1913

Old School Catalog 1913-14, The Department of Law

Valparaiso University

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Valparaiso University, "Old School Catalog 1913-14, The Department of Law" (1913). Old School Catalogs (1859-1924). 6.
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THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW

THIRTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
1913-1914

AND

REGISTER OF STUDENTS
1912-1913

Published by the University
VALPARAISO, IND.
May 1, 1913
I. CALENDAR

FALL TERM, 1913

Twelve weeks


Sept. 16—Tuesday. Examinations continued. Registration of students and enrollment in classes for the term. Opening lectures.

Sept. 17—Wednesday. Examinations continued. Recitations begin.

Dec. 6—Saturday. Examinations. Fall term ends.

WINTER TERM, 1913-1914

Twelve weeks

Dec. 9—Tuesday. Enrollment in classes for the term.

Dec. 10—Wednesday. Recitations begin.


SPRING TERM, 1914

Sixteen weeks

Mch. 3—Tuesday. Enrollment in classes for the term.

Mch. 4—Wednesday. Recitations begin.

June 13—Saturday. Final examinations begin.

June 14—Sunday. Baccalaureate Address, 10:30 A. M.

June 15—Monday. Exercises of Senior Class, 8:15 P. M.

June 16—Tuesday. Final examinations end. Annual meeting and banquet of Alumni, 7:30 P. M.

June 17—Wednesday. Commencement, 8:15 P. M.

SUMMER TERM, 1914

Eight weeks

June 23—Tuesday. Enrollment in classes for the term.

June 24—Wednesday. Recitations begin.

II. THE FACULTY

H. B. BROWN, A. M., President.
O. P. KINSEY, A. M., Vice-President.

M. J. BOWMAN, Jr., A. M., LL. B., Dean and 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.
JOHN BOMAN, LL. B., Professor of Law.
WILLIAM H. DOWDELL, LL. B., Judge of the Moot Court.

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

NATHANIEL E. RIEED, A. B., Director of the Department of Oratory.
CALVIN S. HOOVER, A. M., Professor of History.
GEORGE W. NEET, Pg. D., Professor of Psychology.
B. F. WILLIAMS, A. M., Professor of Literature.
MANTIE E. BALDWIN, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric.
H. N. CARVER, A. M., Professor of Political Economy.
CHARLES W. BENTON, A. M., Professor of Accounting and Business Practice.
STEPHEN P. CORBOY, Professor of Phonography and Typewriting.
KATHERINE E. CARVER, A. M., Professor of Latin.
III. ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

THE UNIVERSITY

Valparaiso University is one of the most largely attended educational institutions in the United States. Organized in 1873, the ideal of its founders was to establish a school where rich and poor would have an equal chance, where work, not wealth, would be the standard, and all would have an opportunity of obtaining a thorough education at an expense within the reach of those having the most modest means. Constructive ability, scholarship, and devotion have made this ideal a reality. The school has had a steady and remarkable growth. From a beginning with four instructors and thirty-five students, it had grown to twenty-six departments, one hundred ninety-five instructors, and over five thousand students in 1912. The success of its graduates, no less than the growth of the school, attests the genuineness of its mission.

The numerous departments offer a wide variety of instruction, and the policy of the University to meet the actual needs of every applicant is of especial advantage to students of law. The Preparatory Department and the Review Department offer excellent facilities to law students who desire to strengthen their preliminary or general education without waste of time. The Department of Commerce offers 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 present 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 time. No additional charge is made for work taken in other departments, except Medicine and Dentistry and private lessons in Oratory, Music, and Art.
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 those now in operation are the Scientific Society, German Society, Music Society, Catholic Society, International Society, Southern Society, Eastern Society, Rocky Mountain Society, Indiana Society, Illinois Society, Pennsylvania Society, Ohio Society, Michigan Society, Wisconsin Society, etc. These organizations give excellent literary and musical programs, and work in harmony with each other and the school.

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, nearly all 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 16, 1913, and will close on Wednesday, June 17, 1914. Recitations will begin promptly on September 17.

