

In the
United States Circuit Court of Appeals
for the Seventh Circuit

Honorable George T. Page

Proceedings upon Retirement
October 7, 1930

Proceedings upon Presentation of Portrait
November 20, 1931

Proceedings
Upon the Retirement

of the

Honorable George T. Page

as

United States Circuit Judge

October 7, 1930

IN THE
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT
OF APPEALS
FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT



AT a regular term of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, begun and held in the United States Court Room, in the City of Chicago, in said Seventh Circuit, on the seventh day of October, 1930, of the October Term in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty, and of our Independence One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth.

Tuesday, October 7, 1930

Court Opened by Proclamation of Crier.

Present:

Hon. Evan A. Evans, Circuit Judge, pre-
siding; October
7th, 1930
Hon. William M. Sparks, Circuit Judge;
Hon. George T. Page, Circuit Judge;
Edward M. Holloway, Clerk;
Henry C. W. Laubenheimer, Marshal.

Address
by Honorable
Evan A. Evans

Honorable Evan A. Evans speaking for the Court upon the retirement of Honorable George T. Page, as United States Circuit Judge.

Since this Court recessed last June, one of our members, Judge Page, has retired. I make this announcement regretfully. At the same time I am pleased to say that he has retired rather than resigned. For as you know, a retired judge may sit, not only in the Court of which he was a member, but in other Federal Courts in this and in other circuits.

I cannot make this announcement without adding a personal word of appreciation and affection. I am authorized to say that these words also express the sentiment of Judge Sparks and of our Chief, who is in Washington on official duty. I feel equally certain that I bespeak the sentiment of the bar of this circuit.

Twelve years have flown with the swiftness of passing hours, since you, Judge Page, joined our little family here in the Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit. During these years our intimacy has been comparable to the intimacy of home life. We have had unlimited opportunity to see each other close-up, at work and in leisure, to observe tendencies, developments, traits and disposition.

Throughout this period certain qualities of your private and public life have become well recognized. Industry, earnestness, regularity of habits, promptness in appointments, candor, frankness and outspoken speech are traits which the members of the Bar recognize as yours. But to us on the bench I would also stress your willingness, aye, your strong de-

sire to meet every obligation fully and to lighten as best you could the load of each of your associates. You have always been willing to carry more than your full share of the load. And in addition, if illness or other troubles afflicted us, you have invariably volunteered to lighten our load. As an illustration of this willingness to serve, I need only cite your action at this term. Confronted by the largest and hardest calendar ever presented to this court, you promptly volunteered to help us out, until another judge is appointed.

Address
by Honorable
Evan A. Evans

A strong dislike of technicalities, an unwillingness to waste time on the unimportant, coupled with a strong determination to dispose of each case on its merits, promptly, these were part of the equipment you brought with you to the bench and they remain unabated and undimmed upon your retirement.

An agreeable cordiality when amiability did not conflict with official duty, you have ever maintained. But let it also be promptly added that you have ever displayed the good judgment of not permitting amiability or friendship to befog the clearness of your vision or the strength of your judgment. In short, a desire to serve and to accommodate was ever present but you knew the meaning and the place of the word "No".

I have always entertained the view that on a court composed of a plurality of judges there must at times be some sharp differences of views, and these differences doubtless increase as the number of judges constituting the bench increases. The smaller the number, the greater the intimacy, and let it also be

Address
by Honorable
Evan A. Evans

said, the greater the opportunity for encouragement, helpful criticisms and effective cooperation.

I have received from you all three aids—encouragement, helpful criticisms and effective cooperation and I am glad of the opportunity of saying so.

In Appellate Court work, the necessity of a careful study of the entire record can not be overstressed. The temptation to get outside the case from a study of the briefs is great. The easy way to dispose of an appeal is to examine the assignments of error and the propositions of law and then dispose of the legal questions involved. Such an opinion when expressed in terse and vigorous language reads well and the writer thereof is acclaimed as a learned judge. But the day has long passed, at least in most appeals, when the sharply controverted issues arise over questions of law. Rather do we see the disputes arise out of the involved facts which call, not for a statement of the law, but for an application of the law to this intricate fact situation.

It is in this field—in this laborious task of studying the record, in sifting the mass of evidence, which only hours of labor can accomplish, that Judge Page has been a special value to this Court. I express my appreciation of the help he has often given me in correcting impressions and making clearer the position of counsel against whom the decision runs.

In closing, let me say that we appreciate your assistance, Judge Page, during this present term and hope that you will find it possible to sit with us on many occasions in the future. We are glad to have had you with us. We much regret your leaving.

