. I honor it from the bottom of my heart. If I am anything, it is the law—that noble profession, that sublime science which we all pursue—that has made me what I am. It has been my ambition, coeval with my early manhood, nay, with my youth, to be thought worthy to be ranged under the banner of that profession. The law has been my chief stimulus, my controlling and abiding hope, nay, I might almost say, my presiding genius and guardian angel."—*Wisdom and Eloquence of Webster.*

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SECTION OF PATENT, TRADE-MARK AND
COPYRIGHT LAW

Chicago, Illinois, Tuesday, August 29, 1916.

The Section was called to order at 3.45 P. M. by the Chairman, Robert H. Parkinson. About 100 members of the Association and guests from the American Patent Law Association, and the Patent Law Association of Chicago were present.

The Chairman delivered his annual address.

(The address follows these minutes, page 698.)

The Chairman introduced Melville Church, of Washington, D. C., who read a paper on "Modern Accounting in Patent and Trade-Mark Cases."

(This paper follows these minutes, page 723.)

The Chairman then introduced Livingston Gifford, of New York City, who read a paper on "The Patent Situation from the Standpoint of the Manufacturer."

(This paper follows these minutes, page 702.)

In view of the lateness of the hour, on motion, general discussion and miscellaneous business was dispensed with.

Chairman Parkinson then announced that the election of officers was in order and stated that having occupied the position as long as he thought he should, he believed it to be a particularly fortunate time to select his successor.

John P. Bartlett, of New York, suggested that the Chairman reconsider his statement, and moved that Mr. Parkinson be re-elected Chairman of the Section for another year. The motion was seconded and was put by the Secretary and unanimously carried, whereupon the Secretary declared Mr. Parkinson elected Chairman of the Section.

The Chairman then announced that nominations for the office of Secretary were in order. Melville Church moved that Secretary Bradford be elected for another year. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried, and the Chairman declared him duly elected.

No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned.

E. W. BRADFORD, *Secretary*.

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

ROBERT H. PARKINSON,

OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

We, of Chicago, greet you, who have come from elsewhere, with a very cordial welcome. There are two notable addresses awaiting us from the eminent members of the Bar who are, at my very earnest solicitation, to speak to you on subjects of great immediate interest, and I shall not long detain you from these, the events of this meeting.

Many bills have been introduced in Congress this year relating to patent, trade-mark and copyright law, some perhaps confusing these several departments of law. Some of them would correct defects in existing bills or meet exigencies created by the war; some would cripple the protection and encouragement now given to invention; some would hatch a swarm of troublesome monopolies, unnecessary, in my opinion, for any salutary purpose, and liable to prove so vexatious and burdensome as to provoke revolt against all patent and copyright laws. I am relieved from taking your time to give an account of these bills and what has been done concerning them by the printed report of the Standing Committee of this Association on Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law, which is accessible to you at the headquarters below. That committee diagnosed these bills, and submitted to the members of the appropriate committees of both houses of Congress this diagnosis with suggestions concerning the practical effect of each and reasons why, in the opinion of the committee, some of them should be favorably considered and more of them should be rejected. The report summarizes the bills and what has been thus done. Since that report was printed the fortification bill has become a law, containing clauses providing for withdrawing from issue applications in which the government is interested or over which it has control relating to armament and defense, and retaining them in secret archives. Some of the bills condemned by the report of this committee are making

progress, are being earnestly pushed, are receiving favorable consideration in Congress and may pass, if not this session, during this term of Congress, but I still hope that they will be defeated. It becomes our duty to be both vigilant and discreet in bringing to the attention of our national legislators whatever may assist or impel them to discriminate between wholesome and mischievous enactments, whatever may discover to them the perils which often lurk behind innocent appearing, and it may be well-intended, bills, and whatever may arouse them to a sense of the present importance of maintaining unimpaired the incentives and the safeguards of our American patent system.

There is one aspect of the transition through which we are passing which demands our special consideration in order that we may prepare ourselves to meet it and seek to extract an antidote for such evils as we may not be able to altogether avert. If the compulsory trial of equity cases in open court be ill adapted to secure ultimate justice in a large proportion of patent cases, where the issues are dependent upon evidence liable to be scattered from one end of the country to the other, the nature and location—even the need—of which it may be impossible to ascertain except as the testimony proceeds, it yet may, and should, have a definite, beneficial, subjective effect on those who have to conduct such trials. The abuses and miscarriages of justice to which our clients are exposed enforce upon us the necessity of qualifying ourselves to shield them as far as in our power against these dangers. It should be the aim of the lawyer to eliminate conditions which may serve to induce deflection of the scales of justice from their true balance; but if compelled to practice under a system in which such conditions are inherent, it becomes his imperative duty to strive to the utmost to insure that his clients shall not be the victims of such deflection. This means for us a preparation for trial more searching and difficult than is required in cases where the issues and evidence are within more definite boundaries. It means such an initial mastery of the case, such discernment of and grasp upon its strategic points, such thorough acquaintance with the law—both general and special—such discrimination and expedition in selecting, examining and cross-examining witnesses, such alertness in seizing upon

every legitimate advantage and repelling insidious and unexpected attacks, and such a marshaling of all the incidents of the trial in support of the client's cause, as is only to be achieved by studious, laborious and persistent application. To those who have this preparation there should be a zest and exhilaration about the encounter such as they cannot otherwise know.

The practice of taking testimony exclusively, or mainly, out of court, has had a tendency to encourage disregard of the rules of evidence, if not of more vital precepts of the law; a failure to distinguish between the elements of the case which should be controlling and those which should be subordinated; an indefiniteness of perspective; a scattering where there should be concentration, a drifting where there should be steering—not conducive to supremacy in the strenuous struggles of an open court trial.

There have always been many who resisted this tendency, but those who have yielded to it have brought some prejudice upon this practice, and have too often been taken as typical of our branch of the profession. This prejudice, whether just or unjust, we must overcome. For many years after our patent laws went into operation, the trial of cases under them was generally committed to the foremost lawyers in general practice. The great names at the American Bar for the first century of our national existence are associated with them. Justices of the Supreme Court often came on circuit to hear them in the first instance, and there was an appeal directly in every case as of right to the Supreme Court. That these cases were worthy of the first abilities at the Bar and on the Bench was abundantly appreciated. As they have grown more complicated, with the rapid development of mechanics, chemistry and electricity, there has been a growing inclination to disparage their dignity and importance, and the qualifications for trying and deciding them. This inclination has been visible in the legislation of Congress and elsewhere. We may at times have thought that we detected symptoms of it in some of the new comers to the federal Bench, but our great jurists, past and present, have not been infected by it. They have seen—they still see—in these cases a challenge to the finest and most robust judicial qualities.

As the need of special acquaintance with the arts and sciences for the preparation and argument of these cases has become in-

creasingly apparent, lawyers have been compelled to choose between devoting themselves mainly to this and analogous litigations or abstaining from them, except perhaps occasionally in association with those who could supply their deficiencies. The advantage of these special qualifications has become so conspicuous that we may have been in danger of forgetting that they should supplement, and never supplant, the equipment of a lawyer. There is no field where that equipment is more needed, or where it has better opportunity for exercise, none which affords a better arena for those faculties whose supreme possession and cultivation make the consummate lawyer. Let us not, in lamenting over the ineptitudes of the new rules in equity and the burdens and hazards they have brought to our clients, be unmindful of or insensible to the obligation placed upon us. Let us recognize it and respond to it. Let us advance our standards, and maintain them in the forefront of the legal profession. There must be no excuse for intimating that we are only quasi-lawyers or for asking whether we observe as strict a code of legal ethics as other members of the Bar, or whether we are as thoroughly grounded in the law, or whether we have as adequate forensic qualifications. We must aim to be, in the highest and best sense, lawyers, and add to this whatever may best fit us to deal intelligently and effectively with the *res* of our controversies. These controversies are growing more complex. More and more they exact the subtle application of legal principles to new and ever-changing conditions, complicated by the difficulty of understanding and defining the essence of the invention by which those conditions must be determined. Never before were inventions so intricate, so occult, or so interwoven with our individual and national lives; never before was their effect in shaping the destiny of nations so manifest; never before did controversies over them so urgently exact, at the Bar and on the Bench, wisdom, patience, sagacity, learning, intimate and profound knowledge of the law, keen discernment regulated by well-balanced judgment, the highest order of talents and attainments, with an abiding sense of responsibility.

THE PATENT SITUATION FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE MANUFACTURER.

BY
LIVINGSTON GIFFORD,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

The subject of this paper has been selected with a view of approaching the patent situation from a somewhat unusual standpoint. Papers delivered in the past have generally adopted the view of the inventor, the patentee, the plaintiff. The opposite views have seldom been represented. This was to be expected. The education of the patent lawyer inclines him in favor of the monopoly. It is a part of his duty to obtain patents and the occupation of upholding them after issue is generally more congenial than that of destroying them.

As an introduction to the presentation of an opposite view it should be said that no reflection is intended in the following paper upon the existing patent statute. The faults of the present system were not required by the language of the statute. They are gratuities imposed by the administration of the statute in the patent office and the courts.

It is probably true that, to overcome these faults, amendment of the statute would now be necessary in order to uproot the long line of precedents that have been established by both tribunals. But if we could get rid of these precedents and start over again under the statute in its present form it might, without substantial change, form the basis of a practice free from nearly all fault.

The minds that were the authors of our patent statute were master minds. Their native ability was supplemented by a breadth of view which has no parallel today. They had their foundation in the general practice of the law, were first imbued with its principles, and from that foundation grew their knowledge and experience in the patent branch. They were immune from the danger existing today of originating statutory provisions to meet the narrow views of a temporary condition. They had experience in the patent office, in trials at law and in equity. They were personally familiar with the preparation and progress

of patent cases from their first principles to their highest development. The patent statute which they handed down to us is a wonderful document. It has been one of the wonders of the world and changes in it should never be lightly considered.

But almost intolerable faults exist in our patent practice. When we realize them we are astonished that they exist. They are of a kind which are not duplicated in any other country of the world and foreigners can hardly be made to believe that they exist here.

This paper will discuss some of the faults of which manufacturers complain.

Let us suppose the case of a manufacturer that is by no means unusual. He builds and sells machines for industrial use. His range of manufacture covers machines for general use in a certain art, as well as special machines for particular uses. As the art advances, the kind of work required of his machines is further specialized, and this manufacturer endeavors to keep up with the requirements by designing, perfecting and further specializing his machines. Demand for greater speed arises, and this manufacturer selects his material and proportions his parts to meet this demand without loss of durability. Demands arise for economy of space, or of power, or of labor, and this manufacturer endeavors to meet every requirement.

In accomplishing all this the manufacturer may, and probably does, make patentable inventions, but the greater part of his advance is accomplished by mechanical skill—the skill of the designer, of the selector of materials, of the aggregator of mechanisms or groups of mechanisms performing their well understood functions. The object of this manufacturer is to build his business upon the principle of attaining the highest degree of efficiency and durability with the minimum of cost, of labor or of power. With him, patent protection is a secondary consideration. He applies for patents, it is true, but rather for the purpose of protecting himself against the attack of others than with the expectation of depending upon any monopoly by virtue thereof.

This manufacturer also devotes his skill to perfecting his plant and equipping it with special tools, wherewith to turn out his machines with greater precision and perfection; he duplicates parts so exactly to measurement as to be interchangeable.

Now, let us further suppose that such a manufacturer, after a long period, perhaps months or even years, of trial and the expenditure of an immense amount of thought, time and money, has brought a new machine through the elementary stages of experiment, construction, practical trial and reconstruction, to the point where he considers it ready for offering to his customers. The object of this paper is to trace his further course and review the hardships he encounters under the present patent system and the remedies that have been suggested. Both the hardships arising under patent office practice and those arising under court practice will be considered.

If such manufacturer is well advised he dare not sell his new machine until he has assured himself that it does not infringe any outstanding patent. His only recourse is a search. He undertakes to have it done through his patent department, or through a specially employed patent attorney. Right here is where his difficulties commence. The patent system, as at present administered, imposes obstacles to the efficiency of such a search which are so insurmountable that any opinion founded upon its results is the rankest kind of a guess, and any reliance that the manufacturer places upon such an opinion in putting his machine upon the market is the rankest kind of a risk.

These obstacles may be outlined as follows, so far as patent office practice is concerned :

1. The long pendency of applications in the secret archives of the patent office where they cannot be reached by any search, and whence they emerge after many years to entrap the manufacturer.
2. The multiplicity of claims.
3. The multiplicity of elements in the claims.
4. Lack of information as to alleged date of invention.
5. The over estimated importance of constructive reduction to practice compared with diligence towards actual reduction to practice.

Let us take from the patent office records an example of the first obstacle to the efficiency of a search: namely, delayed applications. There is a certain company which is a very prolific patentee. It has taken out 213 patents in eight years for machines in a limited art. An examination of all patents issued in the

eight years next preceding 1916 has been made to ascertain the length of time that the applications for patents of this concern were pending. The result of this investigation is as follows:

Number of patents.....	213
Number pending between 7 and 8 years.....	44
“ “ “ 8 “ 9 “	24
“ “ “ 9 “ 10 “	10
“ “ “ 10 “ 11 “	7
“ “ “ 11 “ 12 “	11
“ “ “ 12 “ 13 “	5
“ “ “ 13 “ 14 “	3
“ “ “ 14 “ 15 “	1

The others were pending for various times, less than 7 years.

Average time of pendency for each of the 213 patent applications, 6½ years.

If we allow two years as reasonable time for pendency of an application on the average, and consider all in excess of that as prolongation of the monopoly, we find the sum of prolongations of the monopolies by these 213 patents to be 1033 years.

Such an array of delayed applications is not the result of chance. It is obviously a deliberate scheme, carried on for years, and succeeding to the appalling extent of appropriating 1033 years from the public domain; and it is to be noted that the record of these applications during all of that time was continuously open to the patent office, but not to the public.

These are the patents of only one company in a single, rather restricted, art issued in eight years. What must have been the aggregate of the years appropriated from the public domain by all applicants for all patents in all arts! Consider the damage to the manufacturers of machines in the same art to be held up by these patents for, in some instances, 10 years or more, beyond the legitimate expiration of the monopoly.

For the purpose of the present paper, the above example is taken only as showing how impossible it would have been for my supposed manufacturer to have made any reliable search while these applications were lying in the secret archives of the patent office ready to be used against him and his customers as soon as he had created a market for his machine.

Suppose that it is a machine in the same art with the patents of this scheming patentee, what can such a search amount to? Practically nothing. There may be a score of applications covering it, or susceptible of being made to cover it, lying in wait for just such a victim.

But this manufacturer, in blissful ignorance of the trap laid for him by this defect in the patent system, and depending upon the disclosures of his search among issued patents, proceeds to put his machine upon the market and sell it in large numbers to users, who put it into use as part of their several plants throughout the country. The manufacturer, relying upon his search, may even guarantee the machine as exempt from patent infringement. In the meantime the scheming patentee lies in wait, and when the moment arrives when he has the manufacturer and his customers most at his mercy, he issues the patent or patents and threatens or commences suit. The defenseless dilemma of the manufacturer thus brought about by the present administration of the patent law is a hardship as to which the wonder is that it has been endured for so long a time without greater protest.

The manufacturer, caught in this dilemma, has the choice between settling with the scheming patentee on his own terms, or standing suit, with the chance in the end of being mulcted for profits as an *ex maleficio* infringer, and being required to make good his guarantees to users. All of this might have been saved had the patent system secured the issue of patents with any sort of diligence.

Under the prodding of the present commissioner the patent office has reformed to the extent of compelling a certain amount of expedition in the issue of patents. It is to be hoped that this will be continued by his successors in office. But the alleviation of an abuse should not depend upon the efficiency of one man, it should be corrected in some drastic way once and for all, and to a far greater extent than has been done up to the present time.

The next obstacles to the reliability of a search are the multiplicity of claims, the multiplicity of their elements, and the artificial, even misleading, language in which they are expressed.

What is the purpose of the claim? It is to inform the searcher briefly what the patent is for, and it should do so in as few words,

and as straight to the point, as possible. There is no fault to be found with the terms in which a claim is required by statute: "Particularly point out and distinctly claim, the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery." The statute does not contemplate the insertion of scores or hundreds of claims to express a single idea. The statute does not contemplate that the new idea expressed in any claim should be buried among a mass of elements already existing in the old machine to which the new idea is applied. Yet, despite the statute, such a practice has grown up that when the attorney of my supposed manufacturer tries to make his search, the hindrance which he encounters from the multiplication of claims and elements of claims is such that adequate consideration of each claim is a total impossibility.

Most underlying mechanical inventions, in their ultimate analyses, are functional inventions, not at all limited to the mechanisms in which they are first embodied. Once the new function, or combination of functions, becomes known, mechanics acting upon the idea of the invention will embody it in an endless variety of mechanical elements. When courts endeavor to state such inventions in their opinions they do so in terms of function. When lawyers or experts undertake to do so they use terms of function, and even the inventor does likewise. Why? Because that is the only distinct and accurate way of expressing the invention. But, though the courts in their opinions express inventions in terms of function, they tell us that claims on a machine invention cannot do so; and if any such invention were claimed in the terms in which it would be expressed in the opinion of the court it would be at once rejected by the patent office. Moreover, if a claim avoids this objection, it will still be rejected unless it recites those other elements of the machine which have nothing to do with the gist of the invention. Hence, when searching machine patents, the searcher has to wade through a labyrinth of elements entirely irrelevant to the point of the invention, and when he comes to that part of the claim which bears upon the invention he finds it expressed in terms of machine elements, which may be grossly misleading if the real invention is broad enough to be functionally expressed. And if later on the claim goes into litigation the court, under the doctrine of liberality and

mechanical equivalents, has to translate it back again into terms of function in order to make it fit the actual invention.

In this manner claims are not what they seem. Searchers are misled by terms of machine elements into supposing that mechanical construction is meant, only to find out to their sorrow later on, by the decision of some court, that the terms of mechanical construction were only a disguise for a scope which could only have been truly expressed in terms of function. The patent office seems to be intent on squeezing the expression of broad inventions into claims apparently narrow, and the courts are engaged in a struggle to broaden them beyond their natural meaning.

In this condition of affairs it is easy to see how helpless is my supposed manufacturer to find out whether his machine infringes any existing patent. There are so many claims, and so many irrelevant elements in each, that there is no possibility of careful study of them all, and, even with care, there is a great possibility that a claim, later construed as for a broad function, or a combination of functions, has been disguised by the artificial requirements of the patent office.

Another obstacle to the reliability of a search is that the searcher does not know the date alleged for the invention. If he discovers a complete reference he is often uncertain whether it may not be anticipated by carrying back the date of invention.

We pass now from consideration of applications and patents issued, to interferences, wherein the manufacturer is often unfairly discriminated against by the extreme to which the doctrine of constructive reduction to practice is carried by the patent office.

Our supposed manufacturer has been a long time getting his machine up to the point of putting it on the market, and patents being a secondary consideration to him, he does not file an application until his machine has demonstrated its success. To his surprise he is notified of an interference, and upon investigation finds that there was another application filed before his, but during the period when his machine was in its experimental stages, or in course of construction, and before it had progressed far enough for actual reduction to practice. The prior application is evidently a mere paper application, and represents the

principle of the machine in a crude and nearly impractical form. His antagonist has evidently taken the short cut on paper and has sketched a machine from his imagination, the success of which is a mere prediction which there has been no attempt to verify by actual construction. As between these two antagonists there can be no question that justice should be on the side of the manufacturer. Encouragement should be given to the man that builds his machine and demonstrates its practicability before rushing into the patent office. But is that the ultimate effect of the attitude of the patent office at the present time? Does not the extreme to which the doctrine of constructive reduction to practice is carried discriminate against the manufacturing inventor in favor of the paper inventor? Under the patent office practice seniority is immediately given to the paper inventor, and in order to overcome the presumptions in favor of this seniority very little that the manufacturing inventor has done, short of actual reduction to practice, seems to count. All of the months, and perhaps years, that he has devoted to building and modifying the parts vitally concerned in the invention seem to go for naught, because merely experimental. Yet at any time during these laborious experiments he might have expressed in the form of a drawing the conception he had of the complete machine, and the machine represented in such drawing would have been far and away more practical than that represented in the drawing of the application of his adversary.

Here again it is not the language of the statute that is at fault. The statute expressly gives the advantage to the man who is using diligence in "perfecting and adapting" his machine. The fault lies with the practice which, ignoring the statute, subordinates "perfecting and adapting" the invention to filing a paper application for \$15.

Having now followed the course of our supposed manufacturer's search in the patent office, we come to the stage when he has concluded that it is safe for him to place his machine upon the market, because his search has revealed no claim which it appears to infringe. He, therefore, proceeds to equip himself for its manufacture in large quantities, involving the making or purchasing, in many cases, of special tools and other equipment. He

next prepares for its sale, and this may involve a campaign of education of prospective customers in its use and advantages. Finally, he proceeds to sell it at a price yielding a fair profit, and now, for the first time in months, or perhaps years, the machine begins to represent an income instead of an outgo. He continues to sell it to users of such machines throughout the country, and, believing that the profits are absolutely his own, spends them for legitimate purposes. This continues perhaps for years. The number of users of his machines becomes great and widely spread, so that his machines are to be found in use in almost every judicial circuit of the country. Many of them are, perhaps, guaranteed against infringement of any patent.

Suddenly he, or his customers, are notified that the machine is an infringement. Perhaps the notice is under a patent recently issued on a long delayed application, or perhaps it is under a patent containing a claim which the ingenuity of some clever attorney finds to possess possibilities of a liberal interpretation to cover the machine. Or perhaps it is even a claim which his searcher perforce overlooked among the multitude of claims, each with a throng of elements.

The manufacturer goes to a patent lawyer, and to his horror is told that if he be held to infringe, under the new Supreme Court doctrine of *ex maleficio*, he is probably liable for his profit on the whole of his machine, without any deduction for the time and expense that he has been put to in its experimental stages and in its introduction to the public.

Not only so; he is told that he may be enjoined and that all the equipment he has invested for manufacturing and selling may be a complete loss.

Not only so; he is also told that his customers may be enjoined, and if guaranteed against infringement, may hold him accountable for all the damage which an injunction would cause to their business.

The manufacturer may even be notified that his machine infringes two or more patents, and advised that under the doctrine of *ex maleficio*, he may be liable for the profits on the whole of his machine several times over.

In his agony the manufacturer exclaims:

"I have not acted *ex maleficio*, I have acted in absolutely good faith. I have not willfully infringed any man's patent, but on the contrary have taken every precaution to avoid doing so. I never would have put the machine on the market had I supposed, or been able to find out, that it infringed anyone. It is the fault of the administration of the patent laws that I am in this predicament!"

And his words are absolutely true.

The manufacturer thereupon asks his lawyer for an opinion as to whether any infringement actually exists. His patent lawyer is of the opinion that there is no infringement on the face of the patent because the claim is expressed in terms of machine elements which he does not find, or their equivalents, in the alleged infringing machine. But his patent lawyer is obliged to admit that this claim may not be what it seems. Moreover, the manufacturer may be compelled to defend any of his customers sued in any of the circuits of the United States, and there is no telling what interpretation may be put upon the claim, because it depends more upon the prior art and the individuality of the judge than upon the claim, and the patentee having the selection of jurisdiction will probably select that circuit most given to liberality.

The form of the claim being therefore indecisive, the manufacturer requests his lawyer to make a search in the prior art and asks advice on the merits. The lawyer, if experienced, knows that the decision will probably depend quite as much upon the idiosyncrasy of the judge before whom the hearing happens to come, as upon the merits. His final guess is that the court will hold that the claim is not infringed on its face, and is either anticipated or is so limited by prior art as not to be infringed. The manufacturer thereupon is faced with this alternative: He must either abandon the manufacture and sale of his machine, and recall all machines from his customers, while still incurring possible liability for the past; or he may continue its manufacture and sale, relying upon the opinion he has received as to legality. Under the circumstances he is not to be blamed in electing the latter course.

The manufacturer is anxious that the question of infringement and validity should be settled without delay, so that, if he

is liable, the extent of his liability shall not increase. But, in the meantime, the owner of the patent has commenced to manufacture, and is in no hurry to commence suit. On the contrary, he harasses the users of the original machine, much to the annoyance and damage of the original manufacturer. The original manufacturer again goes to his patent lawyer, and asks him whether there is any way in which this can be stopped, and the question brought to an issue. He receives a negative reply. There is nothing that he can do until the owner of the patent shall see fit to bring suit in any circuit where he can find an infringing machine.

The owner of the patent has the choice of bringing suit against the manufacturer or against a customer in any district wherein he finds an infringing machine. He also has the choice between equity and law. The manufacturer has no voice in these choices, and a district is chosen which puts the manufacturer at the greatest possible disadvantage.

If the patentee is conscious that he has a very bad case, which probably could not succeed if decided by a judge, he brings it at law and depends upon the well-known tendency of juries to help him out.

It may be remarked in passing, that the United States is the only country in the world wherein a patentee can demand a jury trial as matter of right.

Finally, the owner of the patent, having taken abundance of time to thoroughly prepare for the contest, brings suit against the manufacturer, or his customer, who goes again to his patent lawyer to defend him. He is informed that the rules permit him only 20 days within which to prepare and file his answer. It occurs to him that a system which has permitted the patentee as high as 14 years to prosecute his application for a patent, and has permitted the patentee, perhaps, years of delay in the preparation for and commencement of suit, might permit the manufacturer more than 20 days within which to prepare and file his answer; particularly when, in many cases, until the suit is actually commenced, the manufacturer is uncertain whether the threats of the owner of the patent are mere bluff, and therefore is uncertain whether it is necessary for him to go to the expense of actual preparation for defense.

After the filing of answer such depositions as may be taken out of court are in order, and the defendant proceeds with depositions necessary to establish defenses, such as prior uses, proof of which is at a distance from the place of trial. The efficiency of this evidence as a defense is greatly impaired by the fact that the rule prescribes only 30 days for taking it from the expiration of the time for filing of plaintiff's depositions. Every one familiar with the difficulties of proving a prior use knows what this means. In many cases this defense has to be omitted entirely because of the inadequacy of the time for preparing and taking the testimony in regard to it.

After the defendant's depositions are in, the rule provides that the plaintiff has 20 days for rebutting depositions, and it might be supposed that this restriction of time puts him at an equal disadvantage. Not so, however, because the plaintiff may discontinue the suit without prejudice at any time on payment of costs and thus gain all the time that he requires to prepare his rebutting testimony of the depositions already taken. It is a miracle if depositions prepared so hastily in defense can stand before depositions prepared so deliberately in rebuttal, no matter what may be the facts. Sporadic instances have occurred where particular courts have denied the right of a plaintiff to discontinue without prejudice under such circumstances, but the existence of such right seems to be generally conceded.

It is not even certain that as a condition of such discontinuance the court will order that the depositions already taken may be used in behalf of the defendant or his customers in any renewal of the suit. The records show even recent instances where the court has refused such condition. But whether such condition be imposed or not, the fact remains that the depositions taken by the defendant under stress of the 30 days limitation may be rebutted by testimony prepared in practically unlimited time.

When it comes to the point where the parties to a suit obtain an order for particulars the disadvantage is again on the side of the defendant. By a bill of particulars the defendant manufacturer may be compelled to disclose the details of his anticipation and prior art defenses. The theory is that in advance of trial he shall lay down his cards to prevent surprise of the plaintiff. But does

this theory work both ways? Does the plaintiff have to lay down his cards? By no means, in certain circuits. In one important circuit at least the plaintiff may withhold until his rebuttal testimony any allegation as to the date of his invention and the interpretation he places on his claim. The defendant is compelled to particularize his defenses against an unknown date and an unknown interpretation of claim.

Every veteran practitioner in patent cases knows the difficulty, even in simple cases, for the defendant to surmise what will be the interpretation placed upon the claim by the plaintiff or the court. Very often the final interpretation is one which never suggested itself to the defendant or his counsel. It is one that the plaintiff's experts have cunningly devised and held secret. When it is sprung in rebuttal at the trial, it seems to the court as the only obvious meaning. The least obvious often becomes the most obvious as soon as suggested. Yet the defendant is compelled before trial to particularize within narrow limits the anticipations in ignorance of the thing to be anticipated.

In former times the plaintiff was expected to examine an expert on the claims as a part of the *prima facie* case, and one of the most vital stages of the case to the defendant was by cross examination to disclose plaintiff's interpretation of the claim. Having done that, defendant was enabled to intelligently select and put in evidence anticipations and prior art. Under the present practice it is a great offence in some courts for a witness to refer to the claim. The court cuts defendant off from ascertaining anything about the claim by cross examination and yet insists that he must before trial know and particularize what he will rely upon to meet it.

Next we come to the effect of the trial. The result of a single case is decisive against a manufacturer. If he loses in the circuit selected by plaintiff, he loses in all circuits. His customers individually have not enough at stake to warrant the cost of defending a suit and cannot accept the assistance of the manufacturer without danger of sharing the estoppel against him. Not so with the plaintiff. Instances exist where a plaintiff defeated in one circuit against one customer proceeded to try his luck in another circuit against another customer, and so lax has be-

come the comity between circuits that instances have occurred when the plaintiff succeeded in the second suit with no substantial difference in the infringing structure or in the prior art. In one instance the difference between the decisions in two circuits was merely one of interpreting the words of a claim. A patent covers the whole of the United States but there seems to be no patent practice for the whole of the United States. Plaintiff gets the benefit of the best there is for his side. Defendant has to take whatever is meted out to him.

We next come to the accounting. We will suppose that after the thrashing out of the trial the manufacturer defendant is decreed to be enjoined and to account on only one feature of his machine. As soon as he is apprised of the court's interpretation of the claim he is often enabled to invent an alteration in his machine which does not infringe. The infringing device therefore turns out to have been immaterial to him as the result of the decision from the Bench. But the infringement accounting is anything but immaterial.

He consults his patent lawyer as to the accounting and is asked whether he has kept books separating the profits due to the infringing feature from those due to the other parts of his machine. He is astonished because he knows that the question is an absurdity. To keep any such books would be an impossibility because no books can show separately that which, in the nature of things, is inseparable and always has been. He is then advised that his failure to make an impossible apportionment is *ex maleficio*, and he must pay all the profits of his machine.

At the same time the plaintiff can attack the customers and they in turn can come back at the manufacturer and compel him to hold them harmless either to save his business reputation or as the requirement of a bond.

If defeated in the District Court the manufacturer looks with confidence to the Circuit Court of Appeals until he is informed that at most his counsel will have only two hours for his argument and in one circuit only one hour. This is to him the culmination of his misfortunes—he gives up and resigns himself to his fate. In the patent office the patentee was allowed perhaps 14 years to patent an invention as to which the court of last resort limits the argument of each side to an hour!

The history of our supposed manufacturer has now been traced to his ruin, accomplished through no fault of his and no fault of the statute, but through its faulty administration.

Will such a system be perpetuated? It is a fair prediction that it will not. Unless some alleviation be devised, the unpopularity of the system will become so great that it will fall. Already some persons in a position to witness the workings of the system are saying that the advancement of science and the useful arts would be better accomplished by abolishing the system.

It should be the province of patent lawyers to suggest remedies, but they have remained silent. Are they to blame? It is largely the fear of what Congress might do that keeps them silent. They realize that any agitation of the subject is likely to result in the passage by Congress, not of what is suggested, but of other things that will do more harm than good. The wisdom of this is exemplified by the fact that out of seven bills now before Congress relating to patents for inventions your committee in its printed suggestions emphatically condemns five and the two which it approves are of no special consequence. None of these seven bills touches even remotely anything touched upon in this paper excepting one section of Bill No. 3050. That section provides for a patent term of 19 years from the date of application. This would alleviate some of the difficulties but not others. It would prevent prolonging terms, but many applications would still be maintained in the secret archives out of reach of any search. In Bill No. 3050 this section is coupled with a mass of other provisions the evil effect of which would more than counterbalance any good to be derived from this section.

Most patent lawyers entertained the hope that the ills of the system would ultimately be cured by the creation of a Court of Patent Appeals. It was expected that such a court would be representative of the wisdom gained by experience in both litigation and patent office practice and that it would quickly realize defects and promptly suggest the remedies which, under its influence, would be readily adopted. Such decisions as are burdensome to the system, would never have been rendered by a court of such experience and it would have found a way of so modifying those already rendered as to make them harmless. Its influence would gradually have been felt in the patent office to prevent those

formal requirements which are often so fatal to patents in subsequent litigation, and its influence would have pervaded equally all the circuits so as to homogenize the whole system throughout all the circuits and the patent office.

But the hope of a Patent Court of Appeals seems to be dead. The bill for the creation of such a court has not been reintroduced and all those active in its favor have abandoned their efforts. That such a court will be created at some time there can be no reasonable doubt, but it will have to be through the efforts of another generation of patent lawyers.

Therefore, instead of relying upon the hope of a Patent Court of Appeals for originating and putting through measures for the betterment of the system, it is expedient now to consider what remedies have been suggested and what may be obtained through other channels.

Various plans have been suggested for alleviating the difficulties that have been pointed out. Without being committed for or against any of them they may be briefly reviewed as follows:

To protect a searcher against delayed applications it has been suggested that all applications be thrown open a specified time, say two years, after filing, and that no broadening of the claims be permitted thereafter. This would render the search of a manufacturer as efficient against delayed applications as against issued patents. At the same time it would permit an applicant to prosecute his rejected claims for a greater period if he desired. If such an amendment were accompanied by such a provision as to the length of term as is now contained in Bill No. 3050, it would also make illegal the schemes at present practised for prolonging the monopoly.

To reduce the number of paper patents which stand only as a menace to the advancement of the art, having no value to anyone unless the art be advanced by others, it has been proposed to levy an exceedingly moderate tax upon all patents and patent applications a number of years after filing. Even so moderate a tax as could not be a hardship in any case, and not imposed until many years after filing, would result in the removal from the road to improvement of many worthless patents which now encumber the records. The justice of such a tax is recognized by

almost every other country of the world. The history of past litigation is full of instances of the purchase of such patents for nominal sums only to result in speculative suits and great litigation expenses.

To increase the certainty of searches, various plans have been proposed for reducing the number of claims and the number of elements of claims and for reforming the misleading principles upon which the formulation of claims now proceeds. No way has been suggested which would enable the patent office to break away from the long line of precedents and decisions short of a rewording of the statutory requirement as to claims in such a way as to make the patent office and courts start anew.

Very few words of the ordinary claim generally speak the invention. The other words are not merely superfluous, but they are stumbling blocks to the searcher and to the court and to every one endeavoring to ascertain the intent of the patent. They bury the real claim in a mass of verbiage; secreting it from the reader and making its meaning ambiguous. To make matters worse the same mass of verbiage is repeated parrot like in claim after claim, each one differing from another often only in a single word. The reader is puzzled to discover the difference. Judges of our courts frequently express their disgust, and ridicule the form of claims.

It is difficult to see how the present system of claims originated or grew. Perhaps it was in consequence of the fallacy that a claim must recite all the elements necessary to operability as well as the elements in which the invention actually resides. Perhaps it was in consequence of the ill advised dicta in certain cases against expressing claims in terms of function or result. More probably it arose because the more formidable claims are in appearance the more is the average client pleased with the work of his solicitor and it is a great deal easier for the solicitor to dictate a score of repetitious claims than it is for him to formulate one truly expressive of the invention. Whatever may have been the origin of the present form of claims, all those that have the task of examining or construing patents would welcome any amendment of the statute putting an end to it.

Various plans have been suggested for protecting manufacturers and their customers against guerilla warfare by patentees.

The end in view should be to compel promptness in issuing patents, promptness in notifying the manufacturer of alleged infringement, promptness in bringing suit, promptness in prosecuting the suit, and decisiveness in the results of the suit with reference not only to the manufacturer himself, but all his customers as well.

It has been suggested that to stimulate promptness the period prescribed in the statute of limitations should be shortened below six years and that the limitation should run with any machine or article sold prior to the prescribed period and should bar suit against the continued use of such machine or article. It is urged that within much less than six years a patentee should sue upon the sale of an infringing machine and that he should not be permitted to delay for so long a period while the liability of the manufacturer and his customers is mounting up. With the present chance for large recoveries, including not merely profits on the invention in controversy, but on the whole machine, it is a good speculation for patentees to permit a manufacturer to put out machines for the full six years in order to fatten the recovery. It is also a good speculation to let the number of customers increase until the greatest number may be injured by the unexpected success of a suit.

It has also been suggested that when an application has been delayed beyond a given time all machines and articles sold during the excess time shall be exempt from the operation of the patent.

It has also been suggested that a suit against a machine or article, whether the defendant be the manufacturer or any customer defended by the manufacturer, should bar suit against any use of a similar product of the same manufacturer.

Those shortcomings of the present system, heretofore alluded to, which arise during the trial can only be remedied by the court. Unfortunately with few exceptions, none of the judges has ever tried a patent case at the Bar, therefore their experience is only one-sided. This probably accounts for some of their rulings.

Their experience is analogous to that of the audience at the theater. They see and hear the play as it is staged but do not realize what the preparation for staging it has meant.

The great crisis of the present patent system arises on the accounting from the reversal of the doctrine of *Garretson vs.*

Clark by *Westinghouse vs. Wagner* and the more recent declaration of the Supreme Court that it does not intend to retract or modify this reversal. Where the profits cannot be apportioned the dilemma is that either complainant or defendant must suffer. Opinions may differ as to which horn of the dilemma entails the least injustice but there can be no difference of opinion that either horn entails so great an injustice that an immediate remedy should be sought. What then is the root in the statute of this difficulty? It is the provision for recovery of profits. Profits have never been a practicable or true measure of recovery for many reasons. In the first place the experience of half a century shows the impossibility of ascertaining the actual profits attributable to the invention in any but exceptional cases. In the next place this measure of recovery discriminates in favor of the pirate against the infringer who has proceeded in good faith. The pirate cuts the prices, his profits are small, if any, and are often secreted by carefully planned bookkeeping. Therefore the pirate pays a minimum of profit. The infringer in good faith has not cut prices and his profits are large. His books have not been doctored. He therefore pays a maximum of profit. In the next place the inquisition for the ascertainment of profit has been the most prolific source of endless proceedings before masters and in the end has resulted in the court jumping at conclusions, often mere guesses in all but name. No court, however, will ever admit that its guess is a guess. In *Garretson vs. Clark* the court relieved itself from guessing profits at the expense of the complainant. In *Westinghouse vs. Wagner* it did so at the expense of defendant, and therefore a perfectly innocent infringer may not merely pay the whole of his profits for an invention admittedly not entitled to them, but may have to pay the whole of his profits as many times over as he has innocently infringed. And this may be in favor of patents that have not advanced the arts at all and against a manufacturer whose machine has produced a wonderful advance. Better by far the rankest kind of a guess than to shirk guessing to perpetrate such an injustice.

What then is the remedy for this intolerable condition? It is not far to seek. It is to strike out from the statute the root of the difficulty—the provision for the recovery of profits—and substitute therefor a practicable measure of recovery—the as-

assessment of a reasonable royalty. From a reasonable royalty no pirate can escape by having cut prices, or by having doctored his books, or by having taken his profits from non-infringing articles sold to the same customers. The ascertainment of a reasonable royalty requires no extended inquisition into an innocent defendants general business. It requires no such years of accounting as are devoted to the hopeless search for profits. In the end the assessment of a reasonable royalty is, of course, a guess, but the necessities of the case demand an enlightened guess to escape intolerable injustice to either complainant or defendant. Counsel have in years past urged upon masters and courts the expediency of assessing a reasonable royalty only to be met by the reply that the only royalty recognized by the courts was an established royalty. Of late this position has been relaxed and a disposition is being shown to assess an amount under the name "reasonable royalty" or "special damage." As soon as such an expedient is resorted to, recovery of profits becomes unnecessary and should be wiped out of the statute as productive of such unjust doctrines as those of *Garretson vs. Clark* and *Westinghouse vs. Wagner* and as productive of unnecessary litigation and unnecessary prying into the general business of defendants.

I have thus voiced the manufacturer's complaints. Before closing I will recapitulate the principal changes that the manufacturer would consider just:

1. Throw applications open to search after a stated time.
2. Prohibit enlargement of claims after that time.
3. Date the commencement of the term from the same time.
4. Compel the applicant to announce the alleged date of invention at the same time.
5. Compel the reduction of claims in number and in verbiage.
6. Protect the public from the injury of wilful delays in commencing suit by amending the patent statute of limitations as above suggested.
7. Levy a moderate tax, years after the date of application, with a view of killing off useless obstructive patents.
8. Prevent the hardships of both *Garretson vs. Clark* and *Westinghouse vs. Wagner* by statutory amendment abolishing the recovery of profits and substituting the assessment of a reasonable royalty.

9. Abolish trial of patent cases by jury by giving equity exclusive jurisdiction.

As the self-constituted spokesman of manufacturers I have endeavored to state their case.

The single purpose of this paper has been to state the manufacturer's case and the proposed remedies that have come to my attention. As to the fact that there is grave cause for complaint, I think all will agree. As to the extent of the hardship or the advisability of change, of course there will be a wide difference of opinion.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON MODERN ACCOUNTINGS IN PATENT AND TRADE-MARK CASES.

BY
MELVILLE CHURCH,
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

I have been asked to address you upon some matter of general interest. One of the phases of the subject of accountings has suggested itself as a topic that might profitably be briefly discussed because of the recent pronouncements of the Supreme Court of the United States, indicating a purpose to modify the old order of things by more certainly affording compensation to the owner of a patent for the invasion of his rights.

