1917

Old School Catalog 1917-18, The Law School

Valparaiso University

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THE LAW SCHOOL

1917-1918
CALENNDAR FOR 1917-18

1917
September 12 to 15, Wednesday to Saturday—Examinations for removal of conditions.
September 14, 15 and 17, Friday, Saturday and Monday—Registration of new students.

FALL TERM
September 18, Tuesday—Fall term opens.
Registration of old students.
The President’s annual address to all students, University Auditorium, 8:30 A. M.
Organization of first year class, Law Building, 10 A. M.
Organization of second year class, Law Building, 11 A. M.
September 19, Wednesday—Recitations begin.
November 29, Thursday—Thanksgiving day (a holiday).
December 6, Thursday (noon)—Fall Term closes.

WINTER TERM
December 11, Tuesday—Winter Term opens.
December 25, Tuesday—Christmas day (a holiday).

1918
February 28, Thursday (noon)—Winter Term closes.

SPRING TERM
March 5, Tuesday—Spring Term opens.
May 18 to May 23, Saturday to Thursday—Final examinations, first year class.
May 23, Thursday (noon)—Year closes for first year class.
June 11 to June 15, Tuesday to Saturday—Final examinations, second year class.
June 16, Sunday—Baccalaureate Address.
June 18, Tuesday—Senior Class Exercises, 8:15 P. M.
June 19, Wednesday—Alumni Banquet, 8 P. M.
June 20, Thursday—Thirty-seventh Annual Commencement, 8:15 P. M.
THE UNIVERSITY

Valparaiso University was established in 1873 with the design of giving every person an opportunity to obtain a thorough, practical education at the least possible expense. From a small beginning it has become one of the largest institutions of learning in the United States. It now maintains twenty departments, with a faculty of two hundred twenty teachers and an annual enrollment of more than five thousand students. Its equipment includes eleven large school buildings, laboratories capable of accommodating eighteen hundred students daily, general and departmental libraries of about twenty thousand volumes, work-shops for various departments, and two farms for the work in agriculture. Many ideas of which it was a pioneer, as all-year instruction, the quarter system, co-education, and self-support for students, have survived the criticism of early years and have been adopted by the foremost colleges and universities. Both the growth of the school and the success of its tens of thousands of graduates attest that it satisfies a real educational need.

The University is located at Valparaiso, Indiana, a beautiful residence city forty-four miles east of Chicago, in a region remarkable for its industrial and agricultural development. The city is on the main lines of three railways, the Pennsylvania, the Grand Trunk, and the Nickel Plate, making it easily accessible from all
points. Because of the volume of passenger traffic, made largely by the University, most through trains stop at Valparaiso. The city has paved streets, cement walks, sewerage system, gas and electric light, interurban line, and a water supply officially declared to be among the best in the state. Recent vital statistics give Valparaiso the lowest death rate of all Indiana cities. The location of the University thus combines the advantages of a small city with those of a metropolitan center.

THE LAW SCHOOL

The Law School was instituted in 1879 under the name Northern Indiana Law School by Col. Mark L. DeMotte, who was for some years a member of Congress. From the first the school prospered under his leadership and the teaching of himself and his associates. The relation of the school to the University was close but semi-independent. The text-book method and the plan of presenting one subject at a time to each class were followed. The standard of admission was low, but the faculty and student body were filled with the spirit of work. A very large per cent of the graduates became successful practitioners. Many have served as governors, members of supreme courts, and senators and representatives in congress. In 1907 the school became a department of the University. Under the present management the law building has been remodeled, the library enlarged, the requirements for admission raised, the case method adopted, and the curriculum enriched by the addition of many subjects of instruction. For some years the attendance has been larger than that of any other law school in Indiana.

PURPOSE

The School stands for sound legal education, complete utilization of time, and minimum expense. It aims to train for the practice of law those who possess sufficient maturity, zeal, and ability to sustain the demands of serious professional study.

EQUIPMENT

The School occupies a comfortable building, with well appointed recitation and library rooms, and offices for the instructors. A good working law library, which is being added to yearly, is maintained in the building, and its use is free to law students from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The general library of the University is also open to law students without additional charge.
ADMISSION OF STUDENTS

LENGTH OF COURSE

The three-year course, announcement of which has been made in previous publications of the University, will begin in September, 1917. The new course will extend through three school years of thirty-six weeks each, in place of two years of forty weeks each as heretofore. The change will not affect members of the Class of 1918, which will be the last to graduate from the two-year course.

THE SCHOOL YEAR

The school year 1917-18 will open on Tuesday, September 18, 1917, and will close for the first-year class on Thursday, May 23, 1918, and for the second-year class on Thursday, June 20, 1918. Class work will begin on September 19, 1917.

