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1918-1919 Law School Catalog

Penn State Dickinson Law

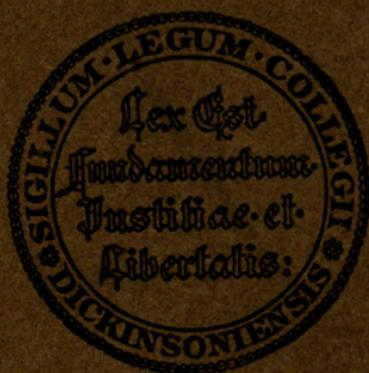
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THE
DICKINSON
SCHOOL OF LAW

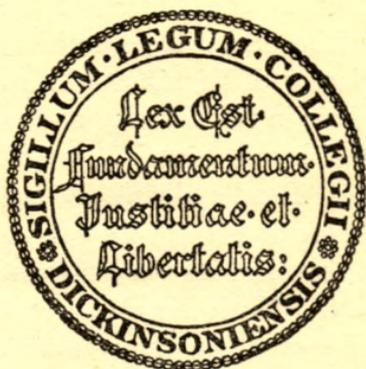


FOUNDED 1834; REORGANIZED 1890

CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA

1918-1919

THE
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ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOL

One of the earliest schools of law in the United States was established at Carlisle in the year 1834, by Hon. John Reed, then President Judge of the courts of Cumberland County, Pa. The school, while under his immediate supervision, was regarded as a department of Dickinson College, his name appearing as Professor of Law in the Faculty of that institution. The college conferred the degree of LL.B. on the graduates of the school. After Judge Reed's death, Hon. James H. Graham was elected to the Professorship of Law in the College, and gave instruction in law to such of its students and others, as desired to pursue that study. With his death in 1882, the science of law ceased to be represented in the courses of the college.

At the adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College, held in Philadelphia, Thursday, January 9, 1890, the President and Executive Committee were unanimously authorized to re-establish the School of Law.

Application was accordingly made to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, Pa., for a charter which on the 10th of February, 1890, was granted by that Court, through Hon. Charles A. Barnett, specially presiding.

INCORPORATORS

HON. WILBUR F. SADLER, <i>President</i>	Carlisle
WILLIAM TRICKETT, LL.D.....	Carlisle
(Dean of Dickinson School of Law)	
HON. JOHN STEWART, LL.D.....	Chambersburg
(Associate Justice of the Supreme Court)	
HON. GUSTAV A. ENDLICH, LL.D.....	Reading
(Judge of Court of Common Pleas)	
HON. GEORGE B. ORLADY, LL.D.....	Huntingdon
(Judge of the Superior Court)	
HON. WILLIAM U. BREWER.....	Chambersburg
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LEWIS S. SADLER, HON.....	Carlisle
SAMUEL W. KIRK, ESQ.....	McConnellsburg
HON. SYLVESTER B. SADLER.....	Carlisle
(Judge of Court of Common Pleas)	
HON. JAMES W. SHULL.....	New Bloomfield
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(Judge of Court of Common Pleas)	
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(Judge of Court of Common Pleas)	
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(Judge of Court of Common Pleas)	

DICKINSON SCHOOL OF LAW

CHARLES J. HEPBURN, ESQ.....	Philadelphia
J. BANKS KURTZ, ESQ.....	Altoona
HON. MAYER SULZBERGER.....	Philadelphia
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HON. ROBERT HAYS SMITH.....	California
HON. JOHN K. TENER.....	Philadelphia
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(Judge of Court of Common Pleas)	
HON. JOHN W. KEPHART.....	Ebensburg
(Justice of Supreme Court)	
HON. CHARLES B. WITMER	
(Judge of U. S. District Court, Middle District of Pennsylvania)	
CALEB S. BRINTON, ESQ.....	Carlisle
HARRY F. KANTNER, ESQ.....	Reading
HON. QUINN T. MICKEY.....	Shippensburg
HON. W. ALFRED VALENTINE.....	Wilkes-Barre
ANDREW J. LYNCH, ESQ.....	Delaware
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H. EUGENE MARKER, ESQ.....	Greensburg
CHARLES N. ULRICH, ESQ.....	Catasauqua
JOHN C. FORSYTH, ESQ.....	Clearfield

OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION

WILBUR F. SADLER.....	<i>President</i>
WILLIAM TRICKETT.....	<i>Treasurer</i>
CALEB S. BRINTON.....	<i>Secretary</i>

FACULTY

WILLIAM TRICKETT, LL.D.

Dean, and Professor of the Law of Evidence

THE HONORABLE WILBUR FISK SADLER, A.M.

Professor of Constitutional Law

A. J. WHITE HUTTON, A.M., LL.B.

Professor of Law of Decedents' Estates and Partnership

JOSEPH PARKER McKEEHAN, A.M., LL.B.

Professor of Law of Contracts and Torts

WALTER HARRISON HITCHLER, B.L.

Professor of Equity and Criminal Law

ROBERT W. LYMAN, D.C.L.; LL.D.

