1914

Old School Catalog 1914-15, The Department of Law

Valparaiso University

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ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY

Department of Law

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR

1914-1915

VALPARAISO, INDIANA
THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW

THIRTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
1914-1915

AND

REGISTER OF STUDENTS
1913-1914

Published by the University
VALPARAISO, IND.
JUNE, 1914
CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1914-1915

FALL TERM. Twelve weeks.

September 15, 1914, to December 3, 1914.

September 15. Tuesday. Fall Term opens 8:30 A. M.
  Organization of first-year class, 10 A. M.
  Organization of second-year class, 11 A. M.
December 1-3. Tuesday to Thursday. Term examinations.
December 3. Thursday. Fall Term closes.

WINTER TERM. Twelve weeks.

December 8, 1914, to February 25, 1915.

December 8. Tuesday. Winter Term opens, 8:30 A. M.
  Term lecture, 10 A. M.
December 25. Friday. Christmas Holiday.
February 23-25. Tuesday to Thursday. Term examinations.

SPRING TERM. Sixteen weeks.

March 2, 1915, to June 17, 1915.

March 2. Tuesday. Spring Term opens, 8:30 A. M.
  Term lecture, 10 A. M.
June 10-12. Thursday to Saturday. Final examinations, second-year class.
June 15 to 17. Tuesday to Thursday. Final examinations, first-year class.
June 15. Tuesday. Senior Class Exercises, 8:15 P. M.
June 16. Wednesday. Alumni Banquet, 8 P. M.
June 17. Thursday. Commencement, 8:15 P. M.
HENRY B. BROWN, A. M., President of the University.
OLIVER P. KINSEY, A. M., Vice-President of the University.

MILO JESSE BOWMAN, A. M., LL. B., Dean and Professor of Law.
JOHN BOMAN, LL. B., Professor of Law.
JOHN H. GILLET, LL. D., Professor of Law and Judge of the Practice Court.
    Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana; author of "Gillett on Indirect and Collateral Evidence," and "Gillett on Criminal Law."
EDGAR D. CRUMPACKER, LL. D., Professor of Law.
    Ex-Member of Congress; Ex-Justice of the Appellate Court of Indiana.
WILLIAM DALY, A. B., LL. B., Professor of Common-Law Pleading
WILLIAM H. DOWDELL, LL. B., Judge of the Moot Court.
LENN J. OARE, A. B., LL. B., LL. M., Professor of Law.
WALTER L. SUMMERS, A. B., LL. B., Jur. Dr., Professor of Law.

R. A. DALY, LL. B., Lecturer on Legal Bibliography.
ALEXANDER H. READING, Lecturer on Questioned Documents.

ROLLO A. TALLCOTT, A. B., Dean of the Department of Expression and Public Speaking.
CALVIN S. HOOVER, A. M., Professor of History.
GEORGE W. NEET, Pg. D., Dean of the Department of Education (Psychology, Sociology.)
BENJAMIN F. WILLIAMS, A. M., Professor of English.
MANTIE E. BALDWIN, A. M., Professor of Literature and Rhetoric.
HARRISON N. CARVER, A. M., Dean of the Classical Department. (Political Economy.)
KATHERINE E. CARVER, A. M., Professor of Latin.
CHARLES W. BENTON, A. M., Master of Accounts. Dean of the Department of Commerce. (Accounting and Business Practice.)
STEPHEN P. CORBOY, A. B., Dean of the Department of Phonography and Typewriting.
I. ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

THE UNIVERSITY

Valparaiso University is one of the largest educational institutions in the United States. It was founded September 16, 1873, with the idea of establishing a school where work not wealth would be the standard and every person, whether rich or poor, would have a chance to obtain a thorough practical education at an expense within his reach.

The school was founded with three departments, four instructors, and an annual enrollment of 210 different students. There are now twenty-nine departments, 209 instructors, and an annual enrollment of more than 5,000 different students. Beginning with very limited facilities in a part of what is known as the Old College Building, the University now has eleven large school buildings, laboratories which accommodate 600 students working at one time or 1,800 daily, and a general library of more than 12,000 volumes besides various departmental libraries. Not only the growth of the school but the success of its thousands of graduates attest that it satisfies the real educational needs of the people.

The numerous departments offer a wide variety of instruction, and the policy of the University to meet the needs of every applicant is especially advantageous to law students and those preparing to study law. The Preparatory Department and the Review Department offer excellent facilities to all who desire to strengthen their preliminary or general education without waste of time. The Department of Commerce and the Department of Phonography and Typewriting offer courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, and Court Reporting, which often prove a means of advancement to young practitioners. The Scientific Department and the Classical Department offer courses in History, Political Economy, Sociology, Parliamentary Law, Psychology, English, Latin, Greek, Modern Languages, Science, Mathematics, Surveying, and many other subjects, which are open to law students in regular standing. College students are permitted to count certain law courses toward both collegiate and law degrees, thus effecting a considerable saving of
No additional charge is made for work taken in other departments, except Medicine, Dentistry, and private lessons in oratory, music, art, and penmanship.

Secret fraternities and sororities are not recognized, but there are numerous literary societies, to which law students are eligible. As students from all parts of the world attend the University, many common grounds of interest exist for such societies. Among the organizations now active are the Scientific Society, the German Society, the Music Society, the Catholic Society, the International Society, the Southern Society, the New England Society, the Rocky Mountain Society, the Illinois Society, the Pennsylvania Society, the Ohio Society, the Michigan Society, and the Temple Society. These organizations give excellent literary and musical programs, and work in harmony with each other and the school. The Young Men's Christian Association, which occupies its own building, affords leadership for many helpful activities among college men, and the Young Women's Christian Association performs a like service for college women.

The University is located at Valparaiso, forty-four miles east of Chicago, in a region of advanced industrial and agricultural development. The trunk lines of three great railway systems pass through the city, making it easily accessible from all points. Mainly because of the large attendance at the University, most through trains stop at Valparaiso. Recent statistics show that for healthfulness the city is unsurpassed. Its location combines all the advantages of a small city with many of the advantages of a metropolitan center.

**THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW**

The Department of Law was instituted in 1879. It stands for sound legal education, complete utilization of time, and minimum expense. It aims to give a practical and thorough training in law to students who possess sufficient maturity, earnestness, and ability to sustain the demands of serious professional study. The instruction consists of the analysis and exposition of cases, the study of standard treatises, and a large amount of practice work. This method is designed to develop the power of legal reasoning and to give a practical knowledge of legal principles.
THE SCHOOL YEAR

The school year will open on Tuesday, September 15, 1914, and will close on Thursday, June 17, 1915. Recitations will begin promptly on September 16.

The year in the Department of Law consists of three terms. The quarter system, which prevails in most of the other departments, does not apply to the Department of Law. The Fall term comprises twelve weeks; the Winter term, twelve weeks; and the Spring term, sixteen weeks. An intermission of two school days occurs between terms. There are no other vacations, and the only holidays are Thanksgiving day and Christmas day. A year at this school therefore signifies forty weeks of uninterrupted study. Realizing that a student's expenses are continuous, the school gives a day's instruction for practically every day spent in residence.