The quarter system which prevails in most departments of the University does not apply to the Law School. For the first year class the year will consist of a Fall Term, a Winter Term, and a Spring Term, each twelve weeks in length. For the second-year class the Fall and Winter Terms will comprise twelve weeks each, 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 is therefore a year of uninterrupted study—a day's instruction for nearly every working day spent in residence.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS

REGULAR STUDENTS

The following persons are admitted to the first year without examination as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws:

1. Graduates of standard colleges, upon production of their diplomas or certificates of graduation.

2. Applicants not less than eighteen years of age, upon production of certificates showing the successful completion in an accredited four-year high school or preparatory school of at least fifteen units—the usual college entrance requirement, ordinarily satisfied by four years of high school work.

A blank form of certificate will be mailed upon application, if desired.

A unit represents one year's study of a subject in a high school or preparatory school. The fifteen units may be made up from the following subjects, including not more than five units of
foreign languages. The Roman numerals indicate the year of study in a subject.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English I, II, III, IV</td>
<td>3 or 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin, Elementary, I, II</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced, III, IV</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek, Elementary, I, II</td>
<td>1 or 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced, III</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French, Elementary, I, II</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced, III, IV</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>German, Elementary, I, II</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced, III, IV</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spanish, Elementary, I, II</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>History, Ancient</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mediaeval and Modern European</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algebra, Elementary</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td>1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geometry, Plane</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plane Trigonometry</td>
<td>1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiography</td>
<td>1/2 or 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botany</td>
<td>1/2</td>
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<td>Zoology</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Government</td>
<td>1/2 or 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial High School Subjects</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounting and Finance</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Bookkeeping</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Business Organization</td>
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<td>Commercial Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial History</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Geography</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and Industrial Problems</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONDITIONED STUDENTS

Persons who have attained the age of twenty-one years and who present not less than fourteen units will be permitted to enter the first year of the Law School upon condition that before beginning the second year they complete work in the High School Department sufficient to make up their deficiency. Such persons are advised, however, to finish their preliminary education before beginning the study of law. One and one-third units may readily be completed in the High School Department during the Summer quarter preceding the opening of the school year in September.

SPECIAL STUDENTS

Persons who cannot qualify as candidates for the degree but who are not less than twenty-one years of age and produce evidence of such training and experience as should enable them to pursue with advantage the study of law may be admitted as special students by the consent of the faculty. Those who wish to enter under this rule should make written application to the Dean, stating their age, education, experience, occupation, and the names of two or more persons acquainted with their character, ability, and attainments. Such applicants should not present themselves for registration before receiving assurance from the Dean that their applications have been acted upon favorably.

Special students are not eligible for the degree, but may take the same work as regular students and are entitled to certificates showing all subjects taken and the time spent in residence.

ADVANCED STANDING

Students who have attended another law school of high grade after becoming qualified to enter this school are admitted, upon producing properly certified records, to such standing as their credentials may entitle them. Applicants under this rule may present credits for second-year subjects instead of first-year subjects which they have not had, and may take the latter with the first-year class.

Credit cannot be given for work not done in residence at a law school.

REGISTRATION

Students are expected to register in person on or before the first day of the Fall Term, and will not be received after October 1, unless they have done sufficient work in law to enable them to proceed with the class. No encouragement can be given to those who desire to obtain the degree in less than the required time.
THE LAW SCHOOL

Routine of Entrance

Payment of the tuition fee and arrangements for board and room should first be made at the University office in the Old College Building. Certificates or other credentials and receipts for tuition should then be presented at the office of the Dean in the Law Building. If not approved, the money paid will be refunded. In case of doubt as to the sufficiency of credentials, correspondence is invited before the applicant presents himself for admission. Students are advised not to contract for rooms before consulting the University office.

COURSE OF STUDY

The course of study is a graded one, and includes the subjects most necessary in the practice of law and most commonly required by bar examiners. During the school year 1917-18 only the first-year subjects of the three-year course and the second-year subjects of the two-year course will be given. The list of second-year subjects will be revised for the year 1918-19. Third-year subjects will not be offered until the year 1919-20.

The program of study for the year 1917-18 will be as follows:

First Year

Elements of Law. Part of Fall Term (Tu.-S.). Forty-eight hours. Robinson's Elementary Law (1st ed.); Bowman's Lectures and Bowman's Questions and Exercises on Elementary Law; Woodruff's Introduction to the Study of Law; Pound's Introduction to Study of Law.

Principles of Liability. Fall Term (M.), Winter and Spring Terms (M., Tu.). Sixty hours. Beale's Cases on Legal Liability.


Property. Fall and Winter Terms (W., Th., F.). Seventy-two hours. Warren's Cases on Property.