The year in the Department of Law consists of three terms.* The Fall term comprises twelve weeks; the Winter term, twelve weeks; and the Spring term, sixteen weeks. The Summer term, in this department, is outside of the regular year. An intermission of

*The quarter system, which prevails in most of the other departments, does not apply to the Department of Law.
two school days occurs between terms. There are no other vaca-
tions, 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 offers 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 the majority
of two-year schools. The courses of study are graded with great
care, however, so that the average student is not overburdened.
The longer 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. It is believed that
few of the three-year schools offer more hours of instruction in law
than are given here.

THE LAW BUILDING

The Department now occupies a comfortable building with well
appointed recitation and library rooms and offices for the instruc-
tors. 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. Impor-
tant additions have recently been made to the library, and further
additions will be made from time to time. 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, and to do this
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.
The method of instruction is a judicious combination of the case and text-book systems, 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 before 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 is now beyond dispute, although its results in schools where cases are made the exclusive vehicle of instruction have caused many practical lawyers to doubt its wisdom. 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 development 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 instruction based solely on cases 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 rely passively upon the lectures
of his instructors for whatever definite conceptions he may gain of the law as a system. Instructors are therefore led to supply in their lectures precisely those things which students should learn for themselves from text-books.

The pure case method is said to give students a training which was almost wholly wanting under the old method when students were expected mainly to memorize rules from text-books. This claim is true to a very large extent. The old method attempted to impart a knowledge of legal rules without making any consistent effort to afford a training in their application. In this it signally failed. But there is reason to believe that the reaction has gone to the opposite extreme, and has sacrificed knowledge to training. The lawyer must know many things and know them positively. Training without knowledge is an illusion. The true end of legal education is to give both; and it is the conviction of the faculty that the great majority of students gain the most effective training and the most definite knowledge from the study of cases in connection with treatises of established worth. When texts are used in proper subordination to cases, as in this school, 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 daily preparation.
IV. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

THE TIME TO ENTER

Candidates for the law degree are received in September only. This applies to both first-year and second-year students. 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 Monday 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 the work of five recitation hours per week for twelve weeks, as done in the academic departments of this University, or of a half-year's work in a subject as done in most High Schools. 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 who present fewer than four 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-one 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.

**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 Department 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 fifteen 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 fifteen months.
V. 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 eighteen credits necessary 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. The students in 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. Students preparing for the study of law, therefore, may proceed as rapidly as their capabilities permit.

Many States now 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 these requirements. 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. 25 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. 25 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, and undue influence; legality of object; 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.** 80 hours, Fall and Winter terms.

A consideration of private wrongs other than those whose essence is breach of contract, including: general principles; trespass to person; false imprisonment; malicious prosecution; disturbance of family relations; defamation, slander, libel, privilege, malice; trespass to real property; trespass to personal property; excuses for trespass; conversion; deceit and kindred torts; nuisance; negligence; contributory and imputed negligence; interference with social and business relations, inducing breach of contract, unfair competition, strikes, boycotts, and business combinations; parties to tort actions; remedies for torts; discharge of torts. The subject is important in itself and fundamental in relation to other subjects. Hence considerable time is given to its study, and it is so taught as to provide a basis for a systematic exposition of later subjects.

**Burdick, Cases on Torts,** (3d ed.), and **Burdick, Law of Torts,** (2d ed.)

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

The course considers the general principles applicable to public offenses at common law; the criminal act; criminal attempts; consent; general and specific intent; justification and excuse, as to specific offenses against government, public health, morals, person, the dwelling-house, and property in general. It concludes with a brief consideration of the principles governing his own torts. The course concludes with the courses in Con-Law.

**Clark, Criminal Law** (2d ed.), and **Fisher, the courses in Con-Law.**
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 considers jurisdiction, extradition, arrest, examination, grand and petit juries, indictment, trial, criminal evidence, verdict, judgment, new trial, error and appeal.

Clark, *Criminal Procedure*, and selected cases.

6a. **Persons and Domestic Relations.** 25 hours, Winter term.

*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.** 20 hours, Winter term.

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 *rule*, rules for distinguishing the doctrine from the *dicta* of the use of digests and other search-books, the trial brief, and appeal. The course is practical throughout. So size of the class permits, concrete application and exercises in the finding and use of authori-
ties and in the preparation of briefs. 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.