Proceedings upon the Presentation
to the Court of a Portrait

of

Honorable George T. Page

United States Circuit Judge, *retired*

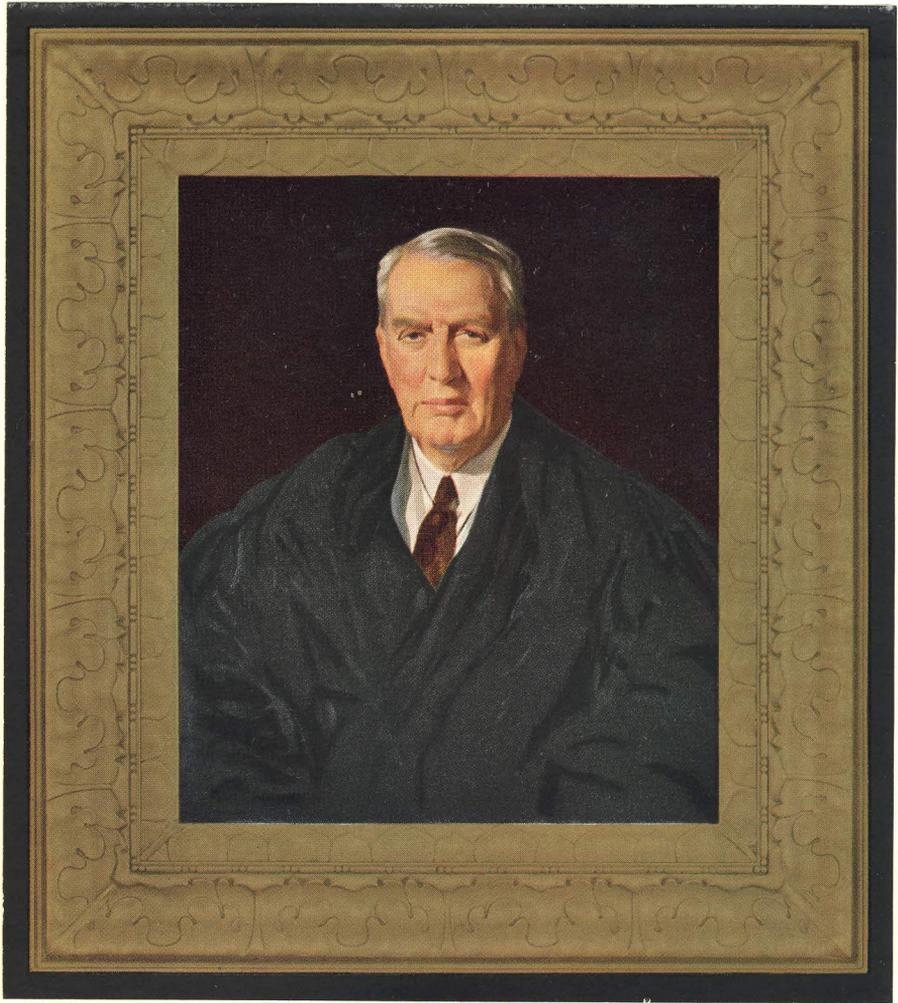
by

the Members of the Bar

of the

United States Circuit Court of Appeals
for the Seventh Circuit

November 20, 1931



IN THE
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT
OF APPEALS
FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT



T a regular term of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, begun and held in the United States Court Room, in the City of Chicago in said Seventh Circuit, on the seventh day of October, 1931, of the October term, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-One and of our Independence the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth.

Friday, November 20, 1931

*Court met pursuant to adjournment and was opened
by proclamation of crier.*

Present:

Hon. Samuel Alschuler, Circuit Judge, presiding; **November**
Hon. Evan A. Evans, Circuit Judge; **20, 1931**
Hon. William M. Sparks, Circuit Judge;
Frederick G. Campbell, Clerk;
Henry C. W. Laubenheimer, Marshal.

**Present
with the
Court**

There were also present and sitting with the Court:

Hon. James H. Wilkerson, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois;

Hon. Walter C. Lindley, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Illinois;

Hon. Charles E. Woodward, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois;

Hon. John P. Barnes, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.



Proceedings upon the presentation to the Court of a portrait of Honorable George T. Page, United States Circuit Judge, retired; by the members of the Bar.

Mr. George I. Haight addressed the court as follows: **Address
by Mr. George
I. Haight**

I appear for the Bar of this Court and its Committee to present a resolution which we ask may be spread upon the records of this Court. It is as follows:

“WHEREAS, the Honorable George T. Page has retired from this Bench, but has expressed his willingness to perform judicial duties upon call; and,

“WHEREAS, it is appropriate, and the Bar desires formally, to acknowledge its appreciation of his merit and the services here rendered by him;

“NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the Bar of the Seventh Judicial Circuit presents to this Court a portrait of Judge George T. Page; and asks that it may be here kept as a memorial to his distinguished and honorable career, so that all who serve or come here may be by it reminded of the traditions of this Court and that George T. Page, as a citizen, a lawyer and as a Judge thereof, enjoyed the admiration, respect and esteem of his contemporaries of this Bench and Bar.”