CIVIL PROCEDURE AT COMMON LAW. Part of Fall Term (Tu.-S.), Winter Term (M., Tu.), Spring Term (M., Th., F.). Seventy hours. Sunderland's Cases on Common Law Pleading; Stephen's Pleading (Tyler's ed.); Bowman's Lectures and Problems in Contract.

TORTS. Winter and Spring Terms (W., Th., F.). Seventy-two hours. Ames and Smith's Cases on Torts (Pound's ed.).

BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS. Spring Term (Tu.-F.). Forty-eight hours. Goddard's Cases on Bailments and Carriers; Goddard's Outlines of Bailments and Carriers.

SECOND YEAR

SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. Fall Term. Thirty hours. Benjamin's Cases on Sales and Principles of Sales (2d ed.).

BILLS AND NOTES. Fall and Winter Terms. Forty-five hours. Bigelow's Cases on Bills, Notes and Cheques (2d ed.); McMaster's Irregular and Regular Commercial Paper.

CODE PLEADING. Fall Term. Sixty hours. Sunderland's Cases on Code Pleading; Bowman's Code Pleading and Practice; Hepburn's Historical Development of Code Pleading.

PARTNERSHIP. Fall and Winter Terms. Forty-five hours. Gilmore's Cases on Partnership.

REAL PROPERTY. Fall and Winter Terms. Sixty hours. Reeves' Real Property.

TRUSTS AND MORTGAGES. Winter Term. Twenty-five hours. Reeves' Real Property.

MOOT COURT. Fall Term. Twenty hours.

EVIDENCE. Winter and Spring Terms. Seventy hours. Wigmore's Cases on Evidence (2d ed.).

CORPORATIONS. Winter and Spring Terms. Sixty hours. Warren's Cases on Private Corporations (2d ed.).

TRIAL PRACTICE. Winter and Spring Terms. Fifty hours. Sunderland's Cases on Trial Practice.

PRACTICE COURT. Winter and Spring Terms. Forty hours. Bowman's Outlines for Practice in the University Circuit Court.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. Spring Term. Seventy hours. Wambaugh's Cases on Constitutional Law.

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATION. Spring Term. Fifty-five hours. Costigan's Cases on Wills, Descent and Administration.
Books

All books above listed are essential. Editions other than those named should be avoided. A law dictionary is indispensable, and a set of Blackstone's Commentaries will be found useful. Second-year students can make profitable use of their State statutes.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

Case Method

Instruction is given mainly by the discussion of legal principles as disclosed in reported cases, but other means of instruction are not ignored. Beginning students are carefully grounded at the outset in the elements of the common law and given some acquaintance with its history and evolution. The propriety of this method, which has long been employed in this school, has recently received a noteworthy confirmation in the report on "The Case Method in American Law Schools," made by Prof. Redlich of Vienna to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Of the case method he says:

"It emphasizes the scientific character of legal thought . . . . As the method was developed, it laid the main emphasis upon precisely that aspect of the training which the older text-book schools entirely neglected: the training of the student in intellectual independence, in individual thinking, in digging out the principles through penetrating analysis of the material found within separate cases: material which contains, all mixed in with one another, both the facts as life creates them, which generate the law, and at the same time rules of the law itself, component parts of the general system. In the fact that it has actually accomplished this purpose, lies the great success of the case method. For it really teaches the pupil to think in the way that any practical lawyer—whether dealing with written or unwritten law—ought to and has to think.

Approving thus of the case method, Prof. Redlich yet offers the following criticism and suggestions:

"It is characteristic of the case method that where it has thoroughly established itself, legal education has assumed the form of instruction almost exclusively through analysis of separate cases. The result of this is that students never obtain a general picture of the law as a whole, not even a picture which includes only the main features. This is, in my opinion, however, just as important for the study of Anglo-American law as for the codified continental systems, and is a task which should also be accomplished by the law courses in the universities. To this end, the following seems to me above all things requisite:

"First, as an introduction to the entire curriculum, care should be taken to introduce to the students, in elementary fashion, the fundamental concepts and legal ideas that are common to all divisions of the common law. In American university law schools the students ought to be given an introductory lecture course, which should present, so to speak, 'Institutes' of the common law. Every department into which the American law is divided, whether as common law or equity, employs certain common elementary ideas and fundamental legal
METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

concepts which the student ought to be made to understand before he is introduced into the difficult analysis of cases. Concepts such as choses in action, person and property within the meaning of the law, complaint and plea, title and stipulation, liability and surety, good faith and fraud, should, in these elementary lectures, be given to American students in connection with a system of the law, even though this should include only the general fundamental features. They should not, as usually occurs today, come to the students unsystematically and unscientifically, as scraps of knowledge more or less assimilated out of law dictionaries and indiscriminate reading of text-books.