I. Until within a comparatively recent period, there was seldom a recovery of money by a successful plaintiff in a patent case. The difficulties of ascertaining either the plaintiff's damages or the defendant's profits were so great, owing to the strictness of proof required and the heavy burden laid upon the plaintiff, as to discourage a patent owner from going into an accounting. It would cost more than it came to, and a patent owner was generally advised that he had better rest satisfied with an injunction preventing further infringement. The known or apprehended difficulties, uncertainties, and expense of an accounting were, of course, taken advantage of by the infringer. On seeing an invention that he was desirous of using he would boldly appropriate it, relying upon making a handsome profit before the patent owner, by a long course of litigation, should be able to stop him, by injunction, and relying, also, upon the improbability of ever being required to pay a money judgment for his infringement.

I can but feel that the patent owner is, at last, coming into his own. In the past he has suffered from a tendency of courts, lawyers, and the public generally, to regard patent property as differing so essentially from other kinds of property as to require the application of special, technical, artificial rules for its protection and vindication, instead of those broad, general principles universally applied to other species of property. It is refreshing,

therefore, to be reminded by the Supreme Court that patent property does not in fact stand in a class by itself, but is to be adjudicated and rights under it enforced and compensation awarded for its violation, in the same way, and on the same principles, as other property.

Under the Patent Act, the patent owner is given two remedies for the vindication of his rights—one at law and the other in equity. If he sues at law, the statute prescribes that he must do so in the old common-law action of trespass on the case. In such an action, he is entitled to recover the damages he has sustained by reason of the defendant's infringement. If he sues in equity, he may enjoin the defendant from further infringement and he may also recover either the damages he has sustained or the profits that the defendant has made by reason of the infringement, and, sometimes, damages as to some transactions and profits as to others. It is, of course, exceptional for a court of equity to award damages, as such, but it may do so in a patent case because the statute gives to the federal courts of equity that special power.

Where a patent owner sues at law, the *gravamen* of the action is the trespass upon his property rights in the patent and the jury—or the court itself, if a jury be waived—is called upon to assess the damages he has sustained by reason of such trespass.

How are these damages to be ascertained?

One or another measure of damages may usually be resorted to. If the plaintiff is a manufacturer and has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of machines or articles embodying the patented invention and is accustomed to make a profit from such manufacture and sale and can prove that the sales of the infringing articles made by the defendant would have been made by him but for the interference of the defendant, he may recover, as his damages, the profits he has lost by reason of the defendant's interference. So, too, if the defendant has so interfered with the plaintiff's business as to require the plaintiff to reduce his prices in order to meet the defendant's competition, the plaintiff may take as his measure of damages the difference between the price he was accustomed to receive before the infringement occurred and the reduced price at which he was compelled to sell by reason of the defendant's competition.

If the plaintiff, whether a manufacturer or not, is accustomed to grant licenses under his patent and has established a license fee for the use of the invention, the loss of that license fee may be taken as his measure of damages and a verdict and judgment rendered accordingly.

Where, however, the patent owner was neither a manufacturer and seller of the patented thing, nor accustomed to grant licenses under the patent, but held the patent as a close monopoly, it used commonly to be held that he could recover only nominal damages.

Among the old adjudicated cases is occasionally to be found one where the profit shown to have been made by the defendant by the use of the patented invention has been admitted as evidence tending to show the damages suffered by the plaintiff, but as time elapsed, and as suits in equity for the recovery of both damages and profits became the rule—with suits at law, for damages only, the exception—we find the courts less and less inclined to admit evidence of the defendant's profits as tending to establish the measure of plaintiff's damages.

Therefore, the case of a patent owner who had neither manufactured the patented article nor granted licenses and who was required to sue for damages (as where for one reason or another his right to an injunction had failed), was practically one of *damnum absque injuria*. This was, of course, wrong. The plaintiff, in the case last supposed, should have been permitted, as in the case of damages to other property, to show, by general evidence, the damages he had suffered through the unlawful taking or spoliation of his patent, and should have been permitted to call witnesses to testify as to the value, in their opinion, of the exclusive right to the patented invention and as to the value of the appropriation of that invention by the infringer; and if there were evidence as to the amount of profit the infringer had made from the use of the invention, such evidence, in so far as it tended to show the earning power of the invention, should have been permitted to be considered by the appraising witnesses in estimating the plaintiff's loss. Thus, would the principles commonly applied in cases involving compensation for ordinary rights violated, or ordinary property appropriated, be rendered available,

In an ordinary action for damages to the *person* through negligence—the familiar personal injury case—evidence of the plaintiff's capacity for business, his earning power, the probability of his recovery, his expectancy of life, etc., is admissible. It is all value-evidence, consisting of the opinions of witnesses, based partly upon knowledge and partly upon estimates, yet upon such evidence the jury is justified in arriving at a conclusion and rendering a verdict.

So, too, in suits for damages for injury to ordinary property. For instance, a railroad lays its tracks in front of a church, and is sued by the latter for damages for so running the road as to constitute a nuisance. Value evidence as to the depreciation of the plaintiff's property is admissible and the jury is authorized to take into consideration personal discomfort which may be caused by the nuisance and any causes which produce a constant apprehension of danger, in their estimate of damages, even if there be no arithmetical rule for the estimate.

Again, in proceedings for the condemnation of real property value-evidence is constantly resorted to. A commission or jury is appointed to appraise the value of the land taken, witnesses are called to give their opinions as to the value of the land, and may materially disagree as to the value, whereupon the commission or jury itself makes an independent estimate based on the evidence submitted and awards compensation accordingly.

In all of these instances, and the list might be extended indefinitely, general value-evidence is received to measure the damages to the right or to the property affected.

Why, then, should not value-testimony be admitted, in like manner, to measure the loss to the patent owner resulting from the appropriation and use of his patented invention by an infringer? There is, of course, no reason why it should not be received, and its admissibility is recognized—I should perhaps say re-recognized—by the Supreme Court both in the Westinghouse case (225 U. S. 604) and in the Dowagiac case (235 U. S. 641, 648) recently determined, as well as in other cases of great interest determined by the various Circuit Courts of Appeals, notably those of the Third and Sixth Circuits. It may, therefore, be taken as now established that the plaintiff, in an action at

law for damages for the infringement of a patent, need not go portionless because he has not been a manufacturer and cannot prove a loss of profits, nor because he cannot show an established license fee or royalty, but he may, by general evidence, including, of course, opinion-evidence, establish the value of his patent and ask the jury or court to adjudge accordingly.

What has been said in regard to the measure of damages at law applies, of course, to the assessment of damages, as such, in a suit of equity.

Thus has the position of a patent owner in these latter days been much improved. For every invasion of his patent, a measure of damages is made available to him.

II. Until recent years, the chief bugbear of accountings has been apportionment, that is to say, the ascertainment of the relative profit-creating value of the patented and unpatented features embodied in the infringing machine or article.

There is fairly clear sailing where the article or machine is wholly new and the patent covers it as an entirety. In such case, the patent owner is plainly entitled to the infringer's entire profit. So, likewise, where the patented invention is conspicuously a part of the infringing article or machine and it is shown that its presence has produced the market for the infringing article, has been in fact the means of securing the sale of an article that would, otherwise, not have been marketable. Here, again, the patentee is entitled to the whole of the defendant's profit.

Where, however, it is apparent that the presence of the patented invention in the machine or article sold by the infringer has not been wholly responsible for, but has only, in some measure, contributed to, the infringer's profits, a case of real difficulty is presented, which the Supreme Court, in the cases referred to, has indicated should be resolved, first, by requiring the plaintiff to make an apportionment or show the impossibility of his doing so; secondly, by permitting the defendant (who, because of his possession of superior knowledge as to costs, selling prices, profit-making-values, respecting his own output, is in a better position to ascertain the real facts) to try his hand at such apportionment; and, finally, upon both these efforts at apportionment failing, authorizing the court to award the whole of defendant's profits to

the plaintiff, upon the principle that is constantly applied, at common law, to cases of confusion of goods, where the penalty or loss is made to fall upon the one who has confused his goods with those of another and is unable thereafter to make a separation of them, rather than upon the wholly innocent party.

The Supreme Court has very plainly indicated that in thus attempting apportionment, whether by plaintiff or defendant, general evidence, such as value-evidence consisting of the testimony of witnesses best qualified to give opinions as to value, etc., may be resorted to to assist in the determination of value. This is clearly right, for no good reason can be advanced why such evidence should not be received and given the same weight as is given value evidence in cases of injuries to person or to property, such as actions for damages for personal injuries, maintaining nuisances and condemnation proceedings, hereinbefore referred to.

These newly enunciated, or, at least, newly affirmed, principles that are laid down to guide us in patent accountings, are now being applied, day by day, by the trial courts, and while there is much practical detail to be settled as to procedure, I make no doubt that in the great majority of cases the outcome will be beneficial, through the discouragement of wanton, intentional infringement and the award of substantial money compensation relatively commensurate with the injury inflicted.

Now that the pendulum is swinging in a direction favorable to the patent owner, there is, of course, some danger that it may swing too far, but if practices grow up, in the trial courts, that are unwholesome, we may look for the stabilizing effect of another Supreme Court decision to set matters aright.

III. What I have said in regard to accountings in patent cases, so far as the admissibility of general evidence to establish value is concerned, is equally applicable to accountings in trade-mark cases. In the latter class of cases, however, there is seldom or never a need for applying the doctrine of apportionment. The defendant uses the plaintiff's trade-name, mark or symbol upon his goods and is usually accountable for the whole profit made on such goods. There is this difference to be noted, however, between the mode of assessing the defendant's profits in trade-mark cases

upon trade-marks registered under federal law, and the mode that obtains in patent cases. In patent cases, the burden rests initially upon the plaintiff to prove not only the price at which the defendant's goods are sold but also the cost of manufacture and marketing, etc., from which evidence the defendant's net profit may be deduced; whereas, in accountings in registered trade-mark cases, the plaintiff is required by the statute to prove defendant's sales, only, and the defendant must then prove all the elements of cost which are claimed by him by way of deduction. This places the burden of proving costs upon him who is best able to bear it, and is good. Why should there not be a like provision in the patent statute?

IV. I appreciate that what I have endeavored to here present touches but a very small part of the law of accountings. If I had gone into the subject more in detail I would have transcended all limits as to time and space and been very much less interesting than I have been, if that were possible. My sole purpose has been served, if I have impressed upon you the conviction that patent cases are not so exceptional as commonly supposed, but that the same general rules and principles, with which all courts are familiar, are as applicable to them as to ordinary cases involving the ascertainment of profits and damages and the apportionment of the same.

The less patent law and trade-mark law are regarded as specialties and the less patent and trade-mark cases are regarded as determinable upon principles peculiar and exceptional to themselves, the easier will be the resolution of the questions arising in such cases and the lighter the labors of the courts. It should always be remembered that the immutable, fundamental principles of the law are as applicable to these as to other cases and constitute the safest guides for their proper determination.

I personally have always opposed the idea of an Appellate Court devoted to the determination of patent, trade-mark and copyright cases only, because of the narrowing tendency of the consideration by any tribunal of a limited class of judicial business, exclusively. The wider the scope and experience of a judicial tribunal, the broader and sounder will be its judgments, in the long run, in all classes of cases.

Let us remember, brethren of the Bar, that we are, first, lawyers and then patent lawyers, and rejoice that the grand old principles of the common law are not to be forgotten, but are still to be applied in the resolution of the, seemingly, peculiar, technical causes we are called upon to prosecute or defend.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
JUDICIAL SECTION

Meeting held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on August 30, 1916.

Orrin N. Carter, Justice, Illinois Supreme Court, presided as Chairman.

The Chairman :

First on our program will be a short word of welcome by a representative member of the Bar of Chicago. He not only is one of the leading lawyers of Chicago and the West, but also has the honor to be the President of the Chicago Bar Association. He has served on the Bench with honor to himself and credit to his profession. If I had been selecting any one to represent the Bar of Chicago for the duty of welcoming the members of this Section to this meeting I could not have chosen one who would more worthily and more properly represent the Bar of the West than the Honorable Charles S. Cutting, who will now talk to you.

Judge Charles S. Cutting, of Illinois :

It would hardly seem necessary to say that Chicago welcomes the American Bar Association, and especially the Judicial Section. Chicago has a long history in the matter of welcomes. From the day when the first track of the moccasined trapper was made across the prairie from the waters of the Lake, to connect with those that flow into the Mississippi, there has been a constant stream of people coming into this state, and especially to this city. Not only have some of the best people of these United States found it expedient to settle here, but all the world seems to have poured within the gates of Chicago a portion of her citizenship.

A census not long since taken showed there were 48 different dialects, living dialects, spoken daily, not as a matter of convenience but as a matter of actual daily life within the limits

of the city. It is cosmopolitan and it is hospitable. And you today are welcomed most heartily here.

I wish that I could welcome a Judicial Section under circumstances which would be more favorable to the administration of the law along the lines which were pictured to you this morning. I wish that the judiciary stood upon a little different basis. I wish it were not necessary that individuals should associate themselves with a political party in order to be elected to a judicial position, or to be appointed to a place on the Bench. But so it is, and so we meet it. As has been said many times, and it is unquestionably true, the wonder grows that out of the methods which we employ we get results as splendid as they are.

I welcome you. But I do not welcome you to a jurisdiction in which all things are as we would have them. You heard this morning how much better it would be if the judge upon the Bench, who is the arbiter, should be able to advise the jury and instruct it as to the law. . I welcome you to a jurisdiction where in criminal cases the jury is the judge both of the law and the fact; where the judge, if asked, must give the instruction—"If you can say upon your oaths that you know the law better than the judge you are at liberty to follow your own conception of the law rather than his." That is the law in criminal cases in Illinois today; and it ought not to be so.

But I am here not to talk to you about the functions of the judiciary, but simply to give you a word of welcome. The Bar of the City of Chicago feels that it is doubly honored in your presence. We recognize you both as lawyers and as judges, and we are proud to have you as our guests.

The Chairman :

We are indeed fortunate to have with us the next speaker. The President of the American Bar Association is supposed to be in many senses the leader of the Bar of this great country of ours, and I hope it will always be true that the head of this great Association will be one of the leading members of our great profession.

Those of you who were fortunate enough to hear, at Montreal, that great lawyer and marvelous speaker who presided at the banquet, Joseph H. Choate, will remember that he said, "that the

leader of the Bar should have been here to preside tonight, but he was unable to come because of senatorial duties at Washington."

We then thought and we still think that Joseph H. Choate might be considered one of the great leaders of the Bar. But we have with us to day the man whom he said was the leader of the American Bar, and who is the leader not only because he is the head of the great American Bar Association but because by right he occupies that place.

It was the poet who said:

"It sounds like stories from the land of spirits,
If any man obtain that which he merits,
Or any merit that which he obtains."

Both of those things are true as to the present leader of the American Bar, who will now talk to you, Mr. Elihu Root.

Mr. Elihu Root:

Some years ago Mrs.-Root and I went to a hotel in Boston to stay, and in the building next to the hotel there was running a continuous day and night vaudeville performance, and we got rather tired of it. I am afraid I am duplicating it today.

I am not here to detain you from the serious work of the Judicial Section, but rather to express the interests of the great Association over which I have the honor for the moment to preside, and as President of the American Bar Association to welcome you officially, as I tried to do personally at your banquet last night.

I am sure that the Bar does really welcome, with sincerity and generous enthusiasm, for the consideration of the matters that are so important to the administration of the law, the judges of our courts, and I am sure that the Association in this field of broad and general discussion will be beneficial both to the judges and the practitioners at the Bar.

There is no leader of the American Bar. That is a figure of speech. It is a fashion; an expression borrowed from those countries where there is a single Bar, and you can denote leadership. There is no leader of the American Bar, except possibly the President of the American Bar Association may be *ex-officio* leader for a few days.

But we are growing gradually into a Bar step by step. The Bars of the old separated colonies, the sharply divided states, and

the distant and separate counties are coming together. And out of their association, for the administration of the common law, the maintenance of common institutions of justice and liberty, the expression of the opinion and the feeling and genius of a single united people, there is coming into being gradually one united harmonious institution of the nation, a National American Bar. That, in the years to come, will be capable of leadership, of unity, of united and therefore effectual action and influence.

Of course, we all know that no law and no system of law can be successfully administered unless it is accepted, respected and believed in by the people for whom it is framed. Along with our duties of trying, arguing and deciding particular cases there goes the duty of seeing to it that the administration of the law is understood by the people of the country in such a way that they will feel that justice is being done, and unless they do feel that, our law becomes mere formal and worthless dead-letter.

Now, there are several things in which it is very important that special efforts should be made to bring about that feeling of respect, confidence and trust on the part of the people of our country.

One of them, of course, is understanding what our judges seek to do in the opinions they write. I sometimes think that it would be better if the opinions of the judges were a little less devoted to repeating old, well-understood and well-settled rules of law and the authorities to sustain them, and a little more devoted to making plain the reasoning of the decisions, so that not only the lawyers but their clients could understand why the case was decided for or against them.

There is one other thing which I think is very important. One of the chief criticisms of the law is its technicality. People think, and in many instances rightly, that the law is over-technical, and lawyers subtle, and that justice is forgotten in the workings of highly trained, acute and sophistical minds. Very important it is to do away with that feeling; very important not to furnish substantial ground to justify that feeling. There never was a people in the world less adapted to be ruled by sophistries and technical subtleties than the people of the United States.

The thing I want to say to this Judicial Section is that we ought to try to get ourselves out of certain bad habits that we have acquired by being technical. None of us is free from them.

The administration of the law of evidence in this country is more technical and rigid and contrary to the workings of the ordinary, plain, honest business man's mind than it is in any country in the world that I know anything about. It is more technical and oppressive to the plain man than it is under the same rules of evidence in Great Britain, in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in any of the countries outside of the United States that follow the course of the common law. The same rules are applied by us in such a way that the trials of causes are widely different from the trials of causes in all the other common law countries.

You cannot cure it by legislation; it is a matter of personal conduct. It is the same as when a certain South American country took the American Constitution and adopted it in substance, and then when they went to apply it the personal equation made it as far different from the American Constitution in its application as the earth is from the sun.

There is only one way, it seems to me, to cure our administration of the law of its over-technicality, and that is for us to get together and try to realize that it exists and enter into a pledge to each other to cure ourselves. Why, you will hear, I undertake to say, twenty objections to the admission of evidence in the American court where you hear one in the English court. It is all wrong.

You put a man on the witness stand and, under our system, he gets no chance to tell his story, because you insist on trying to run his mind into a mould that has been made for subtle and acute minds to work out.

I would not throw away our rules of evidence, but I would have our judges and lawyers enter into a personal league not to make any objections that are not of importance; I would have the Bar everywhere in the United States frown upon the over-technicality of the subtle lawyer. I would have a public sentiment created in our American Bar that it is bad form to try to tangle justice in the web of technicality.

That can only be obtained by taking a pledge to be sincere in our practice of the law and not to make false pretences about the incidental rights that come up in the trial of cases. It really does

not do a lawyer's case any good with right-minded judges and juries, but rather tends to discredit a case.

But we all have the habit, and I hope that we can begin speedily the process of personal purification of that bad habit. I hope that the members of the Judicial Section, when they go back to their jurisdictions, will take hold of the leading lawyers who practise in their courts, and say to them, "Let us go to work and create a new public sentiment of this Bar on the subject of technicalities, and particularly over-technicality in the application of our rules of evidence."

The Chairman :

The Judicial Section is very fortunate indeed. It has been able to obtain the consent of one of the judges of the greatest court in this country to come here and talk to us. I shall always feel grateful to him because of his kindly acceptance of the invitation of the Judicial Section.

I think it would be an excellent thing for the Supreme Court of the United States to get out among the people occasionally, and I hope, Mr. Justice Pitney, the other justices will emulate your example and that we may have every year some member of your court come here and talk to us.

Mr. Justice Pitney is doing a great work where he is. If his reputation is any safe criterion, and I think it is, he has always done a great work wherever he has been—as a lawyer, as a member of Congress, and like John Quincy Adams, he went from Congress back to a smaller position in the gift of his people, to the Senate of his own state, and then became judge of the state court, and then as a judge of the greatest court in the country he has done a marvelous work. That court, as some one has said, is "the unique creation of the Constitution"; and as another one has said, "our continuous constitutional convention." Mr. Justice Pitney at my earnest suggestion has agreed to talk to us today upon the methods of the work of the Supreme Court of the United States. I have the honor and pleasure to introduce him to you.

(Mr. Justice Pitney then made an informal address concerning methods of work in the Supreme Court of the United States.)

The Chairman :

Mr. Justice Pitney, I feel very greatly repaid for my special trip to Washington to get you to come here. I feel sure every member of the Section, who listened to you here today, feels as I do. I am certain it has not been a dry subject to the lawyers, and that no mistake was made in asking Mr. Justice Pitney to talk of the methods of the court of which he is a member.

We are also fortunate in having one of the leading law officials of the United States here to talk to us this afternoon. He has been a member of Congress. He is now the Solicitor-General, one of the greatest legal positions outside of the United States Supreme Court that there is in the country.

He is duly accredited to come here and talk to the members of the Judicial Section, because he has said, "There is no position more sacred and more important than that of a judge upon the Bench."

That is as ideal as the statement made by a great Chancellor, John Wyeth, "That a judge ought to be in the world but not of the world."

I have the honor to introduce the Solicitor-General, Mr. John W. Davis, who will talk to you about "The Case for the Case Lawyer."

John W. Davis, Solicitor-General of the United States, then read his address.

(The address follows these minutes, page 757.)

The Chairman :

Let us now listen to the report of the Executive Committee, which will be read by Mr. Justice Hook, of the United States Circuit Court at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Judge William C. Hook, of Kansas, then read the Report of the Executive Committee as follows:

"At the meeting at Salt Lake in 1915, there was referred to this committee the question whether the Judicial Section should take affirmative, definite action towards securing simplicity and uniformity of procedure in the federal and state courts throughout the United States. We respectfully report:

"I. Very few question the great value of a simple and uniform procedure to the administration of justice. Besides its intrinsic

merit the effort to attain it is in accord with the general trend of modern affairs. It is generally recognized that it ought not to be so difficult or require so much of learning and experience as at present to know how to apply substantive laws to the affairs of men; also that there should not be such a great diversity of methods among the various jurisdictions.

"II. We believe that the most practicable and efficient way to secure the desired end is by the formulation of rules of procedure by the courts of last resort under the authority of legislative bodies in their respective sovereignties, such rules, however, not invading the domain of substantive law. We recognize that it is a long and difficult road to full accomplishment, but if action were taken by but a few legislative bodies the example would be of great value, would doubtless be followed in time by others and a substantial step would be taken. We think that the uniform rules of procedure so adopted should be quite general and elastic so as to be adaptable in details to local necessities and demands.

"III. We perceive no sound objection to the participation of the Judicial Section in the movement, if its action and that of its individual members were temperate and not controversial, and that would naturally be so. No body of men having to do with or affected by the procedure of courts of justice are more familiar with its defects than the judiciary. That we should maintain merely an academic attitude would signify either opposition, indifference or a doubt as to the propriety of affirmative aid. By counsel, advice, expression of views and various ways which are consistent with a judicial position, valuable assistance may be given which we think should not be withheld.

"*Resolved*, That the Judicial Section submits the foregoing report to the American Bar Association for its consideration and tenders its aid in support of the objects mentioned."

Judge Hook:

The report just read is signed by three members of the Executive Committee, namely, Mr. Justice Carter of the Illinois Supreme Court, Mr. Justice McClellan of the Supreme Court of Alabama, and myself. There are five members of the committee. The other two, Chief Justice Rugg of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and Judge Dietrich of the United States District Court of Idaho are unfortunately absent, and we have not had the value of a conference with them. Each one has sent a separate report, which should be accepted as the minority report. Evidently they do not agree with those who signed the report just read.

Judge Hook then read the report sent by Chief Justice Rugg as follows:

"The subject referred to the Executive Committee is in substance whether the Judicial Section of the American Bar Association shall take specific action, by resolution or otherwise, as to definite proposals touching rules of practice, simplicity of procedure, professional ethics and kindred matters. These matters are hardly within the scope of the purpose for which this Section was founded. All the subjects referred to in the discussion at the Salt Lake City meeting belong appropriately to the general field of the American Bar Association. Many of them have already been discussed and acted upon by that Association. For example, a comprehensive code of professional ethics has been adopted by it. The subject of reform in judicial procedure was given an entire session at the Montreal meeting in 1913. At present the membership of the Judicial Section is not large enough nor representative enough of all states and sections of the country to speak with authority upon important subjects of general interest. It is wiser to proceed with caution rather than to run the considerable risk of alienating the judiciary of those states which have never participated in our meetings by undertaking special action upon subjects which inevitably involve controversy and great diversity of opinion. The policy of supporting or condemning statutes or rules is almost certain to do this.

"There is a wide activity open to the Judicial Section which avoids these dangers. Discussion by able judges of subjects pertaining immediately to the performance of judicial duties would be of great aid to all judges. For example, the method of arriving at uniform interpretation of uniform statutes, like negotiable instruments, sales, bills of lading acts and the like, means of rendering more uniform the general body of the common law of the several states, ways of avoiding diversity of decision upon new questions of general interest to the business and commercial concerns of the country are simply instances of the opportunities for service of inestimable value to the judiciary and the country which open to annual gatherings of judges. They can be multiplied at great length as to *nisi prius* judges as well as to those courts of last resort.

"For the present at least, and during the formative period of the Judicial Section, the committee believe and report that no further action should be taken on the subject referred to it."

Judge Hook then read the report sent by Judge Dietrich as follows:

"At the Salt Lake meeting there was submitted to the Executive Committee, for recommendations, the question of what

attitude, if any, should be taken upon the general subject of uniformity in judicial procedure and also upon the special subject of what is known as the Clayton Bill. The committee begs leave to report that after consideration it is constrained to believe that formal action upon these subjects, by the Section as a body, would be unwise. Undoubtedly there exists a sharp difference of opinion touching the practicability of uniform procedure and the wisdom of the Clayton Bill. For this reason it was thought best at the Montreal meeting not to press a resolution upon the latter subject, and we are of the opinion that the conditions remain substantially unchanged. The functions of the Section, it is thought, must be largely social and educational, and only harm will result from efforts to put it on record as favoring or opposing legislative measures relative to which widely different views are entertained. The Section after all is but a sub-division of the Bar Association, and if it assumes to act independently in the field already occupied by the Association, sooner or later the two bodies will find themselves working in opposition to each other upon certain measures. In some quarters, at least, the propriety of the judiciary giving active support to legislative measures is questioned, and the Section is presently without the means or the organization effectively to engage in such activities. Moreover, if the voice of the Section is to have weight, it should be recognized as expressing the known sentiment of the Bench at large, but no way is now provided for ascertaining what that sentiment is. The attendance at the meetings is necessarily small, and, without additional organization, cannot be uniformly representative. It would, therefore, be highly presumptuous for the few of us who are fortunate enough to be present at a meeting to assume to speak for the Bench generally upon subjects touching which nine-tenths of the judges have no opportunity to be heard or to record their views. Such action, we feel, would have a tendency to create resentment and would not only be fruitful of little objective good, but would ultimately be harmful to the Section.

"We therefore recommend that no attempt be made to pass a resolution upon either subject."

Judge Hook:

Of course, I wish to add to that; we do not speak or purport to speak for any one, except the members of the Judicial Section and the action that is to be taken by those who are in meeting assembled.

The Chairman:

Inasmuch as Judge Taft must leave to take a train, and as we want his views, I will ask him to speak to us now. We know he

is deeply interested. I am sure he can address us without further introduction because I have introduced him two or three times to this Section. Judge Taft.

William Howard Taft, former Judge of the United States Circuit Court:

I presume I haven't the right to be here discussing this matter, because the Judicial Section is supposed to be composed of judges. I was a judge so long ago and have had so much demoralizing political experience since I cannot claim the right to occupy the attitude of a judicial officer.

But I have had a very deep interest in the reform of judicial procedure, and I start with the proposition that probably the men who know most about the operation of judicial procedure are those who have to carry it on and that if they can have the power to give out, in the form of rules, changes in the judicial procedure, they will have manifold opportunity to watch the operation of the changes and by actual experience to know what further amendments should be made.

In the presence of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States I, perhaps, may be audacious to claim that I set a fire under that honorable body once and stirred them up to make an amendment of the Equity rules.

Those rules had been under the complete control of that court since its organization, and I think, in the century of its existence, there had been one series of amendments to those rules. I mentioned it in an annual message and assumed in that annual message that, of course, they would proceed to re-examine the rules. And then by a little judicious interference with the members of that court there was brought about a re-examination and revision of the various circuits, and a reforming of the code of procedure and a change of the rules; a change that perhaps is not as complete as it might be, but a change that has certainly made for the clearing away much of that which interfered with the ease, efficiency and expedition of the operation of the rules.

Now, if that works in equity, why shouldn't it in common law? We are struggling towards simplicity. Every orator that gets up here talks about simplicity, and it ought to be simple to reach simplicity.

We have had placed before us the simplification of procedure in the English courts. If any one despairs of reform in procedure and of rendering our courts effective I commend to him the reading of the paper by the then Lord Justice Bowen (afterwards Lord Bowen), prepared for Queen Victoria's Jubilee, in which he presented a contrast between the methods of English procedure at the semi-centennial celebration of the 50-year reign of Queen Victoria and the procedure as it was when Queen Victoria came to the throne. The marvelous changes that have taken place are a testimonial to the patriotism and the skill of the English Bar and the English Bench that should make us proud of our profession.

When one reads the description by Lord Bowen of the horrible conditions in the administration of justice, civil and criminal, at the time Queen Victoria came in, he can see that our *Ægean* stables are nothing, and there is not any reason why we should not clear them.

We are reaching towards efficiency, and towards simplicity. And that work in other fields is referred to experts and to men who are engaged in actual experiment. It is research. And what is research? It is the examination of the actual operation of the processes of nature or of the machines that are to be adopted.

Why shouldn't the judges be the ones, having the machinery and the opportunity that comes for research, with the knowledge from the constant administration of justice, to be relied on by the country to lay down a few fundamental principles of government in the matter of procedure. They should be given power to make rules and change them from time to time as experience and justice seem to require.

I am glad to say that that most industrious and most hard working Thomas W. Shelton advised me of a bill, which if it passes both houses of Congress—yesterday it passed in the Senate—will give to the Supreme Court of the United States the power to do the same thing on the common law side that it has always had to do on the equity side. I might say in passing that I hope they will as soon as possible eliminate the distinction in procedure between equity and law, so that they may be combined into a code system and that the Supreme Court shall not be frightened at the use of the terms law and equity in the Constitution of the

United States. It seems to me it would take mighty little construction to get rid of that obstruction to union.

With reference to this Judicial Section, I have been hopeful, as the American Bar Association went on and acquired greater strength and greater representation from the actual members of the Bar as distinguished from the 14,000 that Mr. Root spoke for, that we should have official recognition. It seems to me it might be deemed wise for Congress to incorporate the American Bar Association. In France and in Canada associations of a country-wide character are given an official position, and to them are referred certain powers and certain duties. There is no reason why that should not take place in this country.

I do not care how many opponents rise to display the eloquence of oratory on the floors of the legislatures about the monopoly of the Bar. Why shouldn't we have a monopoly of the Bar?

Why shouldn't we have the leaders of the Bar, and those interested enough to become members—because all they have to do to become members is to show they have moral character and show they are properly accredited lawyers in their own communities—formed into a body of that sort with some official station? They have it in Canada; they have it in France; they have it in the civil law countries.

Then what we recommend will have greater weight, and certain official duties will be referred to us.

Now, if we have a Judicial Section, as we do, we can avail ourselves of the practical experience that the judges have, especially in the matter of procedure, and suggest amendments for the better. And that is what this resolution contemplates.

I can hardly sympathize with my friend, Chief Justice Rugg, of Massachusetts, nor with Judge Dietrich, of Idaho, in their suggestion that your urging reforms may antagonize other judges. If you go pussy-footing—I do not want to infringe anybody's copyright to that term—but if you go pussy-footing when you try to do something worth while, my experience convinces me that you will fail.

If the other judges desire to come in they will certainly be received in the Judicial Section, and then they and you can consider and recommend measures as to uniformity of procedure, which, I

think everybody will admit, if they are simple, ought to be adopted throughout the country. We have a Conference of Commissioners on Uniform Laws. Who in the country are better able to recommend uniformity, and proper uniformity, of judicial procedure than the judges. I sincerely hope that the Judicial Section will not confine itself to social entertainment. That is what I understood one of the minority members of this committee to suggest. I am in favor of as much relaxation on the Bench as possible. I think it helps the proper consideration of the issues that the judges should yield to social amenities. But I think the Judicial Section is hardly worth keeping if its functions are to be confined to that.

I sincerely hope that this bill, to which I have referred, will pass the lower house. It has already passed in the Senate. Mr. Shelton is hopeful that before Congress adjourns we may get it through. If so, we may hope the Supreme Court will give us some sort of a rule, and if there are errors in it then this Judicial Section can venture to suggest amendments to the Supreme Court.

Let us get together. Let us have some work from men who are capable of doing work. Let us have some principle of efficiency even in judicial procedure.

I thank you for this opportunity to speak to you.

Judge Hook:

In order to bring the matter of this report before the meeting for discussion I move its adoption.

Judge Bruce:

I second the motion.

The Chairman:

I will not put the motion until we have had some discussion. Judge Hook moves, and it has been seconded, that the report of the majority of the committee be adopted.

Some of the members of the Section agreed to talk on this subject, but unforeseen circumstances have prevented their remaining with us.

Judge Horace E. Deemer, of the Supreme Court of Iowa, was here last evening. He was called home by important matters, but

he was so good as to secure a judge of the federal court in Iowa to talk in his place.

Iowa has a motto, "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain." That motto is entirely appropriate to a discussion of this subject.

I am pleased to present Judge Martin J. Wade, of the United States District Court of Iowa, who will talk to you in Judge Deemer's place.

Martin J. Wade:

As the Chairman announced, I had no intention of discussing this very important subject; but Judge Deemer's enforced absence has placed me in a position where I am glad to have the opportunity to express myself. I have just received copies of the majority report and the minority report. I have not any question in my mind of the propriety and the duty of the members of this organization to express their opinion in favor of the majority report. In fact, I think it would be a grave mistake to allow this great opportunity to pass without suggesting something of significance and value.

We have heard much eloquence in this meeting already, especially in that splendid address this morning. I wish every judge had the jurisdiction and the power to make every lawyer in his district sit down in the quiet of his office and read the address of Senator Root.

We have recently heard much of the place the Bar holds—not only in the trial of cases, not only in the administration of justice, but as a factor in the government of this country.

Now, the people do criticise lawyers and judges, but they do not as a rule criticise with malice, but because they do not understand some of the things which are done by the courts. They have no opportunity for study, and very little for observation. We must recognize a responsibility—the Bar must become the teachers of the people of this country, teaching the people something of the place the law occupies in any nation which is free, and something of the place the courts occupy in preserving the sacred rights of the people.

If the Bar is to be the teacher, then that portion of the Bar which for the time being happens to be upon the Bench, should be

foremost in the field. I do not agree with the man who believes that when a man goes upon the Bench he sinks entirely into obscurity. I do not believe that he should lose interest in public affairs.

When I was called to the Bench I did not leave anything behind me except my clients and my politics. My duties of citizenship, in my judgment, have been enlarged instead of diminished.

An opportunity is here now for service. This gathering of judges should express their views, individually and collectively, and with force: Not that I would favor this Judicial Section appealing directly to the legislative body, but as a Section of this great Association, this body of men ought to express themselves fully and fairly to that Association, or in cooperation with that Association.

Reform of Judicial Procedure is a great topic. We are constantly discussing the misfortune that there are so many technicalities, and the people blame the Bar for technicalities, but nine-tenths of what are called technicalities are composed of legislation enacted by the people through the legislatures of the state or through Congress. Let me give you a concrete example. The day before I came here I made a ruling in a case. In Iowa the legislature has permitted parties to attach to petition or answer, interrogatories which the court can require to be answered, and which may be used as evidence. In a common law case in my court, counsel followed this practice and asked for a time to be fixed for answer. Objections were filed but no brief furnished. I happened to recall a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, holding that this practice was not permissible in the United States Courts, for the reason that in common law actions the statute fixes the nature of the evidence which must be introduced, and makes no provision for proof by interrogatories. If I had overruled the objections and required answers, when the trial came, objection would be made, and at that time the authority would be presented and the court would have to exclude the interrogatories and answers, and the particular ruling upon them would fail, and it would be said that this was a "technicality," but it would be based upon direct legislation by Congress speaking for the people of the United States.

But the people do not understand these matters, and it is the duty of the lawyers to seek the elimination of legislative acts, the application of which brings criticism from the people.

I am in favor of this judicial body expressing itself definitely upon these matters. There should be reform. It will not come speedily, but it must come. I would have a statute enacted in every state providing that no cause should be reversed upon appeal upon any question of practice or procedure unless the court was satisfied that prejudice and injustice resulted. It would also serve to avoid delays sometimes caused by strict adherence to legislative requirements as to practice in some of the states.

And I hope to see the day when the judge can be more than a mere umpire enforcing rules of the game. I hope judges may have a wider power and greater responsibility in the application of rules guiding the search for the truth which, after all, is the aim of every law suit.

I am heartily in favor of the majority report.

The Chairman:

Judge Clayton, of the District Court of the United States, in Alabama, is the next speaker.

Henry D. Clayton, United States District Judge of Alabama:

I take it for granted that every one here present, and the whole membership of the American Bar Association, stands in favor of reform of the practice and procedure in the federal courts.

It is believed that such reform will result, first, in the better administration of justice in the federal courts and prevent avoidable delays which sometimes defeat justice.

Then, secondarily, we have the idea that if this reform in the federal courts obtains through the medium of legislation by Congress and the Supreme Court acting under the Congressional authority, there will follow like reform in the state procedure.

My experience of a little less than three years on the Bench has led me to conclude that while there may be a great necessity for reform in the practice and procedure of the federal courts, perhaps there is more reason for it in many of the state courts.

Now, I am not going to make the argument. Those of you who have kept up with the proceedings of Congress, as my Brother Graham and my Brother Davis, one of the speakers here

today, both on the Committee on the Judiciary in the House of Representatives, have, and they know it is not a new question even with Congress. I cannot say whether the movement to bring about this reform originated with the American Bar Association, or with the members of Congress; but certain it is that the American Bar Association for some years has had the hearty co-operation of quite a number of members of Congress in the effort to secure what this resolution seeks.

I cannot forego this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to say that the country is indebted for much valuable federal legislation to the efforts of Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, of New York, and our Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, Mr. Thomas W. Shelton, of Virginia. I cannot forget to mention in this connection Mr. Taft, who appealed to Congress in the form of presidential messages, and also by personal interviews with members of Congress who were interested in the subject. He did a great deal to further this reform.

It is not to be forgotten that Mr. Root, now the President of the American Bar Association, while in the Senate repeatedly appeared before the committees of Congress in its behalf.

Judge Parker, of New York, did likewise and rendered valuable service.

There are others, Mr. Chairman, whom I could mention in this connection. But I do not name them because of lack of time.

So it must be admitted then that it is desired to have uniformity in the practice and procedure in the federal courts. The argument, as I have said, is apparent to any reflecting mind.

Somewhere in some of the proceedings I caught the idea that this meeting desired a practical suggestion as to how the ends which we seek may be accomplished, how the cause we now advocate may be best promoted, and these suggestions may embody some practical views on the subject.

Judge Hook:

As bearing on that, may I read the second paragraph of the majority report?

Judge Clayton:

I would be glad if you would. I did not have an opportunity to read it myself.

Judge Hook (reading):

"We believe that the most practicable and efficient way to secure the desired end is by the formulation of rules of procedure by the courts of last resort under the authority of legislative bodies in their respective sovereignties, such rules however not invading the domain of substantive law."

Judge Clayton:

That has been the substance of the proposition pending before Congress. Those of us who have kept up with the subject know that the reformation of the rules in equity was brought about through the medium of an act of Congress, which was passed some years ago.

That act authorized the Supreme Court to reform, and, if need be, change the old rules and to promulgate new rules.

The Supreme Court never promulgated the new rules until after the House of Representatives had passed a bill regulating the issuance of injunctions and the trial of indirect contempts. After the bill had passed the House of Representatives, that Congress expired. Before Congress met the next winter, the Supreme Court did promulgate the rules dealing with such parts of equity procedure, as well as the other rules.

Somehow, Mr. Chairman, there has been in the last five or six years, a profound awakening on the part of law-makers, senators, and representatives, judges, and members of the profession generally. The awakening has impressed upon them this idea, that courts are established and maintained for the administration of justice, and not mere forums for the display of the skill of intellectual gladiators.

And there are a number of cases where justice has been defeated because the suit was not brought on the proper side of the court.

Now, through the efforts of the gentlemen I have named and others, there is a new statute providing that if you mistake the forum you are not dismissed out of court, but your case is merely placed on the proper docket and your pleadings reformed to suit the case, be it law or equity as the case may be.

I say the American Bar Association, if it had done nothing but that thing it is enough to justify its existence and all the time and labor expended.

I introduced, as you know, repeatedly in Congress a bill, and my successor Mr. Webb, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives has introduced it since I left Congress, somebody else has introduced it in the Senate—I think it will soon become a law—under which the Supreme Court can do and will do for the law court what it has done for the equity court.

Practically, now, why shouldn't this be done? The argument is all in favor of it.

