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The Law Trained Man

By W. C. WERMUTH
Secretary, Blackstone Institute



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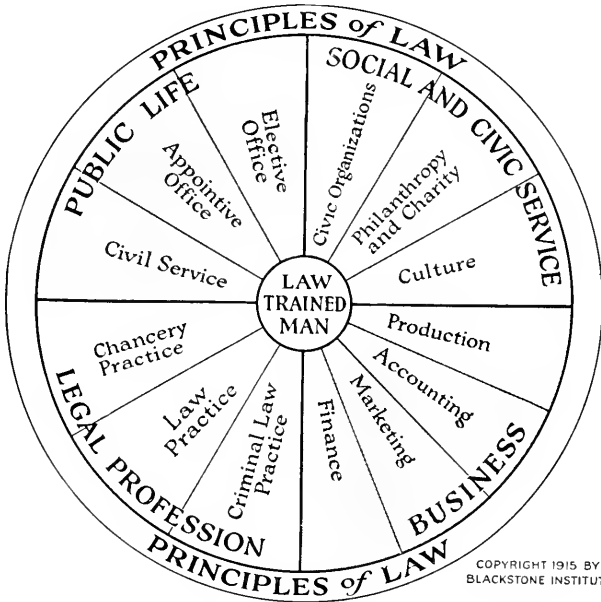
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“Law is a true science of which every educated person should have at least a general knowledge.”

—CHIEF JUSTICE WINSLOW,
Supreme Court of Wisconsin.



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**The Opportunities Open
to the
Law Trained Man**

CHAPTER I
THE NEW PROFESSION

THE LAW TRAINED MAN

WILLIAM CARPENTER was a man of average natural ability. He was a hard and steady worker, healthy in mind and body, and strong in common sense. To these natural qualities he added a law training which developed his self-control and clear thinking power.

Carpenter was born and educated in a country town. When he moved to a thriving city in another state and opened a law office he was without friends or reputation.

His first clients were business men of small means. Their affairs, however, brought him in touch with large companies. Presently these corporations entrusted him with small matters, and later, cases involving large amounts of money.

In the course of his practice, Carpenter became familiar with the inner workings of business organizations and methods. Each new case gave him the opportunity for further study and the handling of different kinds of business problems. These ripened his business judgment.

The president of one of these corporations was called to South America on a business venture.

Carpenter was made general counsel with the authority to act for the president during his absence. He guided the affairs of the company with the correct judgment which distinguishes the man who knows law.

The successful way in which he directed the affairs of the company was recognized and appreciated by the directors. When they formed a new enterprise a short time later, Carpenter was requested to organize the business. He was also given the opportunity to acquire an interest in the new company.

Again, Carpenter's knowledge of law won the day. In six months the company was paying dividends, and he turned his attention to other matters.

About this time the city undertook a vast plan of improvements. It involved widening streets, condemning property, building bridges, and constructing an aqueduct system.

The Mayor appointed Carpenter a member of the Ways and Means Committee. This committee was to report on the possibility of realizing these improvements both from a financial and legal point of view. The final report was written by Carpenter. He also directed the campaign which gained the support of the voters and carried the recommendations of his report through the City Council.

These important achievements won for him the name of an efficient public servant. A few years

later he was elected Mayor of the city and later Governor of the state.

After serving two terms as Governor, Carpenter retired from public life—wealthy, honored and representative of the leading thought in his community.

Carpenter then devoted himself to the big social problems which confronted the growing city. His law training, supported by business experience and a public career, enabled him to draft legislation which was fundamentally sound, both legally and socially.

He is now on almost every civic and charity board. He counsels the public officers and guides many a civil enterprise. He is rounding out a full life of usefulness to himself, his family and to mankind.

Carpenter began his career as a lawyer. Many men continue to think of him as a lawyer, but in reality he is more than a member of the legal profession. He is a member of the new profession of law trained men.

Every state, every city, every community has members of this new profession of law leaders. Some of them have never practiced law but all of them have entered business or politics or social service. They all possess one common quality—a law training. The law was the foundation on which their success was built.

THE NEW PROFESSION.