"It seems to me very advisable to add also at the end of the course lectures which shall furnish the student once more, before he steps out directly into practical legal life, a general summing up and survey of the law."

The first of these recommendations expresses what this school is aiming to accomplish by means of the course in Elements of Law and the first part of the course in Legal Liability. The second recommendation will be followed, so far as is practicable in a three-year course, by instruction in General Jurisprudence during the third year.

PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE

To familiarize students with the practical side of the law, instruction in procedure and practice is given almost continuously throughout the course. Attention is therefore invited to the Procedure series, the Practice series, and the Practice courts. These have been placed so as to correlate with the substantive subjects and to proceed step by step with them.

The Procedure series embrace: (1) Criminal Procedure, presented in its natural connection with Criminal Law, (2) Civil Procedure at Common Law, a study of the common law forms of action, designed to give students an appreciation of the forms of action as he encounters them in his substantive case books, and of the principles of common law pleading, the science of which is the basis of all existing systems of procedure in the United States. (3) Equity Pleading, a study of the pleading and practice in courts of equity, with special reference to the states which retain the separate practice and the elements which reappear in the codes and in the equity rules of the Federal courts, (4) Code Pleading, an examination of the main statutory provisions of the reformed procedure and the doctrines developed by the courts, together with an account of its rise and progress in England and America and its influence in those states which have not adopted it in its entirety, (5) Evidence, a study of the principles which govern the admission and rejection of evidence and the examination of witnesses.

The Practice series comprise: (1) Introduction to the Study of Law (a part of the course in Elements of Law), an elementary
and practical explanation to beginning students of the methods of legal study and the sources and forms of law, (2) *Legal Bibliography*, a more advanced and critical study of the use of law books, together with practical exercises in finding authorities 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 matters of professional conduct.

**Practice Courts**

Accompanying the class work in procedure and practice, 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. Participation in these courts is required of all second-year students.

In the University Moot Court issues of law supposedly reached by demurrer, stated in instructions, or presented by motion for a new trial are argued, one student appearing for each side. The judge of this court is an experienced practitioner. The questions involved are narrow and sufficiently close to be open to argument. Each student is expected to base his argument upon a practically exhaustive search of the authorities, thus making application of the methods which he has studied in finding and using authorities. The design 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 possible benefit, the class is divided into small sections and each section meets twice a week for about twelve weeks. The work is graded so as to prepare the student for the second practice court and to familiarize him with the working methods of courts.

The University Circuit Court is organized with a full staff of officers and equipped with records and legal blanks such as are used in the regular courts. The presiding judge has had many years experience as a trial judge and justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana. Criminal and civil actions are instituted, process is issued, returns are made, default days, motion hours, continuances, and time requirements for filing papers are observed, and causes are prosecuted to judgment. A record of proceedings is kept, and causes are brought to issue and tried with a view to the record on appeal. The court meets five hours a week for two court terms of four weeks each. During the first term special 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 causes are conducted through the various stages of judgment. The work to most intents is that of an actual court. After each sitting such suggestion and criticism of the work done are given as seem helpful.

EXAMINATIONS AND STANDINGS

Regular examinations in writing are held upon the completion of the various subjects. Deficiency examinations in the subjects of the first year are held during the week preceding the opening of the Fall Term.

Examinations, recitations and attendance are taken into consideration in estimating grades. The standing of students is indicated by the letters A, B, C, D, and E, representing Excellent, Good, Fair, Conditioned, and Failure, respectively.

Not more than one hundred hours of conditioned work in any one year may be counted toward the degree. Conditions not exceeding one-third of the work of a year may be removed by passing deficiency examinations before entering the next higher year. Conditions in excess of one hundred hours in any year not so removed must be removed in class.

A failure in any subject can be made good only by repeating the subject in class.

Students who have been conditioned or have failed in more than one-third of the work of a year are classified again in the same year and repeat the subjects in which they are deficient, taking only such work in the advanced class as the faculty may deem advisable.

GRADUATION

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred upon regular students who have satisfactorily completed the course of study. Higher degrees in law are not given.

Students admitted to advanced standing must complete at least one year's work in this school in order to receive the degree.

A regular student who is not entitled to graduate with his class may receive his degree upon making up his deficiencies within two years thereafter.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Graduates who are residents of Indiana and not less than twenty-one years old may be admitted to the Circuit Court of the county, the Supreme Court of the State, and the District Court of the United States for the district of Indiana. The faculty cannot move the admission of students who do not graduate.
THE LAW SCHOOL

COMBINED COURSES IN ARTS AND LAW

Students who have completed three years (nine quarters) of work in the College of Liberal Arts, or equivalent work in any other standard college, may enter the Law School and may count the first year of the law course both toward the degree in arts and toward the degree in law. Such students will receive the degree of A. B. upon the satisfactory completion of one year in law, and the degree of LL. B. upon the satisfactory completion of the law course. By electing the combined courses students may obtain the two degrees in six years; and by taking nine consecutive quarters of college work, may further reduce this time to five and one-fourth calendar years.