But you will find in Congress, as our Brother Wade, our Brother Graham, and those who have been there know, some member of Congress saying, What is your reason for this—To simplify the processes and procedure of the court? "Well, that is just exactly what I do not want," he will say, "you are making the practice of law too easy."

So that the same old spirit that made his brethren denounce Blackstone for writing his Institutes is still rampant, I fear, somewhat in Congress at this day.

We encountered it in this particular bill that I have told you about.

They said, "You are making the practice of law too easy, and that man ought to be penalized for his ignorance."

We said, "Well, you defeat justice. How about the client?" "Well, the client ought to be penalized for not hiring a lawyer that knows his business."

That, of course, is not the correct view, for not only is the client entitled to have justice done in the interests of economy of time and money, both the public's money and time, and the time and money of the client, the administration of justice ought to be made as simple as possible.

To show you just how funny some things strike you, I will tell you something. Judge Wade spoke about the practice in Iowa. I went down to Alabama to hold a session of the district court. A cause had been removed from the state court to the federal court. A motion was made to remand, the state judge having granted the order of removal. The plaintiff brought suit in the state court against a railroad company, a Kentucky corporation, alleging that seventeen hound dogs had been shipped from one point in Alabama to another point in that state and that seven of

the dogs, on account of not being handled properly by the railroad company, died, and three of them had their constitutions permanently impaired so that they were worthless. He claimed \$2000 damages for the death of the seven and the impaired constitutions of the three.

The complaint had 10 counts, all substantially the same, differing slightly in the words employed, to meet some refinement and it may have been necessary to have those refinements in the state practice. Each count was for \$2090.

On the motion to remand, I said, "The question of jurisdiction is raised here. It seems to me that the amount is under \$3000, and, therefore, this court has no jurisdiction."

"Ah," the attorney for the company said, "Your Honor is mistaken. There are ten counts in that complaint and \$2000 is claimed in each count; add them together and it is \$20,000."

I said, "Let us analyze and see. 17 hound dogs, 10 counts. Ten times 17 is 170 hound dogs, ten impaired and killed in each count and 10 times 10 is 100 killed and injured."

"The complaint alleges they were shipped in the baggage car, and all except three of them were crated."

"Then we have in the baggage car 170 dogs and you have the railroad company killing and injuring 100 dogs. Is that the case?"

He said, "It is. We still insist you have jurisdiction."

Of course, the federal judge declined to adopt such mathematics as necessary to swell the claim to the jurisdictional amount.

Now, it seems to me that we can have law rules similar in simplicity to the rules in equity. We have in Alabama a statute which requires that a bill in equity shall contain a clear and orderly statement of the facts on which suit is founded without prolixity or repetition and conclude with a prayer for appropriate relief, without averring any combination or confederacy between the defendants or others, the insufficiency of the remedy at law etc. And the statute declares it to be the duty of the court to discountenance prolix statements and unnecessary and false allegations in all chancery pleadings.

A great many cases would never go to the Supreme Court of the United States if they would prescribe something similar in the matter of complaints or declarations.

That is one thing they can do. Out of this will grow simplicity, and out of this simplicity will come economy to the public, economy to the litigating parties, and efficiency in the courts in the prompt and better administration of justice.

I think we can by the co-operation of this Association with Congress bring this about at an early date.

Mr. Chairman, I must beg pardon for having thus spoken off-hand. I did not get to the city until this morning, and I had no opportunity to examine the report. But I want to commend the committee and commend the resolution, and to say that the work which this resolution outlines will soon bear fruit and after the statute is passed we will have the rules made by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Chairman :

Judge Mason of the Supreme Court of Kansas was not able to come, but he has substituted one of his associates, and we will be glad to hear from Judge Turner, from the "Sunflower State."

Judge Turner does not seem to be here.

I have not heard from Judge Ellis, but thought he would send a substitute. Is there a substitute for Judge Ellis of the Supreme Court of Washington? (No response.)

This subject is now open for discussion. It is very unfortunate that we have been so late in reaching the discussion of this very important subject. If there is any one who desires to throw any light on this subject, we will be glad to have them come forward. (Question! Question! Question!)

All those in favor of the adoption of the majority report will manifest it by saying aye; contrary-minded, no.

It seems to be unanimous, and the report of the majority of the committee is adopted.

Judge Hook:

I offer in connection with the adoption of that report the following brief resolution:

"Resolved, That the Judicial Section submits the foregoing report to the American Bar Association for its consideration and tenders its aid in support of the objects mentioned."

I move its adoption.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Judge McClellan then presented for adoption a by-law recommended by the Executive Committee reading as follows:

"The Chairman and Secretary of the Section shall be elected annually by the members of the Section present at the regular annual meeting. There shall also be selected each year an executive committee of five members. The Chairman of the Section shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee. The other four members of said Executive Committee shall be chosen by the Section at the annual meeting.

"It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make and execute plans and arrange programs for the annual meetings of the Section and to perform all other duties that may be necessary to carry out and effect the purposes of the Section. Vacancies in the office of Chairman or Secretary or in the membership of the Executive Committee occurring after the adjournment of one annual meeting and before the next annual meeting shall be filled by the remaining members of the Executive Committee. These vacancies may be filled by correspondence between the members of the Executive Committee without the formality of a meeting of said committee.

"All resolutions introduced or presented in any form for action by the Section shall be referred by the Chairman to the Executive Committee unless a majority of the members present otherwise direct. It shall be the duty of such committee to make prompt reports as to such resolutions unless by direction of the Section the report of such resolution shall not be required until the next annual meeting of the Section."

On motion duly seconded, the by-law was adopted.

The Chairman:

The next item of business, if there is no new business, is the election of officers. I call for the report of the Nominations Committee, of which Judge Bruce is the Chairman.

Judge Andrew A. Bruce, of North Dakota:

Your committee wishes to report that we recommend for nomination, Honorable William C. Hook, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, as Chairman of this Section; Gaylord Lee Clark, of Baltimore, Maryland, as Secretary; Honorable Orrin N. Carter, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois; Honorable Arthur P. Rugg, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; Honorable Henry Wade Rogers, of the United States Cir-

cuit Court of Appeals of New York; and Honorable Thomas C. McClellan, Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, as members of the Executive Committee.

I move that the rules be suspended and the Secretary cast a ballot for the gentlemen nominated.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Judge William H. Staake, of Pennsylvania:

I would like to be permitted to make a suggestion along the line of uniformity of judicial decisions.

You probably are aware of the fact that the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in Conference in a manner acts as a committee of the American Bar Association on Uniform State Laws.

Usually the President of the National Conference of Commissioners is the Chairman of the American Bar Association's Committee on Uniform State Laws, and what has inured to the benefit of the American Bar is really the work of the annual Conference. The Conference was in session in Chicago on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week, and on Monday and Tuesday of this week, having two sessions a day and at night until 11.30 o'clock. That will give you some idea of the amount and character of the work.

As President of that National Conference I would like to have the support of this Judicial Section in having those in charge of the publication of the *American Bar Association Journal* arrange to publish the reports which will be made from time to time by such men as Judge Stockbridge, of Maryland, who is the Chairman of the Committee on the Uniformity of Judicial Decisions; Professor Charles Thaddeus Terry, whom we all know is an eminent professor in the Law School of Columbia University; and others especially skilled along such lines.

They have prepared and will continue to prepare a carefully made up list of decisions on the existing uniform statutes. Of course, uniform statutes, unless followed by uniform decisions, would have only 50 per cent of their effect.

We desire to put into the hands of every member of the American Bar Association, who receives this *American Bar Association*

Journal, the latest decisions in the various jurisdictions upon any of the existing uniform statutes.

I have learned this evening that the President of the United States has signed the uniform Bill of Lading Act, which has recently passed the Senate and House of Representatives.

I merely make this as a suggestion, not with the view of having action necessarily, but so far as individual interests would be brought to bear, to bring about that which I think would be very desirable, very helpful and useful both to the members of the Bench and Bar.

The Chairman :

We are very glad to have the suggestion from Judge Staake, and I have no doubt that the Executive Committee will try to carry it out.

My duties as Chairman of this Section, since its organization in Montreal three years ago, are about to end. While there has been a great deal of work about it, and necessarily will be a great deal of work to a position of this kind, it has been very delightful and very interesting in all respects.

It is with great gratification that I turn the gavel over to your newly-elected Chairman, Judge Hook, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, for the Eighth Judicial Circuit. Let me introduce Judge Hook, your new Chairman.

Chairman Hook :

It is indeed a very great honor to be the Chairman of the Judicial Section of the American Bar Association, the only organization, I believe, of the judiciary of the United States.

My personal inclination would be to decline that honor, because I feel a lack of capacity to fill the position as acceptably as the Chairman for the last three years. However, if I can be of any service, and you will be patient with my ways of performance, I will indeed be gratified to serve you. I thank you, gentlemen.

Judge Bruce :

Before we adjourn, I think it appropriate for this Section to tender its thanks to Mr. Shelton, of Virginia, for his valuable services, and to Judge Carter for guiding this Section through its infancy.

I move that the Section express its thanks to Judge Carter and Mr. Shelton for their splendid work and help.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

Judge Carter:

• That vote is sufficient appreciation for all the hard work I have done in connection with the Section. I thank you.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

FRANK E. DONLY,
Secretary pro tem.

THE CASE FOR THE CASE LAWYER.

BY

JOHN W. DAVIS.

Five centuries ago Fortescue described the life of a judge as one of contemplation rather than of action, removed from worldly strife and—most notable of all—free from every care. If, as we of the Bar assume, this description still holds true, he is rash, indeed, who would disturb by his clamor the dwellers in this Elysium. Should he do so, he must keep in mind the limitations both of time and topic that attend him. To a gathering of mere lawyers one may talk—endlessly—of endless things. Indeed, one who follows the reports of the various Bar associations of the country cannot fail to observe the wide range of subjects which claim their attention. He must be struck also with the genuine necessity for the adoption by them of some such motto as the lines :

“Cease to lament for that thou can’st not help,
And study help for that which thou lament’st.”

Lawyers are not alone in finding it easier to criticise than to construct; to discuss than to resolve; to diagnose than to cure. It is only as such associations subdivide themselves into groups and sections that any circumscription of topics makes itself felt or any definite plans and processes appear.

Such a Section you purport to be. You do not exist merely to duplicate the program of the general body nor are you, in spite of your eminence, a second chamber or a House of Lords. A divorcement of that sort, let me assure you, would be as much regretted by your professional brethren as it would no doubt be displeasing to yourselves. In the democracy of the American Bar Association distinctions of rank and station as between lawyers disappear; only those differences based on diversities of functions and duties remain. But so long as these exist it is most expedient that those who are invested with the one or charged with the other shall prosecute in concert inquiries of their own concerning the performance of their peculiar tasks. In a word, I assume that

this assemblage is devoted to what may be called the technique of the judicial art—the science of the administration of justice. And all this one who is honored by an invitation to address you must bear in mind.

You have heard from your own household in the person of your distinguished colleague, Mr. Justice Pitney. I come now to ask leave to speak to you for the Bar, and, of course, in that character, “humbly complaining.” If the complaint seems one of such long standing that it may be justly considered chronic, and if there is a certain vagueness in the prayer for relief, let it receive only such indulgence at your hands as may be strictly required by due process of law. That the suit may not fail for want of a plaintiff, or I appear as a lawyer without client, I choose to prefer it on behalf of one who has been for years a legal Ishmaelite—his hand against every man and every man’s hand against him, and to whom none is so poor as to do reverence. I ask to present the Case for the Case Lawyer.

Not long since a judge, mature in service and of broad opportunity for observation, expressed in private conversation his fear, if not his conviction, that the last forty or fifty years had witnessed a steady decline in the general learning and reasoning power of the American Bar; that the specific disease seemed to be a too universal resort to multiplied precedents, a too little reliance upon fundamental principles. He pictured the modern lawyer as a legal beaver, cutting down every tree, branch or twig which he could discover, and piling them up without regard to order of arrangement or architectural result, hoping only that he might by some happy chance make his dam watertight against the juridical flow. If such an expression stood alone, it might be dismissed as the chance prompting of a pessimistic moment. But in the solemn deliverance of a court of last resort we read but yesterday this:

“Case law is fast becoming the great bane of the Bench and Bar. Our old-time great thinkers and profound reasoners who conspicuously honored and distinguished our jurisprudence have been succeeded very largely by an industrious, painstaking, far-searching army of sleuths of the type of Sherlock Holmes, hunting some precedent in some case, confidently assured that if the search be long enough and far enough some apparently parallel case may

be found to justify even the most absurd and ridiculous contention. Case after case is piled, Ossa on Pelion, and about an equal number can be found on each side; then the court is expected to strike the balance and decide according to the preponderance of cases rather than the preponderance of reason and justice." (Wanamaker, J., in *State vs. Rose*, 106 N. E. Rep. 50, 52.)

These are grievous words and hardly to be borne. Even if deserved, may there not be interposed a plea in mitigation of the offense?

For, be it said in extenuation, if not defense, of the case lawyer that he is not wholly a self-made man; his weakness is not entirely of his own deliberate choosing. He is rather the product of an environment and of circumstances which he is powerless of his own motion to change or greatly modify. Let us reflect upon some of the forces which have worked his undoing. In a measure, he was foreordained to this estate by the common law itself. We boast of a jurisprudence founded upon judicial precedents, which grows from age to age as times and customs change, keeping step always with the new, but advancing along a path constantly illumined by the accumulated wisdom of the past. We exalt the flexibility and adaptability of such a system in contrast with the rigidity of the Roman codes, and we claim for it greater certainty in application than even the codes themselves when the latter are administered by courts in no way bound today by the decisions of yesterday. We do not impose upon our courts the rule of the House of Lords, which is supposed to be without power to depart from its own prior decisions; but we listen with incredulous wonder to the German doctrine—latterly somewhat shaken, it is true—that no precedents, whether of a higher or of the same tribunal, have any binding force. Nor are we persuaded to abandon our ancient moorings even by the encomium of Professor Maitland, who declared the German codification of 1896 "the most carefully considered statement of a nation's laws that the world has ever seen," adding, "Never yet, I think, has so much first-rate brain power been put into an act of legislation." But it is one thing to exalt the merits of a legal system and another to ignore its disadvantages. To make precedents the fount and origin of the law is to compel their study; to compel their study is

to put a premium upon the knowledge so acquired; and to put a premium upon this knowledge is to encourage its overexhibition by the overzealous. We should think of the case lawyer at least with the charity due to one who has been led into temptation.

Whether this doctrine of the binding force of judicial precedents could survive in an age of oral tradition may be doubted, but so far as we are concerned it has confronted no such test. No sooner was it firmly bedded in the English law than there came to nourish it that long line of reporters who—to use a figure certainly as old as Bracton himself—ministered at the altar of justice and fed its sacred flame: The men of the year books, described by Coke, perhaps not without reason, as “grave and sad,” Plowden, and Coke, and Saunders, and Burrows, and Vesey; and so on down the roll to the modest anonymity who hides himself today under the pseudonym of 333d So-and-so—only to be re-christened in the not distant future by mere force of mathematics as 666th of the same. Nor had these worthies been long at work before the accumulation of their labors began to be a subject of concern. Coke and Bacon, as we know, deplored the multiplication of cases, while at the same time across the Channel their great contemporary, Montaigne, was declaring:

“In sowing and retailing of questions, they make the world to fructify and increase in uncertainties and disputes, as the earth is made fertile by being crumbled and moved about deep. *Difficultatem facit doctrina*. We doubted upon Ulpian, and are now still more perplexed with Bartolus and Baldus. We should efface the trace of this innumerable diversity of opinions and not stuff ourselves with it, and stupefy posterity with it.”

And again:

“We give the authority of law to infinite doctors and infinite decisions and as many interpretations; yet do we find any end to the need of interpreting?”

In 1786 Mr. Justice Buller (*Birch vs. Wright*, 1 T. R. 378, 383) spoke of the “Herculean labour” of wading through the cases in Comyns’ Digest; and 100 years later the American Bar Association listened to a report signed by David Dudley Field, John F. Dillon, E. J. Phelps, and J. O. Broadhead—*nomina clarissima*—which declared:

“A single word expresses the present condition of the law—chaos. Every lawsuit is an adventure, more or less, into this chaos.

. . . . It is idle to think of going on as we are going. The confusion grows worse all the time. Chaos deepens and thickens daily."

Three decades have elapsed since that meeting, successive papers and reports have been read and filed, and at this present session we shall have a report on the same subject, not materially different in tenor. Statistics have been collected over and over again. Those of a recent census are worth repetition here.

There are now extant 6836 volumes of British reports, including those of Canada and the colonies, as well as the United Kingdom. Of official and semi-official American reports, from courts, both state and federal, there are 9621 volumes, to which, if there be added 1015 volumes of the Reporter system and 914 volumes of selected cases, the total amounts to 11,650 volumes. During the year 1914 over 150,000 pages of American judicial decisions found their way into print, and the West Publishing Company during that year received for publication no less than 23,900 cases. But the fact of largest import is that of the total American volumes over 6000, or more than one-half, came from the presses in the 30 years which have elapsed since Field's report in 1885. ✓

All this pabulum is spread before the Bar. Some there are who are wise enough not to attempt the impossible, and who are content to pick and choose with nice discrimination. But is it any wonder that others, perhaps with minds less astute and industry more dogged, spend toilsome days and weary nights in the mere search for cases parallel to their own?

Does not the case for the case lawyer come to this: that so long as the law is based upon precedents, so long as judges multiply them, and so long as printing presses issue them, just so long will the case lawyer spend his time in their collection, and just so long will he belabor the courts with the fagots he has thus industriously bound? Mere remonstrance will not affect him. While the drug is furnished the habit must continue. Whether he be one of those unhappy men who lack the power to reason upon abstract themes, whose mind never felt the thrill of an independent effort; whether he has been denied by adverse fate the training others have enjoyed; or whether he be simply by nature perverse and to sin abandoned—whatever his class—you will more easily persuade a drunkard from his cups than you will him. For when

from your judicial eminence you frown upon him in the midst of his debauch, he rolls from his inebriate tongue the stanza :

“ Why be this juice the growth of God, who dare
Blasphe^me the twisted tendrill as a snare?
A blessing, we should use it, should we not?
And if a curse, why, then, who set it there? ”

Now, who shall minister to his disease? It must be confessed, to change the figure, that the prospect for voluntary disarmament is not flattering. The sins of the Bar are done, and the habits of the Bar are formed, by two and two; certainly in no other walk of life is it more profoundly true that no man liveth to himself. In those localities where general libraries are not accessible the process goes after this fashion: Jones, who has been a man of small beginnings, broadens out into federal practice and buys the Supreme Court Reports. Smith, his rival, immediately does the same, adding the Federal Reporter. Jones retaliates with a series or two of selected cases; whereupon Smith mortgages his home and installs the whole Reporter system. At the end of the war both are on a paper basis. Jones cites 10 cases in his support; Smith counters with 20; and nothing but the limits of time and energy will debar Jones from evening up the score.

It has been the fashion to call upon legislative omnipotence to devise a cure for every ailment of the body politic. But for more than one reason that course seems not to be open here. The present state of affairs in this field is not encouraging. At least 15 of the state constitutions (Arizona, California, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia) expressly require either that all opinions of their courts of last resort shall be in writing, or that the reasons for their judgment shall be stated, or that such opinions shall be in writing and shall set forth the grounds on which they rest. The states of North Dakota, South Carolina, and West Virginia, determined that no guilty point shall escape, enjoin that “every point fairly arising upon the record of the case shall be considered and decided,” and the reasons therefor stated in writing. Some 20 others (Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New

Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) in effect make similar demands by statute; and Michigan, by constitutional provision, in order that light may be reflected from every facet, was careful to provide that the rule shall apply with equal force and effect to dissenting opinions. Vermont takes stern measures against any suppression of opinions by suspending the pay of those judges who do not, unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause, deliver to the reporter of the court by the first day of October all opinions rendered by them during the year, certifying to the Auditor of the State that they have done so.

Many states, to their credit, be it said, direct the publication of those opinions only which the court may deem of sufficient importance to warrant it. Maine, with sublime confidence in the discretion of its official reporter, leaves this weighty decision and selection to him. But at least 15 of the states are unwilling that any fragment shall be lost, and expressly enjoin the printing of everything to which their courts give utterance. To this Nevada, with what seems an excess of zeal for the dissemination of legal truth, adds the requirement that all opinions of her court of last resort shall be printed in full in two successive issues of some daily paper published in her capital city.

But better than all other reasons for not referring the matter to legislative handling is the fact that you yourselves (I speak in a collective and impersonal sense) forbid it. Mr. Justice Field, when on the Supreme Bench of California, disposed of the question by declaring in ringing language that any attempt by legislation to control the mode and manner in which the courts should perform the function of judicial deliverance was a palpable encroachment, and as such not to be borne. Said he:

“If the power of the legislature to prescribe the mode and manner in which the judiciary shall discharge their official duties be once recognized, there will be no limit to the dependence of the latter. If the legislature can require the reasons of our decisions to be stated in writing, it can forbid their statement in writing and enforce their oral announcement, or prescribe the paper upon which they shall be written and the ink which shall be used. And yet no sane man will justify any such absurd pretension; but where is the limit to this power if its exercise in any particular be admitted?”

"The truth is, no such power can exist in the legislative department, or be sanctioned by any court which has the least respect for its own dignity and independence. In its own sphere of duties, this court cannot be trammelled by any legislative restrictions." (*Houston vs. Williams* (1859), 13 Cal. 24, 25.)

One after another you have echoed these sentiments.¹ Indeed, commands of this character have been somewhat cavalierly treated even when they came to you clad in all the solemnity of a constitutional mandate. Thus the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana disposed of an embarrassing constitutional injunction through the medium of construction, saying:

"It is true that the constitution, by an unwise provision, requires that this court shall give a written opinion upon every point arising in the record of every case—a provision which, if literally followed, tends to fill our Reports with repetitions of decisions upon settled as well as frivolous points, and often to introduce into them, in the great press of business, premature and not well considered opinions, upon points only slightly argued; yet it is a provision not to be disregarded, though merely directory, like that requiring the legislature to use good *English*. But though the provision is not to be disregarded, it is to be observed according to some construction, and should receive such a one as to obviate its inconvenience and objectionable character, as far as consistently can be done. . . .

"These, and other considerations, have led the court to inquire: When does a question, in the sense of the constitution, arise in the record?

"We do not think it does so merely because it is raised by counsel, nor because it is presented in the assignment of errors. Nor, necessarily, because it is raised in a bill of exceptions. It must be a question, the decision of which is necessary to the final determination of the cause; and which the record presents with a fullness and distinctness rendering it possible for the court to comprehend it in all its bearings." (*Willets vs. Ridgway*, 9 Ind. 367, 369, 370.)

With even less show of effort the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia has professed its respect for such a constitutional provision, but its firm determination not to be hampered by it.

¹*Baker vs. Kerr*, 14 Iowa, 384; *Vaughn vs. Harp*, 49 Ark., 160; *Adams vs. R. R. Co.*, 77 Miss., 194; *State vs. District Court*, 40 Mont., 208; *McQuillan vs. Donahue*, 49 Cal., 157; *Henry vs. Davis*, 13 W. Va., 230; *Hall vs. Bank*, 15 W. Va., 323; *State vs. Williams*, 49 W. Va., 220; *Willets vs. Ridgway*, 9 Ind., 367.

Sometimes, for the benefit of the Bar, your views have been stated with emphasis, as, for instance, this from the Court of Appeals of Kentucky:

"The counsel for the appellee needlessly complains in the pleadings that this court, in affirming the judgment, delivered no opinion. He cites the statute, which says: 'The court must deliver written opinions in all cases.' We by no means claim never to err in opinion. It might be well for the experienced counsel, *even as to himself*, to recollect that it has been said *aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus*. We do not see, however, how *the court* could deliver a written opinion when its members are equally divided in their views." (Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. *vs.* Sharp, 91 Ky. 411, 414.)

There can be no doubt that all this is in sympathy with the spirit of the times. There is a healthy and growing disposition to leave problems dealing with the practical administration of justice to those by whom justice is to be administered. The doctrine of the recall of judicial decisions has ended its ephemeral life and passed into the limbo of the things that were. The admission or exclusion of evidence is being more and more recognized as a matter not to be regulated by statutory rule of thumb. And we seem on the verge of a definite resolve to control our pleading and practice by elastic and intelligent rules of court, rather than by slavish adherence to antique forms or by the interminable and rigid intricacies of legislative codes.

I feel, therefore, that the jurisdiction of this body to entertain the subject I am suggesting will not be challenged. You may, however, ask that a bill of particulars be furnished, and so, with no pretense to originality, I ask leave to repeat some of the things which the Bar has been and is saying about your labors.

It has been asserted that there are too many opinions; that it would be well to write none at all upon affirmance when upon mere questions of fact, of practice and procedure, or upon principles previously decided; that, indeed, they might be dispensed with upon affirmances of every sort, unless there be some question of importance involving the public interest, the construction of a constitution or a statute, the enunciation of a new principle, or the modification of an old one; and that even upon reversals there are many opinions written which add nothing to the state of the law, however much they may contribute to the peace of mind of the litigants.

Shorter opinions have been frequently hinted at. Is it not clear that long and discursive opinions not only burden the profession but confuse the law? Only genius can write at great length without blurring the outlines of the principles discussed. Why, to touch but lightly upon particulars, should pages be spent in the statement and argument of facts, in proving the rule announced to be the law of the jurisdiction or in labored refutation of opposing arguments which have been summarily rejected?

There is a substantial and—as I believe—an increasing sentiment in favor of selective reporting. Many states now provide for the publication of only those opinions deemed by the court of sufficient importance to warrant their preservation in this manner. No tender consideration for the vanity of counsel or of litigants should burden the exercise of this wholesome power. And if private enterprise shall in the future, as in the past, seize upon the situation as an excuse for the publication of unauthorized collections of unreported cases, it lies quite within the power of the courts to discourage their use in briefing or in argument. Cases are selected and cited with the hope that they may persuade the court—they will not be cited long when their presence is ignored.

This leads quite naturally to the repeated criticism that entirely too many cases are cited by all of us. Not long since, I am told, a brief was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the closing hours of a busy term, supporting a petition for a *certiorari*, which cited by name no less than 432 cases; and one naturally wonders whether it was the client or the court which was intended to be impressed thereby. But, on the other hand, in a court of very high authority which shall in this presence be nameless, and in a case which it is unnecessary to designate, an opinion of 65 pages contained 351 citations, and another from the same pen in 50 pages of opinion cited 325. Could you blame our supposititious case-inebriate if, under such conditions, he should turn upon you with the remark, "Physician, heal thyself"? The truth is, gentlemen, that while we of the Bar cite far too many cases, we will continue to do so just so long as there appears to be safety with you in numbers. The paramount ambition of the Bar is to supply you with the mental food for which you evince an appetite. If it seems to you a duty to assemble in your opinions

a vast array of earlier cases of like tenor, the Bar will strain every nerve to anticipate your labors. But neither briefs nor opinions are designed to usurp the functions of a digest, and we shall cease to burden them and ourselves with a multitude of precedents just as soon as we jointly resolve to throw off the burden.

Perhaps under our system of co-ordinate sovereignties and co-equal courts of last resort a diversity of opinion is inevitable. Nevertheless its prevalence among courts administering the same fundamental principles cannot be otherwise than a regret to the profession, and more or less of a scandal to the laity. No one would ask to exalt uniformity of decision to a fetish—certainly not at any sacrifice of conscience or conviction—but can we be too often reminded, as has been done by Professor Pound and others, that it is, after all, a “common law” under which we live, and that a common law presupposes and imports a common interpretation? Is there not need for a conscious striving to keep the road beaten by the many rather than to indulge in the discovery of new pathways, no matter how alluring? Are progress and originality necessarily synonyms? In this, as in many other walks of life, I am persuaded, moreover, that many differences, after all, are more matters of words than of substance. It is no small temptation to turn a new phrase of one’s own making to express an old thought rather than to adopt some well-worn formula. But words, to use a Scotch adjective, are “pawky” things—nowhere more so than when they are used to describe and delimit human rights and remedies; and we shall do well when a legal idea has once crystallized into language to accept the established phrase as current coin.

Recalling the limits of time set by your invitation, I am warned that my topic has been pursued far enough. My purpose has been merely to call it to your attention. If, remembering that I speak upon an August afternoon, I have dealt with it somewhat lightly, may not its gravity be estimated in inverse ratio to the casual manner of its presentation?

As we look at the common law with its vast body of precedents, ancient and modern, it seems to lie about us like the waters which encompass the globe. From the vast reservoir of the seven seas they are withdrawn to the hills, and by many rivulets and streams they pass in blessing through the land only to return once more

to the ocean and thence renew their endless round. So with the principles and precedents of the law—caught up by reason and industry they are gathered by the joint labors of the Bench and Bar and poured into that mighty flood of current decisions which rolls past the haunts of men until it, too, is merged in the record of the past. But, like the water, it goes only to return. Later decisions will cite those rendered today, as they in their turn quoted their predecessors, and as the seasons roll, will gradually sink to those profounder depths of time whose stillness is but rarely disturbed. The problem of the hour is to keep this stream within its banks; to so regulate its flow that it shall be a blessing and not a burden; that instead of doubt and confusion, it shall give life and ordered liberty to the sons of men.

In a large and peculiar sense the laws and institutions of your country are in your keeping. To the inherited doctrine of judicial precedent we in America have added the power of the courts to pass upon the validity of legislation, and have thus exalted them to a station never before attained. We have made of the judiciary an independent and co-ordinate branch of the government competent to protect and defend its own independence. We have vested it with authority not merely to settle the disputes of litigants, but in a very real and vital sense to frame the law itself. And to its rulings we have yielded at all times ready and unquestioning respect and obedience. Because of these very things the problem I am suggesting is yours and not another's.

• The remedy for these complaints, if there be one, must be of your own devising. The leadership is yours, both of necessity and of right. Yours is it to decide whether the case lawyer shall continue to darken your counsel by words without wisdom; yours to decree whether the rising tide of case law shall be checked or stayed; and, above all, yours the fateful decision whether we shall stand by the ancient landmarks or whether our whole doctrine of customary law shall confess defeat and give way to a code—and not to a code in a national sense, but to at least 48 codes, each subject to the constant whim and caprice of as many legislative bodies. I respectfully submit that no more important question can engage the attention of this body, and none in which, by creating a community of sentiment and of action among your

fellows, more can be done for the good of the profession and the country.

Nor need you fear that your efforts will go without appreciation. Once this task is entered upon in earnest, there will come to you from the Bar that benediction with which delighted counsel greeted a favorable judgment by the worthy John de Walsingham. "Blessed be the womb that bare thee."

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

COMPARATIVE LAW BUREAU

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Comparative Law Bureau of the American Bar Association was held in the Oak Room, at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, August 30, 1916, at 2 P. M.

The Director, Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, presided.

The minutes of the last annual meeting in Salt Lake City were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and unanimously approved.

The Director then delivered his annual address.

(The address follows these minutes, page 772.)

The report made by the Board of Managers of the Bureau to the American Bar Association, including the Treasurer's report, was read by the Secretary, and both were, on motion of W. O. Hart, approved. (For report, see page 381, July, 1916, JOURNAL.)

On motion, duly carried, the Director appointed as a Nominating Committee, to nominate officers for the ensuing year, W. O. Hart, of Louisiana, and C. E. McGuire, of Washington, D. C. The committee, after retiring for consideration, returned and reported the following nominations:

For Director: Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut.

For Secretary: Robert P. Shick, of Pennsylvania.

For Treasurer: Eugene C. Massie, of Virginia.

For Managers: Frederick W. Lehman, of Missouri; Andrew A. Bruce, of North Dakota; William W. Smithers, of Pennsylvania; Roscoe Pound, of Massachusetts; John H. Wigmore, of Illinois.

These respective nominees were unanimously elected for the ensuing year.

The Secretary announced that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at 9 A. M. on August 30, 1916, Axel Teisen, of Pennsylvania, was elected Assistant Secretary.

Dr. C. E. McGuire, Assistant Secretary of the International Commission, appointed by President Wilson for the "Unification and Simplification of Commercial Law and Fiscal Administrative Regulations in the Pan-American Republics," made interesting comments upon the work of that commission at its meeting in Buenos Ayres, Argentina. This commission was composed of members, he stated, appointed under an Act of Congress, or by executive order in the Pan-American countries. The fields of activity for it were limited to the objects stated in its title, but substantial progress was being made towards the accomplishment of those objects.

Thomas I. Parkinson, of New York City, commented upon the work of the Bureau, in noting changes in the statutory law, and called attention to the work of his committee in the American Bar Association. He invited the co-operation of the Bureau with his committee in its work of preparing the materials for the purposes of the legislative drafting manual, as well as the proper recording of changes from time to time in the statutory law. He urged this co-operation, so that a critical résumé might be made from year to year of these changes in statutory law, with a proper notation of the tendencies in the law's development. The Director replied that such a critical résumé would be welcomed by the officers of the Bureau, and assured Mr. Parkinson of the Bureau's willingness to join him in his efforts to review from year to year the salient points in the law's development.

On motion, the Bureau adjourned.

ROBERT P. SHICK,
Secretary.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

OF

SIMEON E. BALDWIN,

DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF COMPARATIVE LAW.

COMPARATIVE LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

War has greatly lessened the volume of legislation in Europe during the past year. In some countries legislatures could not meet and, where they could, attention has been concentrated on a single subject.

EXECUTIVE DECREES.

Legislation has also been found too slow a process, and in place of statutes there have been largely substituted executive orders and ministerial decrees.

It is interesting to note that, in this last respect, the English courts have not hesitated to put aside executive action of this kind which they have deemed to derogate from the rightful powers of the judiciary. On April 17, 1916, a decision of this nature was made by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It reaffirms the doctrine laid down by Lord Stowell in *The Maria* (1 C. Robinson, 340), that the law of nations has no locality, but is the same in every court throughout the civilized world; and then explicitly overrules his opinion in the case of *The Fox* (Edw., 311), that the King in Council possessed legislative rights over English Prize Courts, under which Orders in Council could prescribe for them in certain cases a different rule from that of the general international law (*The Zamora*, *American Journal of Int. Law*, X, 422). This is one of the most important judicial decisions of the last hundred years. It clears up, at the expense of overruling a practice of a century, initiated by a great judge, the proper *status* of a court of admiralty sitting in prize cases to administer a law of and for the world. The right of parliamentary control is not denied; that of the crown is.

Ministerial orders and rules, however, have been made and enforced since the opening of the war, in Great Britain, to regulate many of the relations of life in new ways.

A tendency to govern more and more by administrative authority is one of the features of modern state-craft. It marks with us the regulation of commerce under the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission; of finance under the Federal Reserve Board and the Farm Loan Board; and of the concerns of most of the departments of government, both state and federal, through rulings of their heads or often of subordinate bureaus or standing commissions.

In Massachusetts, for instance, the regulation of wages is now so far committed to a "Minimum Wage Commission" that, by their decree made in 1915, women of 18 or more, with a year's experience, employed in department stores, must receive at least \$8.50 a week from and after January 1, 1916, and younger and less experienced girls from \$5 to \$7.

Administrative government, however, with us supplements, without diminishing, the range of legislative government. There is no apparent decrease in the number of statutes adopted in the several states. More than 3000 were passed by the legislature of New York at its session for 1916.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES.

A congress (and the first) on International Police, attended by representatives of 25 nations, was held in Monaco in April, 1914.

It recommended the establishment of an international franking privilege, in favor of all judicial and police authorities, for postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications intended to facilitate the arrest of criminals. It was voted to hold a second congress at Bucharest in August, 1916, a date which, of course, has proved impossible.

An economic conference of the Allied Powers was held in Paris in June, 1916. It adopted a declaration addressed to the Neutral Powers, as submitted for their approval. This states that the Central Powers were preparing for an economic contest, on the restoration of peace, intended to establish their domination over the markets of the world, and that, therefore, in self-defence, the Allies propose to secure for themselves full economic independ-

ence. It is followed by a description of the measures proposed, some (1) for the war; others (2) for the period immediately following the war; and others (3) to be permanent.

Among those of the first class are prohibitions of trade between residents in any of the Allied countries and residents in enemy countries; sequestrating the business of enemy's subjects having its seat in one of the Allied countries; and the supervision of exports to neutral countries, except under conditions safeguarding against their getting into the hands of the enemy.

Among those of the third class are a prohibition of giving any of the enemy countries the benefit of ranking among the most-favored nations, and provision, on the contrary, for commercial discriminations against them.

Among those of the third class are the establishment of a *Zollverein* and the encouragement of home production.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

It will be recollected that, in view of the Hague Convention of 1907 for creating a world court for prize appeals, a conference of the great maritime powers, held at London in 1909, adopted a short code dealing with naval warfare. This was substantially approved at the outset of the pending wars by Great Britain and France, the latter having made a general revision of rules for the conduct of naval operations of an international character in 1912. Early in 1916 France revised them again. The main differences were the enlargement of the list of contraband, and the full adoption of the continuous voyage doctrine. Great Britain, by an Order in Council, issued March 30, 1916, took similar position as to the latter point, and revoked her adherence to Article 19 of the Declaration of London (*American Journal of Int. Law*, X, 340, 387). Both governments have since joined in wholly abrogating this declaration so far as they are concerned, by a British Order in Council of July 8, 1916, and a French decree of the same date. The reason, as given in a note addressed by the British Government to neutral powers is that the rules "could not stand the strain imposed by the test of rapidly changing conditions and tendencies, which could not have been foreseen." Certain new rules were also laid down. Among them is one that "the principle of continuous voyage of ultimate destination shall

be applicable both in cases of contraband and of blockade," and another that "a vessel carrying contraband shall be liable to capture and condemnation if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume or freight, forms more than half the cargo" (The Maritime Rights Order in Council, 1916, p. 4).

THE BRYAN TREATIES.

The Bryan peace treaties, so-called, of which so many have been now ratified, call for the appointment by each party of two representatives on the permanent International Commission, which is to examine into the merits of all disputes between the signatory powers before hostilities can be commenced. The appointments thus far made indicate that a high standard of selection will be maintained. The King of Spain, in February, 1916, made choice under the treaty between his country and ours, of Senator Iglesias, formerly Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Professor Speiser, of Basle, formerly President of the Swiss National Council.

CONFERENCE OF STATES IN AUSTRALIA.

The Governors' Conferences which have been held annually in the United States for a number of years have a prototype in the Australian Commonwealth. Very soon after its organization, in 1901, the prime ministers of the different states began to meet occasionally, at one of their capitals, for comparison of views and concert of action. There was no constitutional or legal provision for such conferences, but they have been kept up to the present time. Of these meetings there are held on the average more than one a year. Generally they are convoked by the premier of New South Wales; occasionally by the government of the commonwealth. The commonwealth premier is commonly present, but only on invitation. Each premier brings with him one or more of his fellow ministers.

RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

The decision of the United States District Court of Arizona, declaring the "Anti-Alien Employment Act" of that state to be unconstitutional, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the

United States. It provided that where more than five persons are working for the same employer, at least four-fifths should be American citizens. This is held to be in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as a denial to aliens of the equal protection of the laws (*Truax vs. Raich*, 239 U. S. 33).

COMITY BETWEEN STATES.

The Ohio courts have supported a statute authorizing any commissioner appointed by a court of another state to take testimony in Ohio, to commit for contempt persons summoned before him as witnesses who refuse to be sworn, provided he finds that their testimony is necessary. The act of commitment is held not to be the exercise of judicial power (*Benckenstein vs. Schott*, 92 Ohio State, 29; 110 Northeastern, 633).

WAR STATUTES AND DECREES.

Germany, in October, 1915, passed a law prohibiting for the future the sale of any interest in a German ship except to Germans. This applies to ships interned in foreign countries.

A decree of the German Imperial Federal Council, issued in November, 1915, limits the number of days and hours of labor in textile factories, so as to make a considerable reduction in what was customary before the war. The object is to limit production on account of the small stock of available materials (*Monthly Review of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*, II, 81).

An imperial ordinance of the German Federal Council, passed in October, 1915, visits those guilty of demanding for goods sold, more than the maximum price that may be set by the government, with the penalty both of imprisonment and of deprivation of civic rights and honor.

France, following the example of the Germans, passed in June, 1916, a bill advancing the legal time by one hour. It became effective on June 14 and is to remain in force until October 1, 1916.

Conscription of recruits for the army was established in England and Scotland by the Military Service Bill of May 25, 1916. The enactment extends to all between 18 and 41. An army re-

serve for industrial work is also provided for and any of the conscripts can be so employed.

Italy provided, in May, 1916, for life insurance in favor of soldiers in the field. Over \$10,000 cannot be carried on any one life. The policy is made out in the name of the National Institute of Insurance, an organization subsidized by the government. A request for one will not be entertained unless made within 10 days from the arrival of the soldier at the front.

Since August 1, 1916, passports for use in Prussia must bear the finger print of the party named in them. Bavaria had previously adopted the same course.

By a British Order in Council, made in November, 1915, no British ship can carry goods between foreign ports except by a license from the government, and all are liable to requisition in case of emergency.

Among the judicial decisions on questions raised by the pending wars may be mentioned one in which it appeared that an Englishman let lands to an Austrian for a long term before the war. After the war broke out Austrians were prohibited from residing on lands in that part of the country. It was held by the English courts that the tenant was nevertheless liable to an action at law for rent (*London and Northern Estates Co. vs. Schlesinger, L. R., 1916, 1 K. B. 20*).

Germany and Great Britain have each recently established a system of receiverships as to resident alien enemies. "Controllers" are appointed to take possession of their property, pay the debts out of it, and hold the balance for restitution at the close of the war.

