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# The City College ACCOUNTANT

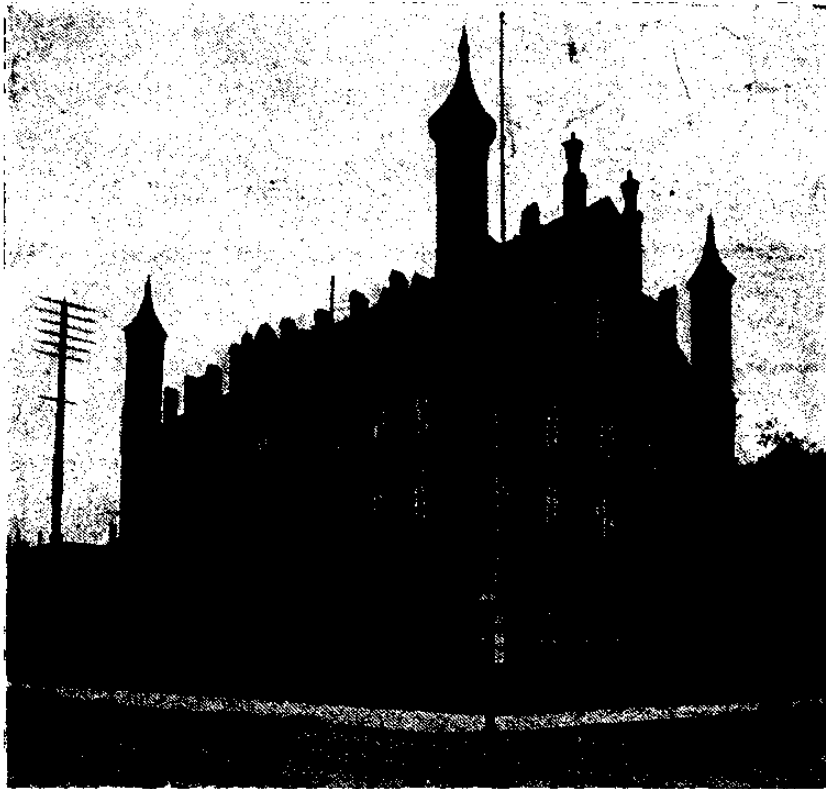
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Vol. I

JUNE 1918.

No. 1

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*Commerce Building*  
*The College of the City of New York*

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Published by the Students of the  
Commerce Courses  
Division of Vocational Subjects and Civic Administration  
THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK  
Lexington Avenue at Twenty-third Street

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**MODERN IDEAS**

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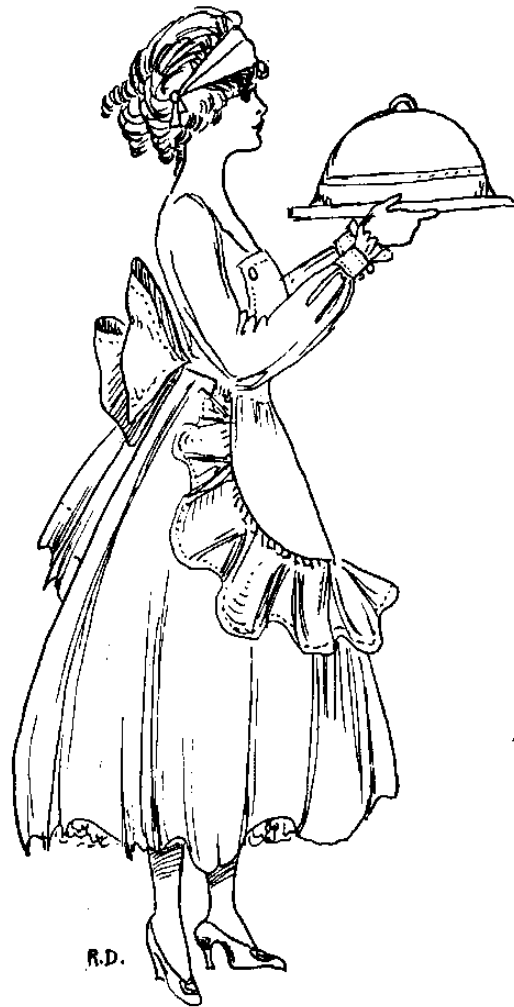
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**REPAIRS**

**INSTALLATIONS**



**"The Dinner Girl"**

**June 1918**

THE CITY COLLEGE ACCOUNTANT

Vol. I

New York, June, 1918

No. I

CONTENTS

The Dinner Girl .....	Frontispiece
"Terms"— <i>Helen Stein</i> .....	3
Portrait of Frederick B. Robinson .....	4
To the Commerce Students— <i>Frederick B. Robinson</i> .....	5
Our Student Council .....	7
Register of the Student Council .....	11
Staff .....	12
Editorials .....	12
School Spirit	
Initiative	
The Commerce Building— <i>C. C. N. Y. 1902</i> .....	14
"Good Will"— <i>Joseph Rudnick</i> .....	17
"Good Will"— <i>Julius Lifschitz</i> .....	19
Attorney for the People— <i>Louis S. Schyett</i> .....	23
The Dance .....	26
The Dinner .....	27
Liabilities .....	29
C. P. A. Examinations.....	32
School Notes	

**Commerce Building Students raised \$108.00 for the  
Second Red Cross War Fund**

# "TERMS"

*Oh, I'm fed to the chin with them,  
Don't know where to begin with them,  
Win as much as a grin with them,  
Those Accountancy terms;  
I just can't get the hang of them,  
'Tho I've met the whole gang of them,  
And I know just the twang of them,  
Those balancing germs.*

*The Long Term obligations,  
The Subscriptions and Donations,  
Haven't anything to do with Patent Rights,  
While the Capital Stock and Surplus  
May be almost if not worthless,  
'Tho the Board may be composed of shining lights.*

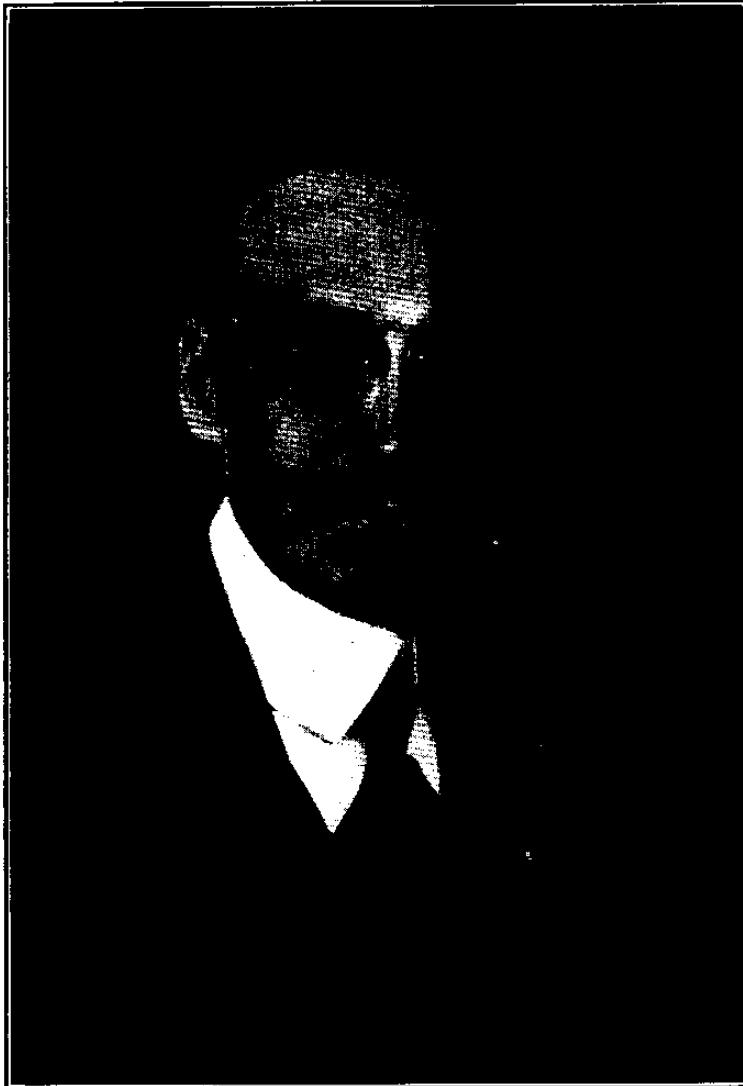
*The Liens, Hypothecations,  
And the rest of their relations  
Are about as hard to find as Turkish spies;  
While a credit to Donations,  
And some lowered Stock Quotations  
Might bring Cash Balance up to quite a size.*

*Realization, Liquidation,  
And long-hidden Defalcation,  
Mean about as much to me as a lease.  
Has the maker of a quinine pill  
A right to value his Good Will?  
This argument, I'm sure, will never cease.*

*It bewilders the best of us,  
And it stuns all the rest of us,  
It's to East and to West of us,  
This Auditing talk.*

*'Tho my brain has a pain from it,  
And I feel quite insane from it,  
Do you think I may gain from it  
A Self-balancing walk?*

*Helen Stein.*



FREDERICK B. ROBINSON,  
*Director*

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# The City College ACCOUNTANT

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PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENT COUNCIL OF THE COMMERCE BUILDING  
OF  
THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

President of the College - - - - - SIDNEY EDWARD MEZES, LL.D.  
Director of the Evening Session of the  
College of Arts and Sciences and Di-  
vision of Vocational Subjects and Civic  
Administration - - - - - FREDERICK B. ROBINSON, Ph.D.