Professor of Law of Real Property

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

First, or Junior Year

Criminal Law. — Walter H. Hitchler. First term, three hours per week. Clark's Criminal Law; Stephen's History of the Criminal Law; Mikell's Cases on Criminal Law.

Real Property. — William Trickett and Robert W. Lyman. Both terms, three hours per week. Tiffany on Real Property; Gray's Cases; Finch's Cases.

Torts. — Joseph P. McKeehan. First term and half of second term, three hours per week. Burdick on Torts; Ames' and Smith's Cases; selected Pennsylvania Cases.

Contracts. — Joseph P. McKeehan. Both terms, two hours per week. Clark on Contracts; Huffcut and Woodruff's Cases.

Domestic Relations. — Joseph P. McKeehan. Second term, three hours per week. Long's Domestic Relations; Selected Pennsylvania Cases.

Bailments. — Walter H. Hitchler. Second term, three hours per week. Hale on Bailments; Goddard's Cases on Bailments; Dobie's Cases on Carriers.

Moot Court. — Twice per week throughout the second term.

Second, or Middle Year

Equity. — Walter H. Hitchler. First term and part of second term, four hours per week. Bispham's Equity with Cases; Ames' Cases.

Agency. — Joseph P. McKeehan. Second term, three hours per week. Huffcut on Agency; Huffcut's Cases.

Pleading. — Walter H. Hitchler. Latter part of second term, two hours per week. Martin's Common Law Pleading.

Decedents' Estates. — A. J. White Hutton. Both terms, three hours per week.

Sales of Personal Property. — Joseph P. McKeehan. First term, three hours per week. Tiffany on Sales; Selected Cases on Sales.

Evidence. — William Trickett. Both terms, two hours per week. Greenleaf's Evidence; Selected Pennsylvania Cases; Wigmore's Cases.

General Jurisprudence. — William Trickett. Second term, one hour per week. Holland; Markby.

Blackstone. — Joseph P. McKeehan. Second half of second term, one hour per week.

Practice. — A. J. White Hutton. Both terms, two hours per week.

Moot Court. — Twice per week, throughout the year.

Third, or Senior Year

Corporations. — William Trickett. First and part of second term, three hours per week. Clark on Corporations; Canfield and Wormser's Cases on Corporations.

Constitutional Law. — William Trickett. First term, two hours per week. Cooley's Constitutional Law; Thayer's Cases.

Constitution of Pennsylvania. — William Trickett. Second term, two hours per week for six weeks.

Bills and Notes. — William Trickett. Second term, two hours per week. Norton on Bills and Notes; Moore's Cases; Reports.

Partnership. — A. J. White Hutton. First term, two hours per week. Gilmore on Partnership; Ames's Cases on Partnership.

Insurance. — A. J. White Hutton. Second term, two hours per week for eight weeks. Richards on Insurance.

Damages. — Robert W. Lyman. Second half of year, two hours weekly. Meechem and Gilbert's Cases.

Bankruptcy. — A. J. White Hutton. Second term, six weeks, two hours per week. Williston's Cases.

Patents. — A. J. White Hutton.

Suretyship. — Robert W. Lyman. First half of year, two hours weekly. Bunker's Cases.

Practice. — A. J. White Hutton. Both terms, three hours per week.

Landlord and Tenant. — A. J. White Hutton. Second term, two hours per week for eight weeks.

Moot Court. — William Trickett. Both terms, twice a week.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

Text-books have not been abandoned. The work of Blackstone, Story, Kent, Pollock, Anson, Lindley, Best, Cooley, and of competent authors who have written more especially for students, is not believed to be useless. On the contrary, the careful study of their treatises is prescribed. Nor is the study of cases neglected. Their assiduous perusal is constantly required. Cases apposite to the various topics are called to the notice of the student, who is expected carefully to study them and show the results of his investigation in the class room. The frequent moot courts require the same examination and comparison of cases that the lawyer finds necessary.

Cases are not discarded, because the opinions of the judges take pains explicitly to state the principles on which their judgments are founded. The best opinions of the greatest judges do this — witness Gray's Cases on Property, or any other good selection — but it is felt that to forbid their use by students, lest the latter, finding the principles distinctly enounced by the writers of the opinions, should neglect to induct them for themselves, would be too heavy a sacrifice to make to a theory of legal education founded largely on a misconception of the nature of the inductive method.

In most of the departments, a portion of the text-books is assigned for reading and reflection, together with cases which support, qualify, and explain its propositions. When the students meet they are examined on the topics embraced in the lesson. Their comprehension of the principles of the text is tested. Obscurities are cleared up. The facts and law of the cases are considered. Students are above all trained to think.