Early in 1916 a royal decree was passed in Italy, prohibiting the introduction of any goods either of German or Austro-Hungarian origin, no matter where they may come from. This forced a complete economic rupture between Germany and Italy, although leaving Germany still, in name, a friendly power.

AIRCRAFT CASTAWAYS:

The Norwegian Government, in May, 1915, decided that a German Zeppelin, forced by a stress of weather to fly over neutral territory and wrecked upon it, was to be treated by the same rules

as a belligerent ship of war would have been if stranded under similar circumstances.

The government of Holland took a similar view in providing that foreign aircraft flying over Dutch territory should be fired at, excepting such as were clearly in distress and forced to endeavor to make a landing there.

SEIZING OF MAILS AT SEA.

One of the Hague Conventions of 1907 (that as to restrictions on the right of capture in naval war, Chapter 1, Art. 1), makes the mails inviolable, in case of war, whether carried on a neutral or an enemy ship. This purports to cover all postal correspondence, except in case of blockade runners, and of correspondence destined for or proceeding from a blockaded port, provided that neutral ships may be still searched, if necessary, in accordance with the previous practice.

The convention having been ratified by a few powers only, is not authoritative, except so far as it may be regarded as stating the pre-existing law. Did that avail to protect all goods enclosed in postal correspondence?

It is easy to see that a literal adherence to the rule of inviolability might close important avenues of knowledge to a belligerent power.

The English courts, in the case of *The Gelria* (May 22, 1916), have decided that 1400 parcels of rubber, enclosed like ordinary postal correspondence, were subject to seizure on a Dutch ship bound from South America to Holland. It was held that the convention could not be used as a cloak for getting contraband into a neutral port for transmission thence to enemy territory (*American Journal of Int. Law*, X, 654).

The same right has been claimed by Great Britain in respect to bonds and other securities carried on neutral mail ships on a voyage from one neutral country to another, but coming originally from enemy territory.

To reduce the loss and risk attendant on the exercise of the authority thus claimed, the British Government, in July, 1916, arranged with the Netherlands Overseas Trust for its certification of the character of shipments made by way of Holland of

such a kind. They are to be examined under the direction of the Trust by banks in Amsterdam, and if found that only neutrals or friends are interested in them, are to be sent forward to their destination in special, sealed mail bags, immune from search.

In June, 1916, Great Britain and Sweden agreed to submit to international arbitration, after the war, the question of the legality of British seizures of postal parcels.

Great Britain has also offered to submit to arbitration questions arising out of its prize court decisions, which proved unsatisfactory to neutral governments.

LATIN AMERICA.

The proposition of the United States to their sister American republics, made at the time of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, is one of the great historic events of the past year.

If accepted by them, and agreed to by our Senate, it will go far towards establishing a close alliance for defensive purposes.

A preliminary event serves to show that such action is by no means impossible. This is the ratification of the International Opium Convention of January 23, 1912. One of its articles required such a ratification by every one of the Latin-American republics. Our government urged such action upon each, and on February 12, 1915, this condition was fulfilled, and the convention became fully operative (*American Journal of Int. Law*, X, 126).

Pursuant to a recommendation of the First American Financial Conference, held at Washington in May, 1915, a new organization was formed shortly afterwards known as the International High Commission on Uniformity of Laws. It is to meet biennially and to labor for the better adjustment and harmony of the commercial laws of all the American republics. Its first general session was held at Buenos Ayres, April 3, 1916, and attended by representatives of 20 of the constituent powers. Among these were the finance ministers of five (including our Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo). It took action in favor of making 33,437-100,000 of a grain of gold 900-1000 fine (which equals one-fifth of a gold dollar of the United States) the standard unit in money of account. It also approved, with but one

important exception, the project for a uniform bill of exchange, recommended by the International Congress on Commercial Paper, which met at the Hague in 1912. This exception related to the vexed question whether personal *status* should be governed by nationality or domicil. Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay favored giving controlling force to the latter, and the article (74) in the project, which conceded it to nationality, was laid over for consideration at a future meeting. The United States did not vote on this question, our delegates explaining that it was with us a matter for each of our states to determine for itself.

Some of the other recommendations of the commission are mere expressions of idealism, as, for instance, "that the laws of the American republics on the formation and operation of stock companies, and the incurrence of obligations, be made uniform." Another looks to what would be both impracticable and unwise, namely, that Portuguese should be taught "in all public schools which are supported by or aided in any manner with public funds." Among others crudely expressed and evidently hastily drawn may be mentioned the recommendation that all the American powers adopt an agreement which went into effect June 1, 1916, between the Chambers of Commerce of the United States and that of Buenos Ayres, for referring disputed mercantile claims to arbitration.

The next general session of the commission is to be held in Washington in 1917. The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is *ex officio* its President.

An interesting sign of the assimilating tendencies which have been recently manifest in the South American States, as between themselves, is the interchange of teacher-students. Six young girls of Brazil have received scholarships giving them free tuition in the Normal School of Montevideo. Uruguay provided three of these scholarships and Rio Grande do Sul, one of the Brazilian states, the other three (Report of the United States Commission of Education for 1914, 672).

Venezuela adopted, in 1915, the metric system, and made its use obligatory in courts and public offices.

Full religious liberty was granted in Peru in November, 1915.

Under the Argentina Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915 (AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, II, 208), non-resident

aliens are excluded from making any claim on account of their dependence on the party injured.

Columbia passed an act on the same subject in November, 1915. It does not affect any employers having a capital of less than \$1000 (*Monthly Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*, II, 78).

A law went into effect in Uruguay in February, 1916, making it a criminal misdemeanor to work more than eight hours a day in any factories or stores (*Id.* 84).

LIMITS OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.

Louisiana, in 1915, passed a statute obviously designed to compel the American Sugar Refining Company to buy its raw sugar in that state, even though it could be purchased at a lower price elsewhere. It was general in terms, but these were such as to exclude from its operation all other sugar refiners doing business in the state. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided that it was virtually a bill of pains and penalties, and denied the company the equal protection of the laws (*McFarland vs. American Sugar Refining Co.*).

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Congress can prohibit the importation of pictorial representations of prize fights for exhibition, notwithstanding such exhibition was to be in a state, and so would fall within its police jurisdiction (*Weber vs. Freed*, 239 U. S. 325).

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE.

The Act of Congress known as the Cotton Futures Act has been pronounced unconstitutional by the courts. The Secretary of the Senate had certified upon the original act that it originated in the Senate, and it was held to be a bill for raising revenue, which, therefore, should have come first from the House (*Hubbard vs. Lowe*, 226 Fed. 135).

Wisconsin, by a law passed in 1915, provided for the installation in the capitol of an electrical machine for registering legislative roll-calls. This, it is believed, will be a great time saver, and certainly will tend to prevent "filibustering" by a small minority.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The Arizona legislature proposed, in 1915, an amendment to the Constitution of the state, to be voted on in 1916, making initiative and referendum measures fail unless they receive a majority of all the electors voting at the election at which they are proposed, instead of, as now, a majority of the votes cast on the measure in question.

Washington, in 1915, passed a statute requiring the Attorney-General, if requested, to advise promoters of an initiative measure as to its proper form and phraseology.

California, by laws of the same year, requires all initiative and referendum proposals to be submitted to the Attorney-General, for the preparation by him of a title and summary, and directs the Legislative Council Bureau, on request of 25 citizens in writing, to co-operate in the phrasing of the proposal, if the bureau deems it a reasonable one.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

In Sweden, a law passed in 1915 extended the "Bratt system," as respects sales of spirits, which had been previously adopted in Stockholm, from January 1, 1916, over the whole kingdom. This forbids sales to minors, and also those on a black-list made up largely of habitual tipplers and paupers. No one can buy more than a certain fixed quantity, and the particular place to which he can go to get it is designated on an official certificate or pass-book which he receives.

Spirits cannot be imported except by or with the consent of the liquor selling companies, which hold a government monopoly.

This really amounts, in the end, to granting licenses to individual purchasers rather than to individual sellers. The plan has been followed in substance in Gothenberg since 1912, and meets with public approval there. The limit of purchases in that place is at present eight litres (about two gallons) a month, but it is intended before long to decrease this amount. In Sweden it is fixed at six litres.

A Commission of Investigation appointed by Norway to consider the best liquor legislation also reported in June, 1915, in favor of the Bratt system.

The trend of modern European legislation for prohibiting the production of intoxicating liquors, unlike our American methods, is towards the allowance of some compensation to those whose business may be thus destroyed. This has been the course taken in 1911 by Portugal, when stopping the distilling of rum in Portuguese West Africa, and in Switzerland, soon afterwards, by the federal law of 1910, as supplemented by a federal decree, and in France in 1914, when the manufacture of absinthe was prohibited. The Swiss decree extends to farms specially prepared for the cultivation of the plant, the owners of factories, and the discharged employees of either farmers or manufacturers (*Yale Law Journal*, XXV, 303, 304).

It is claimed by Dr. Novoselski, in an article published in the *Russki Vrach* of Petrograd, that since the first of the series of ukases, beginning in 1914, restricting or prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors, the mortality from alcoholism has steadily increased. This is attributed to illicit distilleries and the manufacture of poisonous substitutes for alcohol. The deaths from *delirium tremens* in Petrograd, from August 17 to September 13, 1914, were 26. From September 14 to October they rose to 33, and the monthly returns since then show a large monthly increase—to 58 for January, 1915, and 66 for February (see the *Literary Digest* for July 10, 1915).

RUSSIAN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The abolition of the *mir* form of local administration in the Russian commune, under the law of 1911, has now been so far followed by the partition of the lands of the commune, as to afford a better opportunity to judge of the general effects of this great change in village life. It has been found in many cases practically impossible to make each separate holding one distinct parcel. Often a family has received its share in two, and occasionally in three pieces. The home of each generally remains, as before, in the central village or commune, not in the new divided possession. The owners cannot mortgage their farms except to pay for improvements on them (*American Economic Review*, VI, 61).

THE FAR EAST.

The restoration of monarchy in China by the decree issued by the President of the Republic, on March 22, 1916, was revoked by him a few months later, shortly before his death. In the decree of revocation, President Yuan took the blame of the experiment upon himself for yielding too readily to a pressure from men of influence which he now saw did not represent the general feeling of the people. (The decree is given in the *Missionary Herald* for June, 1916, p. 261).

The tenth anniversary of the establishment of the United States Court for China was celebrated at Shanghai on June 30, 1916, by a well-attended dinner given under the auspices of the Far Eastern American Bar Association. Judge Lobingier and Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister to China, were the principal speakers.

Japan promulgated, March 15, 1916, a new law as to citizenship and nationality.

Among its provisions are these:

If the wife of a foreigner acquires, by becoming such, her husband's nationality, she loses her Japanese citizenship.

If a Japanese child is born and domiciled in a foreign country, he may be expatriated on the application of his father or legal guardian, before he reaches the age of 17, but only with the permission of the Minister of State for Home Affairs (*American Journal of Int. Law*, X, 367).

EUGENIOS.

The final report of the British Royal Commission on Social Diseases, headed by Lord Sydenham, was published in March, 1916.

Among its recommendations are that those at the time suffering from syphilis or gonorrhoea shall not be allowed to marry; and that physicians cognizant of the fact that such a sufferer is intending marriage should be at liberty to inform the parents of the other party of his condition.

Reports to boards of health are now required from physicians in respect to their patients infected with venereal disease by the laws or rules of 11 of our states.

New Zealand, during the past year, has adopted a "Prisoners' Detention Act," authorizing the detention after his time has expired of any prisoner infected with a venereal disease, if deemed necessary to cure him of it.

A statute of Oregon, in 1913, forbade advertisements for "cures" for venereal disease, and the courts there have sustained its validity.

HOUSES OF ILL FAME.

The statute which went into effect July 1, 1915, known as the Illinois Injunction and Abatement Law, has proved very effective. It provides, among other things, that if there is a court finding that any building is used as a place for prostitution, the owner, unless he gives bond to stop its use for that purpose, may be enjoined against using it for any purpose whatever for one year. Over 200 places have been closed up during the 10 months ending May 1, 1916 (*Social Hygiene*, II, 464).

CHEAP HOMES AT PUBLIC COST.

The King of Spain has begun the construction of cheap dwelling apartments for people unable to pay high rents. Two large apartment houses were thus put up in Seville, in 1915, at public cost. They will accommodate 500 tenants, and there are surrounding grounds in which each of them has his bit of a kitchen garden. In every kitchen garden there must be planted at least one mulberry tree, in order to help in restoring the old Spanish silk industry (*Journal of the National Institute of Social Science*, II, 186. See the Argentina Statute of 1915, *AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL*, II, 207).

Massachusetts, in 1915, amended her Constitution so as to permit laws authorizing cities and towns to take, improve and sell lands, so as to provide homes for their citizens, no sales to be made, however, for less than cost.

PROTECTION OF BIRDS.

Italy, in 1915, passed a law which went into effect on January 1, 1916, prohibiting the shooting of all song and insectivorous birds.

The Act of Congress of March 4, 1913, for the protection of migratory birds has been again held to be unconstitutional. Shooting game is not commerce (*State vs. Sawyer*, 113 Maine, 458; 94 Atl. 886).

TAXATION.

The Inheritance and Transfer Tax Statute of New York, as amended in 1916, covers every person who, during the 24 months next preceding his death, has lodged in the state during the greater part of any period of 12 consecutive months, and in any transfer tax proceedings against the estate of a deceased person, in which the state claims that the decedent was a resident, the burden of proving that he was not is to rest on those contradicting that claim. These terms would seem to cover students at New York universities, or at least those of an age to establish their own *status*, as respects domicil.

Massachusetts this year has abolished the previously existing tax on intangible personal property, and substituted a 6 per cent tax on the income derived from it. An income tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on annuities and receipts from trades and professions, and one of 3 per cent on net gains in buying or selling intangible property, is also established.

PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION.

Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1915, used the Hare system of proportionate representation for the election of seven members of the city council. This practically assures, in such cases, the choice of any candidate who is favored by one-seventh of the voting strength. It has not previously, I believe, been put in operation in any American city (*American Political Science Review*, X, 100). In Denmark, one of its original sources, the new constitution, adopted in 1915, extends its operation there to the choice of the electors who vote for senators.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Denver, in May, 1916, by a vote of 31,000 against 22,000, abolished the commission form of government, substituting one by a mayor who holds all executive power, and a legislative council of nine (*National Municipal Review*, V, 471).

Nashville, Tennessee, was thrown into the hands of a receiver in July, 1915, the functions of the mayor and treasurer being suspended by order of the court. Such proceedings were authorized by the "Ouster Law" of that year.

The Municipal Court of Cleveland has now been in existence since 1912. It is founded on the principle of the Code Napoléon that, as to minor causes, it is better to try to get the parties to settle their differences than for the judges to decide them by a formal trial. During the first year over 3500 cases were thus disposed of at a cost to the parties of not over 45 cents each. The maintenance of the court cost in its first two years \$100,000 over its receipts (*National Municipal Review*, V, 455).

STATE AID TO COLLEGES.

The State of Vermont, in 1912, asked the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to make a close study of her educational institutions and report its recommendations. The request was complied with, and the commission in its report vigorously attacked the long established policy in that state of aiding collegiate institutions having a private endowment. The legislature, nevertheless, declined to change this policy. It was evidently believed that it would be unwise to do so, in view of its support by a public opinion resting on long use and custom.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE.

The Central American Court of Justice, which was erected some years ago by treaty between the Central American States as a standing international tribunal to decide all disputes arising between them, has recently disposed of an important question. Costa Rica sued Nicaragua before it on the ground that the two governments were parties to an agreement which Nicaragua had violated. The agreement was made in a treaty between them, in negotiating which the President of the United States acted as a mediator, and required that Costa Rica should be consulted before Nicaragua entered into any treaty with any power to dispose of any canal rights in the isthmus. Nicaragua had, however, recently entered into negotiations of that character with the United States without consulting Costa Rica.

The suit was brought in March, 1916, and early in May the court passed an order that Nicaragua should file an answer to the complaint. It is to be regretted that the judge appointed by Nicaragua dissented, although the controversy seems quite fairly within the jurisdiction of the tribunal.

Honduras also claims that her rights would be violated by the proposed treaty, and it is not impossible that, should it be concluded in the form now projected, they may form the subject of another proceeding of a like character. Since the delivery of this address, such a proceeding has been brought by Honduras.

The history of this Central American tribunal, thus far, gives, on the whole, substantial ground for the hope that, after the present wars, should the creation of a world court be deemed impracticable, more courts of groups of nations may be organized and become important safeguards of international peace.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW
AND CRIMINOLOGY

HELD AT
CONGRESS HOTEL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

August 29 and 30, 1916

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1916-1917.

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FREDERIC B. CROSSLEY, Managing Director of the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, 31 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ROBERT H. GAULT, Managing Editor of the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology and Associate Professor of Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

FIRST SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 10 A. M. by Vice-President Hampton L. Carson, former attorney-general of the State of Pennsylvania. In the absence of the President, the annual address was omitted.

John H. Wigmore, Chairman of the Executive Board, introduced Nathan William MacChesney, one of the former Presidents of the Institute, and the retiring President of the Illinois State Bar Association, who extended a welcome to the members and

delegates on behalf of the Illinois State Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association.

Attorney-General Lucey of the State of Illinois, then addressed the meeting as follows:

"Perhaps it is unnecessary that a formal welcome should be extended to you by me. Those of you who have visited Chicago and Illinois, in the past, know that you are welcome when you come here. If you don't we want you to so understand it now.

"I hardly know what would be proper for me to discuss with you at this time. My experience as a prosecutor and as a state official has taught me the importance and necessity of a study of those questions which you are continually studying. In Illinois the increase in the number of people committed to our state charitable institutions is simply appalling. Ex-Governor Deneen about four years ago made a statement which to me seemed utterly impossible, when he said 'The number of people in our state charitable institutions and our penal and reform institutions is increasing at the rate of 100 per cent every four years.' Just think of that, 100 per cent every four years. If that rate of increase is true and should continue, the only conclusion at which to arrive would be that we all will be committed to some institution if we live long enough. I know that in Illinois in the last four years, the statement was made that our state has taken over a great institution that was formerly maintained by Cook county, at Dunning, and it is now the largest insane asylum in the state, exceeding in point of attendance and numbers the great institution at Kankakee which has existed for so many years. Illinois is building in the northern end of the state one epileptic colony and is getting ready to construct another at the southern end of the state.

"The attendance at these institutions and the influx to the penal institutions may be illustrated by saying that at the last session of our legislature the penitentiary at Joliet, with some 1400 to 1500 inmates for which the state appropriated on that basis, had increased its numbers to nearly 1800, so that the appropriation for food and clothing and care didn't meet the requirements and special emergency appropriations were necessary. I cite this to you because I do not think Illinois is any exception. True, we have in the larger cities of this state a floating population that contributes somewhat an excess of derelicts far beyond that found in the agricultural states. To that extent we are an exception. But in the great states with cities similarly situated, like New York and Pennsylvania and perhaps California, there must exist similar conditions. It may well be a subject worthy of serious thought and serious consideration.

"We must meet this situation and offer some intelligent remedy. Why should there be this rate of increase in Illinois, such as Governor Deneen spoke of? I do not understand it, and yet the fact remains that we are building more and more such institutions and the need for them is far in excess of the construction.

"Now, if we are alone, if there is something wrong with Illinois and we are not like other states, that would be a good thing for us to find out. We have the system of probation whereby our courts have the privilege to extend probation to first offenders. I do not think it is very generally followed by them. Yet our Board of Pardons acts with intelligence and with care in endeavoring to release from the penitentiaries such first offenders and even second offenders, and sometimes third offenders after they have served a proper term and there is still a chance for their reform.

"I cannot imagine in this day, whether it is our condition of living, whether there is a nervous strain on all of us that the weak do not seem able to withstand, or whether there is something wanting in our system of living and doing business or recreation or lack of recreation that has produced this condition of affairs. But it does seem to me to be a proper subject for study, and I do believe that an Institute of this kind will study these questions carefully and arrive at a conclusion, or at least submit facts by which others may form conclusions, making this a very valuable body indeed.

"As Col. MacChesney has said, you are most welcome here on behalf of the state and its executive department. I hope and trust that your meetings will be beneficial to all of us."

Vice-President Carson then assumed charge of the meeting with the following address:

"It is a most unexpected call to the Chair that I have received for I did not in the slightest degree anticipate the absence of the President, and no stretch of my imagination could have fancied the possibility which was so skilfully and delicately put by Mr. Wigmore of our President being engaged in an election contest. An election contest in West Virginia probably presents some features of difficulty which are not known in other parts of the country, Illinois or elsewhere.

"Since we last met this Institute has suffered a very serious loss. I recall that a year ago at Salt Lake City a most impressive president's address was delivered by the Honorable Robert Ralston, of Philadelphia, who was then the President of the Institute. Judge Ralston died in December last, a man cut down in the midst of his usefulness, barely more than 54 or 55 years of age, one whose strength of mind and of body

seemed equal to almost any strain put upon it. In his loins and in his brains he inherited the qualities of a great lawyer who was one of the leaders of the Pennsylvania Bar and a tower of strength in President Zachary Taylor's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. William M. Meredith, who was the grandfather of Judge Ralston.

"Although many, many judges in Philadelphia county have been called upon year in and year out to administer criminal jurisprudence, and some few names stand out like those of Edward King and Joseph Allison, yet, casting my recollection back hastily over some 44 years or more at the Bar, I can think of no man who in the particular field of criminal law had a knowledge of the fundamental principles, of critical conditions of society, and a penetrating and valuable knowledge of human nature such as Judge Ralston. He could properly appraise the testimony of a witness on the stand and thoroughly sympathize with the situation of the criminal in the dock. There was no man who brought to the practical application of living principles a better mastery of his art and of his science than Robert Ralston, and his death is a blow which we can scarcely appreciate. We have not yet ceased to mourn nor to feel his loss in Philadelphia.

"Those of you who may recall that address will remember that he gave a general review of what Pennsylvania had done, particularly in the matter of the reform and codification of her criminal jurisprudence. Judge Ralston's mind was naturally that of the historic scholar, although he did not go into the niceties of historical situations. I recall that he gave a very interesting account of the very early statutes in Pennsylvania. Now, it happens that Pennsylvania, having been founded by William Penn, who I think it is no exaggeration to say was unquestionably the greatest of the founders of the old thirteen original states, if you are to view those founders from the standpoint of philosophic statesmanship, displayed certain peculiarities in her laws. Penn was a practical administrator, but he was 150 years ahead of his time, even in England, with regard to a great many matters of criminal reform. He had but one crime that was punishable by death and that was murder, murder not in the sense of a homicide, but in the sense of being accompanied by specific, deliberate, premeditated attempt to take life. He had such an idea of the sanctity of life that no other crime, no matter what its dark features might be, could be punished by death. It is true that after some years of absence on his part from the province, his sons and his grandsons were unable to maintain that line of distinction, and the death penalty was gradually attached to arson, burglary and rape. And they also

divided murder into two degrees. But the fact that Pennsylvania, under the guidance of Penn, started as the first on a long line of acts ameliorating the severities of the criminal law, particularly in the matter of punishment, and simplifying matters of trial, was dwelt upon by Judge Ralston.

"Now, I am greatly moved, I might say touchingly moved, by the fact that we have lost such a man as Judge Ralston."

Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were submitted and received, and ordered to be printed in the *Journal of the American Institute*.

The Committee on Modernization of Criminal Procedure reported through Mr. Millar, of Illinois, that the committee would have a final report to be presented at the meeting in 1917.

Henry W. Ballantine, of Wisconsin, submitted a report on behalf of the Society of Military Law, a section of the Institute. He said:

"There are at the present time about 55 members of this society. A new arrangement with regard to finances has been made by which the Society of Military Law will undoubtedly make greater strides. Our section will have a portion of the *Journal* in which will be published topics on military law in each issue hereafter."

Edwin R. Keedy, of Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman of the Committee on Insanity and Criminal Responsibility, then made his report.

(The report follows on page 836.)

There was considerable discussion with regard to this report which extended into the afternoon session.

SECOND SESSION.

The Institute met at 2 P. M. and was presided over by former Governor Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut. The discussion of the report of the Committee on Insanity and Criminal Responsibility was continued, and the recommendations contained in the report were approved. Those who participated in the discussion were: E. R. Pershing, Colorado; Joseph Sullivan, New Jersey; John H. Wigmore, Illinois; Edwin R. Keedy, Pennsylvania; Judge A. H. Reid, Wisconsin; Hampton L. Carson, Pennsylvania; Dr. Harold N. Moyer, Illinois; Henry W. Ballan-

tine, Wisconsin; Robert O. Harris, Massachusetts; C. W. Smith, Kansas; W. A. Briggs, Colorado; S. E. Baldwin, Connecticut; William Draper Lewis, Pennsylvania.

The report of the Committee on Probation and Suspended Sentence was submitted by Arthur W. Towne, Chairman, together with a minority report on behalf of A. C. Backus.

(The reports follow on page 805.)

The report of the Committee on Crime and Immigration was submitted by Robert Ferrari, of New York, Chairman.

(The report follows on page 825.)

The report of the Committee on Sterilization of Criminals was presented by Joel D. Hunter, of Illinois, Chairman.

(The report follows on page 845.)

Edward Lindsey, of Pennsylvania, read the report of the Committee on Indeterminate Sentence, Release on Parole and Pardon. This was simply a compilation of recent statutes enacted since the 1915 meeting.

John Koren, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Criminal Statistics, reported that their committee is raising funds to carry on their work, and anticipated making a comprehensive report in 1917.

A nominating committee was appointed consisting of John H. Wigmore, of Illinois, Edward Lindsey, of Pennsylvania, and C. W. Smith, of Kansas.

THIRD SESSION.

Robert O. Harris, of Massachusetts, presented the annual address on the subject of "Probation; Its Relation to Social Welfare."

(The address follows on page 797.)

At the conclusion of the reading of the annual address, Joel D. Hunter, of Illinois, was called upon to give his impression of the Chicago side of the problems presented in Mr. Harris' address. He said:

"I do not feel that I can add anything to the splendid ideals which Mr. Harris has presented to us. We are trying to work

out some of them here. One of the fundamental doctrines of our court has always been to keep as many cases out of court as possible. It has been my privilege in Chicago to work for the Juvenile Court. We try to find the reason for a child's wrongdoing. Why is it that this child has gone wrong? What is its place in the community? What are its environments? We think the probation officer has a definite place in the community in seeking out these problems and especially the problems of the Juvenile Court. There are some things which cannot be done by any other branch of social service. I consider our work twofold; first, to find out what the trouble is, and then, if possible, to use the proper agency which will exercise an influence that will become permanent rather than temporary. That is the work of a probation officer. His influence should not be limited to a few months. It should be for a few years at least. He should keep in closest co-operation with all social service agencies and philanthropies, and secure the proper one to assist a boy or girl. Thus a real agency can be established to solve the problem of reforming boys or girls against whom complaints have been lodged."

The Secretary announced that support has been pledged to establish branches during the coming year in Oklahoma, California and Kansas.

The Nominating Committee made its report with the election of officers as set forth.

President-elect Briscoe then took the chair and addressed the meeting, pledging his untiring efforts to help in advancing every interest of the organization during the coming year.

On a motion duly carried, a new committee was recommended to consider the question of "Public Defender."

Resolutions expressing the thanks of the Institute were extended to the editor and the managing director of the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*.

William G. Hale, Secretary of the Illinois branch, addressed the meeting and asked for closer co-operation between the national organization and the state branches.

Adjourned *sine die*.

EDWIN M. ABBOTT, *Secretary*.

PROBATION IN ITS RELATION TO SOCIAL WELFARE.

BY

R. O. HARRIS,

OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The reason why so many people have to undergo probation treatment is that they too readily yield to temptation. Some temptations are of a harmless sort, while others lead to great social inconvenience. One of my jocund friends said the other day that his specialty was yielding to temptation. Among my own many weaknesses I think my specialty is that of trying to advocate causes in which I believe, and when Messrs. Bailey and Abbott dangled the bait of this opportunity before me I weakly yielded. In the interests of social welfare it is likely that I need probationary treatment. Do not expect a learned, technical and highly scientific treatise on probation. My experiences with it, and my belief in it, have not been along those lines, and my faith in it and my hope for its useful extension are not the result of laboratory work or of abstract reasoning.

If in what I say you notice an apparent egotism, let me forestall the criticism that the use of the "great I" is evidence of poor, if not the worst possible taste, by saying that all I know of probation is the result of the personal contact with offenders against the law. As a mere man, with all the imperfections that go with the ordinary human being, I have seen my weaknesses, uncontrolled and exaggerated, reflected in the faces and conduct of many other human beings with whom I have had to deal. A great English judge once remarked, after sentencing a fellow-man to death on Tyburn Hill: "But for the grace of God it might be myself." Kipling has said that, "The Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady are sisters under their skin." What I have to say is therefore not the result of egotism because of some little things I have helped to bring about, but is the consequence of a sadly acquired knowledge of how much there is to do, how little really has been done, and how much the community itself has got to do.

My attention was first sharply drawn to the possibilities of probation work when, as a much younger man, I was elected a district attorney and charged with the duty of prosecuting and bringing to punishment offenders against the law. The idea of dealing out justice is attractive, as a general proposition, and when first entrusted with the power of doing so one is apt to feel on pretty good terms with himself. After the burden is on one's shoulders and the first gay mile or two of the journey passed, the burden begins to be noticed, and one begins to doubt whether he is a full equivalent for Omniscience and Omnipotence. At any rate I did, and my moments of doubt became minutes, hours and days of anxiety.

The dream of purging the community of criminals and crime; of ferreting out and bringing to justice the low-browed villain, the cunning malefactor, and all the crew of social pirates, soon got mixed up with a nightmare, in which angels of light waving flaming swords of justice were strangely mingled with other figures, some dreadful and threatening, others distorted and pitiful. At the opening of the criminal term the sheriff would hand me the list of men in jail, and the crimes with which they were charged. When the grand jury was ready to report, and the men were brought in for arraignment or discharge so that I for the first time faced them, realities took the place of dreams. Seldom a Napoleon of crime, with whom and with whose brilliant counsel I could engage in high combat for justice and vindication of the law, and over whose offendings I could fill the air with perfervid oratory as the avenging minister of justice. No rows of low-browed, burly ruffians of the Bill Sykes type; no polished, intellectual criminals who employed all the resources and knowledge of science in their war against society. Occasionally one of that class would get into the net. I got to be quite fond of him. He preferred to play the game and take its chances. He was apt to be a real good sport, and we played with zest for the odd trick or point. If I won and he lost he had no grudge against anybody. If he won and I lost we parted with a sort of friendship, and if I said to him "au revoir but not good-bye" the reply was just as likely to be a friendly grin as a hateful scowl. Such cases really lightened the burden; they were like the lawyer's little smoke at recess time.

The rest were of a different sort. Mostly youngsters, their ages running from perhaps eighteen to twenty-two or twenty-four, and averaging about twenty-two. Those of us who have graduated from a college at about that age know of course how mature and wise we are then. I would give a whole lot to know today as much as I thought I knew then. Most of these youngsters were not college graduates. They were not very well-kept or well-groomed; they did not look as if they were spoiled favorites of fortune, but rather more like Bulwer's hero, "men of sorrow, and acquainted with grief." Perhaps they were men I had known in my school days, and with whose surroundings and opportunities I had been familiar, or they were the sons of men I had known. They were young; I was young.

For good and sufficient reasons, neither difficult to imagine nor necessary to state, no nice white wings had developed at my own shoulder-blades, and I had not qualified among those whom they say the gods love. Perhaps the man was charged with having acquired a too intimate knowledge of the internal arrangement and contents of somebody's warehouse. In the back of my head were memories of the time when I could gather the choicest apples and the most luscious grapes without the aid of sunlight, or the assistance of the owner of the trees or vines. Different circumstances had surrounded us. He had had perhaps a worthless father. I had had a home in which a wise mother and father looked after me; a home in which a sufficiency of food, warmth and clothing had been matters of course, in which education and intelligence, unhampered by any bewildering superabundance of material things, furnished me with guides. He had lacked everything that tended to guide. As a result we faced each other, I with the knout of justice in my hand, and he with bared shoulders shrinking from the expected blows. Duty demanded that I do justice. What is justice in this case became the ever-presented question. When our legislature, partly as a result of my own urging, gave me the power to have a probation officer, and to use probationary methods, I called upon one whom you all know and respect, Mr. Edwin Mulready, to come to my side and help work out some problems. We knew where we wanted to go, but we didn't know the course very well, so we launched the boat and took a chance. Mr. Mulready of course had few human infirmi-

ties, but I found that the malefactor and I had so many human characteristics in common that we could quite often get together and talk it over. It was quite surprising to find that after a while, when we had convinced the jail population that we had a real interest in them, how many of them would say they didn't want counsel, but would like to speak to the district attorney. Perhaps it was queer to talk with a chap about his case, and put it up to him to decide about what ought to be done with him. Nevertheless it often worked, and the men took a new point of view. In simple language the matter came down to a question of human helpfulness and the elbow touch. The man who is accustomed to be the first one suspected when anything happens, to be looked upon as one entitled to no sort of confidence or trust, speedily becomes a wolf, a furtive beast of prey. A little sympathy and a little confidence makes a great difference.

One thing that has been a drag upon probation work has been the false idea that many people have held concerning it. Many good and kindly persons, who nevertheless have held very positive ideas as to the distinction between *meum* and *tuum*, particularly *meum*, have been very much disturbed because they have believed that all we did was to condone an offense, pat the offender on the back and just tell him to run along, be a good boy and not do it again. True probation does not condone the offense. It takes into account not only the circumstances of the crime, but the circumstances and temptations of the criminal. It gives him the opportunity to earn the remission of the penalty by future good conduct. Probation says to him that it understands something at least of the conditions that surrounded him and offers to help him. It tells him that he has got to put *himself* into the new endeavor, and while it stands ready to give him aid and encouragement it cannot do the things that *he* alone can do.

If he makes good, and demonstrates that he is not a real criminal by instinct and intention, then it follows the example of the recording angel, drops a tear upon the page and obliterates the record. If he does not make good, then the penalty is imposed.

Science has come to our assistance, and by examination and research has shown us that many of those we have deemed hopeless criminals are unfortunate, in that they do not measure up

to normal standards. That they live under limitations that cannot be widened. Science has given us some new words. Moron, recidivist, degenerate, idiotic, congenital, deviate and so on. The result of scientific research has been to modify our ideas as to criminals and crime, and to compel us to recognize the bounds between the intentional, the casual, and the ignorant offender.

Some men, we find, know the difference between the mine and thine, not because of reasoning, or moral feeling, but in the practical way that children acquire knowledge. If they burn their fingers or bump their heads it results in personal discomfort, but their experience does not convey any moral lesson. Science has demonstrated to us that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children, even unto the third and the fourth generation, and that the repetition by each generation may extend the penalty indefinitely.

Society is at all times protesting against the disturbance of its peace and the orderly procession of its affairs. It is constantly providing penalties for the punishment of offences against its peace and good order. Gradually, however, it has come to recognize that not all disturbers are of equal mental powers, and that some are real tigers, while others are simply hungry jackals. Among its other efforts to preserve its peace, serenity and sound sleep o' nights, society has given encouragement and support to probation. Probation has added a good deal to its comfort. With the assistance of science it has discovered a lot of things.

Right here I want to disassociate myself from all my brethren who have worked with me in probation fields. I do not want any other man to be made responsible for my vagaries or eccentricities, or any good that may have been done to be marred by my individual expression.

Probation has done much for the social welfare; properly conducted it will do much more. *Quaere*, as the law-books say, is it the ultimate work? Having developed a method of dealing in a kindly and improving way with those who have been haled into the criminal courts, have we reached the end of the road? Is the only thing now to be considered the improvement of the probation "system"? In my opinion the doom of probation is

written when it becomes a "system"; when the humanity of it is either eliminated in favor of formality and a beautiful mechanical process, or becomes so over-laid or encrusted with the complexities of "system" that the real heart cannot be heard to beat, even through the social stethoscope. Individually I am opposed to any plan of selecting and appointing agents of probation that results only in giving snug, life jobs to the appointees, rather than the securing of men who are drawn to the work from love of it, and the desire to serve. When we are sick we do not select our physicians by any civil service examination process. We send for the man who understands what he is dealing with. If he proves to be without understanding we just "fire" him and try again.

You are probably beginning, if in fact you have not already begun, to wonder what all this has to do with Social Welfare, in capitals.

Probation work has been social welfare work. It has added to our comfort and our peace of mind. The results of it have been not only socially but financially profitable. The community generally didn't get really interested in us until we demonstrated that there was "money in it." With this I find no fault, because I am practical minded enough to believe that we do not progress much in any direction until we find advantage or profit in the new departure or venture. When it appears that we can further a good cause and at the same time make a profit, the dollars take on a benignant look that is most comforting.

In the last analysis, those of us who have worked in probation fields are after all social rag-pickers; we have tried to make social salvage out of the old rags, boots and bottles thrown out of the back yards of civilization into the ash-can. Probably it is prudent to assume that most of my audience have no acquaintance with or fondness for the banalities of vaudeville. A certain vagabond streak in my own makeup leads me to enjoy them. A certain song was once popular, called, I believe the "Rag-Man." The refrain ran something like this:

"Any rags, any rags?
Any rags, any bones, any bottles today?
It's the same old song
In the same old way."

Probation has been, and is, but a step forward. It is not the completed journey. Perhaps we might dignify ourselves by saying that we are the Red Cross contingent, following the social army, picking up and trying to heal the wounded and the maimed. If we are only social rag-pickers and junkmen, while we may take pleasure in our work and our profits, we can also wonder why there is so great a wastage. If we can fairly be called Red Cross nurses, we can also wonder why so many wounded. Must everything come first through a criminal court? Can the community find no way to put us out of business by forestalling us? Medical science today is seeking the anticipatory, preventive method of dealing with physical ills. The law has its equity side through which it seeks to, and does, restrain the performance of threatening acts that may work irreparable injury to another.

Has society reached the limit of its powers to protect itself? Have we no power to establish what may, for want of a better name at present, be called courts of social equity, through which the social injunction may be issued to forestall and prevent those damages which we now only seek to repair? Through my experience with probation I have been led to this question. I have come to the limit of experience and have to look over the fence into the fields of experiment and new endeavor. I am aware that in those fields are likely to be paths in which conservatism will hesitate to walk; that experiments will either suggest themselves, or be suggested, that will conflict with our ideas as to individual rights. Other things will be presented that will at first view be held wild, impossible of accomplishment, and not to be considered. Yet when we run over the results of experiment and investigation so far obtained, we find staring us in the face certain positive and menacing facts. Our efforts to prevent or control crime have shown us what a percentage of so-called criminals are really patients. Their maladies have their origin in previous social conditions, and the particular crime is but the outward demonstration of a constitutional infection. The song says: "It's a long, long way to Tipperary."

So it is probably a long, long way to great achievement in new and large fields of endeavor. No journey is ended without a start first made. Some trips may be made in the comfortable Pullman. The pioneer travels on foot and faces the hardships

and dangers of the unknown country. Nevertheless he finds the way, opens the road, and shows the glorious possibilities of the new territory. By no means forgetting or overlooking the many great and good things that are being done in the way of public and private benefaction, I am somewhat hopefully looking for the dawning of the day when the community itself, as a whole, will more readily and generally recognize the fact that there is more of profit and peace of mind in social fire-prevention than in the most elaborate and skilfully organized fire department.

The aim and object of our civilization is to make as many comfortable and as happy as possible, and to have as few uncomfortable and unhappy as possible. With the normal individual gone wrong we can deal. With the various sub-normals we do not yet quite know how to deal, and we do not yet know at all how to either prevent their existence, or limit their capacities for public mischief.

Some explorer, with axe in hand and the stars as his only guide and compass, will perhaps hew his way through the tangled forest of present-day conventions and show us a fair road to new and smiling lands.

Somewhat afflicted with conservative tendencies myself, and desiring to go safely, nevertheless, experience with the wicked, the unfortunate and the miserable, familiarity with the despondency that comes from the feeling that one is unable to bring the relief which pity realizes is needed, have brought me here to throw into the air the little seed of suggestion that the community, as a whole, bend its efforts towards *pre-criminal* as well as *post-criminal* remedies.

If some one of the four winds of Heaven shall waft it to some spot where it may grow, I shall feel that twenty-odd years of dealing with the criminal, and considering what may be done, have not been entirely wasted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE "B" ON PROBATION AND SUSPENDED SENTENCE.¹

BY ARTHUR W. TOWNE, CHAIRMAN.

The development of probation has reached a stage where extension is not so important as are a critical study of the system, a refinement of its methods, and a willingness to allow experimentation in certain features of its general administration. Probation is both a form of personal service and a governmental system. Personnel, methods and organization are each vitally important. This report reviews briefly the recent progress and present status of probation, but discusses chiefly the practices and policies that are best standing the test of experience. The committee believes that a report along these lines will be useful at this time.

An endeavor has been made to have the statements and conclusions which follow accord with the conservative judgment of those who have studied the operations of the system in a broad way. Since probation is in its infancy, we have sought to avoid dogmatism and sentimental appraisals. When debatable matters are referred to, it is with the purpose of drawing attention to aspects of the subject especially deserving of further research or experimentation. In the absence of adequate facilities for making extended investigation along original lines, the committee has gathered its data largely from official reports, from published studies and addresses, from special correspondence, and from the experience and inquiries of the individual members of the committee.