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Vol. I

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1918

No. 1

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To the Commerce Students ;

**I**F a good magician were to spread before me a wishing rug and say that I might wish some one thing for our Commerce Building, I would probably think first of a beautiful assembly hall big enough to hold our students at one time. Surely such a hall would be very valuable, for there we could all gather together, look into each other's eyes, and speak directly. There the best thoughts and feelings of the students might find voice, and they could receive inspiration from big men who have accomplished big things and who therefore could bring real messages. Certainly of no little importance would be the spirit of love and loyalty to the College and to our country which might be developed at such gatherings. Since, however, the Twenty-third Street Building has no assembly hall I welcome this little publication as a medium through which the students may express their feelings and from which they may gather messages of hope and cheer, as well as instruction from others who may write to them.

No doubt the City College Accountant will truly express the spirit of our students. At this time, when the whole world is engaged in a great conflict over principles which are at the very foundation of human civilization, men and nations are examining themselves and questioning whether, indeed, their ideals are the right ideals, and whether the things they are fighting for are worthy to survive after the conflict. I have no doubt concerning the justice of the view taken by our country. I have profound faith in the sincerity of a nation which seeks for no material thing for itself but wishes to make the world safe for democracy. But each individual has his own question. Those who are so fortunate as to find places on the battle line at the "frontier of freedom" have, for a while at least, given conclusive answers, but the rest also must subject themselves to continual self-examination. Are they using their time for the welfare of themselves and their fellow men?

It seems very probable that students who work by day and study by night are eagerly seeking to attain some goal. It is very probable also that those who study in the Commerce Building are succeeding in improving their own efficiency as

economic units and will reap individual rewards in the forms of larger salaries and increased profits. But if the spirit is purely that of individual selfishness with no thought of the effect upon character and upon country, then surely the effort is unworthy. In this first number of the Accountant, therefore, I wish to bring to you a message of obligation, obligations to yourselves and obligations to society. You cannot evade the questions which must be honestly answered. These questions deal with individual motives and also with national and world issues. May you examine yourselves well, determine for yourself worthy ends, and be strong in the pursuit of those ends.

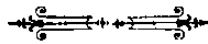
It is very proper that in a democracy institutions of higher learning should be public in character. It seems very undesirable that the opinions and ideals of young men should be shaped in schools which might be concerned with profit or disrupting propaganda rather than with good citizenship and social welfare. The College of the City of New York has long been looked upon as the "West Point of American Colleges." The title implies that just as West Point trains soldiers for the nation, so the City's College trains citizens for New York. Its training furthermore is not only in general citizenship and civic virtue, it also gives technical instruction along special lines. The American citizen should be broad and generous and true, but he should also be bright, keen and efficient. Many years ago our College had a Commercial Department, but its course of study was of one year's duration and rather elementary in character. It was not until last year that the College devoted an entire building to commercial training. This delayed development is not at all strange, for commercial education throughout the United States has lagged behind other types of professional training. Schools of Divinity came very early, Schools of Medicine were developed rapidly and well, even in Revolutionary times. In the 80's and 90's there was a tremendous growth in engineering education. Law Schools have flourished for many years. Commercial education lagged behind. This was largely due to the fact that men hardly regarded business as a science and, furthermore, considered that the best school of business was the office or shop itself. But the development of big business created an imperative demand for scientific training. It was natural also that commercial education was first in the hands of small, private schools, and grew with the motive of profit as the impulse. These schools were commercial in more senses than one, and the student sooner or later came to realize that he was paying the piper. Even in very large institutions the commercial work was looked upon as a source of profit. However, in recent years colleges and universities throughout the country have devoted themselves to education along business lines by creating schools of business administration, schools of accounting, schools of commerce, and they have gone into the work in the true scientific spirit, with high ideals as their guides. Certainly the Commerce Building of the College of the City of New York will be the home of a branch of education which shall be inferior to no other branch, which shall be thorough, and which shall seek to develop business men who are not only keen and thoroughly informed concerning modern business, but also broad, patriotic and devoted to the welfare of their fellowmen.

FREDERICK B. ROBINSON, *Director.*





## OUR STUDENT COUNCIL



**T**HE birth of the Student Council of the Commerce Building of C. C. N. Y. is synchronous with the opening of this branch of the Evening Session of City College. A short time after sessions had started, steps were taken under the leadership of Samuel A. Linsky, who later became President of the Council, to have a representative elected from each class, so as to bring about the formal organization of the Student Council. Elections were held in the several sections, and on the Wednesday following, Oct. 24, 1917, these Student Councilors held their first regular meeting in the lecture hall, selected their officers and started the machinery.

This is a recountal of the origin of the Council in the Commerce Building, but it would be scarcely accurate to say that this body sprung into existence practically of its own accord and with such an automatic celerity. To really explain the beginning of our Student Council it would be necessary to delve into the affairs and activities of the Uptown Council of the Day Session, which paradoxical though it may seem, began here in our own very building quite a number of years ago, when the College was still occupying its old quarters in 23rd Street.

Here the very first Council of City College was originally formed, and here were formulated the initial conceptions of what such a body should be. Although it languished with the passing of time and then later disintegrated, still with the removal to the new buildings, there arose from its dormant remains, a breath of life. After reorganization on a better working basis, the Council began to give a real and beneficial service to the Day Students.

The Evening Session Uptown, followed in the footsteps of the Day Session, and organized its Council. The two were dissimilar in certain respects, but in principle and in aim they were alike. We of the Commerce Building, in turn, found it very helpful to model our course to a great extent upon that of our colleagues at 139th Street. It might be well to state in this connection that while our Council has always given due consideration to the precedent set by the Heights Council, and has cooperated with that division, yet the Commerce Council has at

all times been original and individual in its work. It has been the good fortune of our Council, at the outset, to be able to draw upon the store of experience and customs accumulated in the Uptown Session, and to use them to suit our particular needs.

The purposes of the Student Council are closely allied with its origin. In the Student Councils prior to ours, these organizations were a matter of slow growth. When the need for them became very manifest, and some sort of student representative body was found to be an absolute necessity, then they came into existence. But with us, it was merely a matter of realizing that what had been found to be so essential in the Main Building, would naturally be quite as necessary here. So, with the very opening of the school, this democratic student organization commenced with a will to carry out its purposes.

The Student Council is one of the big socializing factors of the school. Its great aim is to bring the students into a closer social contact. Through its own meetings, and the social activities under its auspices, as the Annual Dance and the Dinner and through the medium of our school magazine the council adds to the life of the school. The idea of a community of interest and friendly co-operation is at all times to be fostered and instilled, for we are all students of the college; and surely our ambitions and hopes must coincide in many respects. A neighborly appreciation of what your fellow-student is doing and hopes to do, is one of the most gratifying of sensations. The social activities of your college life form one outstanding feature that you will remember in after years. As one of the faculty has well said—"I have always considered my participation in the social activities of the school during my college days to be one of my happiest achievements, because as I look back I get genuine pleasure in recalling the events that made that period pleasurable despite the hard, gruelling work."

The Student Council is here to work, and to labor earnestly for the interests of the students. Remember, it is your welfare, your problems with which it is concerned. If you want something, if you know of something that would improve conditions here, bring it to the attention of the Council. This you can do easily enough, either through your student Councillor or through the medium of our school publication. That is the great underlying purpose of the Council—to inculcate the idea that we may best help ourselves by working in unison for a common end.

The purpose of the Student Council crystallizes and finds its most striking 'raison d'etre' in the Annual Dinner. If our guests see that we display a fine spirit, that we are enthusiastic in our work, and that we appreciate what has been done, then certainly we will reap the benefit of that opinion, and the result will be entirely to our advantage. The purposes of the Council are noble and idealistic.

The Student Council should be and is a representative body. Every class has its representative elected by the Students of that section. The Councillors in the Fall term meet and elect the officers who shall preside for the entire year. Beside the regular officers of President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. (and formerly the Financial Secretary, which has recently been abolished as

being unnecessary), there are the Executive Committee and the other important committees, as the Publicity Committee, Dance, Dinner and Play Committees all of which are elected by the Student Council. The other Committees are appointed by the Chairman.

The Council had no constitution of its own during the first term. One had to be drafted and it took quite some time to do this due to the fact that the Council was occupied with very urgent business. Working without an authorized set of rules to which it might refer, there was, at the beginning of the second term, a general misconception as to the tenure of office of the Councillors. It had been originally understood that the Councillors were elected for one year or two terms; but this was a mistaken view to take of the matter, for with the formation of new classes and the general re-arrangement that takes place at each new semester, it became apparent that if the Council were continued on that basis it would not really be representative, and furthermore, there would be some classes without representatives. This fault was corrected immediately by the holding of new elections, so it may be said with absolute accuracy that this body is truly representative.

The Constitution makes provision for the election by the Council of five members at large to avoid the embarrassment of some of its members engaged in important work of the Council failing to be returned to the Council in the middle of the year by some mischance. Get to know your representative; cooperate with your Councillor; watch the bulletin board!

The Council has accomplished many things of importance in the brief time that it has been in existence. One of its most noteworthy successes was the Annual Dance which was held in conjunction with the Uptown Evening Session on Jan. 18, 1918. Not only was this a financial success, but also one of the happiest social events of the Evening Session of the College.