Practice is emphasized. The actions at common law are taken up and studied *seriatim*, their functions explained, the procedure in each described and illustrated step by step. Papers used in actual causes are, as far as possible, employed for models and illustrations. Thus the diligent student acquires before graduation a thorough comprehension of the actions of assumpsit, replevin, trespass, ejectment, partition, dower, etc., and

is able to institute and conduct them through all the stages to execution. Similar instruction is imparted with respect to bills in equity, and the proceedings in the Orphans' Court, the Court of Quarter Sessions and of Oyer and Terminer, and before justices of the peace. An aim of the course is to put in the power of a student the acquisition not of the theory of the law merely, but of the knowledge of practice, such as is not attained by any other method.

Students, through the courtesy of the officers, are made familiar with the offices of the court, and the various records kept in them.

Criminal Law. — This course includes a study of the substantive and procedural law of crimes. The attention of the student is first directed to the sources of the criminal law, the elements of crime, the various classifications of crimes, and the general principles of causation and culpability.

This is followed by a study of the common felonies and misdemeanors and of those statutory crimes common to most of the United States. This in turn is followed by a study of the most important principles of criminal procedure.

The books used are Clark's Criminal Law, Third Edition, and Mikell's Cases on Criminal Law.

Bailments and Carriers. — This course includes a study of the nature of a bailment, of the features which distinguish a bailment from other legal concepts, and of the general principles common to all bailments.

The law relating to the various classes of bailees, to wit, pledgees, innkeepers, warehousemen, carriers, etc., and to the quasi-bailment relations assumed by telegraph and telephone companies and by carriers of passengers, is examined in detail.

Particular attention is given to the uniform laws on bills of lading and warehouse receipts and the important federal statutes relating to interstate carriers.

The books used are Dobie on Bailments and Carriers and Dobie's Cases on Bailments and Carriers.

Equity. — This course is designed to familiarize the student with the history of the origin and constitution of the High

Court of Chancery, and of the development of equity jurisprudence in England and the United States, and to give him a thorough knowledge of the fundamental maxims and leading principles of equity and of their application in particular cases. The various subjects of equity jurisdiction are examined in detail, attention being particularly directed to trusts, specific performance, and injunctions. The books used are Bispham's Equity, Ninth Edition, and Ames' Cases on Equity Jurisdiction.

Common Law Pleading. — This course includes a study of the elementary principles of the common law relating to original and judicial writs, appearance, actions real and personal, parties to action, joinder and election of actions, defences — dilatory, in bar, and in estoppel — rules of pleading, trial, verdict, judgment, and execution. The student is required to prepare written answers to five hundred questions, the preparation of which requires extensive collateral reading. The text-book used is Shipman on Common Law Pleading.

Contracts. — Huffcut & Woodruff's American Cases on Contracts are studied for two hours a week throughout the first year. These cases serve to start the discussion of the principles of contracts. Students are forced to select the vital facts and to state these and the conclusion in their own language. The reasoning leading to the conclusion is critically examined and the discussions of leading text writers in regard to mooted questions and articles in the law reviews are used to stimulate interest. When the question has been the subject of decisions in Pennsylvania, attention is directed to the conclusions reached by them. The Statute of Frauds and the decisions thereunder are supplemented by an examination of cis-atlantic statutes of like purpose.

Torts. — Bohlen's Cases on Torts are used in this course in the same way as Huffcut & Woodruff's collection is used in the course in contracts. The notes enable the student to compare the Pennsylvania decisions in point with the reported case and he is required to do so. Burdick is used for collateral reading.

Sales. — The Uniform Sales Act is examined section by sec-

tion and the effect of the Act on the law as previously established is determined by a study of Williston's commentary on the act he drafted and by a study of cases.

Agency. — Huffcut's Cases and text are used. All discussion centers about the cases, as in torts and contracts.

Domestic Relations. — The law of Marriage and Divorce, the rights of married women, the law of adoption and illegitimacy, in fact almost all the law of husband and wife and parent and child is statutory in origin. The apposite statutes on all these subjects are examined and, of course, the decisions that construe them. No case-book is used as none is available for such a course.

Suretyship. — Instruction in the law of suretyship is given the first half of the senior year. Attention is paid to the statute of frauds; to the requisites and construction of the contract of the principal and surety, to suretyship by operation of law, to the surety's rights and defences, and to the comparatively new subject of compensated suretyship. Bunker's Case-book on suretyship is used. Students are subjected to daily quizzes and to a final written examination.

Damages. — A course in the law of damages is given to the senior class through the second half of the year. Meechem and Gilbert's Case Book is employed. Careful study is made of the subject of nominal, compensatory, liquidated, discretionary and exemplary damages, and of damages in certain tort and contract actions. Students recite daily on the cases, and at the end of the course are required to submit to a written examination which covers the entire subject.

Corporations. — Much attention is given to the subject of corporations. A text-book is carefully studied, and, in conjunction with it, a great many cases, selected from the reports. The method of their formation, the relation of members to them, the liabilities of subscribers to stock, the remedies of creditors, the distinction between *de facto* and *de jure* corporations, and those by estoppel, the conditions under which foreign corporations may do business in a state, and many other important questions are thoroughly considered.

Constitution of Pennsylvania. — A short course is given in the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The text is carefully read, and many decisions elucidating the meanings of its more important parts, are examined.