INCREASED USE OF SYSTEM.

When this committee submitted its first report in 1910, it gave the number of states in this country having probation laws as 37, and stated that they applied to adult offenders in 13 states. Legislation upon this subject has now spread to 44 states, and allows the benefits of the system to adults in 26 states. Within

¹ Presented at Chicago, August, 1916.

six years the number of states authorizing probation for adult offenders has doubled. The growth during this period in the actual employment of probationary agencies has also been noteworthy. In the two states then having statistics collected by state probation commissions—Massachusetts and New York, the persons placed on probation in 1910 numbered in Massachusetts 15,518, in New York 8,634, total 24,152. The corresponding statistics for 1915 were 27,994 and 18,708, total 46,702. (Vermont also had a commission, but its collection of statistics did not cover all of 1910.) This represents not an unhealthy increase due to emotionalism or laxity, but apparently the steady gain that has accompanied the strengthening and stiffening of the system in these states. The gain reflects the growing confidence in the system in those states where it has probably been subjected to the most severe inspection and study. Equally significant advances are found in other states, and indicate that probation is more and more becoming an accepted way of handling certain kinds of juvenile and adult offenders.

BRIEF REVIEW OF PRACTICES AND RESULTS.

The basic methods used in probation—the placing by the court or magistrate of the offenders under the oversight of a duly appointed probation officer, the efforts of the probation officer to keep informed as to the conduct and progress of the probationers during a definite or indefinite period, his or her endeavors to rehabilitate the probationers and improve their habits, the reports of the probation officer back to the court, and the return of those violating the conditions to the court for further disposition—are by this time well known.

In most places, the probation officers still spend part of their time in investigating the history, environment and characteristics of defendants who have been found delinquent, for the purpose of aiding the judge to determine whether they are suitable for probationary treatment.

The use of probation in children's cases continues to find marked favor with judges and the public. It is also being extensively used among adult misdemeanants. The establishment of domestic relations courts has augmented its application to

problems of non-support and other family troubles. Many persons addicted to occasional intemperance are dealt with by this means. Each year witnesses the greater recourse to probationary agencies in the cases of felons.

Statistical reports by probation officers indicate that roughly three-quarters of those on probation apparently live up to its requirements. Naturally the highest percentage is among children. Persons advanced in years are less responsive to its influence. Mental defectives also yield unfavorable results. As would be expected, persons hardened in immorality, drunkenness and careers of crime are likewise difficult in proportion to the duration and fixity of these habits. To generalize more than this is unsafe, for the testimony is universal that, after all, the question as to whether a person is a proper subject for probation depends almost wholly upon the individual and his particular circumstances. The early observation that the suitability of a person for probation depends, not so much upon the offense, as upon the offender, has become almost axiomatic.

One subsidiary use of the system is the collection from probationers of considerable amounts of money, in instalments, toward the support of their families and in liquidation of fines and restitution. The sums handled by a probation officer often far exceed his salary. Local studies have shown that, through avoiding unnecessary commitments to institutions, through the collections just mentioned, and indirectly through other means, probation possesses very definite economic advantages and constitutes a community asset.

IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING CASE METHODS.

The results of probationary efforts toward improving conduct are determined chiefly by the methods of operating the system. Methodology is therefore of paramount importance. This applies to the part played by the judges and to the work of the probation officers, especially to the case methods of probation officers. The subject has been discussed at the conferences held by the National Probation Association and by certain state and other organizations. Outside of the proceedings of these gatherings and scattered official reports, there is as yet little literature on this aspect

of probation. Detailed, chronological studies of individual case treatment, showing the reactions of the probationers to different ways of handling them, would be most instructive. The science of probation can be built up only through observation, experimentation and intensive study. For this, as well as other reasons, it is desirable that as many courts and states as possible be induced to include in their reports such contributions as can be offered concerning the methods employed by their probation officers and the conclusions to be drawn therefrom.

At this stage in the development of probation methods, we cannot expect entire agreement as to standards and practices. Different types of probationers will need different treatment; local conditions must be taken into account, and the dissimilar experience, training and background of the probation officers will lead to various viewpoints. Thus it is found that the ex-police officer undertaking probation work tends to resort to repressive measures. The physician is more or less prone to discover conditions that are pathological or defective. The church or mission worker is apt to place more reliance than others upon religious influences. One probation officer lays special stress upon the importance of employment; another emphasizes wholesome recreation or using night schools, while a third seeks the co-operation of the psychologist, the dentist or the oculist. Appeals and devices that fail with most probationers may work satisfactorily with some or when used in a slightly different way. Already certain methods have proved of no avail; others have been found especially efficacious; the value of others is still problematical. The art of probation rests upon an empirical basis, and its methodology must incorporate whatever is found to stand the pragmatic test of experience. Nothing in connection with probation is today more essential than the study of methods.

FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS.

Nearly four decades of experience have taught certain truths concerning principles and technique in dealing with persons on probation. The following are some of the most important of these truths:

1. That in itself the fact of the non-arrest of the probationer for another offense does not show whether the probationer has

improved his habits or not; whether he has changed for the better can usually be ascertained only through repeated and careful inquiry.

2. That probationers do not, in the absence of an active probation service, carry long in mind the effects of the scare of having been in court, and do not materially alter their manner of life simply because the judge or probation officer advises them to turn over a new leaf.

3. That the probation period should continue long enough to warrant a reasonable presumption, based on adequate observations and testing, that the probationer, freed from oversight, will under the probable circumstances of his life maintain a law-abiding and proper course of conduct.

4. That probationers cannot be effectively dealt with en masse as at group meetings, but only individually and according to their special condition and needs.

5. That the probation officer should endeavor to bring about such improvement as may be needed in the probationer as a physical and mental being; in his home and living conditions, and in all of his other relationships.

6. That the probation officer's personal contact, counsel and influence are vital elements in stimulating the probationer to do as he should, and that efforts by the officer to secure the cooperation and aid of the probationer's family, other persons and agencies are also indispensable.

7. That flagrant and persistent violations of the probationary conditions should be decisively dealt with.

8. That probation officers should not be taxed with more cases than they can reasonably be expected to look after, nor be required to undertake the reformation of offenders obviously not amenable to probationary measures.

INVESTIGATION THE BASIS OF INDIVIDUALIZATION.

The focus in probation, as in institutional reformatories, is centering more and more upon the necessity of adapting the treatment to the circumstances and needs of the particular individual. The foregoing principles might all be summed up in this one principle of individualization of treatment. And before we

apply such treatment, we must have correct diagnosis. Pains-taking investigation of the offender to learn first his fitness for probation, and secondly, what remedies should be invoked, is therefore the all-essential.

It is unjust to jeopardize the future of any defendant by allowing him to be convicted without conclusive evidence. Is it not just as improper, both to the defendant and the community, to have the court dispose of a convicted defendant without first having ample evidence as to his circumstances, tendencies and needs? One of the greatest advances in criminal jurisprudence during the last few decades has been the securing of investigations of defendants prior to the imposition of sentence. In most states, the statutes expressly authorize probation officers, upon the order of the court, to conduct such inquiries. Attention will later be called to the fact that these investigations are in some places made by special investigators who are not probation officers. Some judges believe it preferable to have special employes for this duty alone. These so-called preliminary investigations are valuable in enabling the court to make up its mind whether to place the defendant on probation or to make some other disposition. They prevent the placing of unfit persons upon probation, and secure those for probationary oversight who are most suitable for this treatment. They also enable the probation officer to secure information for use in shaping the first steps in the probationary oversight of those who are placed on probation. (This does not mean that the same probation officer undertaking the supervision of the probationer should necessarily be the one who makes the preliminary investigation.) Indeed, such investigations are fully as essential as the medical examinations of patients before the prescribing of medical treatment.

The probation rules of certain courts stipulate that the magistrates shall have such investigations made before assigning defendants to probation.

A most significant and useful supplement to these investigations is now being developed in the medical and psychological clinics connected with certain juvenile and adult courts. The proportion of those who have failed under probation because of physical or mental defects has been striking. It is desirable that the physical condition of defendants, adults as well as children,

should be inquired into before the pronouncing of sentence. If a defendant is feeble-minded, insane, epileptic or otherwise psychopathic, the facts ought by all means to be known. Where experts cannot be paid for, the effort can be made to secure volunteer service in the making of these examinations.

After the assignment by the court of the delinquent to the oversight of the probation officer, the latter's responsibility with respect to investigating and studying the probationer is by no means at an end. On the contrary, the responsibility of the officer in this direction becomes all the greater. The choice remains to be made by the probation officer as to what specific probationary methods will be best adapted to the individual in question. Investigation and diagnosis should now grow more intensive and more analytical. As one remedy after another is tried, their effects must be learned. This process of studying the probationer should be continued throughout the probation.

Delinquency is scarcely ever an isolated act; it is nearly always an expression of a set of habits. Its causes lie beneath the surface. Criminal or vicious behavior usually has its beginnings in childhood or adolescence. The soil has often been prepared by heredity. The nurturing of the delinquent ways may be furthered by the offender's physical condition or the limitations or peculiarities of his mind. All manner of environmental factors also play their part—poverty, improper parental oversight, evil companionships, defective education, unsuitable vocation, bad housing, and harmful neighborhood influences. Several such factors generally contribute to the delinquency, so the probationer must be studied comprehensively.

Searching inquiry will often show that in the complex of causative forces, some one factor stands out conspicuously. With human beings, as with most one horse shays, "there is always, somewhere, a weakest spot," and unlike the famous shay built by Holmes' deacon, they seldom go to pieces all at once, but as a rule, in some one spot first. A man may be unable to work because of headache, but the skilful physician finds the seat of the distress in the stomach. Another person limps and has pain in his legs, but the doctor discovers that the portal through which the rheumatic germs entered was undoubtedly in the diseased tonsils. Even with mental derangement, the psycho-analyst often

finds the exciting cause to have been some one experience which left its scar upon the sensitive mind long years ago. Likewise, in the reformation of habits, painstaking investigation and patient interviewing often bring to light some one factor most directly responsible for the anti-social condition. A drinks because his work is too exhausting; B because of domestic infelicity; C because he likes the conviviality of the saloon; D because he has arterio-sclerosis. M does not support his family because he is too lazy to work; N because he gambles away his money; O because he had a fight with his mother-in-law; P because his wife associates with another man. In turn, each of these weak spots may upon further investigation disclose some antecedent weak spot. The lesson for the probation officer is that he should study his patient until he thoroughly understands the patient's problems and needs. The alpha of good probation is investigation.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF CONDUCT.

The main business of probation is the remoulding of human habits and behavior. After the probation officer by investigation has found where the trouble lies, he must seek to remedy the condition. As a requisite to this, he should of course have an intelligent understanding concerning the makeup of human habits and behavior. Habits are extremely complicated. They are not created through a single effort of will or according to a set of instructions; they grow little by little from a thousand rootlets and in response to a thousand stimuli. Through the intertwinings of thousands of these thousand-rooted habits, there develop behavior and character. Whoever has undertaken to break any of his own fairly fixed habits of thought or conduct has come to realize that it is not easy. All the more difficult is it for one to bring about really lasting transformations in the characteristics and habits of another person. The weaker the mentality of the person and the less controllable his feelings, the harder it becomes.

The effect exercised by the probation officer upon the probationer cannot be potent and constructive until he has first won the latter's confidence and good will. Their relationship, while one of respect, should be distinctly friendly. The authoritative

nature of the oversight should be made clear to the delinquent, but its predominating spirit should be one of encouragement and helpfulness. With admonition and firmness should go tact and sympathy. All this is necessary to keep the probationer in a receptive and responsive attitude.

The probationer must be earnestly desirous of mending his ways and living properly. If he is slothful, his ambition must be stirred. If his moral sense is dull, it must be quickened. If his social standards are low, he must be made to recognize the benefits of having higher standards. Hope must be held out for him. The pathway to possible betterment must be kept before his view. He has himself to a certain extent made a failure of life; otherwise he would not have been arrested and placed on probation; in one or more ways he has failed to adjust his ways with the ways of the world. This creates the problem as to how he must change his manner of life to bring about a better relationship. It is the task of the probation officer to help him think out such problems; he must be his instructor, his adviser, his guide.

There are of course many instances of religious and secular conversions which have produced sudden and permanent regeneration of character, but these are exceptional in probation work. The changing of habits is usually a slow process, with steps now forward, now backward. Like the clever teacher who uses different appeals with her pupils, the wise probation officer plays upon different motives, using first one and then another inducement. If a man drinks to excess, let the probation officer try to impress him with the injurious effects upon his health; point out the folly of allowing liquor to undermine his industrial efficiency and take away his job; show him how it robs of money for the necessities and various pleasures of life; prick his pride by telling him that he is a weakling not to be able to master his appetite; appeal to his sense or religious duty or to his love for his poor wife and children, or draw upon any of several other motives. If the man backslides, he should not always be surrendered at once to the court; perhaps some other appeal and other ways of approach may bring the desired result. Perseverance pays.

In so far as the probationer's physical condition affects the situation, the probation officer is expected to see to his bodily well-being. Many a boy can be made less lazy or less restless, as

the case may be, by attending to his personal hygiene or to his eyes or nose or some other organ. If a man has tuberculosis, a rupture, flat-foot or grumbling teeth, he needs to be repaired. Every probation officer should have access to expert medical aid whenever needed.

But the advice and personal influence of the probation officer, the resolutions of the probationer, and attention to his bodily condition, are not all that count. Environment is also vital. A girl who goes back to her old neighborhood may be exposed to temptations beyond her resistance; if her family can be persuaded to move, she is protected from lapsing into her former ways. If a parent keeps on nagging a boy, of course he rebels, and may run away or do some other wrongful act; the parent should be urged to exercise patience. Delinquency is often a reaction caused by an over dull existence; the poor mortal has been starving for occupation, recreation, attention or affection. The thing for the probation officer to do is to introduce into the probationer's life those interests or forces that have been wanting. Here is where the social settlement, the boys' or girls' club, the church, the playground, the night school, the library and numerous other agencies offer help. It is a duty to draft into service whatever remedial resources there may be in the community. The officer's function transcends the mere exertion of a personal influence; he is also called upon to be a social engineer who can tap all the forces—social, religious, economic, educational, recreational and otherwise—which may contribute to the reclamation and up-building of the offender.

Perhaps someone may declare that the foregoing account of methods is too ideal. It may be said, for example, that many probationers have little need of such measures. In so far as this holds true in special instances, the principle of individualization of treatment would, of course, justify the probation officer in relaxing the rigor of the probation. But if the selection of defendants for probationary treatment has been intelligent, most of them will probably call for the application of some constructive measures like those recommended. The officer must be prepared to deal with varying types and degrees of delinquency, and to utilize those methods most likely to achieve tangible, permanent improvement.

Just a word concerning certain wrong methods often employed. It has been taken for granted by not a few probation officers that they are doing their full duty if they simply receive a weekly or monthly visit from each of their probationers, and reciprocate by calling occasionally at their homes. Such reporting is, in some places, done in large groups. As many as 40 or 50 or more probationers may congregate in a room one evening each week awaiting their turn to have their cards marked or punched by the officer. To say nothing of the pernicious effects of this wholesale rounding-up of young and old offenders, it makes regularity in reporting the principal virtue for probationers to display. In courts where this mechanical routine is tolerated, the judges do not hesitate to discharge probationers from further oversight after they have reported faithfully for a few weeks or months. The sooner the delusion can be dispelled that this surface-skimming probation does any good, the better. To be truly reformatory, the probationary oversight has to be individual and full of human feeling and resourcefulness.

KEEPING INFORMED CONCERNING PROBATIONERS.

In addition to promoting the welfare and rehabilitation of offenders, probation is expected to provide means of ascertaining whether those released under its oversight live up to the probationary conditions. With numbers of offenders at large on probation, the community has the right to demand that those who continue in evil ways shall be discovered and dealt with by some more drastic means. Probation must supply not only a guiding and helping hand, but also a watchful eye. It is unsafe to assume that those on probation are complying with its terms. Appearances may be deceiving, and the probationer's say-so usually needs to be checked up. Therefore one of the major duties of the officer is to inquire in the neighborhood and from various other sources as to how the persons under his care are progressing. This should not be interpreted as calling for a police surveillance or hounding. If too oppressive, the supervision may defeat its purpose. It must be vigilant, but at the same time carried on with tact and finesse.

THE FUNCTIONS AND PLACE OF PROBATION.

At this point, it is fitting to comment upon the position which probation holds in the minds of the courts and the public. Its destined place in penology will be controlled by the functions which it discharges.

When probation first gained legal sanction in Boston in 1878, it was advocated as a means of saving offenders from the full severity of the law. For harshness and retribution, it substituted mercy and forgiveness. Inspired by this same motive, some judges still consider probation as principally a means of clemency. They let the restrictions thrown about offenders consist of little else than the injunction to sin no more. This usually means that the sinners are left pretty much to their own devices, and the probation amounts practically to a mere suspension of sentence. Extravagant claims may be made of the wonderful human salvage where such practices are in vogue; but respect for law in these communities is apt to be weakened, and the undue leniency results sooner or later in striking abuses which invite public condemnation. Such sentimental methods should be prevented from masquerading under the banner of probation.

Enough has already been said in this report to indicate that the chief service and function of probation reside in its reformatory possibilities. It can be humanitarian; it can exert a punitive influence upon the offender; it can have a deterrent effect upon many of the potential law violators in the community who become aware of its workings. Its principal rôle, however, is to fit probationers to live normal, useful, law-abiding lives.

In addition to suspended sentence, fine and imprisonment, we now have probation as a fourth important way of dealing with offenders. It has become a permanent instrumentality for supervising and improving those delinquents for whom these three other modes of treatment are unsuitable. We may look forward to steady increases in the numbers to be dealt with through probation. If probation is to retain the confidence of the public and secure the financial support it deserves, it is necessary that the courts employ the system judiciously and that the public recognize better its proper sphere and functions and insist upon its right use.

THE SELECTION OF PROBATION OFFICERS.

What the teacher is to the educational system, the probation officer is to the probation system. Probation is fundamentally a personal oversight and service. The searching for information, the counseling, the admonishing, the restraining, the encouraging, the aiding that go day after day and month after month to make up the real substance of probation, emanate largely from the probation officer. The intelligence with which the system operates, its sympathy, its grip, its true value are for the most part what he makes it. If he is a pusher, the probation has push; if he is a sluggard, the probation is sluggish. If he possesses insight, knowledge and adroitness, his methods are sensible, ingenious and fruitful; if he is ignorant and unimaginative, his actions will be perfunctory and foredoomed to failure. This does not imply that the part played by the judge is not important; it means that in the long run, the probation is chiefly what the probation officer makes it.

Hence it is essential that the selection of probation officers shall be on the basis of their fitness for the work. It is necessary that their appointment and removal is shielded from the invasions of partisan politics. Unfortunate experience has shown that the probation officer who "lands his job" through "pull," lacks, as a rule, those qualities which make for intelligent, successful probation service. An officer indebted for his position to the political leader or machine, will usually find it difficult to avoid bias in listening to requests from his political backers and associates for special mercy toward this and that defendant or probationer. The character of ward politics must be reformed before ward politicians can become reformers of character. The anticipated growth in the use of the probation system, bringing, as it will, increases in the number and remuneration of the positions of probation officer, will enhance their value as a political entrenchment for the party organization and as "plums" for faithful henchmen. Those interested in efficient probation should help to protect the service from exploitation and deterioration such as has vitiated the police departments, the criminal courts, and the penal institutions in so many places.

Wise and independent judges will naturally desire to appoint proper probation officers, but this is not enough. Judges come

and go, and there is no guarantee that the successor of such a judge will be equally appreciative of the requirements of the probation personnel. In certain states the situation has been met by civil service examinations, conducted in part orally, allowing credit for previous experience, and taking into account temperament and personal characteristics. Many of the civil service commissions in holding the tests have secured the assistance of outsiders familiar with probation or kindred lines of social service. In other states where appointments by the judiciary do not fall within the competitive class, the judges of their own volition have had examinations held from which eligible lists have been established. The results of these examinations have been on the whole very satisfactory. Where the civil service authorities cannot or will not conduct examinations of the right character, efforts should be made to empower the state probation commission or some corresponding body to exercise this examining and certifying function.

Considering the special qualifications desirable for effective probation work, the temptations often placed in the way of probation officers, and the importance of the service, there ought to be more liberal salaries. It has been suggested that a fair criterion for the compensation may be found in the salaries paid the high school principal and teachers in the community—that of the principal being about the proper amount for the chief probation officer and that of the teachers for the assistant probation officers. In order to attract the right kind of candidates for the positions, the salaries must be adequate. The fee basis for paying probation officers is dangerous.

The detailing of persons from other branches of the public service to devote themselves to probation work is growing less frequent. Likewise the designation by private societies of their employees to act as probation workers is decreasing. Volunteers are still utilized, but the tendency is to entrust them with fewer probationers and to keep them under the direction of salaried officers. Experience has shown that they can often render valuable help as assistants, but as a rule cannot be entrusted with a great deal of responsibility.

The proportion of women probation officers is probably increasing. They seem adapted especially for dealing with the cases of women, girls and young boys.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

The relative merits of the district and the personal assignment plans of conducting probation work have been debated at probation conferences. Under the personal assignment plan, the attempt is made to pick out the probation officer best able to handle the particular offender. Each officer may have cases that are widely scattered. Under the district plan, all the cases in a court coming from a certain section of the city, are turned over to the probation officer working in that district. In courts in the larger cities where children are assigned so far as possible to probation officers of their own religious faith, it is still possible to use the district plan by having the districts large enough to permit the assignment of two or more probation officers to the same district. It is also possible to assign both men and women officers, and those speaking different languages, to the same district. In theory, the personal assignment scheme has its advantages, but experience indicates that the district plan is on the whole the more practicable. A disadvantage of the district plan is that the probation officer is apt at times to be recognized when he visits the homes of his charges, thus enabling persons in the neighborhood to learn that the probationers are on probation. It is decidedly advantageous, on the other hand, to have the work done by one who knows the neighborhood conditions and where to go for information and assistance. It is also an economy in time not to have to spend any more time than necessary in traveling.

Most probation officers serve only within the jurisdiction of the court appointing them. Where the territorial jurisdictions of courts overlap, the work of their probation officers also overlaps. This may occasion some duplication of effort. For example, several city, town and village courts within a county may each have its own probation officers, while the county court or some higher tribunal may also have its probation officers serving throughout the county. In certain states, such a duplication is obviated through the appointment of county or district probation

officers to serve in all courts within the county or district. This tends to promote uniform and co-ordinated service and has been found in rural districts to increase efficiency.

The proper relationships to be sustained among different courts within the same territorial unit, and among different units, remain to be worked out. Steps have been taken through statutory amendments in certain states for a system of transfers of probationers from one court to another, when they move out of the jurisdiction of the court placing them on probation. In large cities, it not infrequently happens that different members of the same family are at times on probation from different courts. These and other circumstances have led to the proposal of a central bureau of probation records, and to suggestions of co-operation along other lines, including a consolidation of the probation service of several courts. One means advocated for securing a harmonious and centralized probation system has been the amalgamation of the courts themselves.

THE PART OF THE JUDGE IN PROBATION WORK.

All of this leads to the question, what should be the relationship between the judge and the probation officer? The human interest in the cases tried before both criminal and children's courts has always led certain judges to follow up certain defendants after they leave the court. This was true before the establishment of the probation system, with respect to those committed to institutions as well as those released under suspended sentence. As probation has developed, the judges have naturally been the ones to undertake a general charge of the probation service. The study given the system by certain judges, their intelligent building-up of the system within their own courts, and their contributions toward extending and strengthening its operations elsewhere, have been of incalculable value.

The connection of the judges with those making the preliminary investigation of defendants is necessarily very close. In some courts, certain of the probation officers spend their entire time assisting the judges with these investigations. A few courts have appointed special investigators not connected with the probation staff, but working directly under the judge's control.

As regards the control over the probation officers, the situation varies in different places. Usually the judge leaves the details as to case methods pretty much in the probation officer's hands, and in the final disposition of the cases is guided to a great extent by the officer's recommendations. In courts having several probation officers, there are sometimes as many different ways of doing probation work as there are officers. Likewise in a court having several judges, their attitude and practices with respect to probation may be so varied as to render impossible a consistent probation policy for the court as a whole. As a corrective of these weaknesses, the proposal has been made that in a court having a bench of judges, one of them should be delegated to supervise and direct the probation officers and decide the final dispositions of the cases. This would practically amount to the setting up in the court of a probation part. Another recommendation has been to leave the administrative routine with the chief probation officer. A third suggestion heard here and there is to establish a local probation board which shall be separate from the court and to which the court shall commit defendants for the purpose of having them placed under probationary supervision. In Vermont, the State Probation Commission acts as such a board for the entire state. Over against these proposals is the desire of most judges to keep the control of the probation work in their own hands.

In rural communities, special difficulties are met. The probationers are more widely scattered; it is harder to find persons who know about their conduct and will report the facts without prejudice, and there are fewer agencies and facilities for doing constructive work. The local justices have usually had only a limited experience with probation and would find it difficult to organize and direct probation work. If, as suggested above, the probation in the rural sections of a county is carried on by a county officer serving in all courts in the county, we then have the question, to whom shall he be responsible? Shall each magistrate in the county control the county probation officer with respect to the cases assigned by such magistrate? Shall the county judge who appoints him assume prerogatives in cases originally placed on probation by other justices? Shall the probation officer be an independent official? Shall he work as an agent of

a county board or commission to whose care all probationers shall be assigned during the period of their probation?

The question as to which administrative methods will work best, can be determined not on *a priori* grounds, but only through actual testing.

PROBATION AND PAROLE.

Many similarities exist in the methods of doing probation work and of maintaining parole oversight of persons conditionally released from institutions. Much the same type of officers is needed. When two separate corps of workers, one for probation duties and one for parole duties, are in the field, there is apt to be overlapping. In different states, probation officers at the request of institutional authorities look after persons on parole. It has been urged that the co-ordination between these two branches of service should be closer, and there are advocates for the plan of having a single staff of officers discharge these dual functions. Here again, the solution must be found through experimentation. One thing is certain; that is, parole work should not be allowed so to encroach upon the time of probation officers as to interfere with their regular probation duties. The assumption of parole work in large places will usually necessitate the employment of more probation officers. As a matter of fact, in most places the probation officers at present have all they can attend to if they do their probation work.

STATE SUPERVISION.

The original report of this committee in 1910 pointed out that the growth of probation which has been more or less sporadic, has resulted in a variety of methods and standards, and has subsequently made necessary state supervision and co-ordination. The committee recommended that the process should be reversed, and that the creation of state supervising bodies should be preliminary to the further extension of the system. Some form of state supervision is found in about a dozen states. Where special commissions do exist, the benefits have been very material. The wider use of the system has been promoted; but more important still, its operations have been studied and strengthened, the personnel of the probation officers has been improved, and care-

fully framed legislation has been secured. We cannot too highly endorse the maintenance of an alert, comprehensive state supervision in each commonwealth.

FEDERAL PROBATION.

Outside of the courts of the District of Columbia, none of the federal courts have statutory authority to employ probationary methods. The National Probation Association is sponsor for the Owen-Hayden bill providing for the use of probation in all federal jurisdictions. The bill, at the latest report, had been favorably acted upon by a sub-committee of the Senate judiciary committee, but had not yet been reported into the Senate. It was also pending before the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives.

In concluding this report, the committee wishes to repeat the statement made at the beginning, that debatable matters have been presented for the purpose of drawing attention to aspects of the subject especially deserving of further research or experimentation. Probation is still in the making; it is too early to foresee all the lines of its future development. We can only say that the principle of probation has come to stay, and that we hope the results of experience in different places, both in this country and abroad, may be published from year to year and utilized in shaping the future courses of the system.

MINORITY REPORT.

By A. C. BACKUS.¹

Probation may be divided into two classes.

First.—Probation for Juvenile Offenders.

Second.—Probation for Adult Offenders.

In the first classification we deal largely with children under sixteen (16) years of age—such as the defectives, delinquents and incorrigibles.

During the twenty (20) years of probationary application and experience, it is now well settled that that system has demonstrated a most efficient and practical method of saving the unfortunate youth.

¹ Judge of the Municipal Court, Milwaukee, Wis.

Following the splendid results of the work in the Juvenile Court some states are now experimenting with the system known as the "Adult Probation," which deals entirely with the adult first offender. The adult probation system may be divided into two subdivisions. First, adult offenders in felony cases, and adult offenders in misdemeanor cases. It is but in recent years that the adult probation law in some of the states for *first offenders in felony cases* has been inaugurated and successfully carried out. Wisconsin has done pioneer work in that field. In the city of Milwaukee during the five (5) years a total of eleven hundred forty-six (1146) first offenders (felony) were admitted to probation, and in that period of time only thirty-one (31) were returned to the court for violation of their probation. It must not be understood that all first offenders are placed on probation—about 26 per cent were admitted to probation in Wisconsin. Great caution is taken by the court and special investigation made of each individual case. The probation officers are appointed by the court at a fixed salary, and the court is in constant touch with the department and receives continuous reports from the probation officers with reference to the probationer. Carefully compiled statistics show that under the old system where first offenders were sent to the state penitentiary or reformatory institution in a period of five (5) years from 27 to 41 per cent after serving their sentence were returned to court on second offense. Showing that the penal institutions have not been the best corrective method so far as the individual is concerned. The probation system has almost reduced this to a minimum. During the period of five (5) years the return to the court being a little over 3 per cent.

In the larger cities the probation department ought to be under the supervision of the court, and the probation officers ought to be responsible to the court for all of their official acts, so that the judge may be in constant touch with the department—not only in receiving reports after the individual has been placed on probation, but also in receiving further information from the department before sentence is pronounced or the case terminated. I have discovered from personal experience that this is the best system. Outside of the larger cities there ought to be state supervision.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND CRIME.¹

BY ROBERT FERRARI, CHAIRMAN.

There have recently been discussions of the effect of war upon the immigration from European countries into the United States. These discussions are very important, in spite of the fact that they are to a certain extent speculative. It is necessary for us to prepare in order that we may, when the opportunity is most pressing, know the right thing to do.

Some believe that after the war we shall have a larger immigration; others believe that after the war we shall have a smaller immigration. After the Franco-Prussian war and the Turco-Grecian war the United States received a larger immigration from France, from Germany, from Turkey and from Greece than it had been receiving before.

Certain causes which will operate at the end of the war upon the peoples of Europe will produce immigration from those countries in larger numbers, and the country to which they will turn is the promised land. The burdens of taxation will become almost unsupportable. Misery will be rampant; industry will be disturbed; individuals will be restless; the foreign-born in the United States will endeavor to bring to America their relatives and their friends. All these causes, and other causes operating after the war, will produce, it is said, a larger immigration than we have seen for some time.

On the other hand, there may be causes which will operate to prevent any larger immigration. Europe will have to be reconstructed; labor will be needed, and there will be a scarcity of labor due to the thousands or millions that have been killed off and that have been maimed. Wages will therefore rise. European governments will need their populations and will endeavor to check emigration.

Which of these positions is the correct one we shall not attempt to say, nor is it necessary to decide. It makes no difference so far as our particular problem is concerned.

¹ Presented at Chicago, August, 1916.

Our problem is the effect of that immigration which does come, upon crime in America.

The character of the immigrant, the quality of the individuals who come, will be determined by what they have gone through during the war, and that quality will determine whether any crimes will be committed in America or not.

Although the discussion of the effect of war upon crime is to some extent guesswork, yet certain elements have come out already which point to what conditions will be after the war. We have appearances in the firmament which indicate that crime is increasing in the European countries.

The subject of the effect of war upon crime is a very alluring one. It is not necessary for us to go as far as the extremists, who say that the degeneracy of the race is an inevitable consequence of wars, and that the physical, the mental and the sociological effects of war lead to race suicide. The case has not been proven. War is not such a one-sided thing. The "fittest" are not killed off; the physically fit are not necessarily the mentally fit, nor the physically unfit necessarily the mentally unfit. The problem is a much more complicated problem than physical fitness. However necessary manual labor may be to the preservation of the race, it is the mind that furnishes the dynamic power of society. It is that that is rare and prized. Hands are common. This is not to say that the committee believes in war. The horrors, the beastliness, the unutterable waste of war we recognize. All attempts should be made to prevent its coming. But once come, it would be folly not to look the facts in the face. Along with hydra-headed murder, and rapine, and violation, and universal destruction of the treasures of the past, come discipline, self-sacrifice, organization, literary, artistic, and social advance. Florence, the eternal in art, in the heyday of its life, was endlessly at war. In ancient Greece wars were frequent and stimulative of thought and social progress. But we believe that there are substitutes for war; we believe it is possible to get whatever inspiration may come and whatever propelling power for concentration and for unified effort which may result, in other ways, if only we set our minds to the task—a thing man has not yet seriously done.

A careful selection of our immigrants after the war may be necessary. The effect of the present war upon the minds and upon the bodies of persons who are now under the terrific strain in Europe will be great. There is no doubt that there will be a constitutional or general effect in the direction of the weakening of the body and probably of the mind. The effects of heavy artillery firing are now being investigated by physicians, and the results will be very interesting reading. The terribly destructive character of modern warfare and the nerve-racking machinery that is used will unquestionably produce a great effect upon the nervous systems of those who come within their influence.

The psychological influence of the war is very great also, so far as the respect for life and property is concerned. We need not run to the extreme and say that everybody who comes back from the wars will have less respect for life and for property than when he went. The human mind is a very curious thing; and although it may believe that a thing is perfectly proper on one occasion, it will not believe that the same thing is proper on another occasion. A general, burning and destroying a whole countryside through "military necessity," comes back to the bosom of his family and civil life and makes a model father and a perfect citizen. This man discriminates between what is "military necessity" and what is civil obligation. But numbers who take part in that devastation undoubtedly come back with less respect for life and less respect for property. There is a large riff-raff in every army; there is a large percentage of people below normal in every society. It is these men who are easily unbalanced, who are easily bewildered and do not see the distinction between military life and civil life when they return to their civil occupations—if they ever do return to them.

This psychological effect is not come *a priori*; we have facts to show that this condition of mind is found. Let each one of us examine his own mind and we will see that we have lost something, if not much, of the respect we owed life and property. Where there are thousands dying, what matters it that another dies? Where there are millions of dollars of property being destroyed, what does it matter that another dollar's worth of property is wiped out? It would be very interesting to see what

the facts are in the European countries, but the statistics are not yet available. Cross the water. In Illinois, we are informed crime has increased and the prison population has risen 1000. This condition is probably true in other states as well, if not in all states. To what can we attribute this rise? The economic conditions are a great deal better than they were a year or two years ago. We cannot attribute the increase in crime to bad economic conditions. Better economic conditions may be an operating cause. There may be others. But one cause is most probably the psychological effect of the European war upon the American mind.

The adventurous spirits who have been to the wars will come back from the wars and it will be very difficult for them to settle down to any peaceful occupation. The governments of Europe are going to have a tremendous problem to deal with. The problem is going to be lightened to some extent if the governments allow emigration unchecked. But the burden is to be placed upon us, because a great many of these returning soldiers after the war, if no place is found for them in the European society or in the colonies, will come to America.

Habituated to adventure, habituated to the open life, habituated to the free and restive conditions of war, they will find it difficult to settle down in America to any peaceful occupation. Whether we shall see appearances similar to those people saw at the time of Edward VI or not will soon be evident:

"You might meet with the ruffler, a discarded retainer, or a swashbuckler returning from the wars, tall and muscular, and clad in doublet and hose that had seen better days, its rich material threadbare and faded, its lace sadly tarnished, the plume of his rich Spanish hat broken and bedraggled. He swaggered along with rapier and dagger at his side, claimed to have fought for his country and showed the wound he had received most probably in some low public house brawl." Army service during our Civil War had a demoralizing influence on the capacity and the desire for concentrated work.

In contrast to this class of unstable and restive soldiers who will create a serious problem for us if we allow them in, there is another class, sober and equilibrated, who will have come out of the ordeal purified, strengthened and chastened. These men

will have had a most wonderful experience. They will be independent, erect, cognizant of their duties, and alive to their rights as human beings. They will realize their value to society; will be modestly proud of their part in the saving each of his own fatherland, and in the advance of civilization—as each will think; and will not be the easy dupes of American exploiters of ignorant, dumb and docile foreign labor. This spirit in the working man of his dignity, and innate equality to the man who employs him, is wholesome to society. We should make it easy for such persons to enter America and act as a leaven to the unnumbered hordes of inarticulate, inert, foreign hands fed upon by American vultures.

There have been complaints in the German press and in the press of other countries concerning the increase of crime and brutality among the young. Felonies and misdemeanors, it is said by the Central Committee of Berlin for the Care of Juveniles, have increased 100 per cent in the case of children between 12 and 14 years of age.

It is important to consider the fact that the minds of children are receptive and mouldable and that the effect of war upon crime is to be looked for more in the case of children than it is in the case of adults. The causes of the increase of crime among juveniles are considered to be moving pictures of war scenes and of destruction, accounts in the newspapers of battles and sieges, the exaltation of murder, the destruction of home life because of the absence of the father, and in some cases also the absence of the mother who is now out working doing the former labor of her husband. The effect of the disruption of the home is to throw the child upon the street and make him free and unrestrained by any hand. In addition, the child labor laws have been suspended and children have been driven into the industries where they would not have been allowed to be before the war. These children have become independent. They now have money and they have no home restrictions of any kind. Home life has been broken down; the one thought is the concentration of energy to win the war and the employment in large measure of means to educate the young. We see that one of the first moral tonics of the war, so far as juveniles are concerned, is the breaking down of the character.

We have been discussing the effect of war upon adult men and upon juveniles. But there is another effect which it is necessary to discuss. It is the effect of war upon woman's mind and body. We shall have a large immigration of women after the war, an even larger immigration than we had before the war. Women have been going into the industries since the war began and it is a commonly known fact that in those countries where women have gone out from the homes into the industries they have committed more crimes. Criminologists have recognized that there is nothing innately impossible about the commission of crime by women and that the environment in which they normally live tends to civic virtue.

A large number of women have gone into the industries and have supplanted the men and it will be difficult after the war to get them out. Whether the women are replaced by men after the war or not, it is probable that the effect of the original going into the industries will tend to be in the direction of crime.

The European newspapers are already beginning to discuss how to find a husband after the war. The number of men will have decreased and the problem already acute for the women before the beginning of the war will become critical after the war. Physiologists and psychologists have long recognized the bodily and mental changes that occur through lack of consort. The independence of the women will also no doubt in the immediate future create disturbances in family life—not that independence is not good for woman and for the human race, but that it will take time for the adjustment to take place, and that while the adjustment is in the making this independence will be abused and the effect upon family life will be very grave.

Women of all the countries of Europe have relatives and friends here. These relatives and friends are going to do their utmost to bring over the widows and the orphans. The governments of Europe will pay a pittance to the widows for the maintenance of the family; and the desire to go away from scenes of horror will drive a great many of these women to the bosom of America.

We shall have a very grave problem and it is well to begin to meet it now.

In addition to these classes of persons, there is another class which is a very important class to deal with. It is the class of defectives. The relation between mental deficiency and crime has become all too evident within recent years and the more the question is studied the more it is discovered that crime would be seriously cut down if it were not for mental deficients.

At the end of the war there will be a great many defectives. Some of them will have been killed off, but a great many will remain. These are useless to the European governments. They are simply burdens upon society and the sooner they are got rid of the better. We shall have to be very careful in our inspection here, and we should endeavor to pass laws now under discussion in order to make more difficult the entrance of defectives. The soundness of the race is involved. No more dilution of untainted blood with degenerate blood than we already have. No more propagation of the diseased, the imbecile, the idiotic.

Under our immigration law the mentally unfit have been defined as (1) the insane, (2) the imbecile, (3) the idiotic, (4) the generally mentally defective. The physically unfit are (1) epileptics, (2) tuberculous persons, (3) persons afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, (4) persons certified by the examining surgeon as being otherwise physically defective in such a way that their ability to earn a living is affected. These come under the so-called "poor physique" clause. The morally unfit are (1) the prostitutes, (2) procurers or persons attempting to bring in women and girls for immoral purposes, (3) convicts, and (4) self-confessed criminals. The economically unfit are (1) the paupers, (2) persons likely to become a public charge, (3) professional beggars, (4) contract laborers, (5) persons deported within a year previously as being contract laborers, (6) assisted emigrants unless on special inquiry they are found not to belong to any other excluded class, (7) children under 16 years of age unless accompanied by at least one parent.

The committee recognizes that all these classes of persons are easily susceptible to the commission of crime. Whether the emigration after the war be large or small, we shall have a certain amount of it, and it behooves the government to make it possible for the least number of those who are included in the above-mentioned four classes to come in and swell the volume of crime.

At the present time the government is devoting little or no attention to the distribution of immigrants—a thing which the government ought to have thought of a long time ago and which it ought to be intensively engaged in doing at the present time. Festerling social and economic sores in the great centers of population are allowed to exist and these conditions are directly conducive to crime. The government should immediately institute measures for the proper distribution of those who are already here and should provide means now, beforehand, for the distribution of those persons who will come after the war.

The committee therefore makes the following resolutions:

I. That the existing law, in regard especially to the mentally, the physically, the morally and the economically unfit, be rigorously enforced, and particularly,

1. That better inspection and a larger number of inspectors be provided for at the port of debarkation. A great many emigrants who ought not to be allowed to enter the country under the present law escape the toils of the law because of the inadequate inspection. Public sentiment should be aroused and brought to bear upon the government for better inspection.