TWO-YEAR COURSE

The curriculum, at present, covers two school years of forty weeks each. An average of slightly more than fifteen hours of instruction is given each week, including court work and excluding elective courses. A total of more than twelve hundred hours is thus given, which is not far from twice the number in most two-year schools and about the same as in the best three-year schools. The courses of study are graded with great care, however, so that a reasonably diligent student is not overburdened. The greater length of the school year and the elimination of vacations enable the classes to proceed deliberately and carefully, and yet to complete an unusually great amount of effective work. Students from states where three years of law study are required can obtain in this Department the substantial equivalent of the work done in most three-year schools, with probably a greater amount of practical work, and have the additional advantage of spending the third year in a law office under an attorney, experiencing the actual problems of the profession. Every beginner needs this experience; and as a capable graduate may receive some compensation for his work, and in any event is not paying tuition during this third year, he not only makes a considerable saving of money but also gains in effect a year of life.

FACILITIES

The Department now occupies a comfortable building with well appointed recitation and library rooms and offices for the instructors. A good, working law library is maintained in the building,
and its use is free to law students from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Important additions have recently been made to it, and further additions will be made during the year. The general library of the University is also open to law students without additional expense.

PURPOSE

It is the object of the Department to prepare its graduates for the practice of law in any part of the country, at the least expenditure of money and time by the student. It aims to give due weight to both theory and practice, and to develop in its students both knowledge and power. The faculty therefore endeavor to teach legal principles in such a way that students may acquire a considerable acquaintance with the positive rules of law and also receive a systematic training in legal modes of thinking and the solution of legal problems.

INSTRUCTION

The method of instruction is a combination of the case system and the text-book system, the chief emphasis being placed on the former. Most of the fundamental courses of the first year are based on the study of case-books and text-books in conjunction, and as the student progressively masters the difficult art of reading and analyzing cases, an increasing proportion of the later courses are developed from case-books alone. Much attention also is given to finding and applying authorities, drafting legal papers, and practice in the University courts. All phases of the work proceed on the principle that education consists in self-activity. Hence recitations rather than lectures are employed, and students are held to the careful preparation of daily assignments. Informal lectures supplement the regular work, but their place is subordinate.

The value of case study in legal education is now beyond dispute. Cases are the official and authoritative repositories of the law. By studying them at first hand, the student learns from the original sources and by concrete instances, and comes into direct contact with the best exemplifications of legal reasoning. In tracing the developments of legal doctrines from case to case, he gains a sense of historical perspective and legal evolution which is indispensable to an informed understanding of existing law. Case study is thus analogous to the laboratory method of science and the source method of history. A higher claim could hardly be made for any system. Yet the fact is gaining increased recognition that the use of cases as the sole vehicle of instruction is subject to limitations and disadvantages. It has never been thought practical to teach
the natural sciences to undergraduates inductively by means of laboratory manuals and experimentation alone. Only in law has such a method been attempted; and experience has demonstrated that the acquisition of the multitudinous rules of law from cases alone is unduly laborious, wasteful of time, and almost inevitably fragmentary and unsystematic. The case-books employed in some schools have assumed immense proportions, and the average student emerges from their study with very hazy notions of legal principles. In a wilderness of single instances, he has been lost and overwhelmed, and knows little with certainty. Thus the unmodified case method, instead of developing the student’s power of independent reasoning as claimed by its upholders, often tends to make him look passively to the lectures of his instructors for whatever definite conceptions he may hope to gain. Instructors are therefore led to supply in their lectures precisely those things which students should learn to get for themselves from text-books.

The pure case method is said to give students a training that was wanting under the old method when students were expected mainly to memorize rules from text-books or lectures. This claim is true to a very large extent. The old method attempted to give knowledge without training. In this it signally failed. A learner cannot really know rules of law without a training in their application. But there is reason to believe that the reaction has gone to the opposite extreme and that many schools are attempting to give training without knowledge. The conviction of the faculty of this school is that the end of legal education is to give both, and that this may best be done by supplementing the study of cases, in part at least, with the study of treatises of established worth. When texts are thus used in subordination to cases the various subjects may be developed more systematically and in less time than by cases alone. The student, perceiving how the cases which he reads are used as authorities, is aided by the labors of masters who have gone that way before him. Cases and texts are alike the working-tools of the lawyer. In this school students are taught the use of both. One result of this method is that a fair equivalent of the work done in most three-year schools is completed in two years without sacrifice of thoroughness.

A further feature of the method pursued in this school is the large use made of hypothetical cases or problems. At every stage of his progress the student is required to apply his knowledge to statements of fact placed in his hands and made a part of his preparation.
II. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

THE TIME TO ENTER

Candidates for the law degree are received in September only. This applies to students of both classes. The fundamental first-year courses which are given during the Fall term are not repeated later, and without these a student cannot expect to do satisfactory work in the advanced courses. It is believed that few, if any, other law schools are really prepared to receive late entrants advantageously. No school, certainly, can do so which does not repeat the beginning courses every term.

Applicants who have done sufficient work in law to enable them to proceed with the first-year class, may enter at the beginning of any term for which they are prepared. The registration of such students is provisional, however, until they have demonstrated their ability to do good work.

Applicants for advanced standing who lack any credits of the first year should present themselves at the examinations which begin on the Saturday immediately preceding the Fall term.

ADMISSION TO THE FIRST YEAR

Applicants are admitted as regular, special, and unclassified students. A serviceable knowledge of the common branches is a prerequisite in all cases. Foreign-born applicants must be proficient in English.

Regular Students.—To be admitted to regular standing, applicants must also present upon entering a total of eighteen credits for work done in Algebra, Geometry, Latin or German, Physics, Chemistry, Botany or Zoology, Ancient History, Medieval and Modern History, and English History, or must take examinations to obtain such credits. A credit is equivalent to a half-year's work in a subject as done in a High School or five recitation hours per week for one quarter, as done in the academic departments of this University. Reasonable substitution of other high school subjects for those named will be permitted. No substitution, however, can be made for History, and some knowledge of Latin is required of all except High School graduates having not less than six credits in German. Applicants who present convincing evidence of sufficient maturity and experience to warrant the belief that they are capable of doing exceptionally good work in law, may be allowed not to exceed three credits, in the discretion of the faculty, for practical
training and experience. Credits on this ground, however, are provisional until the student has, by class-room work and written examinations, demonstrated his ability to do good work in law. To prevent delay and uncertainty in registration, applicants are requested to bring proper credentials from the schools in which they have received their preliminary training and to present them to the Dean at the time of applying for admission.

Special Students.—Applicants not less than twenty-three years old who cannot meet the foregoing requirements are admitted as special students, if the faculty are convinced that their previous training and experience will enable them successfully to pursue the work. Special students may take work in any other department to remove their deficiencies, and will be advanced to regular standing if the required number of credits is obtained before entering the second year. Permission must be obtained, however, to take more than one subject a term besides law. Special students who make up the required credits in History and who maintain a standing in their law work five per cent above the passing mark are eligible to graduation. This provision must not be understood to indicate a disposition on the part of the Department to be lax in the enforcement of its entrance requirements, and the right is reserved to cancel the registration of all students who do poor work. Yet it is recognized that in many instances training received outside of school has genuine educative value as a preparation for the study and practice of law. It is therefore the policy of the Department to invite and encourage the attendance of students of uncommon ability, who by reason of maturity and experience are really qualified to do the work of the law courses, even though their previous school training has been limited. Many such students have done excellent work in the Department, and are today occupying high and honorable places in the profession. To such the Department continues to offer exceptional advantages.