Last term the Council bought two Liberty Bonds the income from which goes to the C. C. N. Y. Library Building; and then it contributed \$50.00 to the Library Building. The Jewish War Relief campaign in this building was carried on by the Council and the surprisingly large amount of \$123.40 was collected. We are now to have a Library of our own, right in this building. The amount of \$25.00 has been appropriated as the initial investment and a number of books have arrived already. These books all pertain to the different subjects given at this school and are very useful for reference.

The matter of this school publication was taken up, debated and viewed from many angles. After much discussion, the sanction to organize the paper was given. Later, a motion was passed to the effect that the Council should control and finance the publication. The future will tell how important and necessary a publication is and how wisely the Council acted in bringing it into existence.

The Student Council has given thought to the presentation of a play by the students, but investigation has shown that it would be wiser to defer it to a later time.

A splendid spirit of unselfishness animates the Councillors. Their zeal for the work has been remarkable. It is no small sacrifice for one who has been working a full day to remain at school until 10.18, when the meeting com-

mences, to be active at the Session, which lasts until a late hour, usually—sometimes as late as twelve o'clock, and then to wend a weary way home to find slumber at one or two o'clock as the case may be.

It is hoped that the foregoing may prove to be a revelation to some of the students of this school, who apparently have but little appreciation of how altruistic is the work of the Council. Your Councillors want that spirit of encouragement, that sentiment of support which they justly deserve. Co-operate with your Councillor!

In appreciation for their faithful service, the following awards were made to the student Councillors:

#### INSIGNIA

Samuel A. Linsky	Meyer Funk
Sidney Rothberg	Joseph Rudnick
Bertha Feldstein	Herman Fidel
Hugh A. De Vere	

#### MEDALS

Joseph Rubinow	Celia Wisnefsky
Abraham Asowsky	Julius Moskowitz
Nat'l P. Krinsky	

Now that the Honorable Mr. Linsky has organized and directed the Student Council so well we are confident of his success in other fields of endeavor.

One may think the days of chivalry have passed. But not so here, for Rubinow has volunteered to escort as many as three young ladies from the dinner, and make more than one trip if necessary. You young ladies need have no fear of coming to any Student Council affair on that account for you see, you will be well taken care of.

Not content with relieving us of our superfluous (?) cash for fees, Mr. Stalb, our popular bursar, has aided in securing subscriptions for the Accountant.

At a recent meeting of the Student Council, the Constitution was being considered and was being read. "This body shall be known by the name, style and title of——" Everyone looked up inquiringly and one Councillor asked the Chairman wherefore such highly specialized legal and technical phraseology. It was explained that one of the framers of this Constitution is a law student. Environment tells, doesn't it, Rudnick?

By a unanimous vote all decided that a box of Punko cigars be awarded our Honorable Secretary, and we trust he will see the reason for the gift and bury that smoke stack he now possesses.

REGISTER OF STUDENT COUNCIL—SEPTEMBER 1917 TO JULY 1918

Samuel A. Linsky.....President  
 Joseph Rudnick.....Vice President  
 Sidney Rothberg.....Secretary  
 H. C. Green.....Treasurer (Faculty Advisor)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Herman Fidel, Chairman      Abraham Asowsky  
 Hugh De Vere                  Meyer Funk  
 Bertha Feldstein              Samuel A. Linsky  
 Joseph Rudnick                Sidney Rothberg

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Louis Liebowitz, Chairman  
 Meyer Funk                      Peter Millimet

DANCE COMMITTEE

Joseph Rudnick, Chairman  
 Sidney Rothberg                Samuel A. Linsky  
 Hugh De Vere                    Herman Fidel

DINNER COMMITTEE

Herman Fidel, Chairman  
 Hugh De Vere                    Sidney Rothberg  
 Joseph Rudnick                 Bertha Feldstein  
    Samuel A. Linsky

DIME NIGHT COMMITTEE

Meyer Funk, Chairman  
 Peter Millimet                  Louis Liebowitz  
 Joseph Rudnick                 Sidney Rothberg  
    Celia Wisnefsky

COUNCILLORS

A. E. Anderson	Nat'l P. Krinsky
Louis H. Asness	Louis Leibovitz
Abraham Asowsky	Este V. Lipkowitz
Irving M. Berry	Peter Millimet
Max D. Blum	Julius Moskowitz
Solomon Davis	Morris Rabinowitz
Bertha M. Feldstein	Joseph Rubanow
H. Fidel	Louis S. Schyet
Ira Franck	Rebecca Sholtz
Meyer B. Funk	Herman Stern
Jasper M. Kleve	H. Wiesenthal
Rita Kirby	Celia Wisnefsky

I. Witkowsky

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# The City College ACCOUNTANT

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Vol. I

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1918

No. 1

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Julius Moskowitz, *Editor*  
Nathaniel P. Krinsky, *Associate Editor*

*Contributors*

Benjamin Batchker                      Rose Drapkin  
Alfred Drosness                         Samuel A. Linsky  
Charles H. Fischer, Jr.

Herman Stern, *Business Manager*

*Assistants*

Celia Wisnefsky                         Jasper M. Kleve  
Herman Horowitz                         Sidney Rothberg

Joseph Rudnick, *Circulation Manager*

Ira Frank, *Assistant Circulation Manager*

Herman Wiesenthal                     Meyer Funk  
Bertha Feldstein                         Leon Kupperman

H. C. Green, *Faculty Advisor*

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## Editorial

I asked a student why he came to this school.

"To learn and to get an education," he replied.

His answer was typical. It was exactly what was to be expected, and it represents the motive of every Evening College student.

It is needless to write of the sacrifices of personal comfort each student makes in attending the evening session classes. This is a patent fact; we all experience it and so we know. We can hardly hold ourselves to blame for speaking of our own efforts.

But even so, this is a complacent view to take of the matter, for the labors we expend in the seeking an education would avail but little indeed, were it not all so provided and arranged that we may easily take advantage of them.

Our college gives us this wonderful opportunity to improve ourselves. In return should we give nothing? We would really be ungrateful, and our education would have been in vain, did it not awaken within a wholesome response.

What are YOU giving the school in payment for the education you are seeking? How are you helping your fellow student who is trying to assist you? Surely you are not self-centered as to take all and give nothing.

In order to encourage this spirit of friendship and cooperation, the idea has been conceived of publishing this magazine—a medium of your interests and for your welfare and for our College. Let no man feel his duty is done when he has purchased a copy of this magazine. You will continue to subscribe without urging we know.

Help publish it. Don't say you have no time. MAKE TIME. You can do it if you will. Feel that it is a part of your education.

Send in your contributions, stories, poems, business ideas, systems, suggestions: ANYTHING THAT WILL HELP YOUR CLASS MATE. Write out your questions if you want him to help you.

We appeal to you, in this initial number for the support which is necessary to insure the success of this undertaking. We ask you for that spirit of cooperation and pride in the school which shall make C. C. N. Y. well-known in the eyes of the captains of industry and in the eyes of the lights of education who will search our papers for traces of our characteristics.

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### School Spirit

Of the many aims which the organizers had in view when they considered the desirability of a school paper in the Evening Session of the Commerce Building was the necessity for installing School Spirit into a practically new institution.

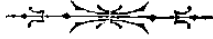
School Spirit sounds rather vague, but is far from intangible. But *what* is it? It seems indefinable but when we remember with what vigor we yelled until our throats were hoarse and how we lost possession of our senses, when our football or basketball team participated in a game, *then* we realize, from the after-effects, that School Spirit consumed us. Or, when we hear the name of our School mentioned, we, figuratively prick up our ears, and get ready for a long battle—mental, but sometimes, physical—with anyone who has any adverse criticism to offer. But, above all, it is that, as one of our honored instructors expressed it, which makes you realize that you are attending a College, not a secondary school or one of the Business "Colleges" of which in our metropolis there are many. We want each individual to feel that he or she sacrifices with pleasure the three, four and five evenings, because he anticipated his reward in an atmosphere full of energy. We want this spirit to spread so that there will remain not one pupil, who lackadaisically picks up his books and feels that he "might as well sleep there as at home," or our blazé young man who honors our school with his presence. This is one of our ideals we earnestly desire to attain through our paper.

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### Initiative

We hear a lot these days of the mysterious power called INITIATIVE, which means in plain English, the power to do something with 'pep' and energy enough to 'put it over.' If our students want a good example of this almighty power to DO THINGS we would refer them to the work of our American brothers at the front in France, who, despite the greatest handicaps ever offered soldiers, are making the Kaiser sorry he forced Uncle Sam into this War. Some of the boys were C. C. N. Y. men once. Let's follow their example. If you can't go 'over there' do your bit 'over here.'

# THE COMMERCE BUILDING



A voluntary association of citizens, the old Public School Society, first developed in the City of New York public elementary education. This was really the foundation of our splendid school system. That society was started in 1804, but it was not until 1853 that its "public school" and the Ward school were united into one system under the control of the Board of Education. As early as 1826, there had been proposals in our City for a Latin school, a High school and a Normal school, but not until after the organization of the Board of Education, were definite steps taken for the foundation of an institution for the higher education which has become the College of the City of New York.

On motion of Townsend Harris, a committee was appointed July 27, 1846, to report upon a plan which took final shape, when, under the legislative act of May 7, 1847, the people of New York, in the school and judicial election of June, 1847, decided by a vote of 19,455, to 3, 409, that they would establish the New York Free Academy. In November, 1847, the building for the Free Academy was commenced and on the 15th of January, 1849, one hundred and forty-three boys, selected representatives of the public and Ward schools, of New York assembled in the Chapel of the completed building, as the first class of the Free Academy. The Class of 1907 was the last to be graduated from the original building.