JOHN R. MONTGOMERY, *Chairman*

GEORGE I. HAIGHT	ISAAC H. MAYER
GEORGE T. BUCKINGHAM	SILAS H. STRAWN
BENJAMIN V. BECKER	FRANK H. SCOTT
CHARLES S. CUTTING	EDWIN W. SIMS
PERCY B. ECKHART	ALEXANDER F. REICHMANN
JOHN L. JACKSON	HORACE KENT TENNEY
LYNN A. WILLIAMS	

Address
by Mr. George
J. Haight

Judge Page was appointed to this Tribunal March 27, 1919, and retired October 1, 1930. It is a custom to bring here, for placing in the room in which the Court sits, portraits of those who have served upon this Bench. It is done as an honor to them. This is a sufficient and worthy reason, but it has other values. One of these is that it greatly aids in suggesting and in keeping helpfully before all who labor here the history of the Court. That history is partly written in its decisions. What lawyer does not better understand the opinion in the Dartmouth College case, composed by the great Chief Justice in the out-of-doors at Richmond, Virginia, when he studies the face of Marshall, as artists have portrayed it! What lawyer can fail to more deeply sense the power of the opinions of Judge Clifford, of Judge Bradley or of Chief Justice White when he reads in their portraits those strengths that words cannot adequately portray!

The portraits here about us speak of this Court and its labors. Sometimes they suggest particular developments or applications of the law—sometimes specific decided cases—and sometimes expressions found in opinions given here.

It is not difficult to look upon his portrait and once more hear Judge Seaman say:

“A court that launches upon the sea of suspicion is apt to find itself without rudder or compass”,

or to hear Judge Baker asking:

“Now, did the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment mean that civilization was arrested at that date? Did it mean that the historian

of the year 3000 would look back to the year 1868 as the time of the formation of a crystallized stratum of civilization in which, as in the geological stratum, he might find the footprints of the megatherium and the fossils of the dinosaurus?" (American Coal Mining Co. v. Special Commission of Indiana, 268 Fed. 563, 566),

Address
by Mr. George
J. Haight

or to listen while Judge Jenkins announces that:

"Chaos is no remedy for the occasional injustice of fallible human judgment." (Leslie v. Urbana, 56 Fed. 762, 763),

or to hearken to Judge Showalter saying:

"The laws of thought are not suspended when (the) inquiry arises in a court of justice." (Standard Elevator Co. v. Crane Elevator Co., 76 Fed. 767, 790).

Another value of these portraits is that some of them are real works of art, and are suitable decorations for this courtroom. They are art in which much is portrayed. To paint is not enough. It is enough to perceive and to know the subject that the artist portrays. Some of the portraits here that are real art are those of Judge Seaman, Judge Baker, Judge Anderson, Judge Kohlsaas and Judge Grosscup. In each of these, as in all real art, there were two sitters—one the subject and the other the artist, for, after all, however great a draftsman an artist is, in a sense he must forget how to draw when he paints a great picture. He must understand, and understanding is a quality both of intellectual perception and of soul. That such understanding comes from within, is illustrated by the fact that the two greatest landscape painters who ever lived were city-born.

Address
by Mr. George
I. Haight

Turner was born in London, the son of a barber. He was full-grown before he saw Ruskin's "Garden of Eden" in Northern England, where he painted so many of his pictures. Corot was born in Paris. He was twenty-two years old when he did his first out-of-doors sketch on the quays of the Seine.

The portrait which we bring here today we believe to be one of high excellence, both as a portrait and as a work of art. It was done by Leopold Seyffert of New York. He is one of America's great artists. He belongs to that group possessed of skill and talent, but of more—for skill and talent is not enough. Our great artists are sane and industrious—they have powers of observation and habits of reflection—they love life and fit hues and colors into the social order of our time with care and knowledge. They are not of those ultras—the so-called modernists—who strip art of its humanity and of its real values, who flood us with cubes and cones in lines and colors of infantile workmanship, and ask us to employ our imaginations upon these crude drawings and blundering colorings with nothing that a healthy imagination can grasp as the genesis for its workings.

The portrait of Judge Page is here before you. It shows him as he still is—vital, forceful and youthful, even though the meridian of life is passed. We hope he may thus long remain among us. Of him two distinguished men will speak. The first is the eminent patent lawyer—long a member of this Bar—whom I now have the honor to present—Mr. Frank Parker Davis.