Persons who are lacking in preliminary education are invited to consider the Preparatory Courses described on a later page. The subjects given are in all cases advantageous, and in many states their completion is necessary to comply with the requirements of the bar examiners.

Note.—In 1915-1916, twenty-four high school credits, or three years of high school work, will be required for admission as a regular student, and the requirements for admission as a special student will be materially increased.
Unclassified Students.—Applicants who are not entitled to regular or special standing, or who desire to take only a part of the work, are admitted as unclassified students, not candidates for a degree.

ADMISSION TO THE SECOND YEAR

The following persons are admitted without examination:

1. Students who have satisfactorily completed, at this school, the entire work of the first year.

2. Students who possess the general educational qualifications required for admission to the first year and who bring proper certificates that they have satisfactorily completed, at another law school, work fairly equivalent to that of the first year in this school. Such students, without impairment of regular standing, may present credits in second-year subjects, instead of equivalent credits which they may lack in first-year subjects, and take the latter subjects with the first-year class. Credits for work aggregating 550 recitation hours taken in this Department are necessary for graduation in such cases.

The following persons, if they have the general educational qualifications for admission to the Department, are eligible to take examinations in law for admission to the second year:

1. Students who have satisfactorily completed at this school most of the work of the first year, but who lack one or more credits or who have conditions to remove.

2. Attorneys at law in good standing.

3. Persons who actually and in good faith and as their principal occupation have pursued, under the direction of a reputable attorney, for a period of at least eighteen months, a course of study fairly equivalent to that of the first year, and who present to the Dean the affidavit of such attorney showing with particularity that this requirement has been complied with. Persons who have studied law under the direction of a reputable attorney, but who have not made such study their principal occupation, must present an affidavit that they have pursued such study for a correspondingly greater period than eighteen months.
III. COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

PREPARATORY COURSES

Courses in preliminary subjects are arranged for each applicant so as to meet his individual needs. They include the common branches, instruction in English for students from foreign countries, the credits required for regular standing, and all other academic subjects required by the bar examination rules of any State. Persons whose general education is deficient are advised to enter these courses a sufficient time in advance of the Fall term to make up all arrears and gain regular standing before undertaking the study of law.

Classes in common school and high school subjects are formed every term. Hence those who desire such subjects will find suitable classes at any time they may enter. Members of these classes are much more mature and earnest than pupils in common schools and high schools, and are able to complete the work in about half the time required in such schools. Hence students preparing for the study of law may proceed as rapidly as their capabilities permit.

Many States require the completion of a high-school course or its equivalent as a preparation for admission to practice law. The preparatory courses provide an effective means of complying with this requirement. By writing to the Dean, any applicant may obtain information as to the requirements of the State where he expects to practice.

LAW COURSES

The law courses are arranged so as to give at the outset a thorough grounding in fundamental principles and the use of authorities, followed by a systematic unfolding of the main subjects of the law. They include the subjects most essential to the practitioner and most commonly required in bar examinations. Grouped in the order of presentation, which also accords with the nature of the subject-matter, they are as follows:
FIRST YEAR

1a. **Elementary Law and Blackstone, A.**  50 hours, Fall term.

The course treats of Private Rights and Public Rights; rights of personal security, personal liberty, and private property; real and personal estates in land; tenure and time of enjoyment of estates in land; title to estates in land; estates in chattels and the title thereto; rights arising from the domestic relations; the nature and function of a state; and the mutual rights of a state and its subjects.


1b. **Elementary Law and Blackstone, B.**  50 hours, Fall term.

The course treats of Private Wrongs and Remedies, and Public Wrongs and Remedies: torts, or wrongs which violate the various private rights; legal remedies, and the proceedings in an action at law; equitable remedies, and the proceedings in a suit in equity; crimes, in general, and the specific felonies and misdemeanors; criminal procedure.


The double course in Elementary Law gives, at the outset, an introductory and outline study of the fundamental principles of the law, both substantive and procedural.

2a. **Introduction to the Study of Law.**  10 hours, Fall term.

A brief course designed to give a general view of the nature, origin, and sources of law; the purpose and function of courts; the meaning of jurisdiction; a historical sketch of English and American law; methods of legal study; the use of reports, digests, encyclopedias, and treatises; and the force of adjudged cases as precedents.

Woodruff, *Introduction to the Study of Law,* and lectures.
3a. **Contracts.** 100 hours, Fall and Winter terms.

The design of this course is to develop the general principles of the law of contract. It deals with the elements and formation of a contract; offer and acceptance; form and consideration; the Statute of Frauds; capacity of parties; mistake, misrepresentation, fraud, duress, undue influence and illegality as defenses; the operation, interpretation, and discharge of contracts. The course closes with cases and lectures on quasi-contract. The subject is intrinsically one of the most important of the law, and its principles underlie most of the other subjects. Hence much time is given to it, and it is so taught as to provide a foundation for the courses which follow it.


4a. **Torts.** 75 hours, Fall and Winter terms.

A consideration of private wrongs other than those whose essence is breach of contract, including: direct invasion of the inviolability of the person and property, as assault, battery, false imprisonment, trespass to real property, trespass to personal property, disseisin, and conversion; tort liability as developed by the action on the case, especially active misconduct, intentional interference with personal and property rights, acts probably injurious, proximate and remote cause, liabilities of owners and users of land, deceit, defamation, and disparagement of property; justification, excuses, and defenses.

Bohlen, *Cases on the Law of Torts*.

5a. **Criminal Law.** 40 hours, Fall and Winter terms.

The course considers the definition, nature and punishment of crime; how the criminal law is prescribed; the classification of crimes; the mental element in crime; criminal negligence; criminal capacity and exemption from responsibility; mistake of law and of fact; duress, coercion, and necessity; the principal and the accessory; conspiracy, solicitation, and the criminal attempt; the specific crimes against the person, the public peace, the public health and morals, the habitation, and property in general; offenses against the government and against the law of nations. The course concludes with an inquiry into the jurisdiction of crime.

A. **History of England.** 60 hours, Fall term.

This course in the Scientific Department of the University is required of all law students who do not present a credit in the subject.

5b-8a. **Procedure I.** 25 hours, Winter term.

*Criminal Procedure.* The course is a study of criminal jurisdiction and venue; arrest with and without a warrant; extradition; the preliminary examination, bail, and commitment; the modes of accusation; the constitution of the grand jury; the indictment and the presentment; the form of the indictment and the rules of pleading that govern; indictments on statutes; duplicity; the joinder of counts and of parties; variance; the motion to quash, the arraignment, the demurrer, and the pleas of defendant; the trial and the verdict; the proceedings after verdict; and the writ of habeas corpus.

Clark, *Criminal Procedure,* and selected cases.

6a. **Persons and Domestic Relations.** 35 hours, Fall, Winter, and Spring terms.

*Husband and Wife:* Marriage; the promise to marry; torts affecting marital relations; rights of husband and wife in each other's property; status of married women; conveyances, contracts, and quasi-contractual obligations of husband and wife; separation; divorce. *Parent and Child:* Legitimacy and adoption; custody; services and earnings; torts to children; torts by children; conveyances, contracts, and gifts between parent and child. *Guardian and Ward:* Appointment of guardian; classes of guardians; right to custody and services; maintenance of ward; management of ward's estate; termination of guardianship. *Infancy:* Voidable acts, ratification, and disaffirmance; quasi-contractual liability for necessaries; liability for torts; responsibility for crimes. *Persons non compotes mentis:* Inquisition; guardianship; contracts, torts, crimes, and wills of insane persons. *Aliens:* Rights and liabilities; naturalization. The subject is closely related to all others in the curriculum. It is so taught, therefore, as to exhibit the unity and system of the law.