INSTRUCTION IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The instruction given in other departments of the University is also open to students of the Law School without additional charge except for laboratory courses and private lessons in oratory, music, etc. Those who wish to avail themselves of this privilege must procure the written consent of the Dean. A student should not attempt to take more than one subject besides law.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

Training in public speaking is given in the School of Public Speaking, and law students are encouraged to avail themselves of the privileges of this department. The Dean of the School is a University graduate with several years advanced study in his field, including special training in university methods. Two of the courses offered are particularly adapted to the needs of law students. The first of these is called Public Address, and deals with the practical forms of speech making, extempore and impromptu oratory, the building of short addresses, and the like. The second course is Finished Debate, in which a text-book is used and weekly practice in debate is given.

For more complete information regarding this School, the general catalog of the University may be consulted.

LIBERAL ARTS

The College of Arts and Sciences offers courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. By taking the combined course in Arts and Law, students may save a year or more in time. For high school graduates who cannot spend the time necessary to
EXPENSES

obtain a college degree, the college offers pre-legal instruction in History, Political Economy, Sociology, Psychology, English, Latin, Modern Languages, Science, Mathematics, Surveying, Parliamentary Law, and many other subjects which are valuable to the law student and the lawyer.

More detailed information regarding the College may be found in the general catalog of the University.

BUSINESS

The Commercial Department and the Phonography and Typewriting Department offer courses in Accounting, Business Practice, Shorthand, Typewriting, and Court Reporting, which often prove a means of advancement to practitioners. A limited amount of this work may be taken along with law.

PRELIMINARY

Persons who are lacking in preliminary education are invited to consider the courses offered by the High School Department and the Preparatory Department. Classes in these departments are formed every quarter. Hence those who desire such instruction will find suitable classes at any time they may enter. Students in these classes are more mature than pupils in ordinary high schools and common schools, and are able to complete the work in less time. Those preparing for the study of law may therefore proceed as rapidly as their capabilities permit.

Many States require a high school course or its equivalent as a preliminary to the study of law. The High School Department provides effective means of complying with these requirements. By writing to the Dean of the Law School, any applicant may obtain information as to the requirements of the State where he expects to practice.

Further information concerning these departments may be obtained from the University catalog and the bulletin of the High School Department.

EXPENSES

The tuition fee is seventy-five dollars a year, payable in advance and not ordinarily refunded when a student leaves before the end of the school year.

Every student will be asked to contribute two dollars toward the support of athletics during the second and third terms, and will receive in return free admission to all athletic contests. Moneys thus collected will be at the disposal of the Student Council.

No matriculation fee is charged. For each deficiency examination there is a charge of three dollars; for each subject
repeated, when taken in addition to regular work, five dollars. The diploma fee is seven and one-half dollars. Official certificates of admission to the State and Federal courts cost five dollars.

All fees are payable at the University office.

The other principal expenses of a student for thirty-six weeks may be estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board</td>
<td>$99 to $108</td>
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<tr>
<td>Room rent (two in a room)</td>
<td>18 to 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel and light</td>
<td>11 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text books</td>
<td>15 to 35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $143 to $217

Some allowance should also be made for clothing, laundry and incidentals. These need not be more than at home.

**Room and Board**

The University furnishes rooming and dining accommodations for several thousand students. There are also a number of rooming halls and dining halls operated by individuals, and many private families which supply room and board to students. In the University halls the rent of furnished rooms, two students in a room, is from $6 to $18 per quarter (twelve weeks) for each student. This includes the laundry for the rooms. At the lowest rate two students have a single room; at the higher rates, a study room and bed room. Except in the University dormitories, room rent is payable only by the quarter. The University makes an additional charge of twenty-five cents per week where rooms are rented by the week. During the Fall, Winter and Spring Quarters, $5.00 per quarter additional is charged for heat.

The University furnishes two grades of board: $33 per quarter (twelve weeks) and $36 per quarter, payable in advance. When paid by the week the price is $3.50 per week, payable in advance. Board at the same rates or, if desired, at slightly higher rates may be obtained in outside halls or in private families.

Because of the extraordinary rise in the cost of food, the price of board has unavoidably been raised. It will be reduced whenever conditions permit.