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; declarations; demurrers; the various defensive pleas; issues; replications and subsequent pleadings; 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.

Martin, _Civil Procedure at Common Law._ Stephen, Chitty, and Perry are used for reference.

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

Elective.

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

Elective.

3b-4b. **Agency.** 65 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; liabilities of principal to third persons for agent's contracts, torts, and crimes; agent's liabilities 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; servant's liability for his own torts. The course is taught as the logical continuation of the courses in Con-
tract and Torts, and as a preparation for the courses in Partnership and Corporations.


9a. **Equity Jurisprudence.** 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 the equitable maxims and their application; equitable rights and estates, as trusts, mortgages and equitable liens; equitable grounds of relief, as fraud, mistake, and accident; equitable doctrines, as equitable estoppel, equitable conversion, notice, forfeitures and penalties; equitable remedies, as contribution, exoneration, subrogation, marshaling, accounting, specific performance, injunction, partition, reformation and discovery.


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

The course considers bailments in general, and gives particular attention to the law of pledge, innkeepers, common carriers of goods including railroads and express companies, the quasi-bailment relation of carriers of passengers, and the postoffice, telegraph and telephone companies as carriers of messages.


8c-9b. **Procedure III.** 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 subject is treated in the light of its natural connection with Common-Law Pleading (Course 8b) and Equity Jurisprudence (Course 9a).

Shipman, *Equity Pleading*, and selected cases.

8d. **Procedure IV.** 20 hours, Spring 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*.

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

Elective.

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

Elective.

**SECOND YEAR**

7b. **Property II.** 85 hours, Fall and Winter terms.

1) *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 Senior year.

Reeves, *Real Property* (2 vols.), and selected cases.

2) *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*.

8e. **Procedure V.** 50 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, demurrers, answers, issues, the reply, the joinder of causes, the union of defences, and the counterclaim, set-off, and 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; mutual rights and duties of partners; actions between partners, at law and in equity; powers 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 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.

2d. **Legal Ethics.**

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 Canon of Ethics adopted by the American Bar Association.

Warvelle, *Legal Ethics*, and lectures.

F. **Public Speaking.**

Elective.

8f. **Procedure VI.**

**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 powers of congress over the territories, and the leading rules of construction.


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

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*. 
2e. **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 giving 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.

6. **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 affecting 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 administrators; survival of rights and liabilities; payment of debts and legacies; descent and distribution.

Costigan, *Cases on Wills, Descent, and Administration.*
2f. **Trial Practice.** 45 hours, Spring term.

This, the concluding course in the Practice series, deals with the main principles of practice employed in the trial of civil actions. It immediately follows the University Circuit Court and is closely related to it. In the Court the student has received a substantial equivalent to actual court work in applying the rules of practice. The present course 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*.

7d. **Property IV.** 50 hours, Spring term.

*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 compilation 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; official conveyances; tax deeds and tax titles; leases; liens and encumbrances; *lis pendens* and attachment; judgments and decrees; adverse title; and opinions of title. On the practical side, the course provides experience in drafting conveyances and passing upon typical abstracts.


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

A study of the essentials of negotiable instruments, acceptance, indorsement, transfer, presentment, notice of dishonor, rights and duties of the holder, and liability of the various parties. In addition to the law of the subject, its business aspects are thoroughly enforced by abundant illustrative material.

BOOKS

All books named in the foregoing courses are essential. Old editions should be avoided. The books cost, new, about $55 for each year. Opportunities for purchasing and disposing of used books are abundant, however, so that the use of all 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.

A good law dictionary is indispensable. Black (2d ed.), Anderson, and Rawle's Revision of Bouvier are especially recommended. Kinney and Stimson, though smaller, are also good. It is advisable, also, to obtain the latest compilation of statutes of the State where the student expects to practice, and to make constant use of it as part of his daily preparation. This applies especially to second year students.