Constitutional Law. — An extended course is given in constitutional law. Cooley's text-book is used, and a collection of cases from the Supreme Court of the United States. All the leading decisions are critically examined.

Evidence. — A thorough study of most of the cases found in Wigmore's Case-book, together with a large number of others selected from the reports, is made in conjunction with that of the 16th (Boston) edition of Greenleaf. An effort is made to cause the student not simply to know what principles of evidence have been adopted, and to understand them, but to comprehend the reasons which have been offered to justify their adoption. In large degree, these reasons are subjected to discussion and appraisal. Besides oral examinations, every day, a written examination is held every five or six weeks, and a final written examination at the end of the year.

Real Property. — As in the study of most other subjects, that of real property is conducted by means of a text-book and cases. Tiffany's able text-book is thoroughly studied and restudied, in a course extending throughout the year. In connection with the text-book, cases from Finch's Case-book are critically examined. Students are quizzed daily, and points needing elucidation and emphasis are thus discovered, and the requisite explanations are furnished. As nearly as possible, a monthly written examination is held on the subjects embraced in the instructions of the preceding four or five weeks. At the close of the year, the entire field is covered by a final written examination.

GENERAL INFORMATION

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS

Applications for admission must be made to William Trickett, Dean.

Candidates for admission to the school will be received (1) on the presentation of the diploma of a college or of a high school having a four years' course, of a normal school, seminary or academy whose course embraces the studies required by the rule of the Supreme Court for registration, as a student of law (see below, "Registration in Pennsylvania"), (2) on the presentation of a certificate showing that the applicant has successfully passed the Supreme Court preliminary examination, and (3) on examination. Satisfactory evidence of the grade of the school, seminary or academy, from which the applicant comes, and of its curriculum, must, if necessary, be furnished. If the applicant has no diploma of the institution named, it will be necessary for him to undergo an examination upon the studies prescribed for registration by the Supreme Court.

REGISTRATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

The following are the studies prescribed by the State Board of Law Examiners, for applicants for registration as students of law:

English. — 1. No candidate will be accepted in English whose work on any subject is notably defective in spelling, punctuation, idiom, or division into paragraphs.

2. A short essay will be required to be written on a subject to be announced at the examination.

3. The applicant must have read the following works, and must be able to pass a satisfactory examination upon the subject-matter, the style and structure thereof, and to answer simple questions on the lives of the authors. Shakespeare's Hamlet and Merchant of Venice, The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in the Spectator, Scott's Heart of Mid-Lothian, Thack-

eray's *Henry Esmond*, first three books of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, Longfellow's *Evangeline*, Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America*, Burke's *Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol*, *Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*, Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans*, Webster's *Reply to Hayne*, Hawthorne's *Marble Faun*.

4. The applicant must also have such knowledge of the general history of English literature (including that of the United States) as can be obtained from a good standard textbook upon this subject.

History. — 1. *Outlines of Universal History*. Myers' *Ancient History*, and Myers' *Mediaeval and Modern History* or other equivalent works are recommended to those students who have not had the advantage of advanced academic instruction.

2. *English History*. With special reference to social and political development. Students who have not had the advantage of advanced academic instruction should make a careful study of Montgomery's *Leading Facts of English History*, or Ransome's *Short History of England*, or Higginson and Channing's *English History for Americans*, or some other equivalent work; and all applicants are expected to read Green's *Short History of the English People*.

3. *American History*. This will include Colonial history with a view to the origin and early development of our institutions; the story of the Revolution and of the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution; and the political and social history of the United States, down to the present time.

Students who have not had the advantage of advanced academic instruction should carefully study Channing's *Students' History of the United States*, or Johnstone's *History of the United States for Schools*, or Thomas' *History of the United States*, or some other equivalent work; and all applicants for examination are expected to read a good general history of the United States, Fiske's *Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America*, Parker's *Montcalm and Wolfe*, Fiske's *The Critical Period of American History*.

Latin. — (a) First four books of Caesar's Commentaries.
(b) First four orations of Cicero against Catiline.

This examination will include a general knowledge of the subject-matter, history, geography, and mythology of (a) and (b): sight translations from the above works and sight translations taken at large from Cicero adapted to the proficiency of those who have studied the prescribed works.

The student will also be required to render into Latin a short passage of English based on the first book of Caesar's Commentaries.

Mathematics. — *Arithmetic.* A thorough practical knowledge of ordinary arithmetic. A careful training in accurate computation with whole numbers and fractions should form an important part of this work.

Algebra. Through quadratics.

Geometry. The whole of plane geometry as included in Wentworth's Geometry or any other standard text-book.

Modern Geography. — The student will be expected to have an accurate knowledge of the political and physical geography of the United States, and such a knowledge of the political and physical geography of the rest of the earth as can be obtained from a careful study of the ordinary text-books of the schools.

EXAMINATIONS

Besides the scrutiny to which the student submits in the daily recitation, he is subjected at certain stages in the study of a subject to an examination covering the field traversed. The examination is oral or written — or both, according to the subject-matter. The examinations, together with punctuality and industry in the discharge of the daily work of the school, are of decisive effect upon graduation.