2. All "pull," which under the present conditions allows aliens debarred by law to enter, should be abolished. Public sentiment should be aroused and brought to bear upon the government officials.

3. The present deportation laws should be rigorously enforced. Again, public sentiment should be behind the rigorous enforcement.

II. The law should be changed in the following respects:

1. American inspectors should travel with the immigrant on his way here. In this manner a great many defects, which under our law bar immigrants, would be seen.

2. The deportation law should be changed in the following regard: The time limit should be five years instead of three as it is now. Thousands more could be deported if the time limit were five years.

III. The government should institute measures for the beneficial distribution of immigrants now here, and should prepare for the distribution of immigrants as they come in.

IV. The following problems should be taken up for investigation and solution immediately:

1. How to make it possible and easy for sound soldiers who have had the wonderful experience of war the European soldiers are now having and who will probably devote themselves to peaceful pursuits to come in.
2. What measures are necessary, due to the war, to prevent the influx of undesirable immigration, adult and juvenile, male and female.

V. The committee, having had the problems suggested to it by its study during the last year, also recommends the following for investigation: .

1. The relation between immigration and insanity and crime in all the states of the Union.
2. The necessary protective measures to aid the immigrant in order that he may avoid crime.
3. The effects of the economic and the social conditions, in which the immigrant lives in America, on crime.
4. International agreements: the possibility of hindering, with the co-operation of foreign governments, immigration we do not desire and the possibility, if treaties are entered into with foreign governments, of the smooth operation or otherwise of those agreements because of the stress of social, economic and political conditions in the different countries of Europe after the war.
5. The effect upon criminal procedure of the crimes committed by immigrants and whether any changes in our procedure are necessary.
6. The effect of immigration upon the methods of police detection of crime and upon the methods of apprehending criminals.
7. The methods of statistical interpretation, distinguishing between sound and unsound.

MINORITY REPORT.

My Dear Mr. Ferrari:

I note with pleasure that you have incorporated one at least of my suggestions in the revised report of the Committee on Immigration and Crime which you have been so kind as to send me,

but I am sorry to say that I cannot even now, concur in the report as a whole. It still seems to me to embody too little fact and too much bare speculation, and speculation, at that, in directions where I should be inclined to disagree—even as speculation!

I would not, for instance, feel like accepting your conclusion that crime is increasing in European countries as a result of the war. The only bit of testimony you give is for delinquency in Berlin for children between 12 and 14. This is only one small place and one small class of the population of that place. On the other hand, a drop in the general crime rate is usually shown during a war, first, for the perfectly obvious reason that the class most productive of crime has its energies occupied in some other way, and secondly, that prosecution of actual offenders is apt to be less vigorous, which again reduces the recorded volume of crime (see "Bonger," *Criminality and Economic Conditions*, p. 518). I would also not agree that your instance of an increase in Illinois, without more detailed exposition, indicates an increase in criminality due to the effect of the war upon the American mind. There may be a dozen other things in the local situation to account for the increase, and this, too, is only one place; I should say, too, from what I have seen out there, that they take little interest in the war and are comparatively little affected by it as compared with us on the seaboard.

I would not agree that "there is no doubt that there will be a constitutional or general effect in the direction of the weakening of the body and probably of the mind as a result of war experiences." This may be true, but you present no evidence of this, and current discussion offers us the other view—I do not know how well grounded—of physical and mental improvement of those who are so fortunate as to escape actual physical dismemberment.

I "cannot see much ground for believing that any considerable body of soldiers in any army is *looking* upon this war as an 'adventure' which will make a return to peaceful industry distasteful." Conditions of warfare have changed so entirely from the "free and restive conditions" you speak of, to a humdrum, monotonous grind of dangerous and disagreeable duty that there is no room left for "adventure" in the old sense, and even for the past, I do not at all agree with your conclusion that "army

service during our Civil War had a demoralizing influence on the capacity and the desire for concentrated work." If there is any historical fact well established it is the wonderfully rapid absorption of our armies north and south into the ranks of the workers.

It seems to me that your anticipation of increase of criminality among women is beside the point. We regard self-supporting people as the most desirable immigrants, notwithstanding the fact that this class shows a higher crime rate than the sheltered women and children. As fast as women pass out of the class of "unoccupied" with a low crime rate, into "occupied" with a higher crime rate, their situation becomes that of the normal immigrant at any time, and has nothing to do with the effect of war.

I also do not think that *all* physiologists and psychologists are agreed that great bodily and mental harm to women is the general result of a disturbance of normal conjugal relations. This is a difficulty, moreover, that would not exist very long for immigrant women in a country where there is still a considerable surplus of possible mates! It seems to me that this fear is considerable of a bugaboo.

Now to turn to the recommendations: Those as to enforcement of law and more adequate inspection are good, but rather too general to be helpful, for example, the recommendation that "All 'pull' should be abolished" is excellent—but how?

The recommendation for study of some plan by which immigrants who have been improved by their war time experiences should be let in, and those who have been harmed, kept out, seems to me of much the same nature. It reminds me of the plans proposed to help the "good" trusts and whack the "bad" trusts. The second was desirable, but how could tests be applied?

In general, I would concur in the final recommendation for further investigation. To sum up and to return to the special subject matter of knowledge, it seems to me that our report of the effects of the present war upon the bodies and minds of future immigrants is altogether too inadequate to afford a basis for a report and recommendations.

Yours very sincerely,

KATE HOLLADAY CLAGHOEN.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INSANITY AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.

By EDWIN R. KEEDY, CHAIRMAN.

This committee was created at the second meeting of the Institute, held in Washington, D. C., in 1910, under a resolution which provided for the appointment of a committee "to investigate the insane offender with a view, first, to ascertain how the existing legal rules of criminal responsibility can be adjusted to the conclusions of modern medical science and modern penal science, and secondly, to devise such amendments in the mode of legal proceedings as will best realize these principles and avoid current abuses." It will be noticed that the scope of the committee is limited to the case of the "insane" as distinguished from the "mentally defective" offender, and further that "the existing legal rules of criminal responsibility" are to be taken as the basis for all proposals. There is a wide difference between mental defect and insanity or mental disease, and each must be considered separately in its relation to criminal responsibility. It is only within very recent years that a careful study and classification of mental defectives have been made, and the problem of determining the legal responsibility of such persons has not as yet been fairly faced.

Regarding the question of criminal responsibility it must always be borne in mind that this is a legal question. Criminal responsibility means accountability according to the requirements of the criminal law, which determines what acts shall constitute crimes and establishes the essential elements of these crimes. According to our law the test of responsibility in all offenses except a small group of mild wrongs, which may be described as public torts and prohibitions within the police power, is the existence of *mens rea* or criminal mind, often called criminal intent. The problem for this committee accordingly has been to frame a provision that is based upon this fundamental principle of the criminal law, and at the same time is consistent

with the established theories of the medical profession regarding mental disease. The difficulty with the present law relating to insanity is that it prescribes tests of responsibility which are not in accord with general principles of law and has incorporated into itself obsolete medical views of mental disease.

In 1911 this committee tentatively proposed the draft of a bill providing:

First. A test of criminal responsibility when insanity is set up as a defense.

Second. The procedure for determining this, and

Third. The disposition to be made of one who has been found to be insane so as not to be unusually responsible.

This draft after much discussion was slightly amended the following year, and was again tentatively reported in the following form:

SECTION 1. No person, suffering from mental disease, shall hereafter be convicted of any criminal charge, when at the time of the act or omission alleged against him, he did not have, by reason of such mental disease or derangement, the particular state of mind which must accompany such act or omission in order to constitute the crime charged.

SEC. 2. Where in any indictment or information any act or omission is charged against any person as an offense, and it is given in evidence on the trial of such person for that offense that he was mentally diseased so as not to be responsible, according to the preceding section, for his acts or omissions, at the time when the act or omission charged was made, then if it appears to the jury before whom such person is tried that he did the act or made the omission charged, but by reason of his mental disease was not responsible according to the preceding section, the jury shall return a special verdict that the accused did the act or made the omission charged against him but was not legally responsible, by reason of his mental disease, at the time he did the act or made the omission.

SEC. 3. When such special verdict is found, the court shall remand the prisoner to the custody of the proper officer and shall immediately order an inquisition by the proper persons to determine whether the prisoner is now suffering from such a mental disease as to be a menace to the public health or safety. If the

members of the inquisition find that such person is a public menace, then the judge shall order that such mentally diseased person be committed to the state hospital for the insane, to be confined there until he shall have fully recovered from such mental disease. If the jury find that the prisoner is not suffering from a mental disease as aforesaid, then he shall be immediately discharged from custody.

SEC. 4. When a person suffering from a mental disease shall have been committed to the state hospital for the insane in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section, no writ of *habeas corpus* shall be issued for the release of such person on the ground that he is no longer mentally diseased, unless the petitioner for such writ presents sufficient evidence to establish a *prima facie* case of mental soundness on the part of the person confined as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. An appeal from a final order, discharging a person committed to a state hospital for the insane in accordance with section three (3) of this act, may be taken in the name of the state by the attorney-general or the district attorney.

Since that time the proposal has been elaborately discussed and commented upon in legal periodicals and judicial opinion. It has also been compared with the proposals of other organizations and has been subjected to searching criticism by the advocates of these other proposals. So well has the proposal withstood criticism that the committee, already convinced of its logical soundness and practical workableness, now feels itself in a position to present the measure in final form. The last two sections of the original proposal relating to the writ of *habeas corpus* and appeal from commitment order are withdrawn, as it is believed they are not closely enough connected with the main features of the plan to be included in the same bill. Several changes in phrasing, which are considered improvements, have been made. Your committee presents as its final report on this point the following draft, which the Institute is asked to approve:

SECTION 1. No person shall hereafter be convicted of any criminal charge, when at the time of the act or omission alleged against him he was suffering from a mental disease and did not have, by reason of such mental disease the particular state of

mind which must accompany such act or omission in order to constitute the crime charged.

SEC. 2. When in any indictment or information any act or omission is charged against any person as an offense, and it is given in evidence on the trial of such person for that offense that he was mentally diseased at the time when he did the act or made the omission charged, then if the jury before whom such person is tried concludes that he did the act or made the omission charged, but by reason of his mental disease was not responsible according to the preceding section, then the jury shall return a special verdict that the accused did the act or made the omission charged against him but was not at the time legally responsible, by reason of his mental disease.

SEC. 3. When such special verdict is found, the court shall remand the prisoner to the custody of [the proper officer]¹ and shall immediately order an inquisition by [the proper persons]¹ to determine whether the prisoner is at that time suffering from a mental disease so as to be a menace to the public safety. If the members of the inquisition find that such person is mentally diseased as aforesaid, then the judge shall order that such person be committed to the state hospital for the insane, to be confined there until he shall have so far recovered from such mental disease as to be no longer a menace to the public safety. If they find that the prisoner is not suffering from mental disease as aforesaid, then he shall be immediately discharged from custody.

The proposed measure establishes a direct relation between criminal responsibility and mental disease. As has already been stated, the standard of responsibility in practically all cases is the existence of the criminal mind, as defined by law, at the time of the doing of the wrongful act. Any fact which negatives this state of mind removes one of the requisites for conviction. Mistake of fact, for instance, is a good defense, when by reason of it the defendant did not have the guilty mind at the time of his act. Consequently the provision now under discussion is

¹ When this bill is introduced in the legislature of any state, the titles of the persons whose duty it is, according to the law of the state, to conduct an inquisition, shall be inserted here, as it is not proposed to change the prevailing practice in this respect.

seen to be in strict accord with a fundamental principle of the criminal law.

The proposed provision is also consistent with the present views of the medical profession regarding mental disease, for it does not limit the defense to any particular form or symptoms of mental disease, and does not attempt to draw the line between sanity and insanity. Psychiatrists and psychologists no longer regard insanity as a definite, clearly defined state, with a sharp line of cleavage separating it from sanity, but simply as mental unsoundness which may be as varied in its forms, degrees, and symptoms as physical ill health. Under this proposal the expert witness would not be required to state categorically whether the defendant was sane or insane at the time of the alleged crime, but would be asked to state the symptoms of his disease. The judge would then describe to the jury the state of mind which is involved in the crime charged, and the jury would then determine whether the defendant, by reason of the mental symptoms enumerated by the witness, had the particular state of mind described by the judge. It would not be necessary for the expert witness or the judge to use technical terms in performing their respective functions and as a result the jury would have less difficulty than at present in reaching an intelligent and appropriate verdict.

According to the proposed plan, in case the jury find that the defendant did not have the necessary criminal mind by reason of his mental disease, they will return a verdict to this effect, and the court will then order an inquisition to determine whether the defendant is then suffering from a mental disease so as to be a menace to the public health and safety. If the jury so find, then the judge will commit him to a hospital for the insane. The issue in this second inquiry into the defendant's mental condition is necessarily different from the first. Then the question was whether he was guilty of a crime committed in the past; now the question is whether he is a safe person to be at large.

Under our present law on the subject of insanity the question is whether the defendant by reason of his mental disease shall be held not responsible to the law for the injury he has done. There is another question which is almost equally important, and that is whether a mental disease, although not of sufficient degree to

relieve entirely from responsibility, may not be held to lessen the degree of the crime. For instance, may not a person charged with murder escape conviction for that offense because by reason of his mental disease he did not have the malice aforethought, but be found to have enough *mens rea* to be guilty of manslaughter? This doctrine of partial responsibility has been adopted by some continental countries and has earnest advocates here. The Supreme Court of Utah in a decision rendered last year applied this doctrine. (*State vs. Anselmo*, 148 Pac. 1071.) If the proposal of the committee be accepted, partial responsibility follows as a logical conclusion.

Although the subject of expert testimony was not included in the original scope of this committee, yet as it plays such an important part in the trial of cases where insanity is set up as a defense, and is so often regarded as productive of miscarriages of justice in such cases, it was decided that the solution of this problem should also be undertaken. Accordingly in 1914 the following draft was submitted to the Institute, and was unanimously approved:

SECTION 1. *Summoning of Witnesses by Court.* Where the existence of mental disease or derangement on the part of any person becomes an issue in the trial of a case, the judge of the trial court may summon one or more disinterested qualified experts, not exceeding three, to testify at the trial. In case the judge shall issue the summons before the trial is begun, he shall notify counsel for both parties of the witnesses so summoned. Upon the trial of the case, the witnesses summoned by the court may be cross-examined by counsel for both parties in the case. Such summoning of witnesses by the court shall not preclude either party from using other expert witnesses at the trial.

SEC. 2. *Examination of Accused by State's Witnesses.* In criminal cases, no testimony regarding the mental condition of the accused shall be received from witnesses summoned by the accused until the expert witnesses summoned by the prosecution have been given an opportunity to examine the accused.

SEC. 3. *Commitment to Hospital for Observation.* Whenever in the trial of a criminal case the existence of mental disease

on the part of the accused, either at the time of the trial or at the time of the commission of the alleged wrongful act, becomes an issue in the case, the judge of the court before whom the accused is to be tried or is being tried shall commit the accused to the State Hospital for the Insane, to be detained there for purposes of observation until further order of court. The court shall direct the superintendent of the hospital to permit all the expert witnesses summoned in the case to have free access to the accused for purposes of observation. The court may also direct the chief physician of the hospital to prepare a report regarding the mental condition of the accused. This report may be introduced in evidence at the trial under the oath of said chief physician, who may be cross-examined regarding the report by counsel for both sides.

SEC. 4. *Written Report by Witness.* Each expert witness may prepare a written report upon the mental condition of the person in question, and such report may be read by the witness at the trial. If the witness presenting the report was called by one of the opposing parties, he may be cross-examined regarding his report by counsel for the other party. If the witness was summoned by the court, he may be cross-examined regarding his report by counsel for both parties.

SEC. 5. *Consultation of Witnesses.* Where expert witnesses have examined the person whose mental condition is an element in the case, they may consult with or without the direction of the court, and if possible, prepare a joint report to be introduced at the trial.

This bill was also approved by the Conference on Medical Legislation of the American Medical Association, and with the exception of the third section, by the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform of the American Bar Association. The bill as approved by the Institute was introduced in several legislative bodies, and was freely discussed there. The committee is now of the opinion that the bill in its present form is too comprehensive, and includes several sections not closely enough connected with the main provisions of the bill. Three sections apply both to criminal and civil cases. The section on commitment of an accused person to a hospital for observation, though important in itself, is rather foreign to provisions relating exclusively

to expert witnesses. In addition to this, section 2, which provides that the accused shall not be permitted to introduce expert testimony unless he submits to an examination by the prosecution's witnesses, is extremely doubtful from a constitutional point of view. Accordingly the committee has decided to limit the first and fourth sections to criminal cases and to recommend these two sections independently of the other three. Several verbal changes have been made in section 1 and section 4, which now becomes section 2. The bill is now presented in the following form, which the Institute is requested to approve:

SECTION 1. *Summoning of Witnesses by Court.* Whenever in the trial of a criminal case the issue of insanity on the part of the defendant is raised, the judge of the trial court may call one or more disinterested qualified experts, not exceeding three, to testify at the trial, and if the judge does so, he shall notify counsel of the witnesses so called, giving their names and addresses. Upon the trial of the case, the witnesses called by the court may be examined regarding their qualifications and their testimony by counsel for the prosecution and defense. Such calling of witnesses by the court shall not preclude the prosecution or defense from calling other expert witnesses at the trial. The witnesses called by the judge shall be allowed such fees as in the discretion of the judge seem just and reasonable, having regard to the services performed by the witnesses. The fees so allowed shall be paid by the county where the indictment was found.

SEC. 2. *Written Report by Witnesses.* When the issue of insanity has been raised in a criminal case each expert witness, who has examined or observed the defendant, may prepare a written report regarding the mental condition of the defendant based upon such examination or observation, and such report may be read by the witness at the trial after being duly sworn. The written report prepared by the witness shall be submitted by him to counsel for either party before being read to the jury, if request for this is made to the court by counsel. If the witness presenting the report was called by the prosecution or defense, he may be cross-examined regarding his report by counsel for the other party. If the witness was called by the court, he may be examined regarding his report by counsel for the prosecution and defense.

One member of the committee, Dr. Prince, is strongly of the opinion that section 3 should be approved as an integral part of one of the two proposals submitted to the Institute.

EDWIN R. KEEDY, *Chairman*,
Professor of Law in University of Pennsylvania.

ALBERT C. BARNES,
Judge of the Superior Court, Chicago.

ORRIN N. CARTER,
Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court.

ADOLF MEYER,
Professor of Psychiatry in Johns Hopkins Medical School.

WILLIAM E. MIKELL,
Dean of the Law School, University of Pennsylvania.

HAROLD N. MOYER,
Physician, Chicago.

MORTON PRINCE,
Physician, Boston.

WILLIAM A. WHITE,
Supt. Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE "F" ON STERILIZATION OF CRIMINALS.

By JOEL D. HUNTER, CHAIRMAN.¹

The first report² of the Committee on the Sterilization of Criminals in 1914 contained a summary of 12 laws³ then existing which provided for sterilization and also a consideration of the main issues involved. It was found that criminals were included in those subject to sterilization in all the states except Michigan. Indiana was the only state at that time in which criminals had been sterilized under the law. There were two cases in Washington which had been appealed to the Supreme Court of that state, and the Supreme Court had handed down an opinion upholding the decision of the lower courts which had ordered the performance of the operations. At the time the report was written the operations had not been performed.

The main issues involved in the consideration of the laws authorizing and legalizing sterilization were stated as follows:

(1) Are the characteristics included in the statutes accepted by authorities as heritable?

(2) Of the possible surgical operations, is that one chosen which least endangers the life of the individual and involves the least detriment to functions other than procreation?

¹ The full membership of the committee is as follows: Joel D. Hunter, Chairman, Juvenile Court, County Building, Chicago, Ill.; Edward J. Gavegan, Judge of Supreme Court, New York, N. Y.; Bleecker Van Wagenen, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.; William A. White, Government Hospital for Insane, Washington, D. C.; T. D. Crothers, Hospital for Inebriates, Hartford, Conn.; H. H. Laughlin, Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.; Hastings H. Hart, Sage Foundation, 130 E. Twenty-second Street, New York City, N. Y.; John Webster Melody, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; William T. Belfield, Chicago Medical Society, 32 N. State Street, Chicago, Ill.; Peter J. O'Callaghan, Paulist Mission, Washington, D. C.

² Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, September, 1914.

³ Indiana, Washington, California, Connecticut, Nevada, Iowa, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Michigan, Kansas and Wisconsin.

(3) Is it a morally permissible act for the state to prevent individuals from producing their kind?

(4) Is sterilization the most efficient method socially?

(a) Does it accomplish its purpose without making the individual operated upon a greater social menace to the community?

(b) Is sterilization more efficient in removing people with defective germ plasm than segregation or any other method?

(5) Are state officials as a whole worthy of being entrusted with such powers as must be given under a sterilization law?

(6) Is the constitutional guarantee of the individual infringed upon?

In the consideration of these issues the committee sought to state some of the opinions that had been publicly expressed and to set forth the things which should be proven before sterilization of criminals should be advocated.

The second report⁴ contained a summary of the six bills⁵ authorizing sterilization which were introduced after August, 1914. None of these bills became laws. In that report the committee asked for an appropriation in order that a study might be made, in the states in which the sterilization laws had been enforced, of the eugenic and therapeutic values of the sterilization of criminals. One of the concluding paragraphs reads as follows:

"In last year's report the committee considered the sterilization both of criminals and of the various types of mental defectives as they were classified in the sterilization laws. So far as the sterilization of criminals was concerned, the committee found that there was no agreement among the authorities it consulted that criminality was inherited, but that a majority of them felt that criminality *per se* was not heritable. Whichever opinion is held it must be recognized that a difference of opinion does exist. There is so much difference of opinion among authorities concerning the inheritance of criminality that it seems hardly wise for states to pass laws authorizing the sterilization of criminals for eugenic reasons."

⁴The American Bar Association Journal, Vol. II, No. 1, January, 1916.

⁵Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington.

From this Dr. William T. Belfield dissented. A paragraph from his minority report reads:

"The second proposition of the report alleges that the dominant opinion among students of heredity is skepticism as to the transmission to offspring of those mental traits manifest in habitual criminals. As this is a statement of opinion only, the undersigned records his dissenting opinion to the effect that the notoriously extensive coincidence of habitual criminality with feeble-mindedness, its frequent association with atypical physical features—both of which are admittedly transmissible—and the manifold records of criminal heredity, are some of the familiar facts which have created, among students of heredity, a dominant sentiment at variance with that predicated in the report."

In this year's report the committee proposes (1) to give a summary of sterilization laws which have been passed since the last report was written; (2) to state what has been done to put the laws into operation.

(1) SUMMARY OF THE STERILIZATION LAWS PASSED IN 1915.

There were two sterilization laws enacted in 1915. These were in Nebraska and in Iowa. There never had been such a law in Nebraska, and the one passed is of a limited scope. The one passed in Iowa was in place of the act declared void in *Davis vs. Berry*.*

In summarizing these two laws the material will be arranged as follows:

(a) Persons subject to sterilization.

(b) Method of selecting persons to be operated upon and mode of procedure.

(c) Types of operation authorized.

(a) *Persons Subject to Sterilization*.—The Iowa statute includes only the inmates of the state hospitals for the insane. That of Nebraska is not so limited, as all feeble-minded or insane inmates of all the state institutions come under the provisions of the act.

(b) *Method of Selecting Persons to be Operated and Mode of Procedure*.—In Iowa the superintendent of any state hospital for the insane and a majority of the medical staff must agree

* 216. Fed. 413.

after investigation and examination that the operation would be for the best interests of the patient and society before they can authorize its performance on a patient, and then they cannot without the written consent of the husband or the wife, if the patient is married, or if unmarried, of the parent, guardian or next of kin, and they also must have the approval of a majority of the members of the state board of control.

In Nebraska the board of commissioners of state institutions is required to appoint a board of examiners of five physicians from the medical staffs of the institutions under their control. The statute states that this board of examiners shall examine into the innate traits, "The mental and physical conditions, the personal records and the family traits and histories of all inmates who may be subject to parole or discharge from the institution for the feeble-minded, hospitals for the insane, the penitentiary, reformatory, industrial schools, industrial home, or other such state institution, and if after careful examination and investigation such board of examiners find that such inmate is feeble-minded, or insane, that such inmate is capable of bearing or begetting offspring, that children born or begotten by such inmate would inherit a tendency to feeble-mindedness, insanity, or degeneracy, that such children would probably become a social menace and that procreation by such inmate would be harmful to society, and that such inmate should not be paroled or discharged, as the case may be, unless sterilized, then in every such case it shall be a condition prerequisite to the parole or discharge of such inmate that said inmate be made sterile, and that such operation be performed for the prevention of procreation as in the judgment of said board of examiners shall be most appropriate to each individual case."

The act further provides that no operation shall be performed without its nature, character and consequence being fully explained to the inmate and also to the husband, wife, parent, guardian, or next of kin, nor without obtaining the written consent of the relative consulted and the assent of the inmate in so far as said inmate is capable of assenting thereto.

(c) *Types of the Operation Authorized.*—In Iowa for the male the operation must be vasectomy and for the female that

known as the section of the Fallopian tubes with implantation in the uterine muscles.

In Nebraska it is left to the board of examiners to choose the operation which they think most appropriate to each individual case.

Criminals are not mentioned in either of these statutes. If the committee concerned itself only with the laws authorizing the sterilization of criminals it would not have reported on these two new laws. It does not report on them because of the possibility, if not the probability, that if the feeble-minded or insane patients of the state institutions of Nebraska and Iowa should have children, some of them would be criminal either through some inherited mental defect or else through the absolute lack of wholesome and normal influences in infancy and childhood.

(2) THE OPERATION OF THE STERILIZATION LAWS.

The following table shows the number of operations which have been performed under the law in the different states:

Indiana—No operations since 1908.

Washington—No operations had been performed before last year's report was written. No information has been received since then.

California—Insane, 634; criminal, 1; since passage of law.

Connecticut—Insane, 21; since passage of law.

Nevada—No operations.

Iowa—No operation under old law.

New Jersey—No operations.

New York—No operations. (Case pending before courts, March, 1916.)

Michigan—No operations.

Kansas—No information. No operations up to 1915.

Wisconsin—Feeble-minded, 24.

The correspondence which has been received by the committee shows that the law is being carefully administered in the states where operations are being performed.

So far as the committee has been able to ascertain, no attempt is being made to enforce any of the laws providing for the sterilization of criminals except in Washington, where the law is punitive.

APPENDIX.

The committee has sought to make a review of recent publications on sterilization of criminals. It has found, however, few works which call for notice. These moreover are mostly by physicians who generally advocate vasectomy for certain classes among the insane, feeble-minded and epileptics. Only indirectly therefore do their works bear upon the aspect with which the committee is primarily taken up. These publications have nearly all appeared in various medical journals. We might single out for special attention:

- Clark, C. M.: "Plea for Sterilization of Criminals, Epileptics, Imbeciles and Insane." *Northwest Med.* Dec., 1912.
- Singer, H. D.: "Sterilization of Insane, Criminal and Delinquent." *Ill. Med. Jour.* May, 1913.
- Mack, C. N.: "Psychiatric Aspects of Sterilization Law." *Mich. State Med. Soc. Jour.* Aug., 1913.
- Lydston, G. F.: "Is Sterilization Destined to be a Social Menace?" *Ill. Med. Jour.* Dec., 1913.
- Peters, A. N.: "Sterilization of Mental Defectives from Physiologic Standpoint." *Med. Rec. N. Y.* Aug., 1914.
- Brown, Sanger: "Applied Eugenics." *American Jour. of Insanity.* Oct., 1914.
- Swift, H. M.: "Sterilization of Unfit." *Maine Med. Assoc. Jour.* Dec., 1914.
- Gallant, H. Earnest: "Sterilization of the Unfit by Vasectomy from the Medico-Surgical Standpoint." *Medical Times, N. Y.* Mar., 1915.
- Boston, Chas. A.: "Sterilization. The Latest Suggested Remedy for Social Inadequacy." *Medical Times, N. Y.* Apr., 1915.

"The Sterilization of Criminals and Defectives"—*Journal of American Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis*: John N. Hurty, M. D., January, 1912. The discussion recorded as following the presentation of the above paper is interesting particularly because of the account given by Dr. Johnstone of the results of vasectomy in the institution at Vineland, N. J.

Of the foregoing only the article by Chas. A. Boston addresses itself to the consideration of sterilization from the legal viewpoint. The fullest presentation of the question under this aspect is to be found in "The Legal, Legislative and Administrative Aspects of Sterilization," *Bulletin 10B, Eugenics Record Office.* Feb. 3, 1914.

It may be generally said of the publications that have thus far appeared upon sterilization that they are largely engaged in setting forth the character of vasectomy and its applicability to the evil threatening society, from the multiplication of the unfit. The time has now come, however, when a work is called for that will show the results of this operation in the cases in which it has been performed.

Regarding workings of the law compelling sterilization in New York State, reference may be here made to the adverse criticism contained in the Annual Report of the Rome Custodial Asylum for the year ending September 30, 1915.

A general appreciation of the law that would require sterilization of the socially unfit may be found in "Being Well-Born," by Michael F. Guyer, Professor of Zoology, University of Wisconsin, Indianapolis, 1916.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF
The National Conference of
Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

HELD AT
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
August 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29, 1916.

OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE
1916-1917.

WILLIAM H. STAAKE, *President*,
648 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

STEPHEN S. ALLEN, *Vice-President*,
Topeka, Kansas.

W. O. HART, *Treasurer*,
134 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

GEORGE B. YOUNG, *Secretary*,
1 Heaton Block, Montpelier, Vt.

SECRETARY'S MEMORANDUM.

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws was organized under the name of Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws at a meeting of representatives of various states held at Saratoga, New York, on the 24th to 27th days of August, 1892.

The first definite action of which the Conference now knows looking to concerted action for uniformity of legislation among the states was taken by the Alabama State Bar Association at its meeting in December, 1881, when a Committee on Correspondence was created by that organization to correspond with officers and committees of other Bar associations for the purpose of causing

concerted action looking to uniform state legislation as to questions of national importance, principal among which were considered conveyance of land, attestation of wills, marriage and divorce and negotiable instruments. Frederick G. Bromberg, of Mobile, Alabama, for many years and still a member of the Conference of Commissioners, was the Chairman of that committee.

This movement was later taken up by the American Bar Association and a resolution passed in 1889 recommending the creation of a commission. An act was introduced in the New York Legislature in 1888 for the creation of a Board of Commissioners to confer with like commissioners to be appointed by the other states for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. It was the outgrowth of the action in New York, which took the form of a law on the 28th day of April, 1890, that the present organization came into being.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws was held at the Congress Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, August 23 to 29, 1916. During this meeting 61 commissioners, representing 33 jurisdictions, were present.

Every state, district, territory and island possession within the jurisdiction of the United States is now represented in the membership of the National Conference, either under special legislative acts or by appointment by the governor of the respective jurisdictions.

A complete list of the commissioners of the several states, of the commissioners attending the twenty-sixth annual meeting, of the officers and of the standing committees of the National Conference for the current year immediately follow this memorandum.

The work of the twenty-sixth annual meeting is shown by the following program, which was closely observed:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1916, 2 P. M.

Address of Welcome,

Col. Nathan William MacChesney, on behalf of the State of Illinois, of the Illinois Commission, and of the Chicago Bar Association.

Address of Welcome,

Albert D. Early, Esq., President of the Illinois State Bar Association.

Response by President Staake.

Roll Call.

Annual Address of the President,

Hon. William H. Staake of Pennsylvania.

Report of Executive Committee.

Reports of other officers.

Appointment of Auditing and Nominating Committees.

Reports of the Committees on—

Scope and Program.

Registration of Title to Land.

Flag Law.

Admission to Practice and Registration of Physicians and Nurses.

Extradition.

Co-operation with the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

Reporting and Prevention of Occupational Diseases and of Industrial Accidents.

Co-operation with the American Judicature Society.

Legislative Drafting.

Automobile Legislation.

Vital and Penal Statistics.

Judicial Decisions.

Insurance.

Commercial Law.

Auditing.

Nominations.

Election of Officers.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 10 A. M.

Consideration of the following Acts; consideration of each Act to be completed before the next Act is taken up:

- (1) Land Registration.
- (2) Cold Storage.
- (3) Extradition.
- (4) Automobiles.
- (5) Flag Law.

THURSDAY AUGUST 24, 2 P. M.

Consideration of such of above Acts as are not disposed of before noon adjournment.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, All day.

Report of the Committee on Commercial Law, taking up for consideration the following Acts:

- (1) Partnership with Contributing Members.
- (2) Fraudulent Conveyances.
- (3) Conditional Sales.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 10 A. M.

Consideration of:

- (1) Extradition Act.—15 minutes.
- (2) Automobiles Act.—1 hour.
- (3) Flag Law.—To be recommitted.

Report of the Committee on Commercial Law, taking up for consideration the following Acts:

- (1) Partnership with Contributing Members.
- (2) Fraudulent Conveyances.
- (3) Conditional Sales.

Evening Session 8 P. M.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 10 A. M.

Further consideration of Acts presented by Committee on Commercial Law.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 2 P. M.

Consideration of report of the Committee on Vital and Penal Statistics.

Appointment of new committees.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 10 A. M.

Consideration of the report of the Committee on Reporting and Prevention of Occupational Diseases and Industrial Accidents.

Consideration of unfinished matters.

New business.

Adjournment.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 6.30 P. M.

University Club. An informal dinner to the Commissioners, tendered by the Chicago Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 8 P. M.

A reception to the Commissioners and Ladies of the National Conference by the President of the Illinois Commission and Mrs. MacChesney at their home, No. 568 Hawthorne Place.

The approval at the meeting in Salt Lake City, in 1915, of the Uniform Flag Law was reconsidered and that act recommitted to the committee for further consideration.

The following acts were adopted, approved and recommended to the various states for enactment into law:

The Uniform Land Registration Act.

The Uniform Act for the Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind.

The Uniform Limited Partnership Act.

The acts which have previously been adopted, approved and recommended to the states are tabulated in the Secretary's Report, p. 871, of this volume, together with the various jurisdictions in which the same have been enacted.

Under the new constitution it is made the duty of the commissioners from each state *to organize by the election of a Chairman and Secretary*, so that communications between the state commissioners and the National Conference may be had by correspondence with the secretary of the state commission. It is hoped and earnestly urged that the commissioners in every state will take early action to carry out this important provision.

The National Conference is still much in need of financial support, and its accomplishment is impeded by lack of sufficient funds to prosecute its work effectively. The importance of uniformity in state legislation is becoming more and more a recognized fact. It is earnestly hoped that those states which have not as yet passed acts creating commissions for the promotion of uniformity of legislation among the states and making an appropriation to the work of the Conference will enact such laws at the coming session of their respective legislatures.

The commissioners in every jurisdiction are urged to present the various uniform acts recommended by the National Conference which have not been adopted in their respective states to the legislatures of their states at the next session thereof, and to urge upon such legislative bodies the desirability and importance of enacting some or all of said acts.

Printed copies of the acts heretofore approved by the Conference are available and can be had on application to the Secretary. These acts can be supplied in quantities for a small consideration. Copies of this volume of the Proceedings of the Conference may be had on application to the Secretary as may copies of the proceedings of many of the earlier meetings of the Conference.

GEORGE B. YOUNG,
Secretary.

LIST OF
COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS.
1916-1917.

- ALABAMA.—Ray Rushton, Montgomery; T. M. Stevens, Mobile; W. C. Davis, Jasper; F. G. Bromberg, 72 St. Francis St., Mobile.
- ALASKA.—Royal A. Gunnison, 101 Decker Bldg., Juneau; George B. Grigsby, Nome; Fred M. Brown, Valdez.
- ARIZONA.—W. B. Cleary, Bisbee; A. A. Worsley, Tucson; H. A. Davis, Phoenix.
- ARKANSAS.—John M. Moore, Moore & Turner Bldg., Little Rock; Frank Pace, Little Rock; Ashley Cockrill, Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock; Nathan B. Williams, Fayetteville, also Southern Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- CALIFORNIA.—Gurney E. Newlin, 718 Title Insurance Bldg., Los Angeles; Bradner W. Lee, Los Angeles; Fred H. Lindley, San Diego; Joseph Scott, Los Angeles; W. P. Butcher, Santa Barbara.
- COLORADO.—S. S. Packard, Pueblo; Willis L. Strachan, Colorado Springs; Charles W. Waterman, 414 Equitable Bldg., Denver; Henry C. Hall, Colorado Springs, also Washington, D. C.
- CONNECTICUT.—George E. Beers, Rooms 617-621, 42 Church St., New Haven; Walter E. Coe, Stamford; Christopher L. Avery, Groton.
- DELAWARE.—Phillip Q. Churchman, Wilmington; James M. Satterfield, Dover; Charles M. Cullen, Georgetown.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Alonzo H. Stewart, Washington.
- FLORIDA.—William A. Blount, Pensacola; Louis C. Massey, Orlando; Robert E. Davis, Gainesville.
- GEORGIA.—P. W. Meldrim, National Bank Bldg., Savannah; T. A. Hammond, Atlanta; J. Hansell Merrill, Thomasville.
- HAWAII.—A. A. Wilder, Honolulu; C. H. Olson, Honolulu.
- IDAHO.—John F. Nugent, Boise; B. H. Miller, St. Anthony; Geo. W. Tannahill, Lewiston; Geo. D. Ayers, Moscow.
- ILLINOIS.—Nathan William MacChesney, 30 N. LaSalle St., Chicago; Ernst Freund, University of Chicago, Chicago; John H. Wigmore, Northwestern Law School, Chicago; James M. Graham, Springfield; Joseph J. Thompson, Chicago; Springfield.
- INDIANA.—Charles Remster, Indianapolis; William P. Breen, 913 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne; Merrill Moores, 1025 Law Bldg., Indianapolis; Washington, D. C.; Ferdinand Winter, 1305 Fletcher Savings & Trust Bldg., Indianapolis; Henry W. Bullock, Indianapolis; E. B. Stotsenberg, New Albany; Lex J. Kirkpatrick, Kokomo.

- IOWA.—H. E. Deemer, Red Oak; J. B. Weaver, Des Moines; C. G. Saunders, Council Bluffs; E. F. Dawley, Cedar Rapids; J. W. Good, Cedar Rapids.
- KANSAS.—S. H. Allen, Topeka; S. N. Hawkes, Topeka; Charles W. Smith, Topeka; William L. Burdick, Lawrence; A. M. Keen, Fort Scott.
- KENTUCKY.—John T. Shelby, Lexington; James R. Duffin, Louisville; D. W. Wright, Bowling Green.
- LOUISIANA.—W. O. Hart, 134 Carondelet St., New Orleans; I. D. Wall, 910 Pike-Row, Kernan Bldg., Baton Rouge; R. S. Thornton, Alexandria.
- MAINE.—Charles P. Barnes, Houlton; P. H. Gillin, Bangor; Harry L. Cram, 102 Exchange St., Portland.
- MARYLAND.—Henry Stockbridge, 75 Gunther Bldg., Baltimore; John Hinkley, 215 N. Charles St., Baltimore; George Whitelock, 1416 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore.
- MASSACHUSETTS.—Hollis R. Bailey, 19 Congress St., Boston; Samuel Williston, Cambridge; Joseph F. O'Connell, 53 State St., Boston.
- MICHIGAN.—Dan H. Ball, Marquette; C. P. Black,* Lansing; Geo. W. Bates, Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit.
- MINNESOTA.—Rome G. Brown, 1006 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis; C. A. Severance, St. Paul; S. R. Child, 816 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis.
- MISSISSIPPI.—A. T. Stovall, Okolona; R. N. Miller, Hazelhurst; LeRoy Percy, Greenville; O. G. Johnston, Clarksdale; J. S. Sexton, Hazelhurst.
- MISSOURI.—Frederick N. Judson, St. Louis; Edwin A. Krauthoff, Kansas City, also 411 Riggs Bldg., Washington, D. C.; William M. Williams,* Boonville; Manley O. Hudson, Columbia.
- MONTANA.—Louis P. Saunders, Butte; Stephen J. Cowley, Great Falls; J. B. Roote, Butte.
- NEBRASKA.—John L. Webster, 326 N. Y. Life Bldg., Omaha; Thomas J. Doyle, Lincoln; J. A. C. Kennedy, Omaha.
- NEVADA.—A. E. Cheney, Reno; E. E. Caine, Elko; Mrs. W. K. Freudenberger, Carson City; Hugh H. Brown, Tonopah.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Robert L. Manning, Manchester; Joseph Madden, Keene; Ira A. Chase, Bristol.
- NEW JERSEY.—John R. Hardin, Prudential Bldg., Newark; Mark A. Sullivan, Jersey City; Frank Bergen, 755 Broad St., Newark.
- NEW MEXICO.—F. C. Wilson, Santa Fe; James A. Hervey, Roswell; J. A. Fitch, Socorro.
- NEW YORK.—Charles Thaddeus Terry, 100 Broadway, New York; Francis M. Burdick, Columbia University, New York; Carlos C. Alden, Marine National Bank Building, Buffalo.

* Deceased.