VI. INSTRUCTION IN PRACTICE AND PUBLIC SPEAKING

COURSES IN PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE

To familiarize students with the most common problems of court procedure and practice, instruction in procedure and practice 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 2b). 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) Legal Ethics, a consideration of questions of professional conduct; (4) Trial Practice, a discussion of questions of practice and tactics, and the principles which govern their solu-
tion. The Procedure series embrace: (1) Criminal Procedure, presented in its natural connection with Criminal Law; (2) Common-Law Pleading, giving (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, a careful 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 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 Elocution. 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. The Director is a man of reputation in professional platform work, both as lecturer and reader. He was formerly connected with the Emerson College of Oratory of Boston and the Civic Service House of the same city. The courses given consist of Junior, Senior, and Post-Graduate work in Public Speaking, Reading, and Acting, together with the fundamentals in Voice, Platform Deportment, and Gesture. The courses in Public Speaking are especially suitable to students of law, though all of the courses are open to them upon the conditions stated in the bulletin of the Department of Elocution.
VII. 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, after 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 admission to the bar of any county in Indiana and all Federal courts in the State.
VIII. SUMMER TERM

The Summer Term begins on the Tuesday next after Commencement, and continues eight weeks. The tuition is $16, and the same privileges in other departments are accorded as during the regular terms. The work is offered to meet the needs of persons who have studied law privately or in an office and who desire an opportunity of reviewing and grounding themselves in the work, of students having back work to make up, of persons desiring some knowledge of legal principles for business purposes or as part of their general education, of those who seek some definite idea of law in contemplation of possible future study, and of those preparing for bar examinations. Students who desire credit in the regular courses for work done during this term may enroll with the Dean as applicants for credits, and upon satisfying the instructor as to class-work and passing a satisfactory examination on the subjects so taken, credits therefor will be given. Certificates of attendance and work done are given when desired.

Persons who contemplate entering the summer school are invited to write to the Dean, stating the subjects they desire to take, a sufficient time in advance to enable the faculty to determine what courses may best be offered.

IX. GENERAL INFORMATION

EXAMINATIONS AND CREDITS

Examinations for advanced standing are held, and arrangements for examinations in preliminary subjects are made, on the Monday and Tuesday immediately preceding the opening of the Fall term.

Term examinations in law are held on the closing Saturday of each term, unless otherwise announced. In estimating grades, both recitations and examinations are considered. 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 others matters as the other departments. These regulations are set out in the general catalog of the University.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The tuition fee is $65 for the year of forty weeks, paid in advance; or $24 each for the Fall and Winter terms, and $32 for the Spring 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.

Board and furnished room cost from $20.40 to $36 for a term of twelve weeks,—a rate of from $1.70 to $3.00 a week. Tuition, board, and furnished room for forty weeks may be had for $133. In all rooming halls maintained by the University, the rooms are provided with everything necessary, and the laundry work for the rooms is done by the institution. Heat in the coldest weather costs forty cents a week additional, and light whatever the student chooses to make it.

The graduation fee is $5. Certificates of admission to the various courts cost $5.

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 fields, and tennis courts are free. Intercollegiate athletics is not permitted, but interclass and interdepartmental contests, at almost negligible expense, are en-
couraged. 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.* To avoid a possible source of misconception, however, it should be remembered that clothing and incidentals are a source of expense in school much the same as elsewhere.

**SELF HELP**

Numerous opportunities for employment exist in the University and in business and private establishments, 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, Senior Class Exercises on Monday, Reunion of Alumni on Tuesday, and Commencement on Wednesday of the closing week of the law year in June.

**INFORMATION**

Information on any point not covered in this bulletin may be obtained by addressing the President of the University or the Dean of the Department.
X. CATALOG OF STUDENTS