THE LAW HALL

Within two blocks from the College Campus on a lot 157 feet long and 170 feet wide, situated on College Street, the most handsome avenue in Carlisle, a new hall was occupied in January, 1918. Its length on College Street is 132 feet. Its depth

is 62 feet. This hall is of two stories, and is surmounted by a tower whose apex is 112 feet above the ground. On the first floor are six commodious lecture rooms besides professors' offices. The second floor contains a library room 54 feet by 60 feet, and an assembly room capable of seating 450 persons. In the well-lighted basement are a large waiting room, toilet rooms, a room for the heating apparatus, etc. No law school in the state has a handsomer or more convenient building.

LIBRARY

The library of the school is well adapted to the needs of the student. Already large — containing possibly 6,000 volumes — it is yearly growing. It is in a commodious, well-lighted and heated room, with ample table accommodations. But very few lawyers in the State have ready access to so large and well selected a number of text-books and decisions. A few years ago a generous gift from the late Mrs. Mary Cooper Allison, of Philadelphia, made it possible to double the then existing collection, and it has since been largely increased. The library is open daily from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. No fee is charged for the use of it.

Besides the law library, the students of the school are allowed to have the use of the books found in the rich collections of the College, on compliance with the usual conditions.

THE SITE OF THE SCHOOL

Carlisle, situated in the beautiful and salubrious Cumberland Valley, seventeen miles from Harrisburg, is but three hours from Philadelphia and Baltimore, four from Washington, and six from New York.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

The college libraries, lectures, athletic field, gymnasium, boarding clubs, and dormitories are accessible to the students of the Law School. They are allowed also to pursue special studies in the College, *e.g.*, Latin, German, History, Political Economy.

COURT PRIVILEGES

The court privileges are unusual. For nine weeks of the school year jury trials are held, and many argument courts in the intervals. Students are assigned seats, from which they can easily see, hear, and note what transpires. The offices are open to their examination. Special preparation upon the cases before trial makes the actual watching of their evolution before the court and jury much more serviceable than it could otherwise be.

DEGREES

Students satisfactorily completing the prescribed course will receive the degree of LL.B.

By act of the Board of Trustees of Dickinson College in June, 1896, graduates of reputable colleges who shall complete in a satisfactory manner the course of the School of Law may have conferred on them, by the authority of the said Board, the degree of Master of Arts *in cursu*. Recipients of the degree will be charged the usual diploma fee of five dollars.

THE ROBERT HAYS SMITH PRIZES

Hon. Robert Hays Smith, of California, an alumnus of this school, has offered two prizes, each of twenty-five dollars.

Last year, the first of these prizes was given to that member of the Middle Class that did the best work in the subject of Equity. It was awarded to Jacob A. Raub, Jr.

The second of these prizes was won last year for excellence in the law of Real Property, by Morton Dombro, of the Junior Class.

EXPENSES

For tuition during the short term the charge is \$60, and during the long term \$75. These must be paid at the opening of the term. The names of those who are in default may be dropped from the rolls at any time. For the final examination and diploma \$10 will also be charged.

Rooms may be had in the College at reasonable rates, varying

with their situation and desirableness, or may be found in the town. Boarding in families of the town costs from \$5.00 to \$6.00. The total expenses of the student for tuition, boarding and lodging need not exceed \$350 per year.

TERMS AND VACATIONS

The school year is divided into two terms, the first commencing on the third Wednesday of September, and the second on the first Wednesday following January 1. The first session terminates with the Winter vacation, which begins three days before Christmas. The second session ends with the Commencement of Dickinson College, which this year occurs June 23rd.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Rule of the Supreme Court

Rule 1. No person shall be admitted to practice as an attorney in this court except upon the recommendation of the State Board of Law Examiners.

Rule 2. Any applicant for admission to the bar of this court who, on the first Monday of January, 1903, was a member of the bar of a court of common pleas of this Commonwealth, and after he shall have practiced therein for at least two years, may be admitted, without examination, upon the certificate of the State Board of Examiners; and no such candidate shall be required to advertise or pay any fee for reporting upon his credentials.

Rule 3. No person shall be registered as a student at law for the purpose of becoming entitled to admission to the bar of the Supreme Court until he shall have satisfied the State Board of Law Examiners that he is of good moral character, and shall have received an academic degree from some college or university approved for that purpose by the court, or shall have passed a preliminary examination upon the following subjects: 1. English Language and Literature; 2. Outlines of Universal History; 3. History of England and of the United States; 4. Arithmetic, Algebra through Quadratics, and Plane Geometry;

5. Modern Geography; 6. The first four books of Caesar's Commentaries, and the first four orations of Cicero against Catiline.

Every candidate shall pay the State Board a fee of \$25 and upon receiving a certificate recommending his registration and certifying that he is qualified to begin the study of the law, shall cause his name, age, place of residence, and the name of his preceptor, or the law school in which he proposes to pursue his studies, to be registered with the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the district to which his county belongs.