For several years the old building was used as an annex of the preparatory department for the students who lived below Fifty-ninth Street; and the other students of the preparatory school attended Townsend Harris Hall. Finally the Twenty-third Street Building was abandoned, and the entire College was accommodated on Washington Heights.

Meanwhile, the Extension Courses, organized in 1908, and the Evening Session established in 1909, were rapidly developing. Sixty-eight years after the opening of the Twenty-third Street Building, in the Fall of 1917, our branch of the Division of Vocational Subjects and Civic Administration of the Evening Session, occupied a renovated portion of the old College home which was re-named the Commerce Building.

James Renwick, the architect of Grace Church and St. Patrick's Cathedral, based his design of the Free Academy upon a Stadt House in Holland. The old building stood alone on a spacious lot which extended to Twenty-second Street and included about half of the present sidewalk on Twenty-third Street. The building was covered with grayish cream stucco with red sand-stone trimming, which eventually dried out to a brown gray and gave it the appearance of a stone building. The Gothic details, the gabled roof and the graceful towers made the Free Academy in its early days, one of the most admired structures in the City. "The Renwick towers" were plainly visible from a distance, and served as a guide and an inspiration to the ambitious youths of the Ward and public schools who prepared for the entrance examinations into the introductory class of the College. Today the towers of the new buildings can be seen from almost any



vantage point in the upper part of the City. It seems doubtful that these will ever be obscured from distant view by such sky scrapers, as now partly surround the red brick towers. Early in the 70's the stucco was removed from the walls of the Commerce Building and the original brick exterior was then painted.

The building was constructed in four units, each section complete in itself; and the corridors formed the connecting links of these four parts. Below the Chapel on the top floor, each of the four main sections was divided into two spacious class-rooms, but many of these were very soon partitioned into smaller rooms such as 211, and 212. In 1849, the Free Academy was above the center of population for the City which embraced only Manhattan Island. From the class-rooms the students could look across the green fields southward over Grammercy Park; westward, beyond Madison Square; northward to Rose Hill, with its few houses, now Twenty-seventh Street; and eastward clear to the East River. In those days the boys could go home "across lots," or they might venture a scrap with the gangs frequenting Stuyvesant Square, or might steal away for a swim in the unfrequented East River.

In 1851, two years after the Free Academy was opened, only fifty-seven students out of its two hundred and eighty-two students, lived north of Twenty-third Street. In 1895, the College was a mile below the City center of population, and that population was four times what it was in 1848. It was proposed in 1870 to move the College up-town, to the present site of the Seventh Regiment Armory or to Bryant Park.

In 1872, another building called the Twenty-second Street Building, was erected. This was on the site of the present Children's Court. About 1880, the first floor and basement of the eastern extension to the main building (rooms 102, 103) was erected to afford better laboratory facilities; and in 1883 the second floor (room 204) was added. To provide easy access to the upper floors of both buildings, a bridge was constructed at the south end of the hall between rooms 206 and 204. This was called the "Bridge of Sighs," because, those, who attempted to cross directly from the second floor of the Twenty-second Street Building, were liable to be demeritted and sent back through the usual entrance: up the stairs from the second floor of the Twenty-second Street Building, to the third floor through the Natural History Hall and down the stairway from that Hall, across the east side of the narrow bridge into the main building. In making the entrance for this bridge, one of the large rooms was made into the small room, 206.

The rooms of the building now occupied by the Evening Session were known to the classes of half a century ago by the subjects taught or by the teachers who used the rooms. In the sixties, there were study periods which were usually passed in the Chapel under the supervision of an instructor. This hall was heated by four large stoves, and the rest of the building by hot air furnaces. Steam heat was installed in 1879. In the early days, a senior group was allowed to use President Webster's class-room, which was on the ground floor in the northeast corner of the building. Its windows opened upon the College yard to the south, and the room extended north to the Twenty-third Street side under a portion of our lecture room. This basement was heated by a large stove in the center of the room, which sent its surplus heat—when it had any—to the lecture room (101) over-head.

The first floor was divided into four sections. In the eastern portion was the chemistry lecture room which we use today; and the rooms opposite were the laboratory and the private office of the Professor of Chemistry, and the book repository (room 108). Upstairs rooms 210, 211, and 212, were occupied by the History Department; 213 by the Professor of Latin; 209 by the Professor of French and 208 was used by a French class. Across the hall, 207 was the sanctum of the Professor of Greek and 206 was also occupied by "Greeks."

On the Twenty-third Street side, 201 and 202 and 204 in the extension were used by the Department of Drawing. The floor above were rooms of the Departments of German, Pure and Applied Mathematics, Philosophy, English and Spanish. The Twenty-second Street Building contained class-rooms for various subjects, and on the top floor was the large Natural History Assembly Hall and the museum of that department. The walls of the old corridors of the main building were hung with pictures of classes and crayon portraits of the early faculty; and on the second floor was a valuable collection of photographs of prominent paintings and other works of art by old masters. But most interesting of all, in the south corridor of the first floor, were the bulletin boards behind glass with black frames, in which the examination reports were displayed. In the north corridors was placed in 1875 the Memorial to those students who died in the Civil War. This is now in the Lincoln Corridor of the New Main Building.

In 1866, by act of the Legislature, the title of the New York Free Academy, was changed to that of the College of the City of New York. This was a recognition of the real standing of the institution, but it did not affect its combination of High school with College. The Introductory Class remained as the Sub-freshman, which has developed into the Preparatory School, Townsend Harris Hall.

Dr. Horace Webster, the first President retired in 1869 and was succeeded by General Alexander S. Webb. He commanded the Pennsylvania Brigade which repulsed Picket's charge at Gettysburg. Both the first and second Presidents were graduates of West Point, and consequently the College continued under strict discipline. The system of demerits was established and the demerit section—book became a humorous class history, and a faculty autograph album.

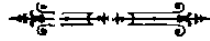
Early in General Webb's Presidency, ivy from West Point was set out around the red brick walls, and by 1907 completely covered the front of the building and half of the Twenty-third Street side. This made the old structure most attractive, and it would adorn the Commerce Building today, if vandalism had not destroyed the vines after the College ceased to occupy the old home. New ivy has been set out and under the care of the Park Department, our narrowed lawn will again become an attractive greensward, which will again make a pleasing border for our ancient Commerce Building. The first private house, at 15 Lexington Avenue, was occupied by General Webb during the greater part of his presidency, and was known as the president's house.

Next fall we hope to see the entire first two floors occupied, when the unused western half undoubtedly will have been renovated. The students will then use the Lexington Avenue entrance, which, throughout the old days, was reserved for the faculty or for some especially favored student who chanced to enter with one of his instructors.

*(Continued on page 31)*

# GOOD WILL

By JOSEPH RUDNICK



Goodwill is the advantage or benefit which is acquired by an establishment beyond the mere value of the capital, stocks, funds or property employed therein, in consequence of the general public patronage and encouragement which it receives from constant or habitual customers, on account of its local position, or common celebrity, or reputation for skill or affluence, or punctuality, or from other accidental circumstances or necessities, or even from ancient partialities or prejudices. (in *re Ball's Estate*, 146 N. Y. S. 499).. The goodwill, says Lord Eldon, is nothing more than the probability that the old customers will resort to the old place. (*Crutwell v. Lye*, 17 ves. 335); but Wood, V. C., said this was too narrow and the term meant every advantage that has been acquired by the old firm in carrying on its business, whether connected with the premises in which the business was previously carried on, or with the name of the late firm, or with any other matter carrying with it the benefit of the late business. (*Glenn & Hall Mfg. Co. v. Hall*, 61 N. Y. 226). The question has been much discussed whether goodwill is an incident of the business, of the premises, or of the person. It is said to be a general rule, that it is an incident of the premises, especially in the cases of public houses, stores, and the like. (*Mitchell v. Read*, 84 N. Y. 556; *Elliot's Appeal*, 60 Pa. 161). Goodwill of a profession, however, is said to be an incident of the person. And the United States Supreme Court said it is only an incident, as connected with a going concern, of a business having locality or name, and is not susceptible of being disposed of independently. (*Metropolitan Bank v. St. Louis Dispatch Co.*, 149 U. S. 436). It is the attractive force which brings in custom. (*In re Rev. v. Muller*, 70 L. J. K. B. 680).

There is no specific rule for the determination of the value of good-will. Each case must be considered in the light of the surrounding facts, and the question of value must within proper limits be left to the jury, whose conclusions must rest on the legitimate evidence establishing value. The value of the goodwill of a manufacturing company may be fairly arrived at by multiplying the average net profits of the company by a number of years, such number being suitable and proper, having reference to the nature and character of the business, and the determination of such proper number of years should be submitted to the jury as a question of fact dependent on the evidence. (*Von Au v. Magenheimer*, 100 N. Y. S. 659). Abnormal profits in one of these years should be disregarded. (*In re Welch*, 137 N. Y. S. 941). Interest on the capital invested must be deducted from the average net profits in determining the value of the goodwill, by multiplying the average net profits by a number of years. (*Seach v. Mason—Seaman Transp. Co.*, 156 N. Y. S. 579).

Since the opinion of Lord Eldon the English decisions passed through a period of vacillation as to whether there was an implied covenant or promise on the part

of the vendor or assignor of the goodwill of a business not to set up the same trade in opposition to the purchaser in the neighborhood. *Labouchere v. Dawson* (L. R. 13 Eq. 322) decided that the vendor is not entitled to canvass the old customers and may be restrained by injunction from soliciting any person who was a customer prior to the sale of the goodwill to continue to deal with the vendor or not to deal with the purchaser. *Pearson v. Pearson* (L. R. 27 Ch. Div. 145) overruled this case and said that a person who has sold the goodwill of his business may set up a similar business next door and say that he is the person that carried on the old business. But the recent case of *Trego v. Hunt* (L. R. App. Cas. (1896) 7) reversed the doctrine of *Pearson v. Pearson* and confirmed that of *Labouchere v. Dawson*.