Tiffany, *Persons and Domestic Relations* (2d ed.), and selected cases.
2b. **Legal Bibliography and Brief-Making.**  
30 hours, Winter and Spring terms.

This course continues and amplifies Course 2a. It covers the classification of law books, where and how to find the law, the use of decisions and statutes, the rule of *stare decisis* and the power to overrule, rules for distinguishing the doctrine from the *dicta* of a decision, the use of digests and other search-books, the trial brief, and the brief on appeal. The course is practical throughout. A considerable part of the work consists of concrete exercises in finding and using authorities and in preparing briefs. For this purpose the class is divided into sections and given individual work in the library. This practical work does not cease with the ostensible completion of the course, but is continued throughout the later courses and the practice courts to the end of the second year.

*Brief making and the Use of Law Books* (3d ed.), lectures, and practical exercises.

8b. **Procedure II.**  
45 hours, Winter and Spring terms.  

*Common-Law Pleading.* This course deals with the conduct of civil actions at common law, viewed both as a system of practice and as a formative agency in the development of modern substantive law. Study is made of the more common forms of action; the original writs; the declaration; the demurrer; the various defensive pleas; the replication and the subsequent pleadings; issues; duplicity; departure, new assignment; and the rules of pleading. No subject is more practical and at the same time more fundamentally theoretical than Common-law Pleading. Hence great emphasis is placed on this course and, for similar reasons, on Courses 8c, 8d, 8e, 2c, and 2e, which relate to and follow it.


B. **Constitutional History of England.**  
60 hours, Winter term.  
Elective.

C. **Public Speaking.**  
60 hours, Winter term.  
Elective.

3b-4b. **Agency.**  
55 hours, Spring term.  

*Principal and Agent:* Formation of the relation by agreement, by ratification, by estoppel, and by necessity; termination of the relation; obligations of principal to agent and of agent to principal;
liability of principal to third persons for agent’s contracts, torts, and crimes; agent’s liability to third persons for his own acts; doctrines relating to undisclosed principal; liability of third person to principal. Master and servant: independent contractors; liability of master to third persons for servant’s torts; liability of public charities; liability of master for injuries to servant; the fellow-servant rule; the vice-principal doctrines; Employers’ Liability Acts; Workmen’s Compensation Acts; servant’s liability for his own acts. The course is taught as the logical continuation of the courses in Contract and Torts, and as a preparation for the courses in Partnership and Corporations.


9a. **Equity I.** 65 hours, Spring term.

The course opens with the history of the origin, rise, and progress of equitable principles toward a system. It then deals with equitable remedies, as injunction, specific performance, partition, receivers, reformation, discovery, contribution, exoneration, subrogation, marshalling, and accounting; the equitable maxims and their application; equitable doctrines, as estoppel, equitable conversion, forfeitures and penalties, and notice; equitable grounds of relief, as accident, mistake, and fraud; and equitable estates, as trusts, mortgages, and equitable liens.


7a. **Bailments and Carriers.** 50 hours, Spring term.

Bailments defined and classified; gratuitous services and gratuitous loans; the pledge and the *locatio*; general and specific liens; degrees of care and of negligence; inns and innkeepers. Particular attention is given to the law of common carriers of goods and its historical development; Federal and State control; the extraordinary liability; liability under special contract, involving a study of the bill of lading and the express receipt; the connecting carrier; and the termination of the relation. The law of carriers of passengers is considered, embracing a study of the carrier’s liability for injuries to the passenger, the passenger’s ticket, the liability for baggage, the baggage check, and the liability of sleeping car companies. The Post Office Department, the telegraph company and the telephone company, considered as quasi-bailees, receive proper attention. The course concludes with a discussion of actions and the measure of damages.

**8c-9b. Procedure III-Equity II.** 30 hours, Spring term.

*Equity Pleading.* The course first considers the nature and object of pleading in equity, and the parties and proceedings in an equitable suit. It then proceeds to an analysis and classification of bills in equity, and discusses the nature and office of the disclaimer, demurrer, plea, answer, and replication. The new Equity Rules of the United States Courts receive due attention. The subject is treated in the light of its natural connection with Common-Law Pleading (Course 8b) and Equity Jurisprudence (Course 9a). Case-book to be announced.

D. **Public Speaking.** 60 hours, Spring term. Elective.

E. **Political Economy.** 60 hours, Spring term. Elective.

**SECOND YEAR**

**7b. Property II.** 65 hours, Fall and Winter terms.

*Real Property.* The course first reviews the distinctions between real and personal property, and frames a careful outline of the subject. It then proceeds to a systematic exposition of the kinds of real property, as lands, tenements, and hereditaments; the holdings of real property, alodial and by tenure; the feudal system; legal estates in real property; equitable estates in real property, including express, resulting, and constructive trusts; estates of freehold; estates less than freehold, including the law of landlord and tenant; estates in severalty and the various joint estates; absolute and qualified estates, including mortgages; present and future estates, including reversions, remainders, and executory interests; the rules against perpetuities and accumulations; title by descent or intestate succession; title by purchase other than by alienation; title by purchase by alienation, including a study of common-law deeds and modern conveyances; and title by devise. Because of their great importance, the Property series (Courses 7a, 7b, 7c, and 7d) has been made as strong as possible, and there is a recitation in Property for practically every day of the second year.

Reeves, *Real Property* (2 vols.), and selected cases.
9c. **Equity III.** 25 hours, Winter and Spring terms.

*Trusts and Mortgages.* In connection with the course in Real Property, separate consideration is given to Trusts and Mortgages, supplementing the treatment of these subjects in Course 9a.

Reeves, *Real Property,* and Hutchins and Bunker, *Cases on Equity Jurisprudence* (2d ed.)

8d. **Procedure IV.** 15 hours, Fall term.

*History of Code Pleading.* A preliminary course in the origin, sources, and elements of the reformed system of pleading. It considers the nature and extent of code pleading, traces the history of the movement in England and America for a statutory reform of procedure, and presents in outline the cardinal characteristics of pleading under the codes. The course aims to furnish the necessary connective between the old methods of practice and the new.

Hepburn, *Historical Development of Code Pleading."

8e. **Procedure V.** 45 hours, Fall term.

*Code Pleading.* A treatment of the civil action according to the reformed procedure, giving especial attention to the statutory single form of action, the parties thereto, the limited series of pleadings, the complaint or petition, the demurrer, the answer, the reply, issues, the joinder of causes, the union of defences, the counterclaim, the set-off, and the cross-complaint. On account of their practical utility, prominence is given to the Procedure series (Courses 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, and 8e) in connection with the Practice courses (2a, 2b, 2d, and 2f) and the Practice Courts (2c and 2e).


6b. **Partnership.** 45 hours, Fall term.

A study of the principles governing the partnership relation, including joint-stock companies and limited partnerships. The subject is taught in its natural relation to Agency and Corporations, and considers the nature of a partnership; its purpose and members; the creation of partnerships; the nature of a partner's interest; firm name and good will; the mutual rights and duties of partners; actions between partners, at law and in equity; power of partners; liability for acts of co-partners; dissolution and notice; and distribution of assets.