Rule 4. Candidates for admission, who have spent at least three years after registration in the study of the law, either by attendance upon the regular course of a law school, offering at least a three years' course, eight months in the year, and an average of ten hours per week each year, or partly in a law school and partly in the office of a practicing attorney, or by the *bona fide* service of a regular clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney, shall be eligible to appear for examination for admission to the bar of this court upon complying with the following requirements:

1. A candidate must advertise his intention to apply for admission in a law periodical or a newspaper designated by the Board, and published within the judicial district within which he shall have pursued his studies and in the Legal Intelligencer, once a week for four weeks immediately preceding the date of filing his credentials with the Board.

2. He must file the necessary credentials with the Board in such form as shall be prescribed at least twenty-one days before the date of examination, and shall pay the Board a fee of \$25.

3. He must file a certificate signed by at least three members of the Bar in good standing in the judicial district in which he has resided or intends to practice, that he is personally known to them, and that they believe him to be of good moral character.

4. A certificate from the dean of the law school or preceptor that he has been regular in attendance and pursued the study of the law with diligence from the time of registration.

Rule 5. Every applicant for admission must sustain a satisfactory examination in Blackstone's Commentaries, constitutional law, including the constitutions of the United States and Pennsylvania, equity, the law of real and personal property evidence, decedents' estates, landlord and tenant, contracts, commercial law, partnership, corporations, crimes, torts, domestic relations, common law pleading and practice, Pennsylvania practice, the Federal statutes relating to the judiciary and to bankruptcy, Pennsylvania statutes and decisions and the rules of the Supreme and Superior Courts and of the Courts of the county in which the applicant intends to practice.

Rule 6. Examinations for registration and admission to the bar shall be conducted in writing, and shall be held simultaneously, after due notice, twice a year, in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Rule 7. The State Board of law examiners shall consist of five members of this bar, and shall be appointed by the court. They shall hold office during the pleasure of the court, for a term not exceeding five years, except that, of the members of the board now appointed, one shall withdraw at the end of each year, such withdrawal to be made in the order of seniority of admission to the bar.

The members of the board shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed their traveling and other expenses. The board may, with the approval of the court, appoint examiners to superintend the conduct of the examinations, and to report upon the answers of the candidates, but the members of the board shall be responsible to the court for the enforcement of these rules, and the proper ascertainment of the results of the examinations. The Board may also, with the approval of the court, appoint a secretary and treasurer, or the same person may hold both offices, and they may pay to each examiner and to the secretary and treasurer out of the fees received, and after deduction of the necessary expenses, a reasonable compensation. When application is made for a suspension of the rules in any particular case, the Board of Examiners shall

report such application to the Supreme Court with a recommendation upon the merits.

Rule 8. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Law Examiners to prepare a paper for gratuitous distribution among intending applicants for registration or admission, containing detailed information as to the subjects of examination.

Rule 9. Attorneys from other states, upon presenting satisfactory evidence that they are members in good standing of the appellate court of last resort of the State from which they came; that they have practiced in a court of record of that state for at least five years, and that they are of good moral character, may be admitted to the bar of this court without examination, upon the recommendation of the State Board, provided, however, that the Board may, in its discretion, require any such applicant to take a final examination.

Attorneys from other states, upon presenting satisfactory evidence that they are members in good standing of a court of record of the State from which they came, and have practiced therein for at least one year, and that they are of good moral character, may, in the discretion of the State Board, be permitted to take a final examination without previous registration.

The State Board of Law Examiners may, in its discretion, permit an attorney from another state, without regard to the period during which he has practiced law in that State, to take a final examination without previous registration in this State, if he shall have served a regular clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney in this State for a period of at least one year prior to said examination.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

But few rules are prescribed. Students are expected to maintain a good moral character and a gentlemanly deportment, and to exhibit diligence in work. Conversation in the library is strictly prohibited, and removal of books from the library will result in the exclusion of the offender from the school.

Students must not leave Carlisle during school terms without permission of the Dean, nor absent themselves from lectures or recitations without good cause, which must be explained to and approved by the Dean and the professor in whose department the absence occurs.

All damages to property may be covered by pro rata assessments.