Courts of high repute in this country have adopted the same view as that of the House of Lords in *Trego v. Hunt* in reference to the right of a voluntary assignor of the goodwill of a business to solicit trade from old customers. It obtains in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Rhode Island, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New York. Connecticut seems to be the only state in which a court of last resort has entertained a contrary view. But where the transfer of the goodwill is involuntary, as in bankruptcy proceedings or by operation of law, the former owner remains under no legal obligation restricting competition on his part in the slightest degree. (*Von Bremen v. Mac Monnies*, 200 N. Y. 41). The voluntary assignor may carry on the same business in the same locality and sell to the same customers, if he does not solicit them, unless he binds himself not to engage in the same business within a limited time or distance, by express covenant which, if reasonable, is valid. (3 Ch. (1892) 447). The vendor of a business and goodwill who stipulates against carrying on the business in the same place may be enjoined from doing so as far as the agent of another. (*Emery v. Bradley*, 88 Me. 357). It was held, though, not to be a breach of agreement for the seller of a retail jewelry business, who agreed not to engage in the same business in the city for a certain period, to recommend that certain unsolicited persons deal with a third person, or to make two isolated sales to retail customers, not in the course of any actual retail business, or with any solicitation on his part. (*Oliver M. Farrand Co. v. Farrand*, 147 N. Y. S. 89). Where the owner agrees with the buyer and his assigns not to engage in such business for a fixed period within certain territory, the covenant is not personal to the buyer, but is assignable. (*American Ice Co. v. Meckel*, 95 N. Y. S. 1060).

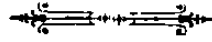
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### **Our Men in the Service**

The attention of the readers of the *Accountant* is called to the following requests. We are extremely anxious to secure the correct and complete record of all members of the Commerce Building who have entered National Service, or who are now attending College and are engaged in that Service. Please report to the office the full name and details of such students, so that the next issue of the *Accountant* will publish our Roll of Honor. A booklet issued last December by the Campus contained a list of about one hundred names of students of the Evening Session who were reported to be in Government Service. We do not re-publish that this time, because with your careful cooperation we shall be able to publish later a more accurate record.

# “GOOD WILL”

By JULIUS LIPSCHITZ



## GOOD WILL DEFINED :

Good will is the money value placed on a business, representing all the advantages of a successful established firm, and also a substantial earning power in excess of ordinary interest on capital and management salaries.

The commercial value of Good Will is clearly and briefly defined by Vice Chancellor, Sir W. Page Wood, as follows: “Good Will which has been the subject of a sale, is nothing more than the probability that the customers will resort to the old place.”

## CREATION OF GOOD WILL :

While the prevailing contention is that Good Will does not develop until after the sale of a business is effected, it seems advisable to create a Good Will Account even while the business is in active operation.

Since it is logical to set aside the expenses incident in organizing a new concern, and to write them off through the life of the concern, or at certain stipulated intervals; and since it has also been found practicable to amortize the loss of discounts incurred in the sale of bonds, e. g. throughout the life of the bonds, it seems proper to suggest the creation of a Good Will Account to represent the total expenditures necessary to obtain the good will of the community. While the concern is in its infancy, the expense for advertising will be exceedingly large, and it is by no means equitable to charge this off immediately or in the very near future. Good Will has always reflected the extraordinary reputation of a concern, the result of an extensive and intensive advertising campaign, subsequently followed by large profits. The Law also does not hesitate to protect the reputation of a concern, if it has been achieved thru advertising and attention to the details of its product. In this case, the advisability of having the Good Will Account reflect the extraordinary cost necessary to develop the trade reputation, is quite apparent. This amount could also be retained on the books. However, as the Good Will, in this instance, indicates the cost to acquire other assets, it is more desirable for conservative accounting to spread this item thru a number of years, and arranging for an average reduction in the Good Will at each fiscal period, or to charge it against such periods most benefited by it.

## DETERMINATION OF GOOD WILL :

It is customary to base the value of good will upon the profits of a concern for a given number of years. The average profits for a period of from three to five years, previous to the date of valuation, are taken, and from these are deducted a fair percentage of interest on the capitalization of investments, (seven per cent might be used as basis for computation of interest, on the assumption that no capitalist would venture in any enterprise unless guaranteed at least that amount), and a like deduction is made for his services. The sum that remains is the basis for figuring the Good Will. Of course with this method of computation, the value

will vary not only with nature of the business, but with the conditions under which it operates. Monopolies and extent of ownership will affect the amount of Good Will.

Articles of co-partnerships usually provide for the determination of Good Will, in the event of the death of one of the partners or at the termination of a partner's connection with a going concern. In determining the amount of investment of an incoming partner, while a concern is in operation, the usual procedure is to base it on the value of Good Will, either requiring him to pay the entire value based upon the profits for a period of 3 or 5 years, or paying a certain fraction of it together with additional capital. This will clearly be illustrated in the following:

Jackson and Wright were two partners in the business of manufacturing motors. After a period of five years, Wright retired. Jackson agreed to pay Wright for his interest in the business, and it was further agreed that the affairs of the entire partnership should not terminate but operations should continue as usual.

John Smith, a friend of Jackson, realized the flourishing condition of Jackson's business and desired to buy a half interest. The combined efforts of Jackson and Wright had developed a reputation in trading centers, which was considered highly valuable. In admitting the new partner, Jackson was therefore justified in requiring him to pay for their efforts and cost in acquiring this Good Will. Smith and Jackson therefore agreed, that the Good Will was worth three times the average profits for the last five years. Smith was to obtain a half interest in the business and good will by investing cash equal to the capital account of Jackson on Jan. 1, 1916 also cash equal to half of the good will. The profits and loss a/c showed profits for the last five years to have been \$5,000, \$5,300, \$6,750, \$8,500 and \$10,600. The Balance Sheet on Jan. 1, 1916, showed Jackson's Capital Investment \$45,900.

#### SOLUTION:

The total profit as shown by Jackson's books for five years is \$46,150, making the average yearly profit \$7,230. Three times the average profit amounts to \$21,690, which is the value of the Good Will according to the plan adopted by Jackson and Smith. By the terms of the agreement Smith was obliged to invest \$45,900 (capital investment of Jackson) plus \$10,845 (half of Good Will), or \$56,745. Good Will is to be placed on the books at its full value. The entry necessary to effect this will be to charge Good Will and credit Jackson capital account with \$21,690, as follows:

Good Will, Dr.....	\$21,690	
To Jackson Capital Account.....		\$21,690
Value of Good Will as agreed upon by Jackson and Smith, viz:		
Total Profit, Jan. 1st, 1911, to Dec. 31st, 1916.....	\$36,150.	
Average Profit one-fifth, or.....	7,230	
Value of Good Will as agreed upon by Jackson and Smith (three times average profit .....	21,690	

When Smith makes his payment of the \$56,745, the entry will appear in the cash book on the debit side and will be posted to Smith's Capital Account as follows:

Cash, Dr. ....	\$56,745	
To Smith's Capital Account.....		\$56,745
Investment of Smith:		
One half of Good Will .....	10,845	
Jackson Capital Account.....	45,900	
	\$56,745	

In accordance with terms of agreement Smith obtained one-half interest in the business, including Good Will, therefore Jackson's capital account should be charged and Smith's capital account should be credited with just the amount necessary to make his interest equal to that of Jackson, or \$5, 422.50, as follows:

Jackson Capital Account, Dr. ....	\$5,422.50	
To Smith's Capital Account.....		\$5,422.50
To equalize the interests of the partners in the Good Will.		

GOOD WILL AS AN ASSET :

Good Will is an intangible fixed asset, its value invariably is determined by amount of profits for a few periods, as indicated in the foregoing. Good Will has often been utilized as an offset to overcapitalization of the tangible assets; and is therefore the difference between the value of tangible assets and the par value of the issued stock. The Good Will Account may be written down subsequently as the value of the tangible assets is increased.

The following will illustrate this procedure :

The Good Will of a well established firm recently converted into a corporation, had been determined as follows :

Contract to pay for business.....	\$500,000	
Intrinsic Book Value (P. W.).....	350,000	
	Good Will	\$150,000

At the time the properties of the old firm were taken over, the Board of Directors of the new corporation, agreed to revalue the assets and determine their worth according to the present market. They finally agreed to increase all Assets by \$45,000.

SOLUTION :

The individual assets are unquestionably charged with their respective increases, but the question of a credit arises. The determination of the credit will be solved by a process of elimination.

1. It is generally contended that profits in a business are not made until a sale is contemplated or effected. Therefore, it would not be sound principle to credit ordinary surplus account, which reflects the profits of a concern.

2. It is also deemed inadvisable to start a business with a surplus. Consequently a credit to capital surplus could not be considered. Furthermore, dividends could not be paid from capital surplus, as it would be virtually declaring dividends out of capital which, besides being unwise from a financial standpoint, is also illegal.

The first two suggested methods will therefore have to be discarded. The only possible account available is Good Will, and in accordance with my contention that Good Will may be written down as the value of assets increases, the logical solution would be to credit Good Will for the increases. By recording this trans-

action, we will have in effect a reduction in the Good Will account of \$45,000.