A knowledge of law is no longer left to lawyers alone. The progressive American citizen now con-

siders a legal education an essential portion of the training he is to receive after he reaches his majority.

One can learn the rules of law before he is twenty-one but the man who is coming into his full mental powers obtains the greatest rewards from his law training. He has suffered at least some of the experiences of life. He knows to some extent the value of a practical education. He has discovered that the successful man in any walk of life is invariably the law trained man.

“Every citizen, whatever his calling, should possess a knowledge of the fundamentals of the law.”

HON. J. W. ABERCROMBIE,
Committee on Education, U. S. House of Representatives.

This does not mean that every citizen should become a lawyer. It does mean that all progressive thinking men and women who are ambitious to win success should be law trained.

Today there are more law trained men and women than there are practicing lawyers.

Where are they?

Law trained men are to be found wherever leaders are needed in business, in public life and in social and civic service. Together with the bench and bar they constitute a new profession—the profession of leadership.

LEADERSHIP.

You want to be successful. You are constantly building your castles and dreaming of future power

and prestige. What man with red blood in his arteries is doing otherwise? You may have just pride that you have the ambition to become a leader, for in the words of the President of our country:

"No man that does not see visions will ever realize any hope or undertake any high enterprise."

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

HOW TO BECOME A LAW TRAINED MAN

The only requirement to become a member of this new profession of leaders is to acquire the highest type of legal training. You need not pass the bar examination unless you seek to win success as a member of the bar. You need not have specific preliminary education because your experiences in life have unusually equipped you for the successful reading of the Course and Service of Blackstone Institute.

The training you require is offered to you by Blackstone Institute, of which Mr. Chief Justice Ladd of the Supreme Court of Iowa says:

"Every person interested in the law will receive from Blackstone Institute an unusually excellent—in fact, the *best* non-resident system of instruction."

CHAPTER II

THE PROFESSION OF LAW

LAW'S REWARD IN A DEMOCRACY

IN the year 1868, a Confederate soldier, twenty-three years of age, applied for admission to the bar in Louisiana. After practicing for six years, he was elected to the State Senate. Ten years later he became a Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. He was further honored in 1891 by being elected to the United States Senate.

His efficient services in the practice of the profession, on the bench and in the legislature, again found their fitting reward. At the age of forty-nine, in 1894, he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Then, on December 12, 1910, President Taft, a Republican, appointed this Confederate soldier and Democrat, Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the highest court in the land.

His qualifications for this greatest honor in the legal profession are those which any lawyer can possess:—a well-organized law training, fidelity, industry and a determination to progress.

The study of his career is a study of the progress which follows industry—not mere chance. It represents the desirable rewards that are within the reach of every lawyer. Chief Justice White rose

from the ranks to offices of the highest honors because the profession in our democracy recognizes service and not merely birth or inheritance.

“The greatest honor in the profession is one which every lawyer may realize.”

THE VOICE OF AUTHORITY

In the old Senate chamber of the nation’s capitol at Washington, D. C., sits the Supreme Court of the United States:

“The most august tribunal in the world.”

Promptly at twelve o’clock each day of a session the bailiff calls for order. As the Justices approach from the anteroom, court officers, attorneys and spectators arise. Preceded by Chief Justice White and clad in solemn robes of black, the members of this court take their places on the raised platform at the east end of the courtroom. Above them is draped the flag of the nation.

While all remain standing, the court crier’s voice rings clearly throughout the chamber as he pronounces these words:

“Oyez, Oyez, Oyez! All persons having business before the Supreme Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give attention, for the court is now sitting. God save the United States and this honorable Court!”

At a nod from the Chief Justice, his associates

are then seated in luxurious leather chairs placed immediately behind the long bench. Pages stand in attendance back of the Justices.

Immediately in front of the bench are tables and chairs for those members of the American Bar who are admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. On the tables are found quills, a custom of colonial times, recalling the many men, who, regardless of birth or inheritance, have attained the honor and distinction of practicing before the highest court in the land.