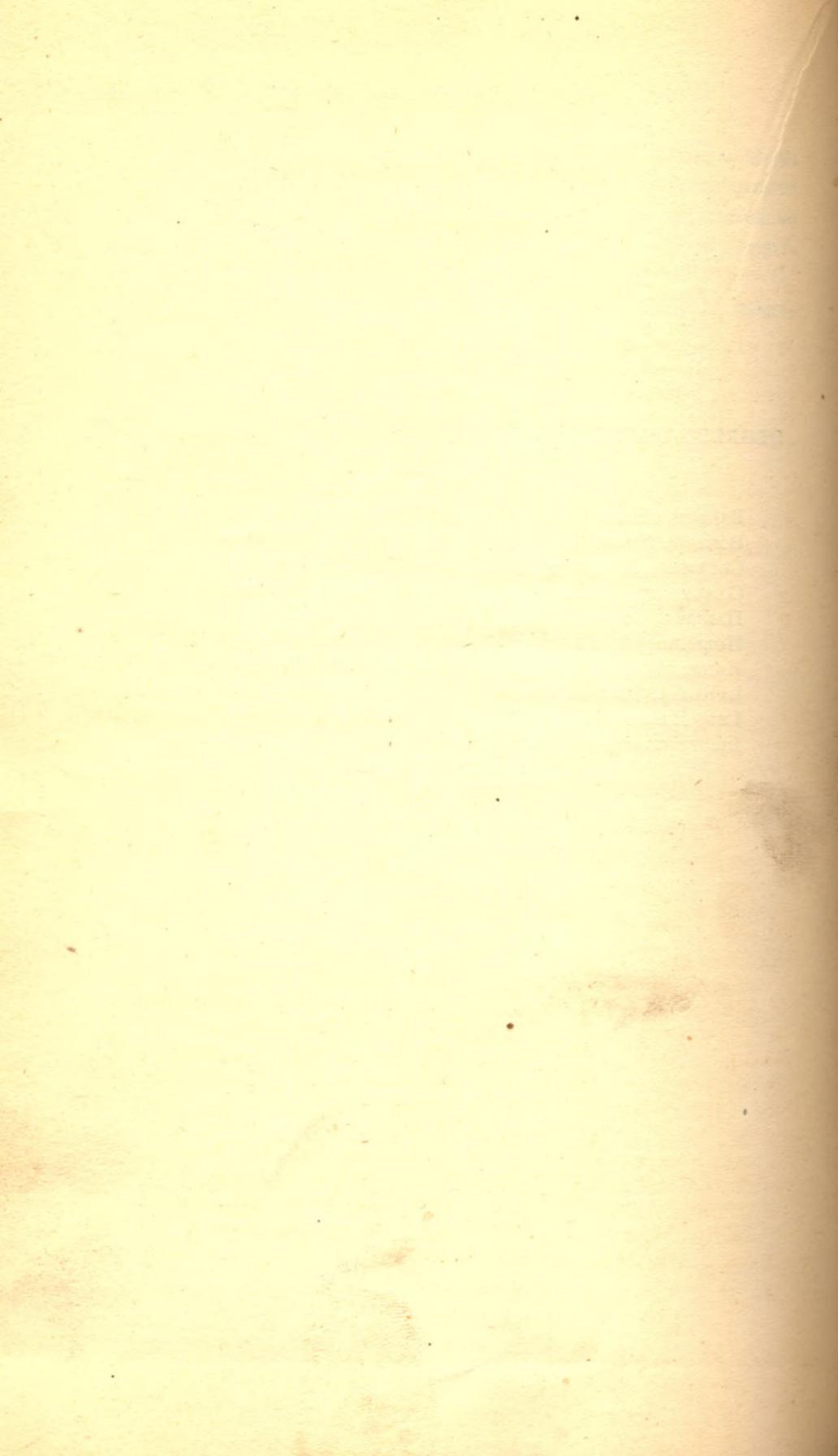
DEGREES CONFERRED BY THE DICKINSON SCHOOL OF LAW,

May, 1918

BALOGH, VALENTINE
BORTON, EVERETT E.
COLEMAN, A. EDWARD
GANGEWER, DALLAS H.
HARMAN, CHARLES H.
HOLDERBAUM, ETHEL M.
KANE, WILLIAM J.
LAROSSA, ROY EMILIO
LEE, HARRY W.
LICHTENSTEIN, LEO

MACGREGOR, CLARENCE D.
MILLER, ANTHONY J.
PAUL, JOSEPH C.
PAUXTIS, SYLVESTER V.
PENNEL, EBEN H.
PUDERBAUGH, FREDERICK
PUHAK, GEORGE I.
SALSBURG, PAUL M.
SHEEDY, MORGAN J.
TODD, THURLOW L.

ZIGMUND, EDWARD G.



REGISTER OF STUDENTS

SENIOR CLASS

Cheskey, Louis Jay	157 Schooley Ave., Exeter
Feldman, David Nathaniel	Philadelphia
Fisher, Max	Reading
Frailey, Thomas Joseph	Emmitsburg, Md.
Goldberg, Herman Joseph	Wilkes-Barre
Goldman, Edward	Atlantic City, N.J.
Goodyear, Jacob M.	Carlisle
Gorson, Joseph N.	2025 N. 33rd St., Philadelphia
Gorson, Macee M.	1007 N. Sloan St., Philadelphia
Jenkins, William W.	1930 N. Main Ave., Scranton
Lemisch, Bernard Louis	1228 South St., Philadelphia
Loftus, Joseph Aloysius	147 Broad St., Pittston
Mervine, Forest I.	Stroudsburg
Myers, Jerome I.	432 Taylor Ave., Scranton
Raub, Jr., Jacob A.	Easton
de Renzo, Elsie	6202 Westminster Ave., Philadelphia
Seltzer, Samuel	201 Seaside Ave., Atlantic City, N.J.
Speicher, John Wilson	1050 Madison Ave., Reading
Strite, Albert	247 Lincoln Way East, Chambersburg
Williams, Charles L.	Branchdale