1912-1913

GRADUATES OF 1912

Milburn Kendrick Adcock ........................................... Cookeville, Tenn.
George Apostolopoulos ............................................... Chicago, Ill.
Claude Brown ................................................................ Princeton, Ill.
Edward Matthew Cape ............................................... San Marcos, Texas
Kun Sang Chang .......................................................... Korea
Albert Cornelius Clancy ........................................... Dayton, Washington
Herman Frederick Dehnke ........................................ Belle Plaine, Minn.
Joseph Peter Deltufo .................................................. Newark, New Jersey
John Raymond Dowlan ........................................... St. Paul, Minn.
Richard David Doyle .................................................. Belle Plaine, Minn.
Norman Thomas Dryden ........................................ Chillicothe, Mo.
Herbert Sidnie Farrell ........................................ Fort Madison, Iowa
Charles Albert Finley .................................................. Buffalo, Missouri
Harry Henry Gemuend ............................................ Ionia, Mich.
Clarence Harrison Williland ........................................ West Middlesex, Pa.
Frank Gilmer, Jr. .......................................................... Charlotteville, Va.
Herbert Levi Hanson .................................................. Cleveland, Ohio
John Thomas Heck .................................................... West Lebanon, Ind.
Charles Oren Hon ...................................................... Roswell, New Mexico
Frank Benjamine Hosbach ............................................ Erie, Pa.
Ida C. L. Isaacson ....................................................... Chicago, Ill.
Seymour Jansen .......................................................... Valparaiso, Ind.
Frank Fay Kimble ....................................................... Strawn, Kansas
Benjamin Otho Lawrence ........................................... Richmond, Ind.
James John McKay ....................................................... Van Etten, N. Y.
Wilmer Joseph Messick ........................................... Kansas City, Missouri
Merritt David Metz .................................................... Swormville, N. Y.
Francisco Montalvo ................................................... Mayaguez, Porto Rico
William Paul Moss .................................................... Haysville, N. C.
Roy Chester Oelslager ............................................... Poneto, Ind.
Earnest Gilbert Randall .............................................. Sigourney, Iowa
Stephen D. Ratkovich ................................................ Chicago, Ill.
Oliver F. Rhodes .......................................................... Peru, Ind.
Anthony Rieg .......................................................... Michigan City, Ind.
Francisco P. Senoren .............................................. Gigaquit, Surigao, P. I.
Michael A. Siena ........................................................ Paterson, N. J.
Floyd Christian Souder ................................................ Larwill, Ind.
George Swisher Stewart ................................................ Paradise, Pa.
Alice Hurt Thompson ..................................................... Richmond, Va.
Glenn Elsworth Thrapp .................................................... Avilla, Ind.
John Cleveland Wells .................................................... Pendleton, Ky.
Charles Nelson Willard .................................................. Paoli, Ind.
Elijah Bragg Williams ................................................... Wortham, Miss.

SECOND YEAR

Wise Alderman ............................................................ Hillsville, Va.
Raymond John Anderson .................................................. Veldenville, Wis.
Clyde Carmi Beck .......................................................... St. Louis, Mo.
Louis Arthur Blake .......................................................... Warsaw, Ill.
Paul Elijah Crundwell .................................................... Iuka, Ill.
Orville James Deegan ...................................................... Ironton, Ohio
Milton Tressillian Dix ..................................................... Pembroke, Ga.
Humphrey Gilbert Dukes ................................................ Rock Island, Ill.
Benjamin David Farrar .................................................... Halifax, Pa.
Richard John Fisher ........................................................ Pittsfield, Mass.
Shizuka Hasebe ............................................................. Wakamatsu, Japan
Mont Wesley Heumphreus ............................................... Custer, S. Dak.
James Dorr Hyer ............................................................ Waterloo, Wis.
Thomas Edmond Jeffries ................................................ Monessen, Pa.
Walter Charles Klitzing .................................................. Altamont, Ill.
James Peter Lawson .......................................................... Spring Valley, Ill.
Elmer Lewis Lincoln ........................................................ Paris, Texas
Lewis Benjamin Lumbard ................................................ Laporte, Ind.
James Abraham McGuffin ............................................... Sacramento, Cal.
Roy Crawford Martin ..................................................... Elkville, Ill.
Olin Richmond Moyle ..................................................... Waterford, Wis.
James Patrick Murphy .................................................... Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Bennett Nerby ............................................................... McHenry, N. Dak.
George Padbury, Jr. ....................................................... Marysville, Mont.
Robert Collins Randall .................................................. St. Paul, Minn.
William Reiter .............................................................. DeKalb, Mo.
James Ryan ................................................................. Lacreek, S. Dak.
Earl Leroy Scott .................................................. Rock Falls, Ill.
Francisco P. Sønoren .................................................. Surago, P. I.
Samuel Smith .......................................................... Allegheny, Penna.
William Roy Smith .................................................... Brushton, N. Y.
Oscar Souffront .......................................................... Yanco, P. R.
Louis Preston Spinks .................................................. Daleville, Miss.
Albert L. Stone .......................................................... Prestonsburg, Ky.
Theodore Svetcov ...................................................... Radovo, Bulgaria
Fred Paul Warber ...................................................... St. Charles, Minn.
William Hawley Ware .................................................. Ionia, Mich.
Ernest Walter Willett .................................................. Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST YEAR