**Books**

The price of the books used in class, new, is about fifty dollars a year. A good law dictionary, new, costs four dollars; the best, nineteen and one-half dollars. Used books may be obtained for less and may be sold when the subjects are completed, thus
greatly reducing the expense. By sharing books with a classmate even this expense may be cut in half.

**GENERAL EXPENSE**

The University has given years of well-directed effort to the problem of reducing the cost to the student. Low rates have not been made by sacrificing instruction or the reasonable comforts of life, but by applying business principles to the cost of living. Accommodations are equal to those ordinarily costing much more. The large attendance, a favorable location, wholesale buying, co-operation, attention to details, and an expert knowledge of the markets have made it possible to decrease cost without cheapening quality. Buildings have been planned and equipped for service and not display. Social life is simple, and individual extravagance is discouraged. Entertainments and lectures of a high grade are provided free or, on account of the large attendance, at a small charge. Intercollegiate athletics is not predominant, but interdepartmental and interclass contests at almost negligible expense are numerous. Admission to all contests and the use of the gymnasium, baseball field, running track, and tennis courts are given in return for the athletic contribution of two dollars a year. The tuition fee is the lowest possible, and one fee covers all.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**Regulations**

The Law School 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, in business establishments, and in private homes, whereby students may defray a part of their expenses. But since the ordinary expense is unusually low, law students should give all their time to their studies if it is possible to do so. A student's time, ordinarily, is worth more to himself than to anyone 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.
STUDENTS, 1916-17
SECOND YEAR

Junius Wayne Allen .................................. Collins, Mississippi
Clayton Lawrence Bissell ................................ Kane, Pennsylvania
Albert Watson Blair ................................... Mt. Vernon, Illinois
Nellie Ernestine Briggs ................................ Ashland, Oregon
William McKinley Briggs ................................ Ashland, Oregon
Donald Reid Bryant .................................... Redding Ridge, Connecticut
Fred Eugene Butler .................................. Rockford, Illinois
Joe Everette Butler ................................ Elwood, South Dakota
Frederick Cargo .................................. Elwood, South Dakota
Ray Miller Chenoweth ................................ San Jose, California
Fred Emery Cluen ................................ Elkhart
Philip Samuel Cole, Jr ................................ Farmington, Elkhart
Paul Crain ............................................ Carverville, Illinois
Desford Ellwood Davis ................................ Stockton, Missouri
Benjamin Joseph Dean ................................ Lubbock, Illinois
J. Harold Downey .................................. Joliet, Illinois
Peter Anthony Fitzgerald ................................ Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Everett Jesse Fletcher ................................ Knox
David Stuart Grant, Jr ................................ Beverly, Massachusetts
Albert Edward Griffiths, Jr .......................... East Chicago
William Scott Hawkins ................................ Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Earl Henry Herbert ................................... Honesdale, Pennsylvania
Prentis C. Hilliard .................................. Valley Spring, Texas
John Edward Hughes .................................. Norwich, Connecticut
Herbert Simon Humke ................................ Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin
Warren H. Kelchner .................................. Benton, Pennsylvania
Leland Stanford Kepler ................................ Valparaiso
August Henry Kessler ................................ Red Bud, Illinois
Tze Yuin Kiang ........................................ Hanyang, China
Karol Cornelius Koehler ................................ Priceburg, Pennsylvania
Justin Stephen McGraw ................................ Denver, Colorado
Henry Joseph McMahon ................................ Lawler, Iowa
Isidor Albert Mackoff ................................ Portland, Oregon
Homer Ralph Miller .................................. Lebanon, Missouri
Ramon Novoa ........................................ Lares, Porto Rico
Carl Oswald ........................................... Hollenberg, Kansas
Clyde Alva Patterson .................................. Huntsville, Arkansas
Harold McCondless Pence ................................ Pence
Henry Arnold Phillips .................................. Lake City, Minnesota
STUDENTS