This of course is conservative accounting and would necessarily create a secret reserve. However the propriety of this solution has been adequately discussed and believed sufficient to warrant it.

The value placed on Good Will in some large corporations has made this item the most valuable of all other assets. For example, The Royal Baking Powder Company, when amalgamating with competitors had valued its Good Will in the name "Royal" at \$12,000,000. The annual report of the B. F. Goodrich Company carries the item of Good Will at \$57,789,000, while real estate and patents are valued at \$13,500,000.

#### DEPRECIATION OF GOOD WILL:

As an asset, it is essential to know the method for determining its depreciation. However the question of depreciation as applied to other assets, can certainly not be considered in this instance in the same manner. Good Will suggests the maintenance of an average yearly income, and, if this ever fall below its mark, or be not sustained, or go higher, its value is affected accordingly. However, in practice it has been deemed advisable to put Good Will on the debit side, as a fixed asset, irrespective of fluctuations in the condition of the business. Also, since it is not subject to any wear or tear, obsolescence, or depreciation, it cannot be charged for these items.

Dicksee in "Auditing", states that as this amount, Good Will, never represents either its maximum or minimum value, no one who had intentions of buying a certain business would be influenced by this amount in determining the purchase price. In as much, therefore, as no body can be deceived by its retention, there is no necessity for the amount of good will account to be written down. However, where profits are of a considerable size it might be advisable to write off the good will, but even here the magnitude of the business is suggestive of the success of the firm and is sufficient reason for the retention of the Good Will at its original value.

In some instances however, Good Will has been known to be reduced to \$1.00. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that the valuation of the Good Will, is based on a given number of years' purchase of the profits of the vendor concern, less a fair return on capitalization; and its cost is consumed concurrently with the efflux of the period for which it has been purchased. The general practice, however, is to regard the book value of Good Will as unchangeable, and as simply representing the amount paid for it in the first place.

J. Z.

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### Patronize Our Advertisers

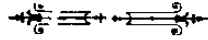
The Student Council urges you to patronize those who advertise in this publication. In this way you will create a 'good will' for the Accountant, and the advertiser will see that his insertion brings results.

It is little to ask the students to give their custom to these firms. Before an advertisement is accepted for publication it is carefully considered and investigated. None of a dubious or exaggerated nature will be inserted. We take these measures to safeguard you. We request your cooperation in this matter, and remind you to mention your paper in those business relations.



# ATTORNEY FOR THE PEOPLE

By LOUIS ASNESS



THE customary business of the court was finished. The newly impanelled jury took their seats and casually regarded the prisoner whose fate they would shortly determine. The district attorney on this case asked them a few questions to which they replied individually. He then gave them a bare outline of the case. The attorney for the defense did likewise. The jury, found satisfactory, was dismissed with instructions to report on the morrow.

While they were leaving along with those interested in the case, the jury on the Flint case had come in and seated themselves in the jury box. The district attorney, a tall man of prepossessing appearance came in with them and took his place at the long table in front of the jury box. He placed the portfolio he had been carrying on the table and spread the contents before him.

The counsel for the defense, a man of courage and ability entered the enclosure in front of the bar. He looked around for a second, and, apparently satisfied, sat down.

For a while there was silence; no one stirred, but this very silence was ominous. A chilly feeling seemed to pervade the room, heightened by the increasing gloom of a sunless cheerless day.

The jurors fidgeted nervously. They had perhaps heard more than they wished and the mental battle was slowly but surely destroying their peace of mind. The court clerk rose.

"Michael Flint to the bar," he called.

A tall gray haired man, with thin lips and an iron-jaw, stepped forward. The clerk motioned him to a seat beside that of his lawyer.

The district attorney rose from his chair and paced the length of the bar nervously. He looked up several times, and the expression on his face indicated lack of ease. He glanced at the judge, faced about and looked at the far corner of the room where the fat-faced, heavy-jowled machine bosses sat watching him. With a grimace of disgust, he again faced the judge and without intention, stared rudely. He was about to make his summing up speech and at the same time present evidence that had not been offered before. As he stood there in a reverie, the entire affair with all its disgusting features passed rapidly thru his mind.

On his left sat the defendant, a man of ultra-radical tendencies and indiscreet enough, so the machine bosses ruled, to give voice to his ideas. These opinions he had ventured had helped only to inflame further some of the labor element and to bring to a climax the labor unrest that manifested itself since the great campaign began. As a direct result of this, a murder had been done. Now, an attempt was made to demoralize the labor element by depriving it of its best leader. Flint was directly connected with the crime and was indicted for murder. There was every intention on the part of the authorities to "railroad" him and inflict the capital penalty if possible.

Now the case was coming to a speedy close. The court had been adjourned the day previous after the defense had rested its case. The "machine" was happy for conviction on the morrow was certain. Power, the district attorney, was happy also. He was a conscientious man, who took his work seriously and earnestly, and he believed Flint to be guilty.

Between the time of adjourning and convening, new evidence had come into the case that completely changed the district attorney's opinion; and, since he was scrupulously honest, his conscience was troubled. The evidence was his, to give or not to give. Power realized what a verdict of acquittal would mean to him; and temptation reached out its knotty arms, but he successfully fought them off.

He was an officer of the Law, sworn to mete out impartial justice and not to pervert it. His oath of office, his past record for honesty and incorruptibility, his promises to his constituents, the traditions and ethics of his profession recurred to him and lent him strength. The cloud lifted from his brow; his hands ceased their nervous wanderings; he was again at ease. Then facing the jury he began to speak slowly in a low tone.

"Gentlemen of the jury,—it is a heavy responsibility that the Law imposes upon me, a responsibility far beyond any adequate power of recompense or even a fair equivalent. The fame we may acquire and the honor we may gain thru the successful culmination of a thousand prosecutions in no wise sets at ease a conscience troubled by one miscarriage of justice.

"The human mind is not omniscient and we are liable to err. Misguided zeal will prompt us to prosecute where cold reasoning would advise us to stop and consider the facts. But one, in whose hands the fate of another to all intents and purposes rests, and who wilfully perverts or permits perversion of justice is a scoundrel. It is my sworn duty to protect the innocent as well as prosecute the guilty."

Murmurs began to be heard throughout the room. Here indeed was something unusual. It had been established in the common mind that altho a district attorney was a public prosecutor, he was also a public protector, tho they never seemed to exercise the latter function.

Who does not remember Henry with his "record" of two hundred prosecutions; Fioli who boasted that he needed no witnesses and no evidence, but only time, and with that he could "prosecute anybody for anything;" Fraskman, the reformer, that pinnacle of virtue and truth who so mercilessly prosecuted the unfortunate while he himself was in the pay of the interests? All of these and others of their kind had forgotten their oath of office. That was a mere formality; and, when it had been dispensed with, they did not hesitate to use their high office for their own selfish ends. It had become a byword and if men laughed, it was through desperation and the realization of public ignorance and stupidity.

Anyway, here was a man who was apparently making an effort to rouse himself from the lethargy which had enveloped the profession and stifled whatever faith men might have had in it.

"But it is here that the trouble arises," Power continued calmly, "it is here that we must separate the sheep from the goats, and the black sheep from the white sheep. The people of this state, through the active aid of certain political forces," he glanced meaningly at the Tracy crowd, "lodged an indictment against the defendant. From the testimony and evidence submitted on the witness stand I honestly believed the defendant guilty."

He swallowed hard. "I know it is incompatible with the stand I have formerly assumed, but an attorney for the prosecution, who deliberately and knowingly withholds testimony that will acquit and helps condemn an innocent man, is a rogue and a knave, unworthy of the trust and confidence placed in him."

The room was deathly still. All craned forward to hear every word, watch every move. The court attendants, time-hardened and usually impervious to appeal, also listened.

Power faced about again looking straight at Tracy, the big boss. "That is a confession, gentlemen," he said, "a confession of credulity, of inefficiency. God alone knows how many innocent men I may have helped murder."

The jury leaned forward wild-eyed.

"I repeat gentlemen," continued Power, "I repeat, until last night—I swear before the Almighty God—that I believed this man guilty, guilty as hell, and that I, representing the Law, saw it my bounden duty to help make him no longer be a menace to society. But gentlemen, something occurred last night which brands the testimony offered by the prosecution a tissue of lies—lies—you hear me? lies!"

Tracy and his sycophants in suppressed rage leaped to their feet. The court was in an uproar. Amid the confusion, the big boss rushed forward.

"You traitor! you-you- -!"

Restraining hands pulled him back. The shouting of the court for order was lost in the din. All seemed bent upon expressing their pent up feelings, either to their neighbors or to the empty air before them. But, once relieved, order was readily obtained. Power was still standing in the same spot before the bar, his chin resting on his folded arms and his shoulders bent, seemingly bowed with sorrow. Shortly he lifted his head.

"It broke my faith gentlemen, and my conscience is weighted with the lead of remorse. All that I had done lost its significance and my standard of moral values changed. Nothing seemed to be but what was not. I reviewed the case to this conclusion, that the people have been imposed upon, as they have been imposed upon in the past, and that as a protector of the people, I was and am inefficient, no protection." Then turning to the judge he said, "In short, your Honor, I make a motion that the case of the People versus Flint be dismissed, the defendant be honorably discharged and that full reparation be made to him."

It seemed to come as suddenly as the voice of doom. The court was again in an uproar, but the attendants, apprehensive lest the first scene should recur, speedily calmed the disturbance. Tracy angrily strode to the bar, shook his fist at Power and yelled, "I'll smash you for this, you——!"