Mr. Frank Parker Davis addressed the court as follows:

**Address
by Mr. Frank
Parker Davis**

May it Please Your Honors:

In *Muller v. Ogden*, a case concerned with the constitutionality of some State law, Mr. Justice Brewer, as an introductory to a review of preceding legislation, remarked: "In patent cases counsel are apt to open the argument with a discussion of the prior art." Having regard to this recognition and approval of the technique of the patent lawyer, coming from so high a source, I shall open my brief address with some reference to the state of things prior to the retirement from the bench of the eminent jurist to whom we pay homage today, for I conceive that a man's character and efficiency and achievements must be measured and estimated with particular regard to the condition of the times in which he has put forth his efforts. Looking back then over the past half-century we see that it has been an era of unparalleled expansion and development in the arts and sciences. Momentous changes have taken place in modes of living, modes of communication, modes of travel, and modes of production, transportation and distribution of goods. Bell's telephone, developed from a toy into one of the most remarkable instruments of communication ever devised; Marconi's wireless and De Forest's radio, further annihilating time and distance, Mergenthaler's linotype and Langston's monotype working with incredible rapidity in translating thought and speech and writing into printed form for immediate dissemination to the public, Edison's electric light transforming night into day, the automobile and the turbine and

Address
by Mr. Frank
Parker Davis

Diesel engines, revolutionizing travel by land and sea, and the flying machine creating an entirely new and surpassingly swift means of conveying people and products from place to place—all have in their rapid developments wrought tremendous changes in the social order and in industrial fields and in human affairs generally.

All of this of course made for prodigious progress, but brought with it increasing complications in the affairs of man, and imposed correspondingly increasing burdens upon those charged with the administration of the law. New laws required interpretation and new applications of old legal principles had to be made. Not only did the volume of litigation increase but more and more complex situations arose presenting more and more difficult questions for determination respecting enforceable rights and remediable wrongs. For one thing, all of the epochal creations of man's imagination and inventive genius to which I have alluded, and numerous others, and their multiplied progeny, were made the subject of letters patent, so that there soon got to be millions of issued patents where before there were merely thousands. As a direct result, the volume of litigation in this field alone rapidly increased, calling for adjudication of all sorts of intricate questions, not alone concerned with the mechanics of the situation,—interpretation of the patents themselves,—but also with the legality of the manner of use of the rights in question, where, for example, there had been pooling of patents or complex cross licensing,—practices that were and still are much in vogue,—sometimes with laudable purpose to minimize litiga-

tion, othertimes with not so commendable, even condemnable purpose.

Address
by Mr. Frank
Parker Davis

It needs no recounting of the multitudinous variety of intricate phases of modern life, in industrial, political and business relationships, nor mention of the swiftness with which the worlds affairs have moved, to show the futility of slow mental processes, indecision, meticulousness concerning details, narrowness of vision, and hide-boundness to precedent. In the more distant past there may have been time enough for listening to long drawn out arguments, and for extended deliberations, and leisurely study of the course of law enactment and its administration as reflected in text books and reports from the beginning of time, and for leisurely perusal and study of records and briefs, and for the composing of elaborate opinions in the nature of theses; but, with the changed order of things to which I have alluded, the path of progress would be seriously impeded by such methods.

Rather have been required mental alertness, breadth of viewpoint, directness in dealing with the subject in hand, practicality, the courage of conviction and readiness to act, and brevity of expression. Now the career of our honored friend has been conspicuously marked by the possession and exercise of just such traits as these, making for efficiency and progress in the administration of the law, and coupled with these there are those sterling qualities of absolute honesty of purpose, a desire and determination to do the right thing, indefatigable industry and unswerving and fearless devotion to duty.

All of us must have been impressed by these many

Address
by Mr. Frank
Parker Davis

admirable traits, in our direct contact with the judge, and, though for obvious reasons we are not admitted behind the scenes, where judicial debate is had respecting submitted cases, and the assigned task of examining records and briefs is done preliminary to the writing of opinions, we can well picture the judge at work driving ever onward, rapidly winnowing out the chaff and assimilating the kernels of material fact, speedily detecting pertinency or lack of pertinency in cited cases, pressing toward the goal of decision, and once arrived losing no time about giving it expression, logically and briefly.

This thought of brevity prompts me to the realization that I should not take undue advantage of the rare opportunity afforded me by the nature of this ceremony to address this court without having to be constantly on guard against searching question or challenge that might bring me down short of what I may have planned to inflict upon the court. But before I close I cannot refrain from touching upon certain human traits that have endeared the judge to me, and I know to countless others,—kindliness, considerateness, approachability, good fellowship, great good nature, and a lively sense of humor.