Separated by a railing from the enclosure reserved for these attorneys are chairs for the spectators. Hundreds of American citizens and foreign visitors pass quietly in and out of this court room daily, deeply impressed by the wholesome dignity and strength of character of the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE COURT OF NATIONAL JURISDICTION

To this court the federal prosecutors bring offending monopolies and trusts. Here labor and capital present their problems for solution, humble aliens appeal for protection, state rights are preserved and national honor upheld. In the Supreme Court of the United States are determined our rights to pursue happiness, to enjoy liberty and to have life itself.

Men charged with serious crimes turn to this tribunal to have their fate considered for the last

time. It is the court of last resort—of last hope. Entirely removed from the suspicion of local prejudice this court of courts is guided in its decisions solely by the dictates of law and equity.

An appointment to this highest court is within your reach as a lawyer.

“Learning, ability, industry and integrity, rarely find more certain reward than in the profession of the law.”

JUSTICE ORRIN N. CARTER,

in Modern American Law.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The attorney alone can best fill the many positions on the bench. While Justices of the Peace are not always members of the bar, eventually they must learn the law.

This places within the grasp of the members of the legal profession, the highest type of official honor and prestige. They naturally reserve for themselves the offices of

City attorney.

County Attorney.

State's Attorney.

Attorney General of the State.

Federal District Attorney.

Attorney General of the United States.

Justice of the Peace.

Municipal Judge.

County Judge.

State Supreme Court Justice.

Federal District and Circuit Court of Appeal Judge.

Justice of Court of Claims.

Judge of Court of Customs Appeals.

Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

No other profession or calling offers such opportunity for independence, for prominence, for influence and for the acquisition of wealth as does the profession of the law. He is a poor lawyer, indeed, who cannot earn a larger income, a much better living, with the pleasure and satisfaction of an independent life, than can the teacher, the preacher, or the employe in someone else's business.

There is but one lawyer to about every 800 people in the United States. Surely the practice of law offers infinite opportunities.

GUIDING THE COURTS

The lawyer guides the affairs of state, solves the problems of business and adjusts the disputes of individuals. His influence, his opportunities and his rewards are unequalled.

He can attain political preferment, power and wealth. His knowledge commands social distinction. His acquaintances include the prominent men in public and private life. His independence permits freedom of thought and of action. He can create opportunities and prepare for the high honors which are within his reach.

The lawyer guides every court in the land. In his arguments and briefs he assists these tribunals to decide questions correctly, to preserve the government and to maintain justice.

The prominent names in history are those of lawyers. In the years immediately following the

American Revolution the most effective forces in bringing order out of chaos were the services of law trained men: Daniel Webster, William Pinckney, Rufus Choate, Jeremiah Mason, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Patrick Henry.

Today the complex problems of modern government, personal affairs and American business require more than ever the services of lawyers:

“This Country never needed lawyers who were also statesmen more than it needs them now; it needs them in its courts, in its legislatures, and in its seats of executive authority.”

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON,
to the American Bar Association.

Hence the prominent men in public life are those who are law trained. History will name many of them: President Woodrow Wilson, Hon. William Howard Taft; Former Attorney General Wickersham, the trust prosecutor; Stephen S. Gregory, former President of the American Bar Association; Herbert S. Hadley, former governor of Missouri; Luther Laffin Mills and Levy Mayer of Chicago; Joseph W. Folk, the celebrated prosecutor; Frank B. Kellogg, the attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission; Judge Kenesaw Landis; Clarence Darrow, the lawyer for labor; Judge Ben Lindsey, the friend of children.

You can prepare for similar honors by reading the Modern American Law Course and Service.

"The Modern American Law Course and Service offers thorough preparation in law for applicants for admission to the bar."

J. BERT MILLER,
President, Kankakee County, Illinois, Bar Association.

HOW THE LAWYER INFLUENCES BUSINESS

Increased legislation requires the services of attorneys for the interpretation of statutes. Old laws are continually expanding in their construction; for instance, the Interstate Commerce Clause in the Federal Constitution. It is the privilege of the lawyer and judge to interpret these provisions and to advise and guide their clients.

So long as laws are made, so long as trade must move, so long as agreements must be upheld, and so long as business and society must be maintained, so long will the services of the attorney be required.