Tyler Alberts ........................................................... Boston, Mass.
Enos Eugene Alley ..................................................... Butte, Mont.
Dale Austin ............................................................. Waterloo, Iowa
Rodney H. Bayless ...................................................... Decatur, Iowa
Ben Belew ............................................................. Pooleville, Mich.
Clarence Edward Benadum ................................................. Gaston, Ind.
Guy Clarence Benham .................................................. Idaho Falls, Idaho
Guy Nauldon Bever ................................................... Brooklyn, Iowa
Franklin Oliver Black ................................................... Covington, Ohio
Marcelo F. Boncan ...................................................... Manila, P. I.
Ormond Lynn Booth .................................................... Boise, Idaho
Mae Marie Bowman ..................................................... Mentone, Ind.
de Yampert Brame ..................................................... Macon, Miss.
Fred Charles Braun ..................................................... Belvidere, Ill.
Damie Cecilia Brenza .................................................. Chicago, Ill.
Julius C. Brenza .......................................................... Nanticoke, Pa.
Charles Miller Bunn .................................................... Kansas City, Mo.
Ora Clyde Cameron ..................................................... Lima, Ohio
Nathaniel Carroll ...................................................... Dayton, N. J.
Dean Herring Carson .................................................. North English, Iowa
Leslie Edmund Childs .................................................. Chandler, Ind.
Rolle Clifford Clark ................................................... Sulphur Springs, Ark.
Frank Clifford .......................................................... Valparaiso, Ind.
Earl Newton Coddington ..................................................
Achille Colpaert .......................................................... Burnem, Belgium
George William Crossman, Jr. ......................................... Garland, Texas
William Ralph Crow ................................................... McLeansboro, Ill.
David William Davis ................................................... Toledo, Ohio
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City, State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Francisco A. de Cortes</td>
<td>San Pablo, P. I.</td>
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<td>Simon Dekelboum</td>
<td>Valparaiso, Ind.</td>
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<td>Bartolome Domingo</td>
<td>Camiling, P. I.</td>
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<td>Glenn Robert Eudaley</td>
<td>Madisonville, Ky.</td>
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<td>Serafin R. Fernadez</td>
<td>Iloilo, P. I.</td>
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<td>John Joseph Flynn</td>
<td>Methuen, Mass.</td>
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<td>Charles Francis Anthony Fuller</td>
<td>Albany, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Isidore Galin</td>
<td>Erie, Pa.</td>
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<td>Ramon Garcia</td>
<td>Carolina, P. R.</td>
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<td>George Franklin Graalman</td>
<td>Freeport, Ill.</td>
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<td>Teofil Heronim Grabowski</td>
<td>Suchcice, Russian Poland</td>
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<td>Edgar Charles Grossman</td>
<td>Belleville, Ill.</td>
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<td>Homer Gunder</td>
<td>Ottumna, Iowa</td>
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<td>Frank Berry Hallagan</td>
<td>Pinkneyville, Ill.</td>
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<td>Edward Hopkins Harding</td>
<td>Newton, Ill.</td>
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<td>James Hubbard Harrell</td>
<td>Hobart, Okla.</td>
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<td>Arthur George Harris</td>
<td>Hartland, Minn.</td>
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<td>Harvey George Harrison</td>
<td>Tazewell, Va.</td>
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<td>Oder Raymond Hartt</td>
<td>Ft. Wayne, Ind.</td>
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<td>George William Hay</td>
<td>Somerset, Pa.</td>
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<td>Gilford Harold Hennegar</td>
<td>West Lafayette, Ind.</td>
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<td>Joseph P. Hollack</td>
<td>Lithuania, Europe</td>
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<td>M. S. Hoseyn Kahn</td>
<td>Teheran, Irak, Persia</td>