- NORTH CAROLINA.**—J. D. Murphy, Asheville; J. Crawford Biggs, Raleigh; Lindley Patterson, Winston-Salem.
- NORTH DAKOTA.**—John E. Greene, Minot; Andrew A. Bruce, Bismarck; E. P. Kelley, Carrington.
- OHIO.**—A. V. Cannon, 1414 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland; Frank P. Richter, Hamilton; F. M. Clevenger, Wilmington.
- OKLAHOMA.**—D. A. McDougal, Sapulpa; George Trice, Coalgate; Robert E. Adams, Taloga.
- OREGON.**—H. H. Emmons, 366 Washington St., Portland; W. H. Fowler, Portland; Charles J. Schnabel, Portland.
- PENNSYLVANIA.**—Wm. H. Staake, 648 City Hall, Philadelphia; William M. Hargest, Harrisburg; Walter Geo. Smith, 711-12 Witherspoon Bldg., Juniper and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia.
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**—Charles S. Lobingier, Shanghai, China; Julian A. Wolfson, 65 Juan Luna St., Binando, Manila; Robert E. Manly, Naga, Camarines.
- PORTO RICO.**—Manuel Rodriguez Serra, San Juan.
- RHODE ISLAND.**—Thomas A. Jenckes, Turks Head Bldg., Providence; William B. Greenough, 32 Westminster St., Providence; William A. Morgan, Providence.
- SOUTH CAROLINA.**—T. Moultrie Mordecai, 43 Broad St., Charleston; B. Hart Moss, Orangeburg; J. P. Thomas, Jr., Columbia.
- SOUTH DAKOTA.**—J. H. Voorhees, Sioux Falls; Jason E. Payne, Vermillion; U. S. G. Cherry, Sioux Falls; Perry F. Loucks, Watertown; Chas. S. Whiting, Pierre.
- TENNESSEE.**—W. H. Washington, Nashville; Lemuel Banks, Memphis; Thad A. Cox, Johnson City.
- TEXAS.**—William M. Crook, Beaumont; J. B. Dibrell, Sequin; S. P. Hardwicke, Abilene; Hiram Glass, Austin; H. M. Garwood, Houston; W. C. Morrow, Hillsboro; Robert P. Coon, San Antonio.
- UTAH.**—Charles R. Hollingsworth, Ogden; W. H. Folland, 1022 Boston Bldg., Salt Lake City; L. B. Wight, Salt Lake City.
- VERMONT.**—John G. Sargent, Ludlow; Henry B. Shaw, Burlington; Geo. B. Young, Montpelier.
- VIRGINIA.**—Eugene C. Massie, 1136 Mutual Bldg., Richmond; James R. Caton, Alexandria; R. H. Willis, Roanoke.
- WASHINGTON.**—Charles E. Shepard, 613 N. Y. Bldg., Seattle; W. V. Tanner, Olympia; Alfred Battle, 901 Alaska Bldg., Seattle.
- WEST VIRGINIA.**—Charles W. Dillon, Fayetteville; Edgar B. Stewart, Morgantown; Charles E. Hogg, Point Pleasant; Reese Blizzard, Parkersburg.
- WISCONSIN.**—E. A. Gilmore, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Charles McCarthy, Legislative Reference Library, Madison; Frank X. Boden, Milwaukee.
- WYOMING.**—W. E. Mullen, Cheyenne; W. L. Simpson, Cody; Charles E. Blydenburgh, Rawlins.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED SINCE AUGUST, 1915.

ILLINOIS.—James M. Graham, Springfield; Joseph J. Thompson, Chicago.

LOUISIANA.—Ralph S. Thornton, Alexandria.

MISSOURI.—William M. Williams, Boonville; Manley O. Hudson, Columbia; Frederick N. Judson, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA.—Thomas J. Doyle, Lincoln.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Robert E. Manly, Naga, Camarines.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—B. Hart Moss, Orangeburg.

VIRGINIA.—R. H. Willis, Roanoke.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES
OF THE
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON
UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

1916-1917.

OFFICERS.

William H. Staake, 648 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
President.

Stephen S. Allen, Topeka, Kansas, *Vice-President.*

W. O. Hart, 134 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana,
Treasurer.

George B. Young, 1 Heaton Block, Montpelier, Vermont, *Secretary.*

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2. **Legislative.**—Sampson R. Child, 816 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minnesota, *Chairman.* Hollis R. Bailey, 19 Congress St., Boston, Massachusetts. Gurney E. Newlin, 718 Title Insurance Bldg., Los Angeles, California. J. Hansell Merrill, Thomasville, Georgia. George D. Ayers, Moscow, Idaho. A. V. Cannon, 1414 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. Mark A. Sullivan, Jersey City, New Jersey.
3. **Publicity.**—Edwin A. Krauthoff, Kansas City, Missouri, also 411 Riggs Bldg., Washington, D. C., *Chairman.* James R. Caton, Alexandria, Virginia. Frank M. Clevenger, Wilmington, Ohio. T. A. Hammond, Atlanta, Georgia. George B. Young, 1 Heaton Block, Montpelier, Vermont. U. S. G. Cherry, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Charles Thaddeus Terry, New York City, N. Y.

4. **Scope and Program.**—(Elected) W. A. Blount, Pensacola, Florida, *Chairman* (1 year). Ernst Freund, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois (2 years). William M. Hargest, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (2 years). Eugene A. Gilmore, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin (1 year). Andrew A. Bruce, Bismarck, North Dakota (3 years). A. T. Stovall, Okolona, Mississippi (13 years). The President, *ex-officio*.

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6. **Incorporation.**—Charles Thaddeus Terry, 100 Broadway, New York City, New York, *Chairman*. John R. Hardin, Prudential Bldg., Newark, New Jersey. W. M. Crook, Beaumont, Texas. James R. Caton, Alexandria, Virginia. Joseph F. O'Connell, 53 State St., Boston, Massachusetts. C. A. Severance, St. Paul, Minnesota. Nathan William MacChesney, 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.
7. **Registration of Title to Land.**—Eugene C. Massie, 1136 Mutual Bldg., Richmond, Virginia, *Chairman*. Walter George Smith, 711-12 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. John H. Wigmore, Northwestern Law School, Chicago, Illinois. W. A. Blount, Pensacola, Florida. Rome G. Brown, 1006 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota. Hiram Glass, Austin, Texas. Charles E. Blydenburgh, Rawlins, Wyoming.
8. **Uniformity of Judicial Decisions.**—Henry Stockbridge, 75 Gunther Bldg., Baltimore, Maryland, *Chairman*. Eugene A. Gilmore, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Charles Thaddeus Terry, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City, New York. James R. Caton, Alexandria, Virginia. W. E. Mullen, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Hugh H. Brown, Tonopah, Nevada. C. R. Hollingsworth, Ogden, Utah.
9. **Depositions and Proof of Statutes of Other States.**—Peter W. Meldrim, National Bank Bldg., Savannah Georgia, *Chairman*. Hollis R. Bailey, 19 Congress St., Boston, Massachusetts. Andrew A. Bruce, Bismarck, North Dakota. A. V. Cannon, 1414 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. Christopher L. Avery, Groton, Connecticut. W. H. Folland, 1022 Boston Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. Mark A. Sullivan, Jersey City, New Jersey.
10. **Purity of Articles of Commerce.**—William M. Hargest, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*. Walter E. Coe, Stamford, Connecticut, also 165 Broadway, New York City. Carlos C. Alden, Buffalo Law School, Buffalo, New York. Thomas A. Jenckes, Turks Head Bldg., Providence, Rhode Island. T. Moultrie Mordecai, Charleston, S. C. Charles McCarthy, Legislative Reference Library, Madison, Wisconsin. Alonzo H. Stewart, Washington, District of Columbia.
11. **Vital and Penal Statistics.**—Nathan William MacChesney, 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois, *Chairman*. Eugene A. Gilmore, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. George D. Ayers, Moscow, Idaho. J. S. Sexton, Hazelhurst, Mississippi. Charles W. Smith, Topeka, Kansas. Bradner W. Lee, Los Angeles, California. Manley O. Hudson, Columbia, Missouri.
12. **Taxation.**—Ernst Freund, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, *Chairman*. Hollis R. Bailey, 19 Congress St., Boston, Massachu-

- setts. Thomas A. Jenckes, Turks Head Bldg., Providence, Rhode Island. H. E. Deemer, Red Oak, Iowa. F. M. Clevenger, Wilmington, Ohio. Alfred Battle, 901 Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Washington. Frederick N. Judson, St. Louis, Missouri.
13. **Automobile Legislation.**—Carlos C. Alden, Buffalo Law School, Buffalo, New York, *Chairman*. R. S. Thornton, Alexandria, Louisiana. William B. Greenough, 32 Westminster St., Providence, Rhode Island. Edwin A. Krauthoff, Kansas City, Missouri. Joseph F. O'Connell, 53 State St., Boston, Massachusetts. Robert L. Manning, Manchester, New Hampshire. James M. Graham, Springfield, Illinois.
 14. **Legislative Drafting.**—Ernst Freund, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, *Chairman*. Charles Thaddeus Terry, 100 Broadway, New York City, New York. Merrill Moores, 1025 Law Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana. T. Moultrie Mordecai, 43 Broad St., Charleston, South Carolina. Samuel Williston, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Charles McCarthy, Legislative Reference Library, Madison, Wisconsin. S. R. Child, Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
 15. **Occupational Diseases.**—Hollis R. Bailey, 19 Congress St., Boston, Massachusetts, *Chairman*. Charles E. Shepard, 613 N. Y. Bldg., Seattle, Washington. Cordenio A. Severance, St. Paul, Minnesota. Nathan William MacChesney, 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois. George D. Ayers, Moscow, Idaho. W. H. Folland, 1022 Boston Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. R. H. Willis, Roanoke, Virginia.
 16. **To Co-operate with American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.**—John H. Wigmore, Northwestern Law School, Chicago, Illinois, *Chairman*. W. A. Blount, Pensacola, Florida. Charles W. Smith, Topeka, Kansas. Frank X. Boden, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Christopher L. Avery, Groton, Connecticut. James W. Satterfield, Dover, Delaware. E. F. Dawley, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 17. **Legislation Relating to the Use of the Flag.**—George W. Bates, Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit, Michigan, *Chairman*. Nathan William MacChesney, 30 N. La Salle St. Chicago, Illinois. Henry Stockbridge, 75 Gunther Bldg., Baltimore, Maryland. W. O. Hart, 134 Carondelet St., New Orleans, Louisiana. J. D. Murphy, Asheville, North Carolina. Royal A. Gunnison, 101 Decker Bldg., Juneau, Alaska. A. A. Wilder, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 18. **To Co-operate with the American Judicature Society.**—John Hinkley, 215 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Maryland, *Chairman*. Royal A. Gunnison, 101 Decker Bldg., Juneau, Alaska. Charles S. Lobingier, Shanghai, China. Mark A. Sullivan, Jersey City,

New Jersey. Henry W. Bullock, Indianapolis, Indiana. Joseph Madden, Keene, New Hampshire. William M. Burdick, Lawrence, Kansas.

19. **Compacts and Agreements Between the States.**—George D. Ayers, Moscow, Idaho, *Chairman*. Rome G. Brown, 1006 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota. John H. Wigmore, Northwestern Law School, Chicago, Illinois. Andrew A. Bruce, Bismarck, North Dakota. Merrill Moores, 1025 Law Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana. James R. Caton, Alexandria, Virginia. Hollis R. Bailey, 19 Congress St., Boston, Massachusetts.
20. **Judicial Determination of Industrial Disputes.**—Hollis R. Bailey, 19 Congress St., Boston, Massachusetts, *Chairman*. Nathan W. MacChesney, 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois. Merrill Moores, 1025 Law Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana. Charles Thaddeus Terry, 100 Broadway, New York City. Rome G. Brown, 1006 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota. Frederick N. Judson, St. Louis, Missouri. A. V. Cannon, 1414 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
21. **Securing the Compulsory Attendance of Non-resident Witnesses in Civil and Criminal Cases.**—Eugene A. Gilmore, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, *Chairman*. George E. Beers, New Haven, Connecticut. Joseph J. Thompson, Chicago, Illinois. Charles W. Smith, Topeka, Kansas. Ralph S. Thornton, Alexandria, Louisiana. George W. Bates, Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit, Michigan. J. B. Weaver, Des Moines, Iowa.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws:

Your Secretary respectfully submits the following report:

He has edited, published and distributed the Proceedings of the last Conference.

The duties of the Secretary are prescribed by Section 7 of the By-Laws. Complying with the requirements of that section the Secretary has prepared a record of the Proceedings of the Conference for the past year. He has endeavored to perfect the records of the earlier years and now has typewritten copies of the Proceedings of 1892 and 1893. The Proceedings of 1894 are unobtainable. The Secretary has borrowed printed copies of the Proceedings of 1895 and 1897, but the same have not yet been copied. Printed copies of the Proceedings of all other years are now in the Secretary's office. He has procured record books and made a record of the commissioners constituting the Conference with the date and term of their commissions respectively. He has procured a filing cabinet and established a vertical filing system in which the correspondence and other matter pertaining to the office, aside from the printed matter, has been classified, filed and indexed by subjects. He has procured record books in which to record the acts approved by the Conference and other action of the Conference.

The Secretary has issued notices of this meeting of the Conference and endeavored to secure the attendance of all commissioners at the twenty-sixth annual meeting. He has notified the members of all committees of their appointment.

He has conducted a large amount of correspondence, and has reported from time to time to the Executive Committee a summary of his transactions during the year. He has attended to the printing and distribution of the reports for this Conference.

He has prepared and made a record of the places of meeting of all gatherings of the National Conference, and a list of the officers from the organization of the Conference to date. He has recorded all acts approved by the Conference, prior to the Marriage License Act approved by the Conference held in Boston, in 1911, with the resolutions adopting and approving the same.

He has also procured a register which will contain the information required by the By-Laws concerning the different commissioners attending the Conference.

Copies of the acts approved by the Conference have been sent to the Government of Egypt, to United States Representatives in South America and to many organizations throughout the country.

The Canadian Bar Association has also become interested in a uniform law movement for the different provinces of Canada, and our former President, Mr. Terry, addressed the association at its Ottawa meeting on the subject.

The work accomplished during the past year by the Secretary's office has taken so much time that the Secretary has done little towards securing the passage in the different states of acts providing for the appointment of commissioners or for appropriations to the expenses of the Conference.

The Secretary's office now has the matter necessary to enable it to furnish a certified copy of every act approved by the Conference from its organization, unless some act was approved in 1894 to which no reference exists in the other Proceedings.

An examination of the Proceedings of the earlier years discloses that the Conference in those years approved a number of acts which have been lost sight of and which have not been referred to in the Secretary's reports, or in the annual Proceedings for a number of years. These acts are tabulated with the ones referred to in last year's report in this report. Records of all these acts have now been made in the Secretary's office and will be available for reference hereafter. The more recent acts have not yet been recorded owing to the lack of time, but the Secretary should continue this work and complete the record of all acts approved by the Conference, and then the record book should be continued with a record of all action taken by the Conference and the Execu-

tiye Committee, so that hereafter the Secretary's books will show the action taken by the Conference with relation to acts and other important matters. Depending upon the printed reports alone is not a safe or accurate method of maintaining and preserving the records of the work of the Conference, as it is a very easy thing in moving from one place to another for the printed Proceedings to be lost or scattered, and from the experience the present Secretary has had it is evident that in 20 years these become so lost or scattered that it is impossible to procure complete copies.

As soon as the Proceedings for the years 1895 and 1897 can be copied the Secretary recommends that the Proceedings be bound, omitting that of 1894, which is not apparently available.

The Secretary's office now lacks accurate and complete information as to what acts approved by this body have been enacted into law in the different states. Aside from the information furnished the Secretary by the Committee on Uniformity of Judicial Decisions relating to certain acts and information received this year from various commissioners, the evidence in the Secretary's office is not authentic and an effort should be made to verify the alleged adoption of these acts in the different jurisdictions so that the Secretary may have the information to make an accurate and complete record showing the date of adoption of the various acts in the different states and a reference to the legislation by which the same is enacted.

Since the last Conference the Secretary has been advised of the adoption of the following acts in the jurisdictions named:

The Uniform Land Registration Act in Virginia.

The Uniform Partnership Act in Maryland.

The Uniform Cold Storage Act in Maryland.

The Uniform Family Desertion Act in Tennessee.

The Uniform Foreign Acknowledgments Act in Maryland and Louisiana.

The Uniform Stock Transfer Act in New Jersey and in Rhode Island.

The Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act in Kansas and Idaho.

The Uniform Bills of Lading Act in Michigan, Washington, Alaska and Idaho.

The Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act in Mississippi.

The Uniform Child Labor Law in Massachusetts.

The following acts have been approved by this Conference in the years indicated:

- An Act Relating to the Acknowledgments of
Written InstrumentsApproved August, 1892.
- An Act Relating to the Sealing and Attes-
tation of Deeds and Other Written Instru-
mentsApproved August, 1892.
- An Act Relating to the Execution of Wills...Approved August, 1892.
- An Act Relative to the Probate in this State
of Foreign WillsApproved August, 1892
- An Act as to Promissory Notes, Checks,
Drafts and Bills of Exchange (Days of
Grace)Approved August, 1892.
- A Table of Weights and Measures.....Approved August, 1892.
- Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act.....Approved August, 1896.
- An Act to Establish a Law Uniform with the
Laws of Other States Relative to Divorce
Procedure and Divorce from the Bonds of
MatrimonyApproved August, 1900.
- (The above act was divided into two acts at
the Conference in 1901 as follows):
- An Act to Establish a Law Uniform with the
Laws of Other States Relative to Migratory
DivorceApproved August, 1901.
- An Act to Establish a Law Uniform with the
Laws of Other States Relative to Divorce
Procedure and Divorce from the Bonds of
MatrimonyApproved August, 1901.
- An Act to Establish a Law Uniform with the
Laws of Other States Relative to Insurance
PoliciesApproved August, 1901.
- Uniform Sales ActApproved August, 1906.
- Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act.....Approved August, 1906.
- An Act Regulating Annulment of Marriage
and DivorceApproved August, 1907.
- Uniform Bills of Lading Act.....Approved August, 1909.
- Uniform Stock Transfer Act.....Approved August, 1909.
- Federal Pure Food Law.....Approved August, 1909.
- An Act Relating to Desertion and Non-Sup-
port of Wife by Husband, or of Children by
Either Father or Mother, and Providing
Punishment Therefor; and to Promote Uni-
formity Between the States in Reference
TheretoApproved August, 1910.

An Act Relative to Wills Executed Without the State and to Promote Uniformity Among the States in that Respect.....	Approved August, 1911.
An Act Relating to and Regulating Marriage and Marriage Licenses; and to Promote Uniformity Between the States in Refer- ence Thereto	Approved August, 1911.
Uniform Child Labor Law	Approved August, 1911.
An Act on the Subject of Marriages in Another State or Country in Evasion or violation of the Laws of the State of Domicile.....	Approved August, 1912.
An Act to Make Uniform the Law of Acknowl- edgments to Deeds or Other Instruments Taken Outside the United States.....	Approved October, 1914.
Uniform Partnership Act	Approved October, 1914.
Uniform Cold Storage Act.....	Approved October, 1914.
Uniform Workmen's Compensation Act.....	Approved October, 1914.
Uniform Flag Law	Tentatively Approved August, 1915
Uniform Land Registration Act.....	
Uniform Foreign Probate Act.....	

This makes 28 acts approved by the Conference and recommended for adoption. The Secretary has prepared the following table to show the jurisdictions which have adopted the various acts approved and recommended by the Conference.

[illegible][illegible]

Uniform Acknowledgments Act adopted in Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota and New Mexico.

Maryland has adopted the Cold Storage Act.

Louisiana and Maryland have adopted the Foreign Acknowledgments Act.

Louisiana has adopted the Pure Food Law.

Child Labor Law adopted in Massachusetts.

Torrens Land Registration Act adopted in Virginia.

Foreign Probate Act adopted in Louisiana.

The following table summarizes the foregoing table and shows how many jurisdictions have adopted and how many have not adopted the various acts approved and recommended by this Conference:

Acts.	Jurisdictions where adopted.	Jurisdictions where not adopted.
Uniform Acknowledgments Act	5	48
Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act.....	47	6
Uniform Sales Act.....	14	39
Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act	35	18
Uniform Divorce Act.....	3	50
Uniform Bills of Lading Act.....	14	39
Uniform Stock Transfer Act	11	42
Uniform Family Desertion Act	8	45
Uniform Probate of Foreign Wills Act.....	10	43
Uniform Marriage License Act	0	53
Uniform Child Labor Law	1	52
Uniform Marriage Evasion Act	4	49
Uniform Foreign Acknowledgments Act....	2	51
Uniform Partnership Act	3	50
Uniform Cold Storage Act	1	52
Uniform Workmen's Compensation Act.....	1	52
Uniform Land Registration Act	1	52
Uniform Foreign Probate Act	1	52
Federal Pure Food Law.....	1	52

The foregoing information is correct so far as the Secretary is informed, but there may be errors in the tables due to inaccurate information in the Secretary's office.

The Conference is to be congratulated on the comparatively small number of changes in the personnel of the commission since the last meeting.

The Secretary notes with regret the decease of Hon. Seneca N. Taylor, of St. Louis, who died on his way home from the last Conference.

An examination of the published list of the commissioners will show some changes. Hon. Seneca N. Taylor and Frederick W. Lehmann have been succeeded by Frederick N. Judson, of St. Louis, and Judge William M. Williams, of Boonville; Mr. H. H. Wilson, of Lincoln, Nebraska, has resigned and has been succeeded by Thomas J. Doyle, of Lincoln. Mr. John C. Shepard, of Edgefield, South Carolina, has been succeeded by B. Hart Moss, of Orangeburg. Mr. Hugh A. White, of Lexington, Virginia, has been succeeded by R. H. Willis, of Roanoke, Virginia. Hon. Emelio del Toro has resigned. Mr. John C. Richberg, of Chicago, and Oliver A. Harker, of Champaign, Illinois, have been succeeded by Thomas M. Graham, of Springfield, Illinois, and Joseph J. Thompson, of Chicago. W. W. Brannon, of West Virginia, has resigned.

The Secretary has received from the Conference the sum of \$600 and has made disbursements as follows:

Express and freight on reports and printed matter received and sent out	\$ 37.19
Telegrams and telephones	1.22
Filing Cabinet, supplies and record books.....	96.08
Stenographer and clerk hire	365.45
Stamped envelopes and postage	126.62
Printing and miscellaneous expenses	13.26
Total	\$639.82

The Secretary calls attention to the more frequent effort and desire to amend acts recently put out, and suggests that perhaps more deliberation and greater care is necessary in the acts that we approve if we are to continue to maintain the very high standard of the earlier acts and of the Conference. If all acts before final approval were submitted to the Committee on Legislative Drafting it might prove beneficial.

The Secretary begs leave to submit the following recommendations:

First.—The work of the Conference would be very greatly facilitated if there could be an office where all the material now

belonging to the Secretary's office could be brought together and made conveniently accessible. A clerk could be profitably employed in this office throughout the year.

Second.—The movement looking toward greater publicity for the work of the Conference should be continued and made even more effective.

Third.—Some plan should be devised so that the Secretary's office will have official information from which to make a record of the acts of the different states with relation to the various uniform acts, giving the date when adopted, the number of the act of the legislature adopting the same, and of other state action affecting uniformity.

Fourth.—The work of completing the records should be continued until a complete record of all acts approved has been made.

Fifth.—There should be a set of Proceedings from the beginning bound for the benefit of the Secretary.

The Secretary takes this opportunity of expressing to his fellow commissioners his appreciation of the courtesy and assistance which they have extended to him during his tenure of the office. He regrets that he has been unable to fully complete the work that he has undertaken in the office of Secretary, so that the records and files could be turned over to his successor in the condition in which he would be glad to have them, but the work has been more extensive than he anticipated. Pressure of professional duties and changes in business connections make it incumbent upon him to decline a re-election should one be tendered.

Very respectfully submitted,

GEO. B. YOUNG, *Secretary*.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

BY

WILLIAM H. STAAKE,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

*Fellow Members of the National Conference of Commissioners
on Uniform State Laws:*

We have reached another milestone that marks the progress which has been made in the movement for uniformity of laws in the states of the nation.

A year ago we met at Salt Lake City in the midst of that wonderland of the great West, while on the Continent of Europe the greatest of all wars was in progress, each day bringing an account of the harvest of death and the devastation and destruction of property.

We meet again, with the European war still continuing with unabated ferocity, and with a daily record of destruction of life and property, to employ our time, labor and talents diligently and unsparingly in constructive work for good and blessing to our fellow-citizens of the individual states and of our nation.

We are not a legislative body, with authority to make new laws or with responsibility for the proper and beneficent administration of laws now in force.

We are here on a peaceful and most important mission, as a body "clothed only with advisory powers" for the drafting of legislation which will secure uniformity of action by all the states upon those subjects which are of general interest to each state.

There have been so many recent valuable, learned and most brilliant contributions to the literature concerning Uniform State Laws, such as the address of Commissioner Caton, of Virginia, before the Maryland State Bar Association, the report of Chairman Terry, of the Committee on Uniform State Laws of the American Bar Association, and notably the address of our Vice-President and fellow Commissioner, Colonel Nathan William MacChesney, in this great City of Chicago, as late as June 1, 1916, as President of the Illinois State Bar Association, that

really there is but little material left for utilization by your presiding officer in the address he is officially constrained to make.

We are informed by the learned Secretary of the Illinois Association that this address "covers exhaustively the question of Uniform State Laws, with special reference to the absolute necessity of the movement at this time in order to increase the efficiency of the country and to preserve our national unity."

Having read with much interest and pleasure—and we trust with much profit—this monumental, painstaking and really herculean address of our beloved colleague, we most heartily and sincerely concur in the opinion of Secretary Voigt that "it is the most exhaustive statement printed upon the subject." We are personally very grateful to the Colonel for his devoted labors in furnishing, not only to the members of the Illinois State Bar Association, but to the world, this real encyclopedia, with its 97 valuable references and foot-notes, all of which we had intended reading, and still expect to read, but have been prevented from so doing by the stern demands of judicial and official duties.

Your President desires to state that he now most sincerely regrets the existence of the by-law of this National Conference of Commissioners which reads: "No resolution complimentary to an officer or member for any service performed, paper read or address delivered shall be considered by the Conference," as he surely would have vacated the chair and from the floor have been proud to offer a resolution complimentary to Colonel MacChesney.

As this Conference of 1916 is really the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and not the "twenty-sixth"—as we have all inadvertently called it in our reports—we may be pardoned if we ask your attention to some matters, which may be termed a "Looking Backward" or "Retrospection."

Although the Constitution formally adopted August 14, 1915, first provided: "The organization effected by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, appointed by their respective states, shall be known as the *National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws*" (Article 1, Section 1), we find, "at the first general meeting of Commissioners held at Saratoga on the 24th day of August, 1892, at the time of the meeting of the

American Bar Association, which body had given great assistance to the movement from the beginning," the Honorable Frederic J. Stimson, of Massachusetts, the first Secretary of the Conference, termed it "*The National Conference*," reciting: "At its first meeting at Saratoga the Boards of Commissioners of the several states organized themselves into a national conference and elected as President the Honorable Henry R. Beekman . . . and myself as Secretary" (see *Uniform State Legislation*, a paper by Secretary Stimson, read before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1895).

In 1891 the Committee of the American Bar Association on Uniform State Laws said:

"There was a substantial agreement in view, that the most urgent and immediate need of uniformity or unification was in matters affecting directly the business common to and co-extensive with the whole country, such as the enforcement of contracts, the validity, negotiability and construction of commercial paper, and the formalities of all legal instruments and the proofs of their authenticity. It was apprehended that sudden, radical and fundamental changes in the laws of Divorce, Descent and Distribution, however desirable, would meet with the greatest difficulty and in most states changes would be more likely to be adopted, if at all, after the general advantages of uniformity in commercial matters had been demonstrated by experience."

The subjects thus early suggested to the committee were:

- Taxation,
- Insurance,
- Law of Common Carriers,
- Alienage,
- Usury,
- Railroads and Telegraphs,
- Limitations.

The early efforts were in the initial attempt made to limit action to those more annoying statutory differences which could be harmonized without in the least interfering with the autonomy of the states or the freedom of judicial interpretation.

Have we, my fellow Commissioners, during the long period beginning August 24, 1892, and this August 23, 1916, by our performance of the very responsible duties assigned to us by our respective commonwealths, evidenced that "the objects sought to be secured by our creation and organization were indeed of the

first importance and worthy of the hearty support of the people of the country" and have we merited the most practical and effective co-operation on the part of the American Bar Association, which furthered our creation, and stood sponsor for us, after we were created, stating that it would further the creation of new Commissioners, together with such additional incentives for renewed and united efforts, not only in increasing the number of the Commissioners, but in aiding them in obtaining uniform laws by legislation?

What I cite here is of the "strictly official part" of this very interesting presentation of the American Bar Association Committee. It is, however, followed by the statement that the best assistance the Association can render the State Commissioners, both in their creation and operations, is to help to an enlightened and healthy public sentiment on the subject of uniformity.

In the same fatherly spirit the dangers confronting us were pointed out, viz.: The fear that a systematic movement in the direction of uniformity may destroy the autonomy or at least the individuality of the states; that even a self-imposed uniformity tends to centralization and is opposed to the excellent principle of local self-government.

Twenty-five years ago, namely, in the year 1891, the then Chairman of the Committee on Uniform State Laws of the American Bar Association, in making inquiry of the then members of that very important committee, *inter alia*, asked them as to the desirability of a greater uniformity of the laws of the various states and territories, concerning the following subjects:

- (a) Marriage,
- (b) Divorce,
- (c) Jurisdiction in Divorce Cases,
- (d) Residence in Same,
- (e) Descent,
- (f) Distribution,
- (g) Wills,
- (h) Probate,
- (i) Insolvency,
- (j) Notarial Certificates,
- (k) Commercial Paper,
- (l) Acknowledgment of Deeds.

At this time the replies indicated that Commissioners had been appointed in but six states.

The advance report of the Conference of 1899, at Buffalo, August 25, 26 and 28, shows that its time was exclusively taken up with the question of uniformity in the divorce laws in the various states. In most of the states creating commissions this was the first subject the Commissioners were instructed to consider.

It was stated the practice had been "to have all of the acts discussed by the Conference always go over for final action another year, so that each act, with all of the recommendations of the Conference, could be submitted to the Commissioners who were not actually present at the meeting of the Conference."

The subjects of migratory divorces—by which the laws of one state were practically nullified by a temporary residence in another state—to render less easy frauds on the courts, to give the respondent fuller opportunity of defence, and to make the final effect the same all over the union, were discussed at this important Conference of 1899.

At this same Conference the President stated "that the laws concerning divorce were the most important of the subjects that called the Conference into being; that a treatment of the subject was most urgently demanded by public opinion; that the necessity for such a law was the most obvious of any."

When we call to mind these facts, viz.: (1) that the discussion of the divorce laws, and all matters pertaining thereto, received the attention of the Commissioners at many Annual Conferences, and (2) that this discussion was followed by the action of President Roosevelt, in sending a message to Congress, advising the bringing of the statistics of marriage and divorce in the United States up to date; (3) the invitation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Governors of every state in the union to send delegates to the National Divorce Congress; (4) the holding of this Congress in the city of Washington, D. C., February 19 to 22, 1906, followed by the adjourned meeting of the Congress in the city of Philadelphia, November 13 and 14, 1906, and then further followed (5) by the "Address of the National Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws" to the President

and the Congress of the United States, and the Governors and Legislatures of the several states, together with the resolutions adopted by the Divorce Congress at Washington, February 19-23, 1906, with the draft of a Uniform Law relating to annulment of marriage and divorce, and separate laws relating to return of statistics on marriage and divorce, as finally adopted by the Divorce Congress at Philadelphia, November 13-14, 1906, and all this action (6) followed by the unanimous vote of this National Conference of Commissioners at the seventeenth meeting in the city of Portland, Me., on the 24th day of August, 1907, approving of the action of the National Divorce Congress and its recommendations; is it not remarkable, to say the least, that only three states in the United States of America, namely, Delaware, New Jersey and Wisconsin, have formally adopted this Uniform Divorce Law and the recommendations of the Congress and of this Conference?

We have heard and still hear the voice of the press, of the churches, of various bar associations and of civic organizations, loudly protesting against the increase in the number of divorces in the United States and of causes for divorce. What can or should be done in view of these continued protests to remedy what is still called "The Great Divorce Evil?"

In the year 1899, this National Conference was considering:

1. The necessity of having all the states of the United States, if possible, lawfully represented in the Conference.
2. Some more accurate method of ascertaining just how far the enactment of the Uniform Laws would be possible.
3. To make a study from the experience of the Commissioners of the best methods of securing the adoption of bills proposed, especially to secure the hearty co-operation of the bar associations in this work.
4. A suggestion as to the possibility of securing the co-operation of the law schools in the general movement for Uniform State Laws, and how to secure such co-operation.
5. To determine the natural order of the business of each Conference, based upon the many past years of preparation and discussion.

There was also an early suggestion of an act to establish a law uniform with the laws of other states for the prevention of the solicitation of divorce business by advertisement.

A perusal of some of our recent annual reports would seem to evidence that we are still earnestly considering some of these same questions of 1899. But we look in vain, however, for the record of any concerted effort of the National Conference to obtain the valuable and efficient co-operation of the great business and commercial organizations of the nation in securing the enactment of the Uniform Laws recommended by the Conference.

We find that in this year 1899 the President of the National Conference was authorized to appoint the following standing committees:

1. Commercial Law.
2. Wills.
3. Marriage and Divorce.
4. Deeds and other Conveyances.
5. Certificates of Depositions and Forms of Notarial Certificates.
6. Executive Finance.
7. Finance.
8. Uniformity of State Action as to Presidential Electors.
9. Uniform Hours of Labor in Factories.
10. Insurance.
11. Descent and Distribution.
12. Congressional Action.
13. Publication (Publicity).
14. Admission to the Bar.

Nine of these 14 standing committees are still upon the 1915-16 list of committees. Of these nine, only one, viz.: "Publicity," is a standing committee to-day, the remaining eight now being "special committees."

We have often been told that every patriotic citizen of the United States of America should once in each year read the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, Washington's Farewell Address, President Lincoln's Address on the Battlefield of Gettysburg and President McKinley's Address at Buffalo, N. Y. And now may your President suggest that it is his judgment that each Commissioner on Uni-

form State Laws should immediately after his appointment as Commissioner read the "Report of the Committee on Uniform State Laws of the American Bar Association in the year 1891," reprinted in the report of the Ninth Annual Conference of Commissioners held at Buffalo, N. Y., August 25 to 28, 1899, pages 20 to 26 inclusive; Secretary Stimson's enlightening paper on "Uniform State Legislation," pages 27 to 46 inclusive; Judge Lyman D. Brewster's paper, "Uniform State Laws," read before the American Bar Association, at Saratoga Springs, August 17, 1898, pages 47 to 57 inclusive; and an article on Uniformity of State Laws written for the *North American Review*, January, 1899, by Lewis N. Dembitz, of Kentucky.

A careful reading of these papers would, in my humble judgment, be as necessary and useful for their real educational value to each Commissioner as the study of the Commentaries of Sir William Blackstone and Chancellor Kent to the earnest student at law.

If in the year 1899 the National Conference of Commissioners felt it a duty to reprint these reports and papers in the "Report" of that year, at a time when the names of 86 Commissioners, representing 31 separate jurisdictions, were upon the roll of this "National Conference," how much more important it is that in the year 1916, with 187 names of Commissioners, representing 53 jurisdictions, upon our present roll of membership, there should be such a definite and accurate historical statement made accessible to each Commissioner.

Almost 22 years ago, viz.: on November 20, 1894, your President was privileged to make an address at the "Union League of Philadelphia" before the members and guests of the "Mercantile Beneficial Association." His audience was a representative one of merchants, manufacturers, bankers, business and professional men.

The invitation addressed to him was to speak "on any subject dealing with law or mercantile experiences in connection with law, or on any subject whatever not connected with either law or trade."

Surely no speaker ever had a more liberal or a more roving commission.

This Mercantile Association had passed its 53d milestone and had experienced a wonderful growth and development. In commenting upon this, it was said:

"In these days of fleet railway trains, ships scouring the main with the rapidity of the wind, the telephone, telegraph and submarine cables bringing remote places near at hand, distance is well nigh annihilated. States and countries which were once far away are now at our very door. The mountains are leveled, the valleys filled, the rivers and lakes bridged and geographical lines are obliterated. Material barriers are broken down and so should commercial barriers give way to whatever is promotive of the public welfare."

Affected, undoubtedly, by the action of the American Bar Association, concerning Uniform State Laws, in the years 1889 to 1892, there had been a sentiment created that "there should be greater uniformity in our laws" in the states of our national union and that under the then conditions and circumstances "such uniformity was becoming every day a greater necessity."

Our merchants, because of their practical knowledge of the subjects gained in their everyday experience in business, were "qualified and equipped" as few other men are to take an active part in legislation; and yet how rarely are any of them seen in the halls of our state legislatures or in the Congress of the United States. Never was there a greater need than there was just then for earnest and united support on the part of the mercantile community to bring about good legislation. It was also said that it was because of bad legislation, and the fear of worse, "that the country was then in a condition of commercial paralysis."

After speaking of the soundness, elasticity and easy convertibility of the currency, a leading and prominent merchant had said:

"We merchants need to have uniform laws for the collection of debts, as well for the protection of the creditor, as for the help of the honest debtor and the exposure and punishment of the fraudulent."

Your President is now persuaded that it was these conditions which led him to make this maiden effort of 1894, when he spoke of "The Merchant and the Law" and "The Need of Greater Uniformity in the Law."

While as citizens of a state of these United States we are all entitled to protection by the national and state governments, the

enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right to acquire and possess property of every kind and to pursue and obtain happiness and safety, subject, nevertheless, to such restraints as the government may justly prescribe for the general good of the whole, we find, upon investigation, that the domestic concerns of certain states in this union of sovereign and independent states, in many important respects, are subject to laws greatly differing in their effect upon the enjoyment of life and liberty. Take, for example, the subject of the punishment for crimes and misdemeanors. In a paper read at the meeting of the National Prison Association at St. Paul by Mr. Fred. W. Wines he claimed that the existing penal system is unjust in some respects in almost every state. In commenting upon this subject a Philadelphia journal said :

“In some states there is no capital punishment for murder, while in others the death penalty is inflicted for what, in comparison, are minor crimes. If it is right to spare the life of a man who commits a brutal murder in Michigan, it certainly is wrong to hang a wretch who has been caught setting fire to a dwelling at night, as is done in Alabama. Nearly all of the Southern States punish arson with death, and in some burglary is a capital crime. In Indiana the maximum punishment for perjury is 21 years, while in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Kentucky the maximum punishment for perjury is five years. In Iowa, however, the perjurer may be sent to prison for life, while in Delaware the offence is punishable by fine.

“The severest punishment inflicted in Delaware for incest is a fine of \$500 and imprisonment not exceeding seven years; in Virginia, six months in jail, and in Louisiana imprisonment at hard labor not less than 10 nor more than 30 years. It is clear that when the punishment for a given crime varies from the exaction of a small fine to hanging, great injustice is done somewhere; and it is well that men are studying the question with a view to correcting the evil.”

It would be well if the sense of moral responsibility of mankind was such that one could depend upon that for protection against the perjurer.

We have learned, however, by experience that, to some men, perjury, as a moral offence, is no greater than mere lying; and to the same class of men mere lying, or the bearing of false witness, is as natural as original sin; and as a provision of the Decalogue, it is as fearlessly and recklessly violated as some other portions of the Decalogue, the breaking of which seems to have become

quite respectable, so long as you are not found out. It is unfortunate there are so many who bear false witness that the man "who lies about the fish he has caught or about the intelligence of his red setter dog" is often, in all other respects, quite a trustworthy citizen.

Fisherman liars, society liars, the prospectus liars, while equally mendacious, as to the degree of mendacity, are comparatively harmless compared with the lying which affects life, liberty, reputation and happiness.

We know, however, that it is the fear of punishment here, as well as hereafter, which is the greatest deterrent of crime; and to very many of a certain class, I am sorry to believe, the fear of punishment here is more potent than the fear of that hereafter. In these days of the reckless taking of oaths by officers of corporations in the presentation of financial statements; in the presentation of claims against municipal, state and federal governments, and public service corporations, what protection is there against perjury where the punishment is a mere fine? Surely, here there is a need for greater uniformity in the law, for the protection of the merchant as well as of all classes of the community.

I have spoken of the law's delays. In Hamlet's famous soliloquy he speaks of the law's delays as one of the unbearable ills of life. Some one has said that the law thinks it is under the sacramental obligation to exhaust every subject with a prolixity which scorns consideration of the preciousness of time and the brevity of human life.

If there is one thing more annoying to the energetic, progressive merchant of to-day than what he terms the tardiness of justice, I have not heard of it. In these days of the telegraph, telephone, stenographer, typewriter and trolley, when the merchant sits in his office and converses with his correspondent at New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago or Washington, or cables to London, Paris or Berlin; when he disposes of his correspondence by dictation in a small fraction of the time it required under the old methods; when he goes to and returns from his place of business on the wings of electricity; or with the impulsive force of gasoline; when fortunes are often made or lost on the changes of a day, week or month; when everything is push and drive; we may

well conclude that, in most things we are more rapid, active, persistent and energetic than the generations preceding us.

But how is it with the administration of justice? Do the delays of the law still exist, or do the wheels of justice now move with greater celerity than in the days of the stagecoach and Conestoga wagon?

A noted jurist said:

"In the parable of the unjust judge, his injustice consisted in putting off an action, not in making a wrong decision. It was harder for a suitor to be kept in uncertainty than to know positively that one could have no redress."

Others say:

"The only thing certain about litigation is its uncertainty."