2c. **Practice Court I.** 25 hours, Fall term.

*The University Moot Court.* In this court issues of law as reached by demurrer, stated in instructions, or presented by a motion for a new trial are argued before a member of the faculty sitting as judge. It is the aim of the course to provide experience in argumentation and to make practical application of the methods of finding and using authorities which have been studied in courses 2a and 2b. The course is required, and credit is given on the basis of excellence of argument, skill in finding and using authorities, and attendance.

6c. **Private Corporations.** 45 hours, Fall and Winter Terms.

The course deals with the general nature of private corporations, the methods of their creation, their relation to the state, express and implied powers, membership in corporations, management of corporations, the rights and remedies of creditors, dissolution, and foreign corporations.


F. **Public Speaking.** 60 hours, Fall term.

Elective.

8f. **Procedure VI.** 40 hours, Winter term.

*Evidence.* The course covers the nature of evidence; relevancy; the leading rules of exclusion and their grounds; character evidence; opinion evidence; the rule against hearsay and its limitations and exceptions; real evidence; proof of the authorship and contents of writings; parol evidence; judicial notice; burden of proof; presumptions, admissions, and confessions; competency, examination, and privilege of witnesses.


10. **Constitutional Law.** 70 hours, Winter and Spring terms.

A consideration of the principles of American constitutional law, Federal and State. After a discussion of the formation of the Federal Union and the respective spheres of the State and National governments, the course proceeds to a study of taxation, money, commerce, constitutional limitations upon State and Nation, the
police power and state sovereignty, civil and political rights, due process of law, the war amendments, jurisdiction of federal and state courts, the power of congress over the territories, and the leading rules of construction.


11. **General Jurisprudence.**

30 hours, Fall, Winter and Spring terms.

The course is a study of the fundamental principles which underlie the infinite variety of legal rules. *Law and Rights*: jurisprudence defined and classified; law; laws as rules of human action; positive law; the sources of law; object of law; analysis of rights; leading classifications of rights; rights at rest and in motion. *Private Law*: antecedent rights in rem and in personam; remedial rights; abnormal rights; adjective law. *Public Law*: constitutional law; administrative law; criminal law; criminal procedure; the law of the state as a person; civil procedure by and against the state. International Law: international persons; substantive law; adjective law; belligerency and neutrality. *Application of Law*: private law; public law; international law.

Holland, *Elements of Jurisprudence,* (11th ed.).

3c. **Sales of Personal Property.**

30 hours, Winter term.

An analytical study of the law of sales. It deals with the formation and the subject-matter of the contract; the nature and effect of executed and executory sales; representations, conditions, and warranties; bills of lading, the *jus disponendi*; the seller's lien, right of stoppage *in transitu*, and other remedies of the seller; remedies of the buyer; and the measure of damages.

Benjamin, *Principles of Sales* (2d ed.), and *Cases on Sales.*

2d. **Practice Court II.**

40 hours, Winter and Spring terms.

*The University Circuit Court.* A court with a full staff of officers is organized and equipped with records and legal blanks such as are used in the regular courts. The practice is under the code. Civil actions are brought, process is issued, actual or constructive service is had, returns are made by the proper officer, and causes are prosecuted to judgment and execution, or to appeal. A legal record of proceedings is kept, and causes are brought to issue and tried with a view to the record. There are two court terms of
four weeks each. During the first term especial attention is given to the framing of pleadings, the service of writs, and the joining of issues. During the second term causes at issue are brought on for hearing, juries are empaneled, witnesses are examined and cross-examined, and the cases are conducted through the various stages to judgment. The work to all intents is that of an actual court. Accompanying the course is a special course of lectures and readings based upon a printed Outline for Practice in the University Circuit Court. The presiding judge has had many years experience on the bench of the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court of the State. After each sitting such suggestions and criticism of the work done are given as seems helpful. The class is also taken in small sections to inspect the court records of the county, and a careful study and explanation made. The course is required, and credit is based on work and attendance.

2e. Trial Practice. 45 hours, Spring term.

The course deals with the main principles employed in the trial of civil actions. It accompanies the work of the University Circuit Court and is closely related to it. In the Court the student receives a substantial equivalent to court work in applying the rules of practice. The course in Trial Practice is intended to develop and disclose the reasons underlying these rules. It treats of the summons and the service thereof, appearance, continuance, jury trial, right to open and close, judgment on the pleadings, demurrer to evidence, dismissal, nonsuit, directed verdict, instructing the jury, argument of counsel, special verdicts, judgment non obstante veredicto, arrest of judgment, new trial, trial and finding by the court.

Sunderland, Cases on Trial Practice.

G. Sociology. 60 hours, Winter term.

Elective.

7c. Property III. 55 hours, Spring term.

Wills and Administration. An intensive treatment of the law of testate and intestate succession, including the execution, probate, and contest of wills, and the administration of estates. The course covers the historical development of the subject as effecting the present state of the law; the nature and extent of the testamentary power; testamentary capacity; the execution, alteration, construction, revocation, and revival of wills; the different classes of devises
and legacies; ademption and lapse of legacies; executors and admin­
istrators; survival of rights and liabilities; payment of debts and
legacies; descent and distribution.

Costigan, *Cases on Wills, Descent, and Administration*.

7d. **Property IV.** 50 hours, Fall, Winter, and Spring terms.

*Abstracts and Conveyancing.* The course involves considerable
incidental review of the principles of real property in their practical
application, and treats of the sources of information in the com­
pilation of the abstract; the official records; the inception of title;
congressional and legislative grants; government land patents; the
congressional survey; subdivisions and land plats; the examiner's
books and indexes; the method of compiling the abstract; the classes
of individual deeds; the formal and operative parts of deeds; offi­
cial conveyances; tax deeds and tax titles; leases; liens and en­
cumbrances; *lis pendens* and attachment; judgments and decrees;
adverse title; and opinions of title. On the practical side, the
course provides experience in conveyancing and in passing upon
typical abstracts.


3d. **Bills, Notes, and Checks.** 40 hours, Spring term.

A study of the form and requisites of negotiable instruments;
the contracts of the maker, the drawer, and the acceptor; certifica­
tion of bills, notes, and checks; the indorser's contract, kinds of
indorsement, warranties of the indorser; delivery and transfer; pre­
sentment, demand, and notice of dishonor; protest and notice of pro­
test; accommodation paper; guaranty and suretyship; the holder's
position; the holder in due course; real and personal defenses; pre­
sumptions and burden of proof; payment and discharge; the origin
of the doctrine of negotiability in the law merchant; the Statute of
Anne and its construction; the distinction between negotiation and
assignment. The text of the Negotiable Instruments Law (now in
force in all but five of the States of the Union) receives daily
examination, and each case is studied in the light of its provisions.
In addition to the law of the subject, its business aspects are thor­
oughly enforced by abundant illustrative material.

Bigelow, *Cases on Bills, Notes, and Cheques*, and McMaster,*Irregular and Regular Commercial Paper.*
2f. Legal Ethics. 10 hours, Spring term.

The course deals with the office of the advocate, compensation, contingent fees, promotion of publicity, criminal practice, relation of the attorney to the courts, to clients, and to the bar, legislation, and the oath of the attorney. Due attention is given to the Canons of Ethics adopted by the American Bar Association.