Now, I always think that one of the most important things about an argument, and it applies as well to an address, and, too, the thing frequently most eagerly awaited, is the conclusion; at any rate the impression left with ones hearers has much to do with the manner of the conclusion. Here I feel safest—at least more sure of what I'm going to say, by taking refuge in the stock nomenclature of that particular branch

of the profession to which I belong, and so I shall put it this way:

Address
by Mr. Frank
Parker Davis

Having now stated the nature of my conception and described it in such full, clear and exact terms as to enable those skilled in the art to practice the same, but without intending to limit myself in any way to the particular things specified herein, what I claim for my subject is as follows, to wit:

The combination in a human being, of the capacity for intelligent and ready apprehension of the essentials of the situation and the applicable law; indefatigable industry; unswerving honesty of purpose; utmost devotion to duty; directness of action and despatch and fearlessness in execution; together with an abiding good nature and an abounding sense of humor; all substantially as and for the purpose described.



I now have the honor to present one who is a friend and neighbor of Judge Page—the distinguished jurist Judge Clyde E. Stone of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

Address
by Honorable
Clyde E. Stone

Honorable Clyde E. Stone addressed the court as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT:

It is with unmixed pleasure that I speak to this resolution, on behalf of the Bar of George T. Page's home city. His success, both in the practice and on the bench, has given keen satisfaction to his friends and associates there. Born and reared in Central Illinois, receiving his education in her public schools and University, having taught in her schools and practiced at the Bar in her cities, he came here imbued with her best traditions, and devoted, as the best men of her Bar are devoted, to the high purposes of his profession, and to the basic principles of constitutional government. As a lawyer he came to be one always early mentioned among the leaders of the Bar of the State. His interest in the State and American Bar Associations has been demonstrated by a high order of service rendered to each. His services as President of each of those associations and his active membership in the American Law Institute have marked him a leader in the efforts to improve the administration of the law. Always a man of fine personal characteristics and ideals, he brought to his practice of the profession and to the discharge of judicial duties, a high order of citizenship.

A judicial attitude of mind may be acquired, but one in judicial position who does not enter there

with at least a desire to acquire such attitude often fails to become a judge. Goethe said: "One man's word is no man's word. We should quietly hear both sides." Throughout his practice at the bar and in the discharge of the important duties of his judicial office, Judge Page has enjoyed a high reputation among the members of the bar for judicial bearing and temperament.

Address
by Honorable
Clyde E. Stone

The enduring tribute to a strong man is not so much the spoken or written word of his contemporaries as the influence of his able and industrious career. There is usually but little in the life work of a judge to attract public attention. The fruits of his labors are to be found within the confines of the records and reports, seldom read by the public, for in them the public has little interest. They find their way into the archives of the court in which he sits and on to the shelves of lawyers' libraries. His work is largely among such records and reports. The prominence accorded by public mention, or the exaltation of popular acclaim, so satisfying to many public officials, is seldom visited upon him. He has no means of defending against the attacks of the vicious or the unthinking other than by the opinions in the reports, aided by those whose respect for the courts prompts them to such aid. Yet his labor bears a lasting fruit. To him is given the satisfaction which arises from an important service in the administration of vital functions of government. There is for him encouragement in the knowledge that the advancement of government has largely been guided by the courts of justice. To him is given the task, in times of stress, of keeping the structure of government within the provisions of

Address
by Honorable
Clyde E. Stone

the constitution, and it is usually admitted when the unrest has subsided and opportunity for calm judgment returns, that the courts have been the anchor to the windward in times of storm. No one has brought to his work on the bench a keener appreciation of, or higher regard for these facts than did Judge Page. Naturally unobtrusive, he has not desired public attention. Abhorring the bizarre and the theatrical, unfortunately featuring the work of some judges, his high ideals and appreciation of the first purpose of judicial effort, have prompted him always to that quiet dignity so essential to accurate judicial concept.

My own official duties have deprived me of the privilege of appearing before this court in the practice of the law during his service here, but I have been permitted to read the opinions of this court presented by him and have done so with much pleasure and interest. As a lawyer and as a Judge, he has always entertained a keen interest for legal problems. His opinions carry the clear analysis of a strong legal mind, and an independence and forthright honesty of thought that mark an able judge.

It is the pride of a liberty loving people that our scheme of government contemplates an independent judiciary. Nothing so closely touches all individuals as the power vested in the courts of the land, and there may be found no blacker pages of history than those which, in centuries past, recorded the crimes committed in the name of the law by judges, servient to the will of kings or ecclesiastical powers. The people of this country have confidence in the independence of the courts as indeed they must, for if

courts come to be considered as influenced by the assaults of the demagogue or swayed by the exigencies of politics, then is the foundation of government by law in gravest danger.

Address
by Honorable
Clyde C. Stone

Opinions presented by Judge Page disclose an appreciation that the law, to fulfill its purpose, must be kept a living thing; that it must keep pace, not with the shifting public sentiment of the times, but with that crystallized sentiment of the age which marks the advancement of civilization. Holdsworth in his History of the English Law, well put it when he said: "Rules of law must struggle for existence in the strong air of practical life." Courts sit in that air, and it is seldom given to the legal theorist who has not kept pace with the advancement of the law, to say that opinions of the courts are unscientific.