"The law is a sort of hocus pocus science that smiles in yer face while it picks yer pocket; and the glorious uncertainty of it is of more use to the professors than the justice of it."

While such extravagant criticisms are, of course, unfounded—at least, all lawyers think so—there is still some just ground for complaint to-day of the delays incident to the administration of justice. As American citizens, I think that we have cause to be proud of our judiciary. They have made brighter "the glad-some light of jurisprudence," and have led us, with the late Mr. Froude, to conclude that "just laws are no restraint upon the freedom of the good, for the good man desires nothing which a just law will interfere with."

But the judges do not make the laws which affect business; they administer them. They do not constitute the courts, or give them their jurisdiction; they sit in them and strive to hold the scales of justice impartially. They are not responsible that the law provides in some jurisdictions the same court for the trial of the appeal from the judgment of a magistrate involving \$5.33 as for the case involving millions, and that the trial of a case concerning the ownership of \$50 worth of property, levied upon by the sheriff, may postpone for three or even six months the trial of a case concerning the ownership of almost as many thousands or millions of property. The pettiest cases are often placed upon the same trial-lists as the most important and commanding cases. They are grouped according to their number and term, and not according to the subject-matter of controversy.

Have we gone backward, or is it because the constitution of society now requires greater thought and deliberation?

It may be asked what bearing, if any, the question of delays in the administration of justice by our judicial tribunals or the complaints of the mercantile community have to do with the question of uniformity of state laws.

My answer to this query is: *First:* That we have now in our National Conference of Commissioners four standing committees and 20 special committees. Many of these committees have much to do with the laws drafted and submitted to the Conference for consideration, and in the framing of such laws the committees preparing the original draft and the members of the Conference should not overlook this question of avoiding unreasonable delays in the administration of justice.

Second: Can we depend alone upon our own personal and professional efforts to secure the enactment of the uniform laws drafted and approved by this National Conference? Is it possible by just and proper measures to interest and secure the co-operation of great business and mercantile organizations in support of the legislation recommended by this National Conference?

The basis of all mercantile transactions is credit, and credit depends upon the presumed ability of the person credited to pay at the time stipulated for payment. The ability to pay rests upon the possession of property, real or personal, from which the payment can be made or enforced.

It is interesting in this connection to note how the laws of the several states of the union vary as to the exemption of property, real or personal, from execution. With every sympathy for the honest debtor, it is difficult to reconcile the principles of justice which give him \$5000 exemption in one jurisdiction and \$200 in another.

In my own state \$300 worth of real or personal property, all wearing apparel, Bibles, school-books and a sewing-machine are exempt, while in California the husband, as head of a family, may select and claim a homestead not exceeding \$5000 in value, and retain a considerable amount of personal property, including provisions actually provided, sufficient for three months, and three cows and their suckling calves, four hogs with their suckling pigs, and food for such cows and pigs for one month.

Compared with the limited exemption in some states, this is a goodly heritage. We find New Jersey exempts a homestead not exceeding \$1000 in value, all wearing apparel of the debtor and his family, and personalty to the value of \$200. New York also gives a homestead not exceeding \$1000 in value and a large amount of personal property. Ohio provides a \$1000 homestead and considerable personal property. Maryland has no homestead exemption, and only allows \$100 worth of personalty in addition to wearing apparel, books and mechanics' tools, while little Delaware also has no homestead law, and exempts certain personal property to the amount of \$75, unless the debtor be the head of a family, when he receives \$200 additional personal property. In other states the homestead and personal exemption greatly varies, being from \$5000 homestead to \$1000 or 160 acres of land, and from \$1500 to \$400 personalty, according to locality.

An examination of the exemption laws will make it apparent that the ownership of property, which might be regarded as a respectable basis of credit in one state, would be absolutely no basis at all in many other states.

The statutes of limitations in the states also greatly vary from three to six years in matters concerning ordinary contracts, and from seven years to 21 years in matters affecting titles to real estate.

The lawful rates of interest, as you are aware, are from 8 per cent per annum to 1 per cent per month in Idaho; 12 per cent by law or by agreement in a number of states, to 5 and 6 per cent in others.

The practice in some jurisdictions of fixed return-days to the first Monday of the month is becoming antiquated and undesirable. There would appear to be no good reason why all ordinary writs should not be returnable within a certain number of days after the issue, or after their service upon the defendant.

All writs should have endorsed upon them what they really mean, and the citizen should not, in the name of the commonwealth, be commanded "to be and appear before the court on a certain day, there to answer, etc.," when it often occurs, especially in the summer vacation, that the unfortunate defendant will find no court open in which to be and appear. The man who is a veteran in litigation knows he must cause his own appearance

or an appearance of an attorney, to be entered for him in the office of the clerk or prothonotary of the court, but the inexperienced man may think the commonwealth means what it says and go to the court room and sit there, vainly waiting for his name to be called, so that he can make answer.

The historian, Bancroft, said :

“ The progress of European civilization has endowed commerce with legislative power. Its councils prevailed in England, where it dictated the national policy, prescribed alliances, and menaced wars.”

Has “ commerce ” no such legislative power in America ?

Is it not time, gentlemen, that the counsel of the merchant, and not of the lawyer or professional politician alone, should prevail in America as in England, and that not only our national, but our state policy should be influenced, if not enforced, by those who are most affected by such policy ?

It has been said :

“ It is the merchant and manufacturer, above all others, who is interested in the arteries of trade, and desires to see them under proper control and free *from arbitrary inequalities*, gathering forced tribute from the people. It is the merchant who should see the syndicate, the trust and the corporation placed upon judicious restraints and subject to legal responsibility and accountability, and not left with no standard but their arbitrary will, and no limit but their greed or daring.”

To what is the small proportion of merchants in national and state legislatures to be ascribed ? Is it to be said that the merchant has become so absorbed in the accumulation of wealth that he has no time to devote to the nation and the state, or is it due to a want of self-assertion on the part of the merchant and because his co-operation has not been solicited ?

If astronomy, navigation, general mathematics, mechanics, and, indeed, all sciences subservient to practical utility, are advanced by commerce, let not the science of law be neglected and deserted.

It was the merchants of Boston who threw the British tea into the harbor rather than submit to unjust and odious legislation affecting colonial liberty ; and the business men of America to-day should manifest a like patriotic and practical interest in all legislation affecting their natural interests, if they desire to preserve intact their constitutional liberty ; give “ the calculations of the

counting-room consequences beyond the mere accumulation of wealth"; give stability to our existing laws, and influence the enactment of beneficial, wise, uniform and just legislation in the future.

Sixty-one years ago a prominent speaker said he rejoiced "that the mercantile class are beginning to have such power—are rising so rapidly in influence the world over." He called it the great historical fact of that day, and said that the merchants have "the decision of the destinies of the earth."

We are told by a recent writer that "commerce has been weaving the ties of mutual service; travel and migration have been promoting acquaintance and friendship," and that some have even been hoping for a world commonwealth in which we might all be fellow-citizens. Even if this hope is a mere vision or dream, we agree with him that the education of mankind does proceed slowly, and that "the good can well afford to wait," and that it does take time to knead good will "into the lump of the popular intelligence."

We believe it to be true when he states "that the spirit of good will has a far larger recognition than it had 25 years ago," and "good will and mutual service are the foundations of human society."

"Reciprocity between states has not been provided for by the laws of nations." We may, however, ask ourselves the question: "Are the individual jurisdictions of our country aiming to practice the Golden Rule in their dealings with each other. We are told "that each state will make its own interest paramount is the nearly uniform assumption; that a state should love its neighboring states as itself, would be regarded as an extremely sentimental proposition."

Let us however search to find and aim to cultivate that sentiment, so far as promoting uniformity of state laws is concerned.

Is there in this great republic of ours "a confession of faith in force, rather than in good will?" We are not ready to subscribe to such a declaration.

Is not, my fellow Commissioners, this an opportune time, "when the nations of the earth are visibly engaged year after year in building forts and forging cannon and launching fleet after fleet of battleships, each bigger and deadlier than all which

have gone before, and inventing more and more hellish implements of destruction," for us, as representatives of the individual commonwealths of these United States, individually and collectively to exert ourselves to the utmost to promote and secure that uniformity of the laws and of their application which will beneficially affect all our business and social relationships, which will more firmly unite us as fellow-citizens in the fullest sense, having, as far as our nation is concerned, the uniform purpose of an uplift which shall benefit not alone the people of any particular commonwealth, but all the people of each and every state represented by a star on the field of blue of the honored, revered and glorious flag of our United States of America?

Whatever may be the relationship of our country as a nation to and with other nations, let us aim by the employment of our best talent as individuals, as counsellors and co-operators of and in our individual states, as well as members of this National Conference of Commissioners, to secure the enactment of such uniform legislation in each of our states as will harmonize the business and other relationships, promote the common welfare of the people of all of the states, and likewise stand as an example to the peoples of the nations of the earth of what can be attained by the uniform purposes, the uniform efforts and the united action of the people, who are the real rulers of these United States. Let us aim at construction in the place of destruction. Let us strive so to labor that the result of our efforts may be to give our fellow-citizens all of Heaven which can be had while they are still upon this earth, and strive never to "give them any part of hell."

We are told in a little book of much interest and great circulation, that the first indication of the growth of a moral law is that all nations, even those now engaged in the greatest of all wars, have ideals of peace and profess to desire the accomplishment of a permanent settlement. This moral law is called "The Law of Love."

May I not claim that we, representatives of independent sovereign states of the United States, have now been for almost 25 years practicing, or at least trying to practice, that Law of Love? Lawyers and judges, learned professors in the great colleges and universities of America, have assembled annually since the year 1892 in various sections of the United States to confer with each

other as to "forms of bills or measures to bring about uniformity of laws in each state.

The members of this National Conference, it should be known, are not paid officers or representatives of their respective sovereign commonwealths, incidentally laboring for lucre and gain. They are men of self-sacrifice, who have been giving, and are now giving, the very best that is in them, without hope or expectation of fee or reward. Indeed, many of them, moved by patriotic impulses, actually pay their own traveling, hotel and other incidental expenses.

When it is remembered that attendance at the National Conference is only one of the many duties of these Commissioners, but that during their terms of service they are advisers and counsellors on the subject of Uniform State Laws in their respective states, to the governing powers thereof, and are also members of important committees of this National Conference, studying, investigating and laboring throughout each year, can any one successfully assert that they are not past masters in and earnest practitioners of the "Law of Love?"

Let us then, if it is possible, more energetically and faithfully than heretofore continue to practice this "Law of Love," wake up to a realization of its power and influence, and thus best equip ourselves for a faithful and intelligent performance of our important duties as Commissioners.

I feel confident now is the time for us to become fully aroused—to awake from any lethargy of the past and stand, as men, recognizing the power we can and should exert in the fullest realization of the dignity and importance of our calling, and exerting that power for the good of our fellow-men.

When we do that, gentlemen, and when *all classes* of the community unite with us to bring about the enactment of truly judicious legislation in all matters affecting domestic and business relations, we will then attain the real "Golden Age" which the learned and eloquent Dr. Boardman said is "when an intense business activity shall prevail throughout the world; when the white sails of commerce shall swell before the breezes of every zone; when the marts of the world shall be multiplied and crowded with the products of every clime and of every kind of human skill, and shall be thronged with eager tradesmen of every race

and color; when mines of mineral wealth yet undiscovered shall disclose their precious treasures, and not a foot of soil shall be left unclaimed from the wide sway of Nature; when the whole earth shall become one vast emporium of trade, in which all the inhabitants shall engage with a sanctified enthusiasm, that they may offer all that Providence helps them to amass on the altar of Messiah's service."

The International High Commission, United States Section, Professor L. S. Rowe, Secretary-General, and C. E. McGuire, an Assistant Secretary-General, have submitted for the information of our National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, orally, by letter, and considerable printed matter, their appreciation of the beneficent effect upon the business world produced by the studies and constructive recommendations of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

A perusal of the reports and papers of this High Commission, composed of lawyers, merchants, ministers of finance, bankers and men of international repute, ten of whom represent Argentina, nine Bolivia, eleven Costa Rica, nine Chile, nine Cuba, nine Dominican Republic, nine Ecuador, nine Guatemala, three Honduras, nine Haiti, eight Nicaragua, nine Panama, nine Paraguay, eight Peru, nine Salvador, nine Uruguay, eleven Venezuela, and ten the United States of America, satisfies your President the aims and purposes of this High Commission are essentially the same as those of our National Conference of Commissioners of the sovereign states of the United States of America, viz.: "to give the business community the assurance of a definite and matured law, from which may be derived, with a precision no less equitable and illuminating in its objectivity than analytical and clearly conscious of the limitations and nature of its object, those social and individual interests the aggregate of which we call our rights."

"Whether banker or industrial leader, whether tradesman or lawyer, the man engaged in commercial transactions cannot but perceive the general satisfaction due to the reinforced conviction that always follows a well-informed definition of the law. Only upon an enduring basis of security from technical subtleties

can the manufacturer, the exporter and the financier block out plans for the future."

It is this which this High Commission is trying to do in the difficult field of commercial law in international trade.

This Commission, I am assured, aims at the extension to a broader field of those principles that have so effectively guided the labors of our National Conference. It proposes nothing more than the definition and simplification of commercial rules on the part of a number of republics; and in proposing this, they claim they are merely enlarging the scale upon which the work of our Conference has been done.

The names of the members of the United States Section are not unfamiliar to many of us:

William G. McAdoo, *Chairman*,
John Bassett Moore, *Vice-Chairman*,
John H. Fahey,
Duncan U. Fletcher,
E. H. Gary,
Archibald Kains,
Andrew J. Peters,
Samuel Untermyer,
Paul M. Warburg,
L. S. Rowe, *Secretary-General*,
J. Brooks B. Parker, } *Assistant Secretaries-General*.
C. E. McGuire, }

We are told "that our National Conference can perform a real international service in co-operating with the International High Commission."

In a memorandum submitted by Mr. Samuel Untermyer, representing the United States of America on the Committee on Negotiable Instruments, on the subject of Negotiable Instruments, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts, he stated:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

"It is hardly necessary to remind you that under our Constitution and because of the apportionment of powers between sovereign states and the Federal government, it is not within the province of the latter to legislate on this subject. Nor do I need to remind you that each state, under our Federal Constitution, is

assured of its complete independence and is charged with the enforcement within its borders of contract obligations (including even the instrumentalities of foreign and interstate commerce as distinguished from such commerce itself) as though it were a sovereign nation, except that no state may by its constitution or through legislation take property without due process of law."

In another report your President found the following:

BILLS OF LADING AND WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

"The United States delegation submitted to the International High Commission a Spanish translation of the Uniform Law which has been adopted on this subject by several jurisdictions of the United States. After a careful examination of this and other antecedents the committee recommends:

"Resolved, That the states represented in the International High Commission study the legislation relating to bills of lading and warehouse receipts, adopting as a basis therefor the uniform laws on these subjects of the United States of America."

In still another report he found: "A general bill of lading act, similar to that adopted by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, must be passed by this and the other countries concerned."

In the report of Prof. Roscoe Pound upon Uniformity of Laws Governing the Establishment and Regulation of Corporations and Joint Stock Companies in the American Republics, he refers incidentally to "the backwardness of the movement for uniform commercial law in the United States, fostered by the Anglo-American aversion to codification," and in another place, "the movement for uniformity of law in the several states of the union cannot fail to result in a general feeling for universality in law wherever practicable and advantageous." Also: "Uniform Commercial Law is just beginning to be attained in the United States." The regulation of commerce is committed to the Federal government; the regulation of the instruments of commerce is committed to the states. This he says "permits the local interests of a single community to defeat the general commercial interests of the nation."

Our friends of the International High Commission think there is every reason why the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws should look with friendly interest upon the work inaugurated at Buenos Aires, and as a result of some of its

deliberations and studies the International High Commission can give an undoubted stimulus to the work of the Conference itself; while the Conference can only be gratified at the sight of the expansion of its own model laws throughout Central and South America. Even where it is a question of the adoption of rules not in every particular consonant with those recommended by the Conference—as in the case of the “Hague Rules” on bills of exchange and on checks—it is surely “a matter of congratulation to our bankers and business men, no less than to those of Central and South America, that *one* progressive and liberal model should be adopted by our sister republics in substantial uniformity, replacing thus more than a dozen varieties of legal theory upon these subjects.”

In the judgment of your President, organic connection of the Conference with the Commission is not feasible, nor has it even been suggested, but the question of some form of co-operation by an interchange of delegates or by correspondence might be possible. His recommendation is that all the papers and correspondence submitted to him should be handed to the Committee on Commercial Law for consideration and for such action as that committee may see fit to recommend to the Conference.

The Secretary of the Conference, in his report for the year 1915, p. 141, says: Surely there is a broad field for the work of the Conference, basing this comment upon the fact that the “Divorce Act,” already referred to, had only been adopted in three states and that no state had adopted the Marriage License, Child Labor, Acknowledgments or Cold Storage Act, and that no state had adopted every Act approved by the Conference. On the silver lining side of this cloud, we find 47 of the jurisdictions have adopted the “Negotiable Instruments” Act, 30 the “Warehouse Receipts Act,” 13 the Bills of Lading Act, 14 the Sales Act, and 11 the Probate of Foreign Wills Act.

It must not be overlooked that the Conference began its career with six jurisdictions, that some of the Acts are of comparatively recent drafting and that the jurisdictions vary much as to the necessity for the enactment of particular Acts.

We will not have had a quarter century of existence until August 24, 1917, although in 1915 we essayed to celebrate our

"25th anniversary" after "25 years of work," being misled by the fact that two meetings were held in 1892, one in August and the other in November. In 1915 we held the 25th consecutive meeting, when we were only 23 years old. We still have a year of opportunity, as 42 state legislatures will be in session before we are 25 years old, and 37 of them will not meet again until 1919.

Let us read the summary of past achievements in the 1915 report, in President Terry's address, pages 102 and 105, "then improve the time, as well *between* sessions as at them," and success will greet our efforts when we actually complete 25 years of activity.

No one should accept the office of Commissioner if he is not an ardent believer of the necessity which exists for greater uniformity of our laws. If the Commissioners from each state cannot all attend the annual Conference, they should organize, having a chairman and secretary, it being provided that the chairman should always attend the Conference and the other members who cannot attend be active in securing the enactment of the Acts approved by the Conference by personal appeals and presentations to the Governor and members of the Legislature and by securing the aid and support of commercial and social organizations in each state. Our officers should not be compelled to address each member of every delegation of Commissioners, but the chairman of such delegation, and he in turn keep in touch with his colleagues and the Conference.

A Commissioner who is not interested and is not prepared to labor should resign his office. What we need is the organization of our forces, so that the very best results can be produced and attained. We want active, able and conscientious men at the head of every committee of the Conference and as members of the committee. If the chairman does not act we want members on the committee who will desire to know the reason why. Committee reports should indicate to the Conference what meetings have been held and what has been done or what has been tried to be done. It might be well to provide printed blanks to be sent to each chairman to be filled up and returned to the Secretary, showing the actual labors of the committee during the year and any suggestions of the committee.

Your President cannot omit a reference to an editorial in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of October 18, 1915, in which it was stated:

"Just before sailing for home, Lord Chief Justice Reading, of Great Britain, made a felicitous speech in which he wondered at the amount of substantive law in this country, the amount of Federal and state statutes and concluded: 'I wonder how you surmount this mountain of legal knowledge.' . . ."

Baron Reading's surprise is that of every other intelligent man. The situation gets worse all the time. The only gleam of light in the situation is that the system seems likely to break down of its own weight some day, when we may expect the question of uniformity in legislation to be taken up by the states and started on the road to a successful conclusion. At present no man living knows 1 per cent of the laws which have been passed, and to be "learned in the law" has lost its ancient meaning.

It may interest some of our Commissioners to be reminded that His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States of America, was a member of this Conference, a Commissioner from the State of New Jersey 1901-1902, and that Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court, was also a member of the Conference, as a Commissioner from Massachusetts in the years 1901-1902.

Some years ago President Wilson, then Governor of the State of New Jersey, in corresponding with your President, then Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference, in reference to the appointment of Commissioners from New Jersey, referred to his former membership in the National Conference and his interest in the subject of Uniform State Laws.

This reminder does not necessarily include an inference that membership in this National Conference is a stepping stone to the Presidential office or to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

At this meeting we will miss the genial presence, untiring devotion to duty, the great learning and ability of that ever-faithful Commissioner from Missouri, the Honorable Seneca N. Taylor, who contracted his illness at Salt Lake City, and died before reaching his home. Appropriate action will be taken at this Conference to do honor to the memory of this grand old man of the Conference.

CANONS OF ETHICS.

[NOTE.—The following Canons of Professional Ethics were adopted by the American Bar Association at its thirty-first annual meeting at Seattle, Washington, on August 27, 1908, and they are reproduced in the present volume pursuant to the resolution of the Association. See A. B. A. Reports, Vol. XXXIII, pages 86 and 572.]

I.

PREAMBLE.

In America, where the stability of courts and of all departments of government rests upon the approval of the people, it is peculiarly essential that the system for establishing and dispensing justice be developed to a high point of efficiency and so maintained that the public shall have absolute confidence in the integrity and impartiality of its administration. The future of the republic, to a great extent, depends upon our maintenance of justice pure and unsullied. It cannot be so maintained unless the conduct and the motives of the members of our profession are such as to merit the approval of all just men.

II.

THE CANONS OF ETHICS.

No code or set of rules can be framed which will particularize all the duties of the lawyer in the varying phases of litigation or in all the relations of professional life. The following canons of ethics are adopted by the American Bar Association as a general guide, yet the numeration of particular duties should not be construed as a denial of the existence of others equally imperative, though not specifically mentioned:

1. *The Duty of the Lawyer to the Courts.*—It is the duty of the lawyer to maintain towards the Courts a respectful attitude, not for the sake of the temporary incumbent of the judicial office, but for the maintenance of its supreme importance. Judges, not being wholly free to defend themselves, are peculiarly entitled to receive the support of the Bar against unjust criticism and clamor. When-

ever there is proper ground for serious complaint of a judicial officer, it is the right and duty of the lawyer to submit his grievances to the proper authorities. In such cases, but not otherwise, such charges should be encouraged and the person making them should be protected.

2. *The Selection of Judges.*—It is the duty of the Bar to endeavor to prevent political considerations from outweighing judicial fitness in the selection of Judges. It should protest earnestly and actively against the appointment or election of those who are unsuitable for the Bench; and it should strive to have elevated thereto only those willing to forego other employments, whether of a business, political or other character, which may embarrass their free and fair consideration of questions before them for decision. The aspiration of lawyers for judicial position should be governed by an impartial estimate of their ability to add honor to the office and not by a desire for the distinction the position may bring to themselves.

3. *Attempts to Exert Personal Influence on the Court.*—Marked attention and unusual hospitality on the part of a lawyer to a Judge, uncalled for by the personal relations of the parties, subject both the Judge and the lawyer to misconstructions of motive and should be avoided. A lawyer should not communicate or argue privately with the Judge as to the merits of a pending cause, and he deserves rebuke and denunciation for any device or attempt to gain from a Judge special personal consideration or favor. A self-respecting independence in the discharge of professional duty, without denial or diminution of the courtesy and respect due the Judge's station, is the only proper foundation for cordial personal and official relations between Bench and Bar.

4. *When Counsel for an Indigent Prisoner.*—A lawyer assigned as counsel for an indigent prisoner ought not to ask to be excused for any trivial reason, and should always exert his best efforts in his behalf.

5. *The Defense or Prosecution of Those Accused of Crime.*—It is the right of the lawyer to undertake the defense of a person accused of crime, regardless of his personal opinion as to the guilt of the accused; otherwise innocent persons, victims only of suspicious circumstances, might be denied proper defense. Having undertaken such defense, the lawyer is bound by all fair and honorable means, to present every defense that the law of the land permits, to the end that no person may be deprived of life or liberty, but by due process of law.

The primary duty of a lawyer engaged in public prosecution is not to convict, but to see that justice is done. The suppression of facts or the secreting of witnesses capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is highly reprehensible.

6. *Adverse Influences and Conflicting Interests.*—It is the duty of a lawyer at the time of retainer to disclose to the client all the circumstances of his relations to the parties, and any interest in or connection with the controversy, which might influence the client in the selection of counsel.

It is unprofessional to represent conflicting interests, except by express consent of all concerned given after a full disclosure of the facts. Within the meaning of this canon, a lawyer represents conflicting interests when, in behalf of one client, it is his duty to contend for that which duty to another client requires him to oppose.

The obligation to represent the client with undivided fidelity and not to divulge his secrets or confidences forbids also the subsequent acceptance of retainers or employment from others in matters adversely affecting any interests of the client with respect to which confidence has been reposed.

7. *Professional Colleagues and Conflicts of Opinion.*—A client's proffer of assistance of additional counsel should not be regarded as evidence of want of confidence, but the matter should be left to the determination of the client. A lawyer should decline association as colleague if it is objectionable to the original counsel, but if the lawyer first retained is relieved, another may come into the case.

When lawyers jointly associated in a cause cannot agree as to any matter vital to the interest of the client, the conflict of opinion should be frankly stated to him for his final determination. His decision should be accepted unless the nature of the difference makes it impracticable for the lawyer whose judgment has been overruled to co-operate effectively. In this event it is his duty to ask the client to relieve him.

Efforts, direct or indirect, in any way to encroach upon the business of another lawyer, are unworthy of those who should be brethren at the Bar; but nevertheless, it is the right of any lawyer, without fear or favor, to give proper advice to those seeking relief against unfaithful or neglectful counsel, generally after communication with the lawyer of whom the complaint is made.

8. *Advising upon the Merits of a Client's Cause.*—A lawyer should endeavor to obtain full knowledge of his client's cause before advising thereon, and he is bound to give a candid opinion of the merits and probable result of pending or contemplated litigation. The miscarriages to which justice is subject, by reason of surprises and disappointments in evidence and witnesses, and through mistakes of juries and errors of Courts, even though only occasional, admonish lawyers to beware of bold and confident assurances to clients, especially where the employment may depend upon such

assurance. Whenever the controversy will admit of fair adjustment, the client should be advised to avoid or to end the litigation.

9. *Negotiations with Opposite Party.*—A lawyer should not in any way communicate upon the subject of controversy with a party represented by counsel; much less should he undertake to negotiate or compromise the matter with him, but should deal only with his counsel. It is incumbent upon the lawyer most particularly to avoid everything that may tend to mislead a party not represented by counsel, and he should not undertake to advise him as to the law.

10. *Acquiring Interest in Litigation.*—The lawyer should not purchase any interest in the subject matter of the litigation which he is conducting.

11. *Dealing with Trust Property.*—Money of the client or other trust property coming into the possession of the lawyer should be reported promptly, and except with the client's knowledge and consent should not be commingled with his private property or be used by him.

12. *Fixing the Amount of the Fee.*—In fixing fees, lawyers should avoid charges which overestimate their advice and services, as well as those which undervalue them. A client's ability to pay cannot justify a charge in excess of the value of the service, though his poverty may require a less charge, or even none at all. The reasonable requests of brother lawyers, and of their widows and orphans without ample means, should receive special and kindly consideration.

In determining the amount of the fee, it is proper to consider: (1) the time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved and the skill requisite properly to conduct the cause; (2) whether the acceptance of employment in the particular case will preclude the lawyer's appearance for others in cases likely to arise out of the transaction, and in which there is a reasonable expectation that otherwise he would be employed, or will involve the loss of other business while employed in the particular case or antagonisms with other clients; (3) the customary charges of the Bar for similar services; (4) the amount involved in the controversy and the benefits resulting to the client from the services; (5) the contingency or the certainty of the compensation; and (6) the character of the employment, whether casual or for an established and constant client. No one of these considerations in itself is controlling. They are mere guides in ascertaining the real value of the service.

In fixing fees it should never be forgotten that the profession is a branch of the administration of justice and not a mere money-getting trade.

13. *Contingent Fees.*—Contingent fees, where sanctioned by law, should be under the supervision of the Court, in order that clients may be protected from unjust charges.

14. *Suing a Client for a Fee.*—Controversies with clients concerning compensation are to be avoided by the lawyer so far as shall be compatible with his self-respect and with his right to receive reasonable recompense for his services; and lawsuits with clients should be resorted to only to prevent injustice, imposition or fraud.

15. *How Far a Lawyer May Go in Supporting a Client's Cause.*—Nothing operates more certainly to create or to foster popular prejudice against lawyers as a class, and to deprive the profession of that full measure of public esteem and confidence which belongs to the proper discharge of its duties, than does the false claim, often set up by the unscrupulous in defense of questionable transactions, that it is the duty of the lawyer to do whatever may enable him to succeed in winning his client's cause.

It is improper for a lawyer to assert in argument his personal belief in his client's innocence or in the justice of his cause.

The lawyer owes "entire devotion to the interest of the client, warm zeal in the maintenance and defense of his rights and the exertion of his utmost learning and ability," to the end that nothing be taken or be withheld from him, save by the rules of law, legally applied. No fear of judicial disfavor or public unpopularity should restrain him from the full discharge of his duty. In the judicial forum the client is entitled to the benefit of any and every remedy and defense that is authorized by the law of the land, and he may expect his lawyer to assert every such remedy or defense. But it is steadfastly to be borne in mind that the great trust of the lawyer is to be performed within and not without the bounds of the law. The office of attorney does not permit, much less does it demand of him for any client, violation of law or any manner of fraud or chicanery. He must obey his own conscience and not that of his client.

16. *Restraining Clients from Improperities.*—A lawyer should use his best efforts to restrain and to prevent his clients from doing those things which the lawyer himself ought not to do, particularly with reference to their conduct towards Courts, judicial officers, jurors, witnesses and suitors. If a client persists in such wrongdoing the lawyer should terminate their relation.

17. *Ill-Feeling and Personalities Between Advocates.*—Clients, not lawyers, are the litigants. Whatever may be the ill-feeling existing between clients, it should not be allowed to influence counsel in their conduct and demeanor toward each other or toward suitors in the case. All personalities between counsel should be scrupulously avoided. In the trial of a cause it is indecent to allude to the personal history or the personal peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of counsel on the other side. Personal colloquies between counsel which cause delay and promote unseemly wrangling should also be carefully avoided.

18. *Treatment of Witnesses and Litigants.*—A lawyer should always treat adverse witnesses and suitors with fairness and due consideration, and he should never minister to the malevolence or prejudices of a client in the trial or conduct of a cause. The client cannot be made the keeper of the lawyer's conscience in professional matters. He has no right to demand that his counsel shall abuse the opposite party or indulge in offensive personalities. Improper speech is not excusable on the ground that it is what the client would say if speaking in his own behalf.

19. *Appearance of Lawyer as Witness for His Client.*—When a lawyer is witness for his client, except as to merely formal matters, such as the attestation or custody of an instrument and the like, he should leave the trial of the case to other counsel. Except when essential to the ends of justice, a lawyer should avoid testifying in Court in behalf of his client.

20. *Newspaper Discussion of Pending Litigation.*—Newspaper publications by a lawyer as to pending or anticipated litigation may interfere with a fair trial in the Courts and otherwise prejudice the due administration of justice. Generally they are to be condemned. If the extreme circumstances of a particular case justify a statement to the public, it is unprofessional to make it anonymously. An *ex parte* reference to the facts should not go beyond quotation from the records and papers on file in the Court; but even in extreme cases it is better to avoid any *ex parte* statement.

21. *Punctuality and Expedition.*—It is the duty of the lawyer not only to his client, but also to the courts and to the public, to be punctual in attendance, and to be concise and direct in the trial and disposition of causes.

22. *Candor and Fairness.*—The conduct of the lawyer before the Court and with other lawyers should be characterized by candor and fairness.

It is not candid or fair for the lawyer knowingly to misquote the contents of a paper, the testimony of a witness, the language or the argument of opposing counsel, or the language of a decision or a text-book; or with knowledge of its invalidity, to cite as authority a decision that has been overruled, or a statute that has been repealed; or in argument to assert as a fact that which has not been proved, or in those jurisdictions where a side has the opening and closing arguments to mislead his opponent by concealing or withholding positions in his opening argument upon which his side then intends to rely.

It is unprofessional and dishonorable to deal other than candidly with the facts in taking the statements of witnesses, in drawing affidavits and other documents, and in the presentation of causes.

A lawyer should not offer evidence, which he knows the Court should reject, in order to get the same before the jury by argument

for its admissibility, nor should he address to the Judge arguments upon any point not properly calling for determination by him. Neither should he introduce into an argument, addressed to the Court, remarks or statements intended to influence the jury or bystanders.

These and all kindred practices are unprofessional and unworthy of an officer of the law charged, as is the lawyer, with the duty of aiding in the administration of justice.

23. *Attitude Toward Jury.*—All attempts to curry favor with juries by fawning, flattery or pretended solicitude for their personal comfort are unprofessional. Suggestions of counsel, looking to the comfort or convenience of jurors, and propositions to dispense with argument, should be made to the Court out of the jury's hearing. A lawyer must never converse privately with jurors about the case; and both before and during the trial he should avoid communicating with them, even as to matters foreign to the cause.

24. *Right of Lawyer to Control the Incidents of the Trial.*—As to incidental matters pending the trial, not affecting the merits of the cause, or working substantial prejudice to the rights of the client, such as forcing the opposite lawyer to trial when he is under affliction or bereavement; forcing the trial on a particular day to the injury of the opposite lawyer when no harm will result from a trial at a different time; agreeing to an extension of time for signing a bill of exceptions, cross interrogatories and the like, the lawyer must be allowed to judge. In such matters no client has a right to demand that his counsel shall be illiberal, or that he do anything therein repugnant to his own sense of honor and propriety.

25. *Taking Technical Advantage of Opposite Counsel; Agreements with Him.*—A lawyer should not ignore known customs or practice of the Bar or of a particular Court, even when the law permits, without giving timely notice to the opposing counsel. As far as possible, important agreements, affecting the rights of clients, should be reduced to writing; but it is dishonorable to avoid performance of an agreement fairly made because it is not reduced to writing, as required by rules of Court.

26. *Professional Advocacy Other Than Before Courts.*—A lawyer openly, and in his true character may render professional services before legislative or other bodies, regarding proposed legislation and in advocacy of claims before departments of government, upon the same principles of ethics which justify his appearance before the Courts; but it is unprofessional for a lawyer so engaged to conceal his attorneyship, or to employ secret personal solicitations, or to use means other than those addressed to the reason and understanding to influence action.

27. *Advertising, Direct or Indirect.*—The most worthy and effective advertisement possible, even for a young lawyer, and especially with his brother lawyers, is the establishment of a well-merited reputation for professional capacity and fidelity to trust. This cannot be forced, but must be the outcome of character and conduct. The publication or circulation of ordinary simple business cards, being a matter of personal taste or local custom, and sometimes of convenience, is not *per se* improper. But solicitation of business by circulars or advertisements, or by personal communications or interviews, not warranted by personal relations, is unprofessional. It is equally unprofessional to procure business by indirection through touters of any kind, whether allied real estate firms or trust companies advertising to secure the drawing of deeds or wills or offering retainers in exchange for executorships or trusteeships to be influenced by the lawyer. Indirect advertisement for business by furnishing or inspiring newspaper comments concerning causes in which the lawyer has been or is engaged, or concerning the manner of their conduct, the magnitude of the interests involved, the importance of the lawyer's positions, and all other like self-laudation, defy the traditions and lower the tone of our high calling, and are intolerable.

28. *Stirring up Litigation, Directly or Through Agents.*—It is unprofessional for a lawyer to volunteer advice to bring a lawsuit, except in rare cases where ties of blood, relationship or trust make it his duty to do so. Stirring up strife and litigation is not only unprofessional, but it is indictable at common law. It is disreputable to hunt up defects in titles or other causes of action and inform thereof in order to be employed to bring suit, or to breed litigation by seeking out those with claims for personal injuries or those having any other grounds of action in order to secure them as clients, or to employ agents or runners for like purposes, or to pay or reward, directly or indirectly, those who bring or influence the bringing of such cases to his office, or to remunerate policemen, court or prison officials, physicians, hospital *attachés* or others who may succeed, under the guise of giving disinterested friendly advice, in influencing the criminal, the sick and the injured, the ignorant or others, to seek his professional services. A duty to the public and to the profession devolves upon every member of the Bar, having knowledge of such practices upon the part of any practitioner, immediately to inform thereof to the end that the offender may be disbarred.

29. *Upholding the Honor of the Profession.*—Lawyers should expose without fear or favor before the proper tribunals corrupt or dishonest conduct in the profession, and should accept without hesitation employment against a member of the Bar who has wronged his client. The counsel upon the trial of a cause in which perjury has been committed owe it to the profession and to the public to

bring the matter to the knowledge of the prosecuting authorities. The lawyer should aid in guarding the Bar against the admission to the profession of candidates unfit or unqualified because deficient in either moral character or education. He should strive at all times to uphold the honor and to maintain the dignity of the profession and to improve not only the law but the administration of justice.

30. *Justifiable and Unjustifiable Litigations.*—The lawyer must decline to conduct a civil cause or to make a defense when convinced that it is intended merely to harass or to injure the opposite party or to work oppression or wrong. But otherwise it is his right, and, having accepted retainer, it becomes his duty to insist upon the judgment of the Court as to the legal merits of his client's claim. His appearance in Court should be deemed equivalent to an assertion on his honor that in his opinion his client's case is one proper for judicial determination.

31. *Responsibility for Litigation.*—No lawyer is obliged to act either as adviser or advocate for every person who may wish to become his client. He has the right to decline employment. Every lawyer upon his own responsibility must decide what business he will accept as counsel, what causes he will bring into Court for plaintiffs, what cases he will contest in Court for defendants. The responsibility for advising questionable transactions, for bringing questionable suits, for urging questionable defenses, is the lawyer's responsibility. He cannot escape it by urging as an excuse that he is only following his client's instructions.

32. *The Lawyer's Duty in Its Last Analysis.*—No client, corporate or individual, however powerful, nor any cause, civil or political, however important, is entitled to receive, nor should any lawyer render any service or advice involving disloyalty to the law whose ministers we are, or disrespect of the judicial office, which we are bound to uphold, or corruption of any person or persons exercising a public office or private trust, or deception or betrayal of the public. When rendering any such improper service or advice, the lawyer invites and merits stern and just condemnation. Correspondingly, he advances the honor of his profession and the best interests of his client when he renders service or gives advice tending to impress upon the client and his undertaking exact compliance with the strictest principles of moral law. He must also observe and advise his client to observe the statute law, though until a statute shall have been construed and interpreted by competent adjudication, he is free and is entitled to advise as to its validity and as to what he conscientiously believes to be its just meaning and extent. But above all a lawyer will find his highest honor in a deserved reputation for fidelity to private trust and to public duty, as an honest man and as a patriotic and loyal citizen.

III.

OATH OF ADMISSION.

The general principles which should ever control the lawyer in the practice of his profession are clearly set forth in the following Oath of Admission to the Bar, formulated upon that in use in the State of Washington, and which conforms in its main outlines to the "duties" of lawyers as defined by statutory enactments in that and many other states of the union *—duties which they are sworn on admission to obey and for the wilful violation of which disbarment is provided:

I DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR:

I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of;

I will maintain the respect due to Courts of Justice and judicial officers;

I will not counsel or maintain any suit or proceeding which shall appear to me to be unjust, nor any defense except such as I believe to be honestly debatable under the law of the land;

I will employ for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided to me such means only as are consistent with truth and honor, and will never seek to mislead the Judge or jury by any artifice or false statement of fact or law;

I will maintain the confidence and preserve inviolate the secrets of my client, and will accept no compensation in connection with his business except from him or with his knowledge and approval;

I will abstain from all offensive personality, and advance no fact prejudicial to the honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which I am charged;

I will never reject from any consideration personal to myself the cause of the defenseless or oppressed, or delay any man's cause for lucre or malice. SO HELP ME GOD.

We recommend this form of oath for adoption by the proper authorities in all the states and territories.

* Alabama, California, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. The oaths administered on admission to the Bar in all the other States require the observance of the highest moral principle in the practice of the profession, but the duties of the lawyers are not as specifically defined by law as in the States named.

NOTICE AS TO REPORTS.

By order of the Executive Committee, the following prices have been fixed for the reports, which are about sufficient to pay the cost of printing and postage. The earlier volumes are in bad condition. Only *paper* bound volumes of the years 1881 to 1895 inclusive can be furnished.

Vols. 4 to 18 (1881 to 1895), postpaid, paper, 75 cents.

Vols. 19 to 26 (1896 to 1903), postpaid, paper (Vols. 20, 21, 24), 75 cents; cloth, \$1.00.

Vols. 27 and 28 (1904 and 1905), postpaid, cloth, \$1.25.

Vol. 29 (1906, Part 1) (American Bar Association Proceedings, only), postpaid, cloth, \$1.00.

Vol. 30 (1906, Part 2) (Proceedings of Sections, Association of American Law Schools, Uniform State Laws), postpaid, cloth, 75 cents.

Vol. 31 (1907), postpaid, cloth, \$1.25.

Vol. 32 (Sharswood's Ethics) will not be sold, but will be furnished without charge, if requested, with Vol. 31, as long as the supply lasts.

Vols. 33 to 37 (1908 to 1912), postpaid, cloth, \$1.25.

Vols. 38 to 41 (1913 to 1916), postpaid, cloth, \$2.00.

Each member of the Association will receive, as soon as published, and without cost to him, one copy of the proceedings for each year of his membership. Members desiring extra copies, and new members desiring back reports, will be charged the above prices.

Application for Reports may be made to

GEORGE WHITELOCK, *Secretary*,
1416 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

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