Warvelle, Legal Ethics, and lectures.

BOOKS

All books named in the foregoing courses are essential. Older editions should be avoided. A good law dictionary is indispensable. Black (2d ed.), Anderson, and Rawle's Bouvier are especially recommended. Kinney and Stimson, though smaller, are also good. Second year students are advised to obtain the latest compilation of statutes of the State where they expect to practice, and to make constant use of it in connection with their daily preparation.

For cost of books, see under "Expenses" on a later page.

IV. INSTRUCTION IN PRACTICE AND PUBLIC SPEAKING

COURSES IN PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE

To familiarize students with court procedure and practice, instruction in these subjects is given almost continuously throughout the two years. Especial attention, therefore, is invited to the Practice series (Courses 2a, 2b, 2d, and 2f), the Procedure series (Courses 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, 8e, and 8f), and the Practice Courts (Courses 2c and 2e). These courses have been carefully placed so as to correlate with the courses in substantive law and to proceed step by step with them.

The Practice series consist of: (1) Introduction to the Study of Law, an elementary and practical explanation of the methods of legal study and the sources of law, (2) Legal Bibliography, a more advanced and critical study of the classes and use of law books, together with practice in finding authorities, analyzing cases, and preparing briefs; (3) Trial Practice, a discussion of questions of practice and tactics, and the principles which govern their solution. (4) Legal Ethics, a consideration of questions of professional conduct. The Procedure series embrace: (1) Criminal Procedure, pre-
sented in its natural connection with Criminal Law; (2) Common-Law Pleading, including (i) an account of the forms of action at common law, designed to give the student an appreciation of the forms of action which he encounters in his substantive case books, and (ii) a study of the principles of common-law procedure, the science of which is basic for all existing systems of practice in America; (3) Equity Pleading, a study of the pleading and practice in courts of equity, with especial reference to the States which retain the separate practice and to the elements which reappear in the codes and in the equity rules of the Federal Courts; (4) Historical Development of Code Pleading, showing the rise and progress of the reformed procedure in England and America and its influence in those States which have not adopted it in its entirety; (5) Code Pleading, an examination of the main statutory provisions and the doctrines developed from them by the courts; (6) Evidence, a study of the principles which govern the admission and rejection of evidence and the examination of witnesses.

PRACTICE COURTS

Two practice courts are conducted, presided over by members of the faculty. These are known as the University Moot Court and the University Circuit Court. In the first of these, questions of law and points of procedure arising upon hypothetical statements of fact are assigned for argument, one student appearing for each side. The judge of this court is a practitioner of wide experience. The questions involved in these cases are usually somewhat narrow, and are sufficiently close to be open to argument. Each student is expected to base his argument upon a practically exhaustive search of the authorities. The purpose of the court is to provide experience in the investigation and argumentation of questions which arise in actual practice. In order that each student may receive the greatest benefit possible, the class is divided into sections of convenient size, and each section meets twice a week for ten weeks. The work is carefully graded so as to prepare the student for the work of the second practice court and to familiarize him with the working methods of court procedure and argumentation.

The University Circuit Court is organized and conducted as nearly as possible like an authoritative court. The presiding judge has had many years experience as a Circuit Judge and Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana. Members of the second-year class serve as counsel and court officials, and members of the first-year
class as parties, witnesses, and jurors. The court is equipped with all necessary books, records, and legal blanks used in actual practice. The purpose of the court is to provide the closest possible approximation to actual experience in the preparation, commencement, conduct, and trial of cases through their various stages to judgment and execution. The court meets daily during two court terms aggregating eight weeks in length, and observes default days, motion hours, continuances, and time requirements for filing papers, as in the regular courts. Visiting lawyers have stated that this is one of the best practice courts in the United States.

Participation in these courts is required of all regular second-year students. Voluntary organizations also are formed for the conduct of trials. While participation in this work is not required, the Faculty recognize its value and extend their cordial encouragement.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

Training in public speaking is given in the department of Expression and Public Speaking. This department is justly regarded as one of the strongest in the university, and law students are encouraged to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by it. There are two courses offered that are especially adapted to the needs of the law students, one for the junior lawyers and one for the seniors. The junior course is called Public Address and deals with the practical forms of speech making including extempor and impromptu oratory, the building of short addresses, after dinner speeches and the like. The senior course is Finished Debate, in which a regular text-book is used and weekly practice in debate is given. The Dean of this department is a university graduate with several years' advanced study in his particular field including special training in university methods, and his aim is to make the public speaking courses equally as important as the work offered under the professional group which includes Acting, Dramatic Reading, Interpretative Analysis, etc. While the courses in both groups (Public Speaking and Expression) are open to the law students, the work in the former group is more especially recommended.

For more detailed information regarding the work, see general catalog page 78.
V. GRADUATION; ADMISSION TO THE BAR

THE TIME NECESSARY FOR COMPLETION

The work of the law courses is based upon a net period of eighty weeks of resident study, instead of two or three years of about thirty weeks each, when vacations are deducted, as in many other schools. The same subjects, with a few exceptions, are presented as in three-year schools, and at least an equal number of hours is devoted to each subject. It is therefore evident that the work is sufficiently heavy when the full time is given to its completion. No encouragement can be given to beginning students who desire to obtain the law degree in less than the required time. In meritorious cases second-year students are permitted to make up arrears with the first-year class upon proportionate adjustment of tuition, but not more than one back subject can be made up at any one time. No degree is conferred upon any student who has spent less than one year in the Department.

DEGREE

The University confers the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) upon students who have satisfactorily completed the required courses of instruction. Higher degrees in law are not given. By special permission students who have not completed all the courses required for graduation with the class in June may receive their diplomas when they have made up all subjects in arrear.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Graduates of the Department who are residents of Indiana and not less than twenty-one years old are admitted, upon motion and without examination, to the Circuit and Superior Courts of the county, the Supreme and Appellate Courts of the State, and the District Court of the United States. This entitles them to practice in any State or Federal Court in Indiana.
VI. EXPENSES

FEES

The tuition fee is $65 for the year of forty weeks, if paid in advance; or $24 each for the Fall and Winter terms, and $32 for the Spring term, if paid by the term. No deduction is made on account of entering late or leaving early where credits are desired for the year's work. When a student who has paid in advance is obliged to leave, term fees for the instruction received, including the term then in progress, are retained and the balance is refunded. Payment of the tuition fee entitles the student, without additional expense, to the use of the libraries and instruction in any other department except Medicine, Pharmacy, and Dentistry. It is never advisable, however, to take more than one subject besides law. A moderate charge is made for private lessons in oratory, music, art, and penmanship.

No matriculation fee is charged. For each special examination, there is a charge of $3. The diploma fee is $5. Certificates of admission to the various courts cost $5. All fees are payable at the University office in advance.

BOARD AND ROOM

The cost of board, paid by the term, is $1.50, $1.75, or $2 per week; or $18, $21, or $24 for 12 weeks.

Rent of furnished room, paid by the term, is from 30¢ to $1 per week; or from $3.60 to $12 for 12 weeks.

At the lowest rate, two students share a single room and wardrobe closet. At the higher rates there is a greater variety in the food, and two students have a suite of rooms, consisting of study room, bed room, and wardrobe closet, with the privilege of the bath and, in some cases, hot and cold water in their room.