It may well be, and doubtless is, a matter of profound congratulation to Judge Page that his close adherence to the principles of integrity and toil has not only earned for him the satisfaction that arises from a career of useful effort and great influence, but has likewise endeared him to those who know him. It is also of much satisfaction to those interested in the administration and improvement of the law, that his present good health, learning and experience will still render much assistance in the years to come.

**Response
by Judge
Alschuler** *On behalf of the Court Honorable Samuel Alschuler,
Senior Circuit Judge responded as follows:*

Gentlemen of the Bar: On behalf of the Court I express deep appreciation and gratitude for this fine portrait of Judge Page, and for that generous recognition of his distinguished service upon this bench which prompts your presentation of it.

By this act you do honor to the Court wherein he served, and to the District Courts as well; to his colleagues upon the bench, whose unqualified respect and confidence and love he possesses; and to the Bar, for the upholding of whose highest ideals he has always striven.

We who remain upon this bench, and those who shall follow him and us, will find in this portrait continuing reminder of his efficient and useful judicial service, as well as inspiration for entire devotion to the exacting duties of the Court.

The conference room of an appellate court is well calculated to lay bare the various qualities of the conferees, even such as are customarily unrevealed. Judge Page is gifted in unusual degree with that rare quality best denominated as "common horse sense." This, combined with his absolute frankness and openness of mind, his keen perception of the law, his unswerving loyalty, his cheerful willingness at all times to perform his full share—and more—of the duties devolving on the bench, and his genial qualities of mind and heart, bound him to his colleagues with proverbial "hooks of steel," and injected into the essentially confidential relation of judicial colleagues a decidedly fraternal element, highly agreeable and, we trust, enduring.

His disposition to take upon himself burdens beyond those which would normally fall to him, continues to be manifested since his retirement by the various occasions upon which he has voluntarily lent his helping hand to the increasingly heavy work of this and the District Courts; and it is indeed a great satisfaction to know that he carries into his retirement all those qualities which made him a tower of strength while an active member of the Court.

**Response
by Judge
Alschuler**

Gentlemen of the Bar, we are most grateful to you for this presentation, and for those fine and appropriate sentiments which have this morning been expressed; and bench and Bar alike join in the fervent hope that, in his retirement, Judge Page, with his loved ones, may have length of years and happiness unbounded.

It is ordered by the Court that the portrait of Judge Page presented by the Bar be accepted, and be suitably hung and kept upon the walls of the court room wherein this Court is customarily held.

It is further ordered that the resolution presented on behalf of the Bar of this circuit, and the addresses in respect thereto, be spread upon the records of the Court.

As a further mark of appreciation of this occasion, this Court will stand adjourned until two-thirty o'clock this afternoon.

ON behalf of the following members of the Bar of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, the Committee consisting of

JOHN R. MONTGOMERY, Chairman

GEORGE I. HAIGHT	ISAAC H. MAYER
GEORGE T. BUCKINGHAM	SILAS H. STRAWN
BENJAMIN V. BECKER	FRANK H. SCOTT
CHARLES S. CUTTING	EDWIN W. SIMS
PERCY B. ECKHART	ALEXANDER F. REICHMANN
JOHN L. JACKSON	HORACE KENT TENNEY
LYNN A. WILLIAMS	

presented to the Court a portrait of Honorable George T. Page, United States Circuit Judge, retired:

Aaron, Charles	Barrett, Oliver R.
Alden, William T.	Barthell, Edward E.
Alschuler, Benjamin P.	Bartholomay, Henry
Ames, Robert Lewis	Beacom, Harold
Ashcraft, Edwin M.	Beasley, John T.
Ashcraft, Raymond M.	Becker, Benjamin V.
Austrian, Alfred S.	Beerly, Gustav E.
Babcock, Charles S.	Behan, Louis J.
Bachrach, Benjamin C.	Belt, William O.
Bachrach, Walter	Bentley, Richard
Baker, Albert	Bennet, William S.
Ballard, Ernest S.	Berkson, Maurice
Bangs, Frederick A.	Beye, William
Banning, Ephriam	Blakely, John M.
Boutell, Francis L.	Blocki, Gale
Barbour, James J.	Bloodgood, Francis, Jr.
Barnes, John P.	Blumberg, Nathan S.
Barnett, Otto Raymond	Boettcher, Arthur H.
	Bradbury, Clifford C.

