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MEMORIALS TO MR. JOHN LISLE AND TO PROFESSOR CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON.

[At the annual meeting of the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology recently held in Salt Lake City, William Draper Lewis, Esq., Dean of the School of Law of the University of Pennsylvania, was appointed to draw resolutions on the occasion of the death of Mr. John Lisle, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Institute and one of the Editors of this JOURNAL. At the same time the Hon. William N. Gemmill, of the Municipal Court of Chicago, was appointed to draw similar resolutions on the occasion of the death of Charles Richmond Henderson, Professor of Practical Sociology in the University of Chicago and one of the Editors of this JOURNAL.—Ed.]

JOHN LISLE.

To the President and Members of the Institute—

The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology notes with sorrow the untimely death of Mr. John Lisle, on June 20th, at Atlantic City. Mr. Lisle had but recently recovered from a long and serious illness, but he had taken up his work with renewed vigor and it was hoped that for many years he would be able to continue to give his valuable services to the Institute. He had been Secretary of the Pennsylvania Branch for several years. He was faithful in his attendance at meetings and followed up with energy and enthusiasm the many calls made upon him as Secretary. Indeed it was largely due to his efforts that this branch of the Institute is now upon a satisfactory basis.

Mr. Lisle's paternal grandfather, John M. Lisle, came to this city from Virginia, and his father, the late Robert Patton Lisle, was for many years paymaster in the Navy. He himself was educated at the DeLancey School in Philadelphia and at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the Arts Department in 1905 and from the Law School in 1910. Immediately on leaving the Law School he became Assistant to the Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts, but after serving the Academy for something over a year he started the practice of law. He was one of the first counsel for the Legal Aid Society, and his work as its representative took him before the magistrates' courts and into the Court of Quarter Sessions. In this way he became proficient in criminal law and the law of domestic relations.

His habits as a student led him to go to the roots of each case as it

came up and enabled him to see its broader bearings. Thus in representing the Society for Organizing Charity in a proceeding under the poor laws he availed himself of the opportunity to test before the Supreme Court an interesting question on the law of vagrancy. His brief showed thoroughness of research and a full comprehension of the economic aspects of the case, and the result was a decision favorable to the Society. Later he embodied the results of his labor in an interesting article that appeared in the *American Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* (Vol. V, No. 4, Pp. 498-513). In it he pointed out the antiquated and unphilosophical character of our legislation on the subject of vagrancy, which fails to distinguish properly between those who are idle because they will not work, those who cannot work because of physical or mental incapacity, and, lastly, those who are able to work but cannot find employment. As he pointed out, no adequate provision is made by our laws for the separate handling of each class either before the courts or afterwards.

Mr. Lisle was for several years Associate Editor of the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, and from time to time contributed articles on subjects of interest. Shortly before his death an essay from his pen appeared in the *International Journal of Ethics* on the Justification of Punishment. In it he criticised the current thought of to-day, which treats the reformative element in punishment as its only justification, forgetting that civilization is based on the right of the community to protect itself from all anti-social action on the part of its individual members.

Mr. Lisle had a gift for learning foreign languages, and he turned it to account in translating two difficult Italian books on the philosophy of the law—Mirarglia's *Comparative Legal Philosophy* and Del Vechio's *Formal Bases of Law*. The translations received the hearty commendation of persons qualified to express an opinion.

Mr. Lisle was only thirty years old when he died, but he had already become known to a widening circle of men at the bar. He had many friends and was deservedly popular. The social side of his character was well developed, and he was a charming companion. At the same time his diligence as a student, quickness of apprehension, and practical ability in the handling of cases, had already brought him favorably to the attention of many of the older men at the bar. Until a short time before his death he was associated with Morris, Duane and Heckscher, and was doing not a little of their court work. At the time of his death he was practicing law on his own account, and had all the business he could handle.