Board and room at the same rates or, if desired, at slightly higher rates may be obtained in private families.

BOOKS

The books used cost, new, about $55 or $60 for each year. The renting of law books has been found impractical and has been discontinued. Opportunities for purchasing and disposing of used books are abundant, however, so that the use of all the books above
listed need not cost more than $15 or $20 a year. By rooming with a class-mate even this expense may be cut in half. The student will find great advantage, however, in keeping all his books for reference during his later courses and after graduation.

OTHER EXPENSES

Each student pays for his own heat, light, and laundry. Should he take care of his own fire, heat per year will cost about $9. If he has steam heat the expense per year is $15. The cost of light need not exceed $3 per year, but is of course higher if gas or electricity is used. Laundry for the rooms is done by the University without expense to the student. Personal laundry costs from 30c. to 50c. per dozen pieces. In all the University dormitories laundry facilities are provided where students may do their own laundering at practically no expense.

RECAPITULATION

Tuition, board, and rent of furnished room for 12 weeks, $41.60 to $56; for the entire year of 40 weeks, $137 to $185.

It is easily possible to obtain tuition, board, room, books, heat, light, and laundry for 40 weeks for $200. Many do it for less. To avoid a possible source of misapprehension, however, it should be remembered that clothing and incidentals are a source of expense in school much the same as elsewhere.

The University has given many years of study and effort to the problem of reducing the expense to the student. Wholesale buying for so large an institution, a favorable location, attention to details, and an expert knowledge of the markets have made it possible to decrease cost without cheapening quality. The numerous large buildings have been planned and equipped for service and not display. Social life is simple, and individual extravagance is discouraged. The athletic grounds, base ball field, running track, and tennis courts are free. Intercollegiate athletics is not permitted, but interclass and interdepartmental contests, at almost negligible expense, are encouraged. Musical, lecture, and entertainment courses of a high grade are numerous, and are given either free or, on account of the large attendance, at a nominal charge. The tuition fee is the lowest possible, and it is the policy of the school not to charge for "extras." One fee covers all.
VII. GENERAL INFORMATION

EXAMINATIONS AND CREDITS

Examinations for advanced standing are held, and arrangements for examinations in preliminary subjects are made, on the Saturday and Monday immediately preceding the opening of the Fall term. Term examinations in law are held at the close of each term. Recitations, examinations, and attendance are considered in estimating grades. Grades are indicated as follows: M, merit; P, passed; C, conditioned; F, failed. C in more than 100 hours of work for either year, impairs regular standing. F subjects must be taken over in class.

REGULATIONS.

The Department of Law comes within the same general regulations concerning discipline and other matters as the other departments. These regulations are set out in the general catalog of the University.

SELF HELP

There are many opportunities for employment in the University and in business establishments and private homes, whereby students may defray a portion of their expenses. Since the ordinary expense is unusually low, however, it is preferable where possible not to rely on this source. A student's time, ordinarily, is worth more to himself than to any one else.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK

The Baccalaureate address occurs on Sunday, the Senior Class Exercises on Tuesday, the Reunion of Alumni on Wednesday, and Commencement on Thursday of the closing week of the law year in June.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Information on any point not covered in this bulletin may be obtained by addressing the Dean of the Department.
VIII. REGISTER OF STUDENTS

GRADUATES, 1913

Wise Alderman ....................................................... Hillsville, Virginia
Raymond John Anderson ........................................... Veldenville, Wisconsin
Paul Elijah Crundwell ................................................ Iuka, Illinois
Orville James Deegan ............................................... Ironton, Ohio
Milton Tressillian Dix ............................................. Wenona, Maryland
Humphrey Gilbert Dukes ............................................ Pembroke, Georgia
Benjamin David Farrar ............................................. Rock Island, Illinois
Isaiah Joseph Fetterhoff .......................................... Halifax, Pennsylvania
Philip Washington Fetterhoff, Jr. .............................. Halifax, Pennsylvania
Richard John Fisher ................................................. Pittsfield, Massachusetts
Shizuka Hasebe .................................................... Wakamatsu, Japan
Mont Wesley Heumphreus ........................................ Custer, South Dakota
James Dorr Hyer .................................................. Waterloo, Wisconsin
Joseph Walton Jeffries ........................................... Monessen, Pennsylvania
Thomas Edmond Jeffries .......................................... Monessen, Pennsylvania
Walter Charles Klitzing ........................................... Altamont, Illinois
James Peter Lawson .............................................. Spring Valley, Illinois
Elmer Lewis Lincoln .............................................. Paris, Texas
James Abraham McGuffin ........................................ Sacramento, California
Roy Crawford Martin ............................................... Elkville, Illinois
Olin Richmond Moyle ............................................... Waterford, Wisconsin
Bennett Nerby ..................................................... McHenry, North Dakota
George Padbury, Jr. ................................................ Marysville, Montana
William Reiter .................................................... De Kalb, Missouri
Earl Leroy Scott .................................................. Rock Falls, Illinois
Francisco P. Senoren ............................................. Surigao, Philippine Islands
Samuel Smith ...................................................... Allegheny, Pennsylvania
William Roy Smith ................................................ Brushton, New York
Louis Preston Spinks ............................................. Daleville, Mississippi
Albert L. Stone .................................................. Prestonsburg, Kentucky
Theodore Svetcov ................................................ Radovo, Bulgaria
Fred Paul Warber .................................................. St. Charles, Minnesota
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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Enos Eugene Alley</td>
<td>Butte, Montana</td>
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<td>Ben Wesson Belew</td>
<td>Pooleville, Texas</td>
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<td>Guy Clarence Benham</td>
<td>Idaho Falls, Idaho</td>
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<td>Dean Herring Carson</td>
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<td>Rolle Clifford Clark</td>
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<td>Frank Clifford</td>
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<td>James Corbett Cornett</td>
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<td>Zalman Dekelboum</td>
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<td>John Joseph Flynn</td>
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<td>James Clarke Glassburn</td>
<td>Scottsdale, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Edgar Charles Grossman</td>
<td>Belleville, Illinois</td>
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<td>Frank Berry Hallagan</td>
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<td>Odber Raymond Hartt</td>
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<td>Arthur Sylvester Hemphill</td>
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<td>Harry Austin Jellison</td>
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<td>Alvin W. Killam</td>
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<td>Everett Blaine Kirk</td>
<td>Inez, Kentucky</td>
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<td>John T. Kitching</td>
<td>Valley Mills, Texas</td>
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<td>Ollie Clinton La Grone</td>
<td>Deadwood, Texas</td>
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<td>Herschel Dana Lasell</td>
<td>Waubay, South Dakota</td>
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<td>Edwin Lovan Lundquist</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
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<td>John Fred Maki</td>
<td>Negaunee, Michigan</td>
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<td>Jose Maldonado</td>
<td>Utuado, Porto Rico</td>
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<td>Lillian Medford</td>
<td>Columbus, Ohio</td>
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<td>Alexander Harris Miller</td>
<td>Bridgport, Kansas</td>
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<td>Arthur Moon</td>
<td>South Bend, Indiana</td>
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<td>William Audrey Nelson</td>
<td>San Marcos, Texas</td>
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<td>Joseph R. Orrico</td>
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<td>Roland Obenchain</td>
<td>Mishawaka, Indiana</td>
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<td>Franklin Harvey Paine</td>
<td>Stevensville, Michigan</td>
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<td>Grover Cleveland Pennell</td>
<td>Lewiston, Idaho</td>
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<td>Lawrence Leo Roberts</td>
<td>Vinita, Oklahoma</td>
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<td>William Joseph Rosecrans</td>
<td>Wellington, Kansas</td>
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<td>Melville Henry Sell</td>
<td>New Holstein, Wisconsin</td>
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<td>Aldo J. Simpson</td>
<td>Millersburg, Indiana</td>
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<td>Henry Rudolph Stearn</td>
<td>New London, Wisconsin</td>
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<td>Robert Whitfield Stewart</td>
<td>Hendersonville, Tennessee</td>
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<td>Eugenio Rosario Stuart</td>
<td>Cebu, Philippine Islands</td>
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FIRST YEAR CLASS, 1913-1914.