"It is difficult to see how civilized society can dispense with the profession of the law. The disputes between men must be settled either by force or by public authority. As the population of the country increases and business becomes more complex and varied, a greater necessity will exist for men trained in the law."

JUSTICE CARTER,
Supreme Court of Illinois.

There was never a time when clients consulted attorneys more frequently and freely. Appreciating the intimate relationship of law and business, the layman has learned the lesson of obtaining the advice of his counsel. Visits to the law office have

become as common as those to the physician. The lawyer is, therefore, retained from year to year by large firms to give counsel and keep his clients out of litigation. Many a business house engages attorneys to devote their entire time to the protection and enforcement of its rights.

The business world has turned to the law trained man for assistance. His services are sought to direct business enterprises. He is appointed to membership on boards of directors. He is asked to become the head of great industrial enterprises.

In organizing corporations, and through his intimate relationship with his clients, the attorney is continually in a position where he can make investments and reap large profits. Lawyers add greatly to their income through the increased values of shares of stock which they received for services rendered in the conduct of some business.

HOW THE LAWYER DIRECTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The lawyer has always been selected to fill the highest public honors within the gift of our democracy. The knowledge and training which he acquires eliminates serious competition for these honors on the part of other vocations and professions.

Public affairs are thus exclusively the field for the man who is law trained. So important are the opportunities of ambitious men in public life that the fourth chapter of this book is devoted to their faithful story.

Your possibilities as a law trained man in this ever-growing field—with its “acres of diamonds”—will there be told.

HOW TO BECOME A LAWYER

In the early history of the states men were admitted to the bar with little training in the law. They acquired their knowledge of fundamental principles after they began to practice.

Lincoln studied law from such few books as he could obtain. Were he a law student today it is doubtful if even he could prepare for the bar unless he followed a well-rounded and systematically arranged course in law.

“Conditions now are widely different from those of that time,” says Justice Carter, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the Modern American Law Course and Service. “The young man who has a regular course in law necessarily stands the better chance of reaching true success in the practice of the profession than one who never had an opportunity for this preliminary study.”

The resident schools offer the best preparation for the bar to those who can leave their homes and occupations to attend daily sessions. These schools, however, can serve only a few of the great number of ambitious men and women who are naturally inclined toward the law and seek to practice that great profession.

To meet their needs the Blackstone Institute pro-

vides a thorough and systematically organized course in law. An ever-growing number of men and women find in this method the only efficient substitute for resident study. It is based on law school standards and conducted in accordance with university ideals.

“My attention was called to the class of work being done by your Institute. I have given it considerable investigation and I desire most earnestly to commend it to the young men of our country.”

HON. JOHN L. BURNETT,

*Committee on Immigration and Naturalization,
House of Representatives, United States.*

You should realize that mere admission to the bar is not the most important thing in the making of a lawyer. It only entitles you to practice law. But to be able to practice law you must have the thorough practical knowledge furnished by the Blackstone Institute Course and Service.

“I must confess that I have harbored a prejudice against ‘correspondence’ systems of teaching law students, based upon the fact that those of which I have known heretofore were designed to get young men through examinations for the bar—not to give them any scientific instruction in the law. ‘Modern American Law’ is entirely different from these systems. It is scientific in arrangement, broad in its scope, entirely practical.”

JUSTICE HENRY A. MELVIN,

Supreme Court of California.

This Course and Service is especially adapted for those who must earn while they learn. It furnishes

features which otherwise are to be found only in a college course. Distinguished judges, prominent lawyers and educators in leading law schools declare this method to be the best system of studying law at home.

OUR GRADUATES IN PRACTICE

In all of the more than twenty-five years of the existence of this school, we have heard of only four of our graduates who have failed in their bar examinations, and some of these passed on their second attempt. Consider the thousands that were successful and you have the most conclusive and convincing evidence of the success of our methods. Few resident schools can point to such a record.

We agree to coach free any graduate of Blackstone Institute who, if otherwise qualified, fails to pass the bar examination.

“At a time when so many inferior courses in law are offered to those who do not have every opportunity to investigate, I am genuinely pleased to be able to recommend your course of instruction to every one interested in the study of law.