It would be impossible to say too much in praise of Mr. Lisle's character. He was the soul of honor, as a lawyer and a man. He was gen-

erous and unselfish, taking life as he found it, with its pains and pleasures, and not exacting too much from his fellow-mortals. He died in the vain endeavor to save the life of an unfortunate woman who was drowning. He was on the beach at Chelsea when rescuers were called for, and without a moment's hesitation he flung himself into the surf, and met his death in this final act of generosity.

Mr. Lisle has left behind him a widow and infant son. To his widow, and also his mother, who survives him, the Institute extends its heartfelt sympathy, and orders the above statement to be spread upon its Minutes, and published in its JOURNAL.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS.

CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON.

To the President and Members of the Institute:

Charles Richmond Henderson, Professor of Practical Sociology in the University of Chicago and Chaplain to the University, died on March 29, 1915. He was identified with the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology from its origin and was an Associate Editor of this JOURNAL from the date of its foundation. During the early years of his professional life he was engaged in the active work of the pastorate. For nine years he was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Terre Haute, Indiana. During the ten years immediately following this service—that is, from 1882 to 1892—he was minister of the Woodward Avenue Church of Detroit. It was especially while he was engaged in this pastorate that he became a national figure in public service, for it was here that he represented the public on the arbitration committee which settled the great street car strike in Detroit in 1891. It was at that time that Mayor Pingree of that city said of Professor Henderson that his honest and skillful adjustment of the difficulties between the strikers and the company put an end in twenty-four hours to a strain which had threatened to find expression in riot and in blood-shed.

In 1892 Professor Henderson became identified with the new University of Chicago, in the Department of Sociology. As concrete evidence of his continued activity outside the academic walls, it is proper to notice the following incomplete list of positions he has held in various organizations:

President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, 1899.

President of the National Prison Association, 1902.

President of the National Children's Home Society, 1899-1902.

President of the International Prison Congress, 1910.

International Prison Commissioner, representing the U. S. Government, from 1909 until his death.

President of the Chicago Society of Social Hygiene.
President of the United Charities of Chicago, 1913 until his death.
Chairman of the Commission for the Betterment of the Employed,
in 1912 and again in 1914 to 1915.

In 1901, after various periods of study in Germany, he was granted the Doctorate Summa Cum Laude by the University of Leipzig. Fourteen books, large and small, and one more entitled "Citizens in Industry," published since his death, are the product of his pen. Several others he has edited. Among these is "Preventive Agencies and Methods," edited for the Russel Sage Foundation, New York City, in 1910. In 1912-13 he delivered the Barrows lectures in the Orient, in which he incorporated what Professor Henderson called his life message. These lectures are published in volume form under the title "Social Programmes in the West." More than one hundred articles and pamphlets have appeared under his authorship, and innumerable lectures, on many topics, were delivered by him in all parts of the world.

His teaching was scholarly, patient and practical. As Chaplain to the University of Chicago, he touched the life of every student. The wisest learned of him, and the weakest were not unstirred. Few have succeeded so well as he in bridging the chasm between those who know and those who do. Through meetings of many committees and boards he was constantly in personal touch with all classes in the community, and the indefinable quality of his personality wrought in all relationships enduring bonds of friendship.

In contemplation of the character and work of our great friend, we present the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Dr. Charles Richmond Henderson died on the 29th day of March, A. D., 1915; and

WHEREAS, by his unselfish devotion to every cause which aimed at the betterment of mankind, he endeared himself to all our hearts; and

WHEREAS, we recognize that in his death the poor, the weak, the helpless and the fallen, for whom he gave his untiring service, have sustained a special loss; and

WHEREAS, he has for many years given to this Institute the benefit of his wisdom and ripe experience in its consideration of every problem touching the moral and social welfare of the community;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we hereby express our high appreciation of his noble life and commend it as the best example of what a true minister and heroic citizen ought to be.

And be it further Resolved, That this Resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Institute and published in the JOURNAL.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM N. GEMMILL.

(The biographical facts above are taken from the *University of Chicago Magazine*, April, 1915.)