MIDDLE CLASS

Brenneman, John Elder	Wellsville
Cohen, Jack M.	Philadelphia
Dombro, Morton S.	Philadelphia
Dorio, Mark	Duryea
Ede, Francis H. S.	Pen Argyle
Flannery, Frank J.	231 S. Main St., Pittston
Flannery, J. Harold	231 S. Main St., Pittston
Fliegelman, George J.	1810 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia
Hedges, Edison	1 S. Oxford Ave., Ventnor, N.J.
Isaacs, Charles	4901 Walnut St., Philadelphia
Jeffers, William Lindley	721 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N.J.
Jones, Wilfred Leo	Askam
Katz, Nathan	York
Mackie, Matthew D.	Lackawanna Ave., Olyphant
McNichols, Robert J.	410 Tenth Ave., Scranton
McLaughlin, Earl V.	1123 Washburn St., Scranton
Moskovitz, Myer	209 Fifth Ave., Scranton
Rockwell, Donald B.	Wellsboro

Roomberg, Mark F.....	1809 N. 33rd St., Philadelphia
Sacks, Isadore.....	327 N. Vermont Ave., Atlantic City, N.J.
Seitchik, William Bernard.....	4111 Leidy Ave., Philadelphia
Sharfsin, Joseph.....	2431 S. 4th St., Philadelphia
Vaughan, George R.....	Monroe, N.J.
Weaver, S. Chase.....	Roland Park, Md.
Weaver, Joseph Kennard.....	2860 N. 25th St., Philadelphia

JUNIOR CLASS

Auker, Charles A.....	Mifflintown
Beaver, Paul E.	Altoona
Belber, Edmond Henry.....	1300 Hunting Park Ave., Philadelphia
Berg, Bertram Herbert.....	41 S. College St., Carlisle
Caldwell, Thomas D.....	222 Broad St., Harrisburg
Chylak, Alexander.....	111 W. Grant St., Olyphant
Cohen, Henrie Reese.....	600 S. Second St., Philadelphia
Cotzen, Herbert Bernard.....	1725 Marlton Ave., W. Philadelphia
Davis, Clair A.....	Smithmill, Clearfield County
Doehne, George, 3rd.....	Harrisburg
Eppley, Paul W.....	Carlisle
Farrell, William P.....	1803 Washburn St., Scranton
Fortney, Robert M.....	Dillsburg
Garber, Mark E.....	Carlisle
Garber, Paul F.....	Carlisle
Glickman, Ernest S.....	6510 Ellwood Ave., Philadelphia
Glowa, Walter J.....	Shamokin
Goldsmith, Sidney S.....	9 North Plaza Place, Atlantic City, N.J.
Handler, Joseph.....	509 W. Seventh St., Wilmington, Del.
Harnish, Walter E.....	Carlisle
Hosler, Frederick W.....	Benton
Johnson, Arthur H., Jr.....	Pittsburgh
Kay, W. Lowrie.....	226 S. 49th St., Philadelphia
Kauffman, Samuel J.....	2202 8th St., Philadelphia
Kanjorski, Bruno.....	543 S. Market St., Nanticoke
Kelly, John M.....	Vandling
Kennedy, John S.....	Vandling
Kimmel, William G.....	Carlisle
Lawton, William D.....	Carlisle
Learn, Dale H.....	Cresco
Lehmayer, Nathan.....	Elmwood, York
Marcus, Lloyd L.....	264 Herr St., Harrisburg
Markle, Harry C.....	Braddock
Mashank, George Philip, Jr.....	Sharon
Mason, Alpheus T.....	Girdletree, Md.

Mills, Thomas C.....	Ginter
Moorhead, John N.....	Port Royal
Morgenthall, Alexander D.....	Waynesboro
Obermiller, Carl Paul.....	Carlisle
Offen, Henry Irwin.....	4226 Old York Road, Philadelphia
Phillips, Adrian W.....	148 St. Charles Pl., Atlantic City, N.J.
Pritchard, Paul W.....	Perkasie
Ridgway, Paul.....	Melrose and Maine Ave., Atlantic City, N.J.
Schnee, Abraham.....	33 Laurel Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
Seltzer, E. Gaston.....	3862 Cambridge St., Philadelphia
Simmons, Harry E.....	Conemaugh
Sloberman, Harry.....	478 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia
Snyder, J. Jack.....	1000 Lehigh St., Easton
Steinfeld, Arthur.....	2231 N. 33rd St., Philadelphia
Stockwell, Yale.....	Hammonton, N.J.
Suender, Harold H.....	Reading
Unger, Marlin S.....	Shamokin
Watts, Samuel.....	Belleville
Yaste, Alvin E.....	4 Church St., Lonaconing, Md.

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