“It is thorough, complete, authoritative, clear, interesting, and the result of a careful plan worked out by distinguished educators in the leading law schools of the several states.”

JUSTICE FRANK R. GAYNOR,
Supreme Court of Iowa.

CHAPTER III

LAW AND AMERICAN BUSINESS

A BUSINESS MAN'S MISTAKE

“**M**R. HALL, you have made a serious mistake. Your firm will have to pay for those coats.”

The attorney for a large retail store in Chicago was reprimanding the buyer for the knit goods department.

“What do you mean?” Hall asked with much surprise.

“Just what I said,” explained the lawyer. “The Minneapolis people can collect damages from your company.”

“But I canceled the order,” Hall insisted. “I notified them not to send the goods.”

“That makes no difference,” said the lawyer. “Now, follow me carefully, for this is what you have done!

“The recent cold wave increased your sale of sweater coats. To replenish your stock, you mailed an order to the Minneapolis Knit Goods Company for fifty dozen coats at \$14.50. Then another firm offered you similar goods for \$13.75. So you accepted their offer and wired the Minneapolis people to cancel the order. Am I right?” asked the attorney.

“Yes—that is the situation exactly,” Hall answered. “I canceled the order. And here is the telegram they wired back:

“Wire received. Wool market down. Cannot cancel. Are crating goods.”

“Then,” the lawyer continued, “you refused to accept the goods. Now your firm faces a law suit.” He read the statement of claim which had been filed in court:

“Plaintiff’s demand is for goods and merchandise sold and delivered to the defendant herein as follows, to wit: November 26, 1914, 50 dozen sweater coats at \$14.50, amounting to a total of \$725.00.

“The aforesaid sum has not been paid and is still due and owing to the plaintiff herein, wherefore the plaintiff asks judgment for the said sum.”

“They cannot win,” insisted Hall, “I canceled the order.”

“That order cannot be canceled. It is a contract and therefore binding. Suppose the market had gone up and the Minneapolis firm wanted to cancel the order. You could hold them. It is only fair then that they can hold you.”

The lawyer took up a volume from a series he had on his desk. “Let me show you why your cancellation has no standing in law, by reading from the first volume of this work, ‘Modern American Law’:

“‘An order sent to a dealer for goods is an offer to buy.’

“Now listen to this:

“If an offer has been accepted before revocation, it may not be revoked.”

“So you see, Hall,” the lawyer explained, “when you sent your order for the sweater coats to the Minneapolis people you were making them an offer. They accepted it by starting to fill the order. Once it was accepted, your order could no longer be canceled by either of you. You were bound by a contract. Whoever refuses to perform is liable for breach of contract.”

“Is there nothing we can do?” Hall asked.

“Nothing. Your company is liable for breach of contract,” advised the lawyer.

“I have made a nice mistake,” Hall was forced to acknowledge. “If I had had any idea that an order was so important in law, I certainly should have acted differently.”

The lawyer hesitated a moment and then continued:

“Let me give you some friendly advice, Hall—*read law!* I do not mean that you should become a lawyer. But you should be in a position to know when a legal situation confronts you. At least you should know when to consult me. If you do not study law, you never will know.”

“I never thought of it that way,” Hall commented.

“Unless you do, the chances are that you will be coming to me for advice on all sorts of unnecessary points, and then finally fail to come when you really

need legal advice. If you know the underlying principles of the law you will know how to handle just such a situation as faced you in the Minneapolis matter. If you had studied law for only a couple of months you could have saved your firm \$725.00 in this case, not to mention your own humiliation, and even danger of losing your position.”

“You are right,” answered Hall. “I can see now why business men should be law trained. But I cannot go to law school. Besides, I am so busy, how could I ever find time to study law?”

The lawyer replied quickly, “Hall, the only people who have no time to progress are those who never get out of a rut. The busier the business man the more time he has. He makes time, especially when it means protection for his business. Of course, you cannot go to law school, but there is another efficient method by which you can become law trained.”

“What is it?” Hall asked.

The lawyer again took up the volume of “Modern American Law,” from which he had read.