Bradley, Ralph R.	Converse, Henry A.
Branand, Robert, Jr.	Cowan, David J.
Brown, Charles A.	Cox, Howard M.
Brown, Charles LeRoy	Craig, Edward C.
Brown, Edward Eagle	Cummings, Edmund S.
Brown, Scott	Cutting, Charles S.
Buckingham, George T.	Dammann, J. Francis, Jr.
Burgess, Kenneth F.	D'Ancona, Edward N.
Burke, Frank P.	Davis, Abel
Burnham, Frederic	Davis, Brode B.
Burry, William	Davis, Frank Parker
Burton, Charles S.	Davis, Percy B.
Burton, Robert N.	Dailey, Frank C.
Busch, Francis X.	Daniels, Joseph J.
Butler, Harry L.	Defrees, Donald
Butler, Rush C.	Deneen, Charles S.
Caldwell, Louis G.	Dent, Louis L.
Cameron, Glen J.	Dines, Homer D.
Cameron, John M.	Doyle, William A.
Carnahan, Charles C.	Drought, James T.
Carter, Donald M.	Dunbaugh, Harry J.
Castle, Howard P.	Eckert, Walter H.
Carton, Alfred T.	Eckhart, Percy B.
Cattell, Archibald	Elliott, John M.
Cassels, Edwin H.	Epstein, Benjamin P.
Champion, E. V.	Essington, Thurlow G.
Chapman, Theodore S.	Ettleson, Samuel A.
Chindahl, George L.	Everett, Edward W.
Chiperfield, B. M.	Fairchild, Arthur W.
Chritton, George A.	Fergus, Robert C.
Cleary, Leo V.	Fischel, Frederic A.
Clithero, Delbert A.	Fisher, George P.
Concannon, Matthias	Fleming, Joseph B.
Condit, J. Sidney	Fletcher, Robert V.
Condon, Thomas J.	Follansbee, Mitchell D.
Connell, Joseph A.	Folonie, Robert J.
Cooke, George A.	Foote, Roger L.
Cooper, Homer H.	Foreman, Milton J.
Coulter, John H.	

Foster, Stephen A.
 Foster, Vernon W.
 Fox, Jacob Logan
 Freeman, Charles Y.
 Friedlich, Herbert A.
 Fyffe, Colin C. H.
 Gallagher, Michael F.
 Gann, David B.
 Gardner, Addison L.
 Gardner, Henry A.
 Gause, Fred C.
 Gesas, Michael
 Gilbert, Allan T.
 Goodwin, Clarence N.
 Gorham, Sidney S.
 Gregory, Tappan
 Greist, Lewis T.
 Gresham, Otto
 Grossberg, Jacob G.
 Guinan, James J.
 Gunthorp, Walter J.
 Haase, Herbert
 Haight, George I.
 Haight, William H.
 Hale, William B.
 Hamer, Otto M.
 Hamilton, E. Bentley
 Harding, Charles F.
 Harding, Charles F., Jr.
 Harper, Paul V.
 Hart, Louis E.
 Hay, Logan
 Heyl, Clarence W.
 Hills, Charles W., Jr.
 Hills, Charles W.
 Hinkle, Ross O.
 Hirschl, Marcus A.
 Hopkins, Albert L.
 Hopkins, John L.
 Hornbrook, Henry H.
 Horner, Henry
 Horton, Walter S.
 Houghton, Albert B.
 Hoyne, Thomas M.
 Hugg, Martin M.
 Hughes, John E.
 Hunter, Jay T.
 Hunter, William L.
 Hurd, Harry B.
 Huxley, Henry M.
 Hyde, James W.
 Irwin, Harry D.
 Jackson, John L.
 Jefferson, Carl S.
 Johnstone, Bruce
 Johnston, Edward R.
 Jones, Don Kenneth
 Jones, Ira Milton
 Judson, Clay
 Judah, Noble Brandon
 Kavanagh, Richard J.
 Keehn, Roy D.
 Kennedy, Millard B.
 King, William H., Jr.
 Kirkland, Weymouth
 Kline, Wilson L.
 Knapp, Kemper K.
 Kohlsaas, Edward C.
 Lane, Wallace R.
 Langworthy, Benj. F.
 Latham, Carl R.
 Lathrop, Gardiner
 Lautmann, Herbert M.
 Lavery, Urban A.
 Lecher, Louis A.
 Lederer, Charles
 Lee, Edward T.

Leonard, Frank R.
 Levering, Benjamin
 Levin, Samuel
 Levinson, Morris K.
 Lipson, Isaac B.
 Littleton, Frank L.
 Livingston, Irvin I.
 Loesch, Frank J.
 Loftus, Clarence J.
 Lord, John S.
 Lowden, Frank O.
 Lyford, Will H.
 Lynde, Cornelius

 McCaleb, Albert G.
 McCulloch, Catherine W.
 McCulloch, Frank H.
 McGilvray, Donald H.
 McIlvaine, William B.
 McInerney, John L.
 McKeever, Buell
 McKenzie, William D.
 McKibbin, George B.
 Mac Leish, John E.
 McPherson, Donald F.
 Mack, Edwin S.
 Mack, Robert T.
 Maple, Joseph W.
 Markheim, Harry
 Markman, Samuel K.
 Marshall, Thomas
 Marshall, Thomas L.
 Martin, Amos W.
 Martin, Edward H. S.
 Martindale, Charles
 Mason, Lewis F.
 Mason, Roswell B.
 Matthews, Francis E.
 Mayer, Isaac H.
 McGurren, Henry V.