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<td>Andrew George Hutchison</td>
<td>Weatherly, Penn.</td>
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<td>Harvey Austin Jellison</td>
<td>South Whitley, Ind.</td>
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<td>Jeff Terry Jones</td>
<td>Farmington, Ky.</td>
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<td>Alvin W. Killam</td>
<td>Froid, Mont.</td>
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<td>Arthur Leo King</td>
<td>Robards, Ky.</td>
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<td>Everett Blaine Kirk</td>
<td>Inez, Ky.</td>
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<td>John T. Kitching</td>
<td>Valley Mills, Tex.</td>
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<td>Ollie Clinton La Grone</td>
<td>Deadwood, Tex.</td>
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<td>Herschel Dana Lasell</td>
<td>Waubay, S. Dak.</td>
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<td>Elmer Moulton Lewis</td>
<td>Bridgeport, Conn.</td>
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<td>Hubert Reese Lightfoot</td>
<td>Stonefort, Ill.</td>
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<td>Edwin Lovan Lundquist</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>Ollie Morris Lyon</td>
<td>Fannin, Ky.</td>
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<td>John Fred Maki</td>
<td>Negaunee, Mich.</td>
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<td>Jose Maldonado</td>
<td>Utuado, P. R.</td>
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<td>Lillian Medford</td>
<td>Columbus, Ohio</td>
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<td>Henry Emil Mielke</td>
<td>Cameron, Idaho</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander Harris Miller</td>
<td>Bridgeport, Kan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minos Dorsin Miller</td>
<td>Lake Charles, La.</td>
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</table>
Raymond Harvey Miller ............................. Deerfield, Ill.
Samuel Henry Mitchell, Jr. ............................... Waco, Tex.
William Joseph Moore ................................. Winchester, Ill.
William James Murray ................................. Waukesha, Wis.
Roland Obenchain ................................ Mishawaka, Ind.
Mart Joseph O'Malley ................................ Pittston, Pa.
Joseph R. Orrico .......................................... Chicago, Ill.
John Joseph Owen ................................ Linden, Ind.
Franklin Harvey Paine ................................. Stevensville, Mich.
Alfred Winston Peeler ................................ Kalispell, Mont.
Grover Cleveland Pennell ............................ Lewiston, Idaho
Jose J. Platos ........................................... Manila, P. I.
Ray Albert Plummer ........................................ Chalmers, Ind.
Eugene Stanley Preston ................................ Groveport, Ohio
Albert Clifford Raney ...................................... Arkansas City, Ark.
Clay O. Roberts ........................................ Casey, Ill.
John Roberts ............................................ Windom, Minn.
Oliver Grady Rollins ..................................... Madill, Okla.
Joseph Manus Roushar ................................... Victor, Iowa
George Frank Rutledge .................................. Trenton, Fla.
Melville Henry Sell ....................................... New Holstein, Wis.
Aldo J. Simpson .......................................... Millersburg, Ind.
Harold Harvey Sloan ...................................... Dunkirk, N. Y.
Wellington Arthur Sneed ............................... Tampico, Ill.
Henry Rudolph Stearn ................................... New London, Wis.
W. Floyd Strain ........................................... Carrollton, Ohio
Burrell Joseph Swartwood ................................ Mountain Top, Pa.
Benjamin Franklin Taylor ................................ Stockerton, Pa.
Fred Lindley Taylor ........................................ Carbondale, Ill.
Joseph Veneziale ......................................... Providence, R. I.
Roscoe Leslie Warner ..................................... Sharon, Pa.
Walter Wells ................................................ Bascom, Ky.
Rollen Orwine Willett .................................... Vandalia, Ill.
Walter Charles Williams ................................ Valparaiso, Ind.
David Herman Winter ..................................... Shewano, Wis.
George Forest Wright ..................................... Alum Bank, Pa.

SUMMARY

Second year ............................................. 41
First year ................................................ 108

Total .................................................... 149
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.

The following departments are maintained:

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