Power smiled sadly, "I know it," he replied.

"Order! Order!" the attendants shouted. When the outburst had entirely subsided, the judge lifted his hand for silence and addressed Power.

"Upon what grounds may I ask," he queried. In reply Power drew from an inner pocket, a small packet and handed it to the judge.

"You will find," the prosecutor explained, "a full confession of the real murderer, who exonerates the defendant and even admits that he did not know him, and that his act was not based upon the advice of the defendant. There are also affidavits of the State's witnesses who admit to subornation of perjury."

*(Continued on page 30)*

# THE DANCE



In cooperation with the Uptown Evening Session, the students of the Commerce Building held their first dance on January 18th, 1918. The affair proved to be a success in every sense of the word, which justified the hopes and expectations of the student-body.

From eight o'clock on the evening of the eighteenth to one o'clock on the morning of the nineteenth, the gymnasium was well filled with a happy, friendly assemblage which strove to enjoy itself and to envoke a spirit of comaraderie.

Now let me elaborate. Good music, adequate floor space and real sociability make for a good dance. The floor of the gymnasium was well polished, you will admit that also. And the music? Fine, excellent, splendid! Did it have the Jazz effect? Was it syncopated? Well, the details I leave to the terpsichorean artists, but I am unswayed in the opinion that it was some of the best dance music in the city.

Members of the faculty of both the Uptown and the Downtown Evening Sessions and our genial friend Mr. Walter Stalb were present. They watched the dancers, and in a reminiscient mood, discoursed on the dance of former days, the Polka, the Schottische, in which they did not mind saying they used to be quite proficient. They declared the dance of today to be more or less hasty, everyone with his own style and variations, while that of yesterday was slow, dignified and graceful.

Lest we forget. The ice cream and cake that came at half past eleven was really delicious. Under the capable direction of the committee the refreshments were served. It has been the living scandal of this affair that a selected few with strong political influence received a second helping; however, there is no absolute proof of this crime, so we will have to let it pass.

At this point, probably the order would be to make due acknowledgement to those who contributed to the success of this dance. We shall omit personal references, but merely add, "One good sampling invites another." Your Student Councils acquitted themselves nobly on this occasion. Therefore, look to the future.

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## Our Court Yard

We are fortunate in still having a portion of the old yard where privately the students may assemble before the class-room work begins. Around this meeting place we can create our own traditions just as the former students have revered recollections for the various social gathering places within the building and within the College yard.

We speak with positive knowledge and are pleased to announce that the authorities appreciate the splendid spirit of cooperation and the earnestness by which the students are striving to make the present School of Commerce worthy of all the splendid traditions associated with our building and the College during the many decades of its unique usefulness.

# THE DINNER



The Student Councils of the Evening Sessions, desire to express their appreciation to the faculty and to the student-body of all of the three branches for their cooperation, which made the annual dinner at the Park Avenue Hotel, Saturday evening, May 11, a successful and a most interesting assembly of under-graduates. The committees of the students deserve the thanks of their associates; and all are extremely grateful to the guests who honored them by their thoughtful, entertaining and profitable contributions to the pleasure of that evening.

In a luxurious old fashioned hostelry our friends had gathered to enjoy in a thoroughly homelike way one of the annual diversions from the evening routine of studious effort. A genuine atmosphere of informality, the beautiful decorations and the flags made one feel at once entirely at ease and conscious of the spirit of the times. Truly, good fellowship prevailed. Very appropriately the occasion was opened with the singing of the national anthem. Our special purpose in being assembled, of course, was to give expression to our gratification for the opportunities that are afforded us by our College. Furthermore, we could not help but give vent to patriotic feelings that surged within us when frequently the speakers referred to the various ways in which we are helping and could aid still more to insure victory for democracy.

George M. Purver of the Up-town Evening Session presided ably. After a brief address on patriotism, he introduced the first speaker, Samuel Markowitz, President of the Up-town Evening Session Council, who told effectively of the many achievements of his associates in directing the student activities toward helping win the war. He was followed by Saul Michaels who delivered a very clear and impressive address upon the students' obligations to the college.

Our own Council President, Samuel A. Linsky, in a stirring speech that evoked audible response, outlined the various activities of the Commerce Building Session;—the forming of a nucleus of a library, raising of a Red Cross Fund, the generous contribution to the Jewish War Relief Fund, and the splendid response to both the Second and Third Liberty Loans, and also the establishment of this paper through the initiative of the editors with the support of the council and students. On behalf of both the Main and Commerce Buildings, Mr. Linsky presented Dr. Robinson with \$400. in Liberty Bonds "to do with as he sees best." This amount represented only the total collection up to a week ago to which has been added on this date nearly \$100., which also will be donated to the College.

Herman Fidel, Chairman of the committee for the Commerce Building, in a well considered and very convincing speech, pointed out the value of the Commercial education in this rapidly advancing age which demands trained men in every field of endeavor.

Forty-five members of the Brooklyn Branch of the College, which holds sessions in the Boys High School, with ten of their instructors were represented, first by Mr. Wallach, who spoke for his student associates, and interested all in the

splendid resume of their activities in the war work, and declared that it was a question of only a short time before our Brooklyn Evening College section would be as large as the other branches. Professor Fradenburgh, entertained the audience in explaining further about the Brooklyn Division. He said that the most effective teaching of American patriotism was a careful study of the glorious growth and development of our wonderful republic. He emphasized that the teaching of history was not a glorification of individuals or of purposes, but rather the telling of the simple truth of a nation's annals. He said, "I would rather consider that all of us are marching together in one solid body for the achievement of our educational purposes and toward a goal of more useful citizenship."

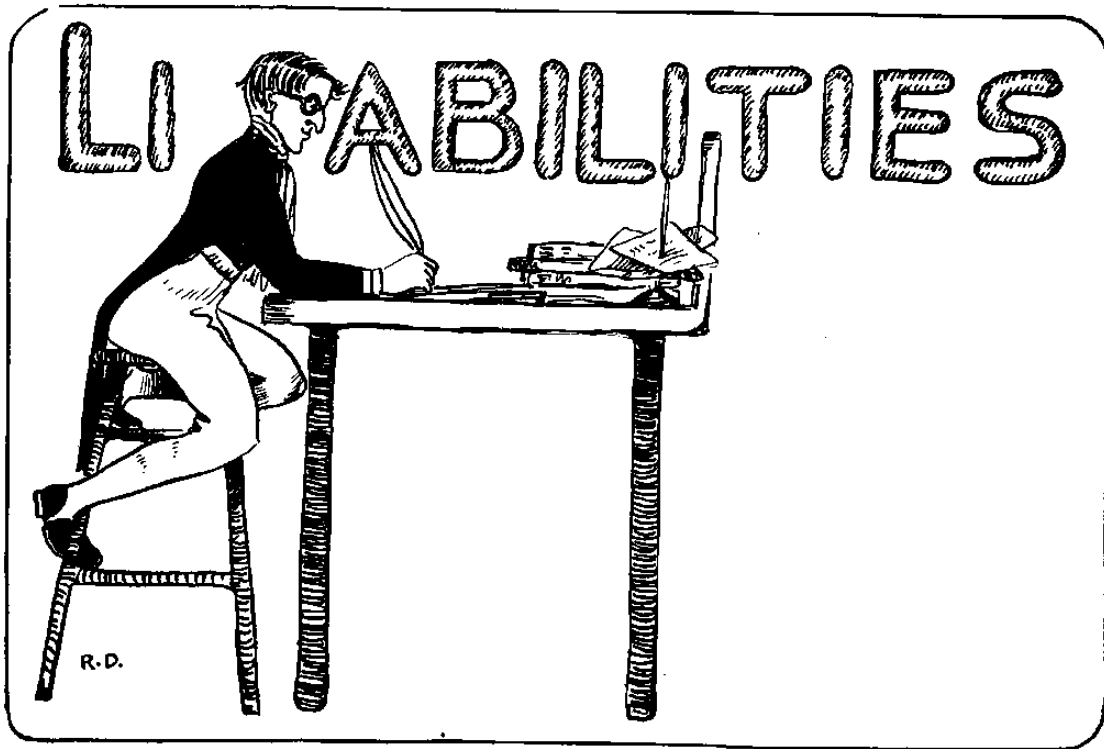
The cheers and applause that greeted Dr. Robinson bore faithful testimony to the high esteem with which he is held by all, and the grateful appreciation of his large family of evening students. He traced the organization and development of the Evening Courses, which began in 1909 with two hundred students, under the direction of Professor Stephen P. Duggan, and has now increased to an enrollment of over four thousand. Dr. Robinson announced the second term of the Summer Session which he and Dr. Paul Klapper organized last season, and will this summer be under Dr. Klapper's direction. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions will be held. These sessions have been made possible by the generous guarantees of Trustee Lee Kohns, who emphasized the value of the city's college offering its advantages to all the citizens, who could avail themselves of the opportunity at all times. Major Charles E. Lydecker, member of the Board of Trustees, referred to the training of the soldier as a model of good citizenship, which should be the unselfish devotion to duty. To both of these members of our Board of Trustees the students of the Evening Sessions are very grateful for their unselfish efforts in our behalf.

Among the artists who furnished entertainment was Mme. Elizabeth Sherman-Soloff, who sang several selections in English, French, and Russian, accompanied by Professor Paul Jelenck. Dr. Giovanni E. Conterno rendered several piano solos which were very much enjoyed.