Lorenzo Pedroso Porras ......................................................... Jaro, Philippine Islands
Frank Post ........................................................................... Allendale, Michigan
Calvin Clifford Redden ................................................................ Hinton, West Virginia
John Felix Redmond ............................................................... Terre Haute
Chill Taylor Reed ..................................................................... Colliers, West Virginia
Hannah Rebecca Reed ............................................................. Colliers, West Virginia
James Clarence Reed ............................................................. Fort Smith, Arkansas
Eugene Rice ........................................................................... Union City, Tennessee
Walter Aloysous Rice ............................................................. La Porte
Hilmer Irving Seaburg ............................................................. St. Paul, Minnesota
Henry Alvies Shannon ............................................................. Mt. Erie, Illinois
Lindsay Inghram Sharpnack .................................................... Carmichaels, Pennsylvania
Frank Herman Sheffield .......................................................... Racine, Wisconsin
Perry Smith ............................................................................. Eddyville, Illinois
Leonard Leon Snodgrass ......................................................... Farmland
Alva Soldner ........................................................................... Watertown, Wisconsin
Joseph Victor Steucek ............................................................. Monaca, Pennsylvania
Daniel Dennis Stites ................................................................ Ashkum, Illinois
Thomas Henry Strizich ........................................................... Calumet, Michigan
Michael Henry Sugrue ............................................................ Waterbury, Connecticut
Eric Joseph Sundin ................................................................. Waterbury, Connecticut
Sebastian Tangusso ................................................................ Valparaiso
Bert Dodd Terwilliger .............................................................. Devils Lake, Wisconsin
Leslie Elden Thomas ............................................................... Monon
Frank Elmer Trobaugh ............................................................ Murphysboro, Illinois
George Cleo Uhlar ................................................................ Walnut, Nebraska
Helen Marguerite White ........................................................ Muncie
Ernest Frederick Winkler ........................................................ Sandpoint, Idaho
David Herman Winter ............................................................. Cecil, Wisconsin
Andrew Nathaniel Witko ......................................................... Throop, Pennsylvania
Abraham Lincoln Yerex .......................................................... Valparaiso
D. W. Young ........................................................................... Fort Madison, Iowa

FIRST YEAR

Marion Bement Allen .............................................................. Waynesville, North Carolina
George Richard Anderson ....................................................... Hammond
Robert Jameson Arthur .......................................................... Logansport
Salvador de Austria ................................................................ Magdalena, Philippine Islands
Irby Seaborn Ballard ............................................................... Forest Park, Georgia
George Esten Barr ................................................................ Mansfield, Ohio
Joe Peyton Berbling ............................................................... Cairo, Illinois
Oscar Birch ............................................................................. Elizabethtown, Illinois
Herschel Dewey Bird .............................................................. Millington, Tennessee
Louis Joel Blomquist .......................... Amasa, Michigan
William Francis Boland ........................ Scranton, Pennsylvania
Charles William Bonn .......................... St. Clair, Michigan
Philip Brim ................................. McGill, Nevada
James Lawrence Briscoe ........................ Tucumcari, New Mexico
Walter Lee Brown .............................. Junction City, Arkansas
John Francis Bullett ........................... Corydon
Arthur Francis Burns ........................... South Kaukauna, Wisconsin
William Lindon Copeland ....................... Henderson, Tennessee
Harry Dicks Dobry ............................. Chicago, Illinois
Joseph Lawrence Edwards ....................... Blakely, Georgia
Edward Joseph Ewart ........................... Ogdensburg, New York
William Joseph Fahey ........................... Kingston, Pennsylvania
James Dale Fair ............................... Medicine Lodge, Kansas
Melvin Otha Firch ............................. Knox
Isidore Vito Gallegos ........................... Isodore, New Mexico
Grace Rebecca Gerber ........................... Hagerstown, Maryland
Alfredo Quimbiong Gonzalez ................. Jaro, Philippine Islands
Eugene Franklin Gunter ........................ Tenaha, Texas
Arthur Matthias Hengel ........................ Anamoose, North Dakota
E. Raymond Hoffman ............................ Dover, Pennsylvania
Clyde William Holm ............................. Chester, Illinois
Louis Raymond Holmes ........................ Chicago, Illinois
Frank Eugene Hook ............................. Odanah, Wisconsin
Millard Hector Huffman ........................ Cropsey, Wisconsin
Andrew David Jack ............................. Oak Park, Illinois
Thomas Lewis Johnston ........................ Valparaiso
William Sergeant Jones ........................ Valparaiso
William Hassett Kane .......................... Westfield, Massachusetts
Isaac Ray Kirkpatrick ........................... Tucumcari, New Mexico
John Konietzka ............................... Anamoose, North Dakota
Michael Krakovesky ............................ Olyphant, Pennsylvania
Walter Clarence LaMaster ....................... Mitchell
Samuel Laviolette ............................. Brussels, Wisconsin
Isaac Lawler ................................. Jacksonville, Texas
Leon Marfa Lazaga ............................. Santa Rosa, Philippine Islands
Sarah Irwin McCormick ........................ Tomahawk, Wisconsin
Elmer Everett McMahon ........................ Lawler, Iowa
George Sherman Marsh .......................... Pine River, Wisconsin
Rodolfo Agsam Medel ........................... Barolod, Philippine Islands
Henry Miller, Jr. .............................. Cohocton, New York
Santos Honrado Mistica ........................ Lilio, Philippine Islands
Paul Myers ................................. Logansport
STUDENTS