Orville Raymond Aldrich............................................Cayuga, Indiana
Frank LeGrand Aiken.................................................Norwalk, Connecticut
Arthur L. Anderson..................................................Bicknell, Indiana
Eric Leonard Anderson..............................................Dubois, Pennsylvania
Roy Erwin Apt..........................................................Butler, Indiana
Samuel Barnett Barnett...............................................Chicago, Illinois
Stephen A. Barton, Jr................................................Benton, Missouri
Russell Darrell Bell................................................West Middlesex, Pennsylvania
Leon C. Booker........................................................Dayton, Washington
Richard Jesse Brown................................................Hillsboro, Illinois
Jesse William Calhoun..............................................West Plains, Missouri
Harvena Cannon.......................................................Kalispell, Montana
Warren Sumner Chamberlain........................................Ames, Iowa
Richard Clyde Chappell..............................................Jerseyville, Illinois
Roland George Cheesman............................................North Girard, Pennsylvania
Christ Christianson................................................Landa, North Dakota
Edwin Arthur Clocksin................................................Carlyle, Montana
Ira Taylor Collins...................................................Clinchport, Virginia
Charles Franklin Cowart............................................McCalls, Mississippi
Clifford William Davison...........................................South Ocean Grove, New York
Harold Frank Dawes..................................................Strongs Prairie, Wisconsin
Herman Christian Dierks............................................Scribner, Nebraska
Herman Henry Diers..................................................Barrien, Germany
Luther Columbus Dobbs................................................Yellville, Arkansas
Arthur Donaher........................................................St. Marys, Ohio
Russell Frease Doty..................................................Valparaiso, Indiana
Floyd Stanley Draper................................................Watertown, New York
Charles Eugene Edmonds............................................De Soto, Illinois
Mark Hollingsworth Edwards........................................San Francisco, California
James Freeman Etheridge............................................Baltimore, Maryland
James Leslie Fisher..................................................Rummerfield, Pennsylvania
Emmett Lewis Fitzpatrick..........................................San Diego, California
Samuel Goldstein....................................................New York, New York
Ida Grace Goodnow..................................................Lunenburg, Massachusetts
Clifford Graves......................................................Paducah, Texas
William Benjamin Green............................................Johnstown, Pennsylvania
Alfred Leigh Greig ........................................................ Moose Jaw, Canada
Walter George Grossman ........................................... Belleville, Illinois
Alex Grzeskowiak .................................................. South Chicago, Illinois
Smith Edgar Guthrie ................................................ Philadelphia, Mississippi
J. Mark Hardin ........................................................ Guston, Kentucky
Averill Dean Harrison ................................................ Gainesville, Missouri
Kyle D. Harper ....................................................... Jumping Branch, West Virginia
John Andrew Hastie ................................................ Freeport, Pennsylvania
Wilford Rufus Hendon ............................................. Ardmore, Oklahoma
Frank David Henry ................................................ Sibley, Illinois
Frank Walter Henry ................................................ Sheffield, Pennsylvania
Henry Clay Holt ..................................................... Honolulu, Hawaii
Albert Yu Hugh ........................................................ Canton, China
J. Oscar Yu Humphrey .............................................. De Queen, Arkansas
Fred C. Hunter ........................................................ Newell, North Carolina
Richard Francis Landers ........................................... Merrill, Wisconsin
Dedrick Langve ........................................................ Soldiers Grove, Wisconsin
Albert Lauck .......................................................... Indianapolis, Indiana
Harry Elmer Leonard ............................................... Fort Wayne, Indiana
Frank Marshall Lingenfelder .................................... Charles City, Iowa
Frederick George Lisius .......................................... Crown Point, Indiana
George Granville McCament .................................... Blandensburg, Ohio
Hugh Hawkins McCulloch ....................................... Washburn, North Dakota
Wayne Alfred McDaniel .......................................... Valparaiso, Indiana
Archibald Macdonald, Jr. ......................................... Putnam, Connecticut
James Thomas McElroy ............................................ Youngstown, Ohio
Roy McGhee ........................................................... Sulphur Springs, Arkansas
Loren Basil Maston .................................................. Pierceton, Indiana
Adelbert William Matt ............................................. St. Olaf, Iowa
Thaddeus Mecynski ................................................... Los Angeles, California
Howard Jones Oviatt ............................................... Burgettstown, Pennsylvania
William Andrew Parr .............................................. Esmond, Virginia
Earl Verganus Parsons ............................................. Parchment Valley, West Virginia
John Blakely Patterson ............................................. Greenup, Kentucky
George Oswald Pfizenmayer ..................................... Terre Haute, Indiana
Edmund James Reynolds ......................................... New Glasgow, Nova Scotia
Leroy Elsworth Rhodes ............................................ Chehalis, Washington
Fred Rose, Jr. .......................................................... Hobart, Indiana
Augustus William Roselip ........................................ Darlington, Wisconsin
Benjamin Rush ........................................................... Suisun, California
Edgar Raymond Scherich ........................................... Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Wilbur Gerald Shaw ................................................ Yellow Springs, Ohio
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Cecil Corbett Smith........................................Enville, Tennessee
Tenderson Nathaniel Smith.................................Grand Chain, Illinois
Elmer Gay Sigler...........................................Kingman, Arizona
W. Gray Snyder............................................Ewing, Missouri
Soren Sorensen.............................................Fargo, North Dakota
Harrison Burt Steward...................................Valparaiso, Indiana
Daniel Stites................................................Ashkum, Illinois
Mae Bowman Strickland...................................Valparaiso, Indiana
Ellis Bothwell Southworth...............................Rochelle, Illinois
William McKinley Thomas.................................Randlett, Oklahoma
Ralph A. Tipton............................................Alanreed, Texas
Michael George Valasek..................................Waterbury, Connecticut
Nick Valasina..............................................Schenectady, New York
Herman Francis Walton....................................Rolling Prairie, Indiana
Wesley Churchill Webster...............................Whitinsville, Massachusetts
Leonard Michael Weiss..................................Bay City, Michigan
Leonard Isaac Weissman..................................New York City, New York
Harvey Welte...............................................Rochester, Minnesota
Julian Weslow...............................................Houston, Texas
William Everett Willis..................................Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Brice McCuing Woody......................................Springtown, Texas

SUMMARY.

Second year.............................................42
First year...............................................99
Total......................................................141
Valparaiso University

This is one of the largest educational institutions in this country. The annual enrollment is more than five thousand different students. The advantages are unsurpassed.

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