Mr. Lewis S. Buchard of the class of 1877 addressed the assembly, and remarked that, although the "old grads" had not all the advantages now offered by the day and evening sessions, yet they could attend with great profit the post graduate law courses at the Commerce Building, which have a total registration of over four hundred. He entertained by quoting scripture to further justify the admission of women on the same terms as men to the Evening Session classes, which since February has been possible through action of the Board of Trustees.

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The students and staff of all divisions of the college have been and are active in various helpful ways towards supporting the Government in the Great War. Commerce Building has made collections for the Red Cross and the Jewish Relief and for the Liberty Loans, which have been issued during the existence of this part of the Evening Session. In addition to the numerous Liberty Loan buttons, noticeable in each class and of which we have made no statistics, the collection among the students for the Third Liberty Loan has thus far netted Three hundred and Sixty Dollars and will very likely reach Four Hundred Dollars. These bonds will be donated by the Student Council to the College to provide better library facilities for the Commerce Building.



Dear Ed:

Why is it that so many fellows "flunk" law?

Nat. Athome

Dear Nat:

On such a momentuous question I should not dare to take the responsibility of answering without quoting some great authority, "Potash and Perlmutter, Book xxvi, Chapter cxvi."

Here Potash tells us that friends were made to give us trouble. So here is the answer to your query. It's all on account of our professors-in-law that we flunk it.

Hoping that this will quite you for the time being, I am

At your service,

Ed.

#### A HARANGUE ON SLANG

From new reports of last resorts  
 We learn with passing pang  
 That Vassar girls have been compelled  
 To cut out using slang.  
 They've put the lid on "Oh you kid"  
 And other words as mean.  
 They've tied the can and put the ban  
 On "chicken", "jane" and "queen."  
 The shoes may pinch—but it's a cinch.  
 The girl who's a New Yorker  
 Is just our type—(though it's a pipe  
 The system is a corker.)

(Continued from page 25)

The judge rapidly examined the papers before him and then looked up. "Do you wish to continue Mr. Power?" he asked.

"Yes," replied Power, "but only long enough to state that upon the conclusion of this case I will resign and take up the fight for the people. My field of usefulness here is limited and I am hampered continuously, and I feel I ought to make amends. That is all." He walked to his desk and sat down heavily.

The judge arose. "Gentlemen of the jury, will you kindly examine the evidence offered?" The foreman took the papers, glanced over them rapidly, and passed them on. As each juror read them and passed them on he sat back. Astonishment at what he had learned was written all over his face. At length, the papers were returned to the judge.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I will not grant the motion as made for this reason, I do not believe it to be an aggravation of injustice to continue the case since it is so near conclusion. My charge to you is that you find the defendant "Not guilty."

The jury rose in a body and a brief discussion began. Soon, with the exception of the foreman, they reseated themselves. The court clerk motioned to Flint to rise and then addressed the foreman.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have."

"What is your verdict?"

"Not guilty—as charged."

Court was adjourned immediately. Flint, a free man, departed surrounded by his friends. Tracy and his henchmen stopped for the fraction of a second to stare at the man whose sudden revulsion of feeling had caused them this signal defeat; and then they too went their way. The court room was deserted except for Power. He lifted his arms to the table and rested his head. For a moment or two his shoulders heaved; then he remained quite still. Premature twilight fell, and at length the black folds of night enveloped him, but the ex-district attorney heeded it not.

Justice had triumphed.

During a discussion (informal) of the Student Council it was suggested that the "Accountant" get a mascot. We were to advertise for one and in case an animal of carnivorous ideals was offered we were to request that the same be safely caged. The following evening a well-intentioned student appeared with a small package. On it was marked "Caged Fish." It was a can of sardines. And they say that the War has deadened the sense of humor.

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(Continued from page 16)

In the basement of the western portion were the living quarters of the janitor and of the engineer. The former was to the students, the personal representative of the President, and was the faithful guardian of the "late-gate" which closed across the stairway just beyond the Twenty-third Street entrance. The western portion of the first floor was occupied on the south by the College Library and across the hall in the northern corner was the President's Office. East of that and facing Twenty-third Street was the Faculty Room. Here the records of nearly thirty-three hundred students were passed upon, and they were recommended for graduation. In that same room over twice that number were voted to be dropped from the rolls of the College. These were the unfortunates who had not reached the required grade during their eight weeks probation, when they were assembled in our lecture room, and there learned their doom.

Hundreds of students in the early decades left the College at the end of the Sophomore and Junior years and entered the various professional schools. A number of these students gratefully acknowledge that their subsequent success was due in a large measure to their fundamental training at the College and nearly two hundred of these former students are now enrolled as Associate Members of the Alumni.

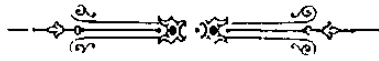
In another issue of the Accountant we shall attempt to tell you of some of the men prominent in various professions and in numerous vocations who were graduated from the red brick building and owe their success in life to the Free Academy and the College of the City of New York.

C. C. N. Y. 1902.

The decorations in our halls above the basement are not very numerous, but a few cards with a single word upon them are extremely important, and the students' council urges you to believe in such signs. The use of the proper stairway at the change of classes and at all times is imperative. Furthermore, you will be literally walking in footsteps of thousand of your eminent predecessors. In general your representatives desire your careful attention to some of the details which our Director has suggested should be observed. We must regard this building as our College home, and act accordingly.

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# C. P. A. EXAMINATIONS



Examinations for Certified Public Accountant Certificates will be held at New York, Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo as follows: June 25th-27th, 1918, January 28th-30th, and June 24th-26th, 1919, January 27th-29th and June 29th-July 1st, 1920.

The following is the daily programme;

MORNING		AFTERNOON	
	9.15		1.15
Tues.	Theory of accounts.		Practical accounting (Part 1)
Wed.	Practical acctg. (part 2)		Auditing
Thur.	Commercial Law		

For admission to the examination an applicant should forward at least twenty days prior to the date of the examination he wishes to enter:

1. Certified Public Accountant application form properly filled out including the certification of moral character.

2. Evidence that he has had at least three of the five years' experience in accountancy required by the following rule for the issuance of the C. P. A. certificate. "Satisfactory evidence of five years' experience in the practice of accountancy, at least two of which shall have been in the employ of a certified public accountant in active practice, in no less grade than that of a junior accountant or the equivalent thereof."

Applicant's affidavits of his work in detail in accountancy, together with similar affidavits from the accountants for whom he has worked should be submitted.

3. Certificate showing that the applicant has satisfactorily completed four years of registered high school work or its equivalent, (unless the applicant holds a New York State C. P. A. qualifying certificate).

4. Fee of twenty-five dollars.

In order to qualify, an applicant must be over twenty-one years of age and must be either a resident of the State of New York or have a regular place for the transaction of business in New York State. Furthermore, he must be a naturalized citizen of the United States or have taken out his "papers."

The passing mark in the examinations is 75% or over in each subject. A candidate failing in one subject only is obliged to take that one subject over again at some subsequent examination. If he fails in more than one examination he is obliged to take all subjects over again.

For further information apply to Mr. Harlan H. Horner, Director of the Examinations and Inspection Division, Albany, N. Y.

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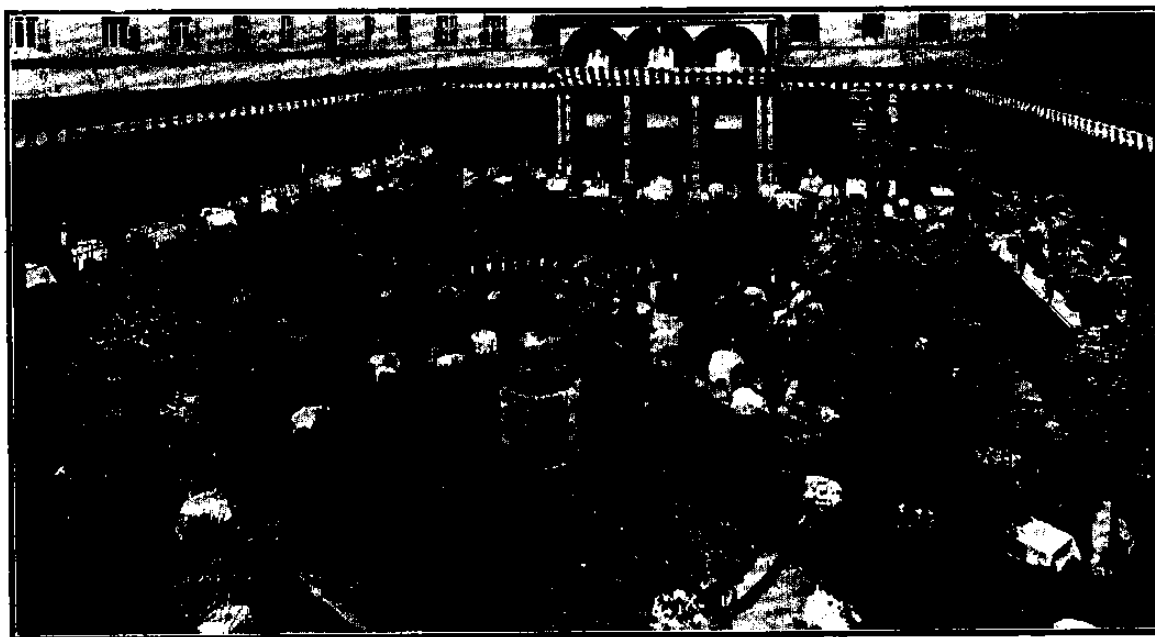
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