Earl Napoleon Nash.......................... Brocton, Massachusetts
Joseph C. Nichols.......................... Ashland, Alabama
Clarence Herbert O'Connor.................... Springfield, Illinois
Joseph Ponton, Jr.......................... Ashkum, Illinois
Walter Joseph Powalski....................... Whitehouse, Ohio
Selmer Rask............................... Sisseton, South Dakota
James Madison Reeves......................... Fulton, Kentucky
D. Pinor Reynolds.......................... Troy, Tennessee
Virginia Smith Reynolds...................... Troy, Tennessee
Salvatore Santilli......................... Providence, Rhode Island
Chester Elsworth Sausaman.................. Twelve-Mile
Oscar George Schneider....................... Cleveland, Ohio
Earl Edwin Scott........................... Hanover
Herman Frederick Shadler.................... Verona, North Dakota
Columbus Hiram Shilling..................... Knox
Carroll Roosevelt Snider.................... Wilson, Kansas
Wladislaw Michael Stankiewicz................ South Bend
Harold Edgard Stiles........................ Bangor, Pennsylvania
Leonard Samuel Strahan...................... Valparaiso
Paul Castleton Thorn........................ Palestine, West Virginia
Joseph Vollink................................ Archer, Iowa
Otto Kramer Wetzel.......................... Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Virgil Edwin Whitaker....................... Crown Point
Jonah G. Williams........................... Viola, Tennessee
Robert Lee Wilson........................... Pendleton, South Carolina
Chal Lang Wong.............................. Canton, China
Benjamin Franklin Zeig...................... Lucerne

UNCLASSIFIED

Edward Gustav Anderson..................... Aurora, Nebraska
Otto Henrich Frederick Bundy.............. Laurel, Montana
S. Howard Dailey............................ Westfield, New York
Joe Steele Hall................................ Scotland, Arkansas
Henry Joseph Miller......................... Wakefield, Michigan
Albert Ray Long............................ Millersburg
Helen Phinney Kendrie....................... Valparaiso
Edward Morgan McGinnis..................... Hudson Falls, New York
Stephen S. Parphenovne..................... Viatca, Russia
Frances Dennis Sullivan..................... New Paltz, New York

SPECIAL

James Colin Gurren.......................... Cincinnati, Ohio
Otto Stanley Joliff.......................... Bainville, Montana
Amifra Alfonso Karlus....................... Luyalskai, Lithuania
Harry Limberger .......................... Oakland, California
George Morns .................................. Koochicking, Minnesota
Charles H. Norvell .......................... White Plains, Kentucky
Leo Patrick O’Brien .......................... Eureka, Missouri
Lester Harold Pierce .......................... Trenton, New Jersey
Mortimer Massey Riley .......................... Dallas, Texas
Isaac Wilson Stout .......................... Necedah, Wisconsin
Raymond Barb Torsan .......................... Akron, Ohio
Robert Lee Wilson .......................... Pendleton, South Carolina

**SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE, 1916-17**

- Second year .................. 71
- First year ................... 78
- Unclassified ..................... 10
- Special .......................... 12

**TOTAL .............. 171**
DEGREES

On Commencement Day, June 22, 1916, the degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS was conferred on the following:

Willard Jacob Amstein                      Franklin Thomas Kelley
Edgar John Baker                           Edward Valentine Knauf
Boyd Benjamin Braselton                    Philip Richard Long
Earl Brewster                             Clive Orval Lucas
Jesse William Calhoon                      Hugh Nickolas Marron
Allen Thurman Carney                       Edward Baxter Marsh
Earl Vincent Cline                         Stephen Earl Metzler
Glenn Pressey Clinger                     Ernest Stanford Mitchell
James Thomas Crownover                     Ben Perry
Leroy Asbury Crownover                    Edmund James Reynolds
Alfred Vernon Dalrymple                    Orlin Lewis Ruehle
Daniel Robert Dickens                      Alvin Lewis Rummel
Max Evans                                  John Wilbur Scott
Stephen Joseph Figas                       John Jacob Stahl
Leon Fisk                                  Ryland George Taylor
Arlie Maywood Foor                        Myron S. Tomastick
Anthony Jacob Fritz                        Rea Hanly Ward
Benjamin Lee Garman                       Albert Walker Weiland
William Ernest Hall                       Okey Ellsworth Westfall
George William Hay, Jr.                    David Livingston White
Thorley von Holst                          Lula Vanche White
Wilburn Patrick Hughes                    Fred Addison Wilbur
John Tilden Hull                           Onni August Wuolle
Raymond Carlyle Johnson

On August 1, 1916, the degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS was conferred on the following, as of the class of 1916:

John Ernest Bliss, Maurice Stroble Breen.

On April 27, 1917, the degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS was conferred on the following, as of the class of 1916:

John Andrew Hastie.
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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