 McRoberts, William G.
 Mecklenburger, Albert F.
 Megan, Charles P.
 Mergentheim, Morton A.
 Meyer, Abraham
 Meyer, Carl
 Miller, Amos C.
 Millard, Everett L.
 Miller, Frank T.
 Miller, John S.
 Miller, George P.
 Miller, George W.
 Miller, Henry G.
 Miller, Samuel D.
 Miller, William S.
 Montgomery, John R.
 Moore, Ballard
 Moore, Nathan G.
 Mosser, Edwin J.
 Morrison, Charles B.
 Morrow, William A.
 Moses, Julius
 Mueller, Arthur A.
 Mueller, George E.
 Murray, Sidney C.
 Myers, Clarence G.

 Napier, Charles R.
 Neeves, Leland K.
 Nicholson, John R.
 Noel, James W.
 Norman, Harold W.

 Oates, James F., Jr.
 O'Callaghan, James A.
 O'Hern, Charles V.
 Olson, Arthur A.
 Olson, Edwin A.
 Olwell, Lawrence A.
 Ooms, Casper W.
 Oppenheim, William S.

Osborne, Livingston E.
 Osgood, Roy C.
 Packard, George
 Parker, Francis W., Jr.
 Parker, Leslie M.
 Parker, Norman S.
 Parkin, Harry A.
 Peden, Thomas J.
 Petit, Adolor J.
 Peters, Guy M.
 Pettibone, Holman D.
 Pope, Herbert
 Poppenhusen, Conrad H.
 Poss, Benjamin
 Potter, Ralph F.
 Pretzker, Nicholas J.
 Pringle, Frederick W.
 Pritchard, Norman H.
 Quarles, Louis
 Quarles, William C.
 Quigley, Walter T.
 Rabb, Albert L.
 Reed, Allen M.
 Reichmann, Alexander F.
 Remster, Charles
 Rice, Kenneth E.
 Richards, John T.
 Riley, Harry A.
 Rogers, Edward S.
 Rose, Grover, D.
 Rosenthal, David F.
 Rummler, William R.
 Rundall, Charles O.
 Ryan Andrew J.
 Ryan, William A.
 Sanborn, John B.
 Sargent, Fred W.
 Sawyer, H. A.
 Scott, Frank H.
 Schupp, Robert W.
 Scott, Bruce
 Scott, Frank H.
 Scully, John C.
 Schuyler, Daniel J.
 Schwartz, Ulysses S.
 Schwartz, Arthur L.
 Seibold, Arthur B.
 Shannon, Angus Roy
 Shaw, James D.
 Sheean, Henry D.
 Sheean, James M.
 Sherman, Roger T.
 Shorey, Clyde E.
 Shortall, John L.
 Sidley, William P.
 Silber, Clarence J.
 Sims, Edwin W.
 Slade, John C.
 Slaymaker, Burke G.
 Smietanka, Julius F.
 Smith, George D.
 Sonnenschein, Hugo
 Stephens, R. Allen
 Stevens, Ernest J.
 Stone, Hal M.
 Strawn, Silas H.
 Streeter, Wallace
 Taylor, Orville J.
 Tenney, Henry F.
 Tenney, Horace Kent
 Thiess, J. Bernhard
 Thomas, Herbert H.
 Thompson, Floyd E.
 Thompson, William H.
 Todd, Hiram E.
 Tolman, Edgar B.

Topliff, Samuel
Trutter, Frank L.

Vennema, John

Wagner, Gilbert F.

Wales, Henry W.

Walter, Luther M.

Warden, Frank M.

Watson, Charles H.

Waugh, William F.

Webster, Charles R.

Wegg, Frederick J.

Weinfeld, Charles

Weisl, Edwin L.

Welch, Ninian H.

Westervelt, O. P.

Wham, Benjamin

Wheeler, Leverett

Wheeler, S. L.

Wheeler, Warren G.

Whitman, Russell

White, Harold F.

Wilkinson, George L.

Williams, Arista B.

Williams, Harris F.

Williams, Lynn A.

Williamson, Thomas

Wilson, John P.

Wolf, Henry M.

Wolf, Walter B.

Woods, Edward G.

Woodson, William T.

Woodworth, Philip B.

Wyman, Austin L.

Zane, John M.

Zollars, Fred E.