“Here is a work upon which an efficient course in law is based. The system is called, ‘Modern American Law Course and Service.’ It is prepared especially to meet the needs of men like yourself—men who cannot attend a resident law school. Everything in this work is so authoritative and interesting, however, that like hundreds of other lawyers I have obtained ‘Modern American Law’ to keep it on my desk for my daily practice.”

Hall followed the advice of his lawyer and enrolled for the Modern American Law Course and Service of Blackstone Institute. Many other business men have adopted the same suggestion.

“I enrolled for your Course upon the advice of our attorney.”

H. D. FARGO,
*Secretary and Treasurer, Telephony Publishing
Company, Chicago.*

LAW DIRECTS BUSINESS

If you are a business man—executive, subordinate or clerk—you must daily decide questions of law. Undoubtedly you “guess” right in a great many cases. But there is forever the danger of taking the wrong step. Without prior warning, and without your even considering the necessity of employing counsel, one mistake as to the law may be fatal and throw you into bankruptcy. You may even risk fine and imprisonment.

“The big risk in business is the legal risk.”

J. P. MORGAN.

What are some of these questions which every business man faces daily? Here are just a few of an infinite number, the answers to which you must know or take a dangerous chance:

- Must an order be in writing?
- When does title to goods pass?
- To what extent may an agent bind his principal?
- When is the endorser of a note not liable?
- Are you liable for the debts of a corporation if you hold stock and bonds?

Are you liable for the injuries, or the damages inflicted by a member of your family, or by one of your employes?

What is reasonable restraint of trade?

What claims take precedence in a bankruptcy case?

Who owns the sidewalk in front of your property?

For what family expenses is a husband or father not liable?

What are the duties of an executor or a trustee?

When may you break a contract?

Mention the most minute detail of your daily business existence and it will relate to the law: Engaging an employe, ordering goods, renting space, keeping books, writing a letter, ordering a meal, selling merchandise, conveying property, sleeping in a Pullman berth—each of these commonplace incidents involves the most exacting legal rules.

To avoid suits for damages, the merchant must know to what degree he can “boost” the merits of his goods; the employer must know when he may rightfully discharge an employe; the banker must know whether the maker may stop payment on a certified check.

“Since practically every business transaction is based on some legal principle, and since it is obviously impractical to call in a legal adviser every moment of the day, business men have realized the necessity of acquiring sufficient knowledge of the law to act intelligently when a legal situation arises—it would seem therefore that the ‘Modern American Law Course and Service’ should be followed by all young business men who expect to attain executive positions, and by all executives who have not already received a legal training.”

W. H. HIMMEL, *General Salesman,*
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago.

IGNORANCE OF THE LAW EXCUSES NO ONE

The law will not permit you to defend your mistakes because you do not know legal principles. Courts enforce this rule: "Ignorance of the Law Excuses No One."

This maxim of the centuries has caused enormous losses in business through failure to learn law. Consequently a rule of business conduct arose. This provides:

"Ignorance of the Law is Inexcusable."

Business men do not excuse a salesman for misrepresenting their goods. They do not excuse a defect in the production of those goods. They have also ceased to consider a mistake in law as an item to be charged merely to the chances of business. They regard such avoidable mistakes as absolutely inexcusable—the same as they consider the mistakes which an accountant may make in adding his figures. It is no longer sufficient *merely* to know the principles of finance, accounting, sales and production—at least a working knowledge of how these forces in business may be *legally* applied is absolutely essential.

COSTLY LITIGATION

It is said that eighty-five per cent of the civil suits filed in the courts throughout the United States involve business disputes. The judgments rendered in these cases amount to millions of dollars. In addition, court costs, witnesses' fees and

attorneys' fees—in many cases equal to the amount of the judgment—must be paid.

This expense which cuts into profits is avoidable, because a knowledge of the principles of law will prevent a very large part of business litigation.

A legal training makes is unnecessary to spend many dollars to determine whether one dollar shall be paid by one man to another.

Business men are quick to grasp a ready and efficient means to avoid any expense which reduces profits. An ever-growing number of business men, therefore, enroll for the Modern American Law Course and Service of Blackstone Institute.

“I know of two instances where this knowledge has been the direct means of saving our company considerable money.”

WALTER O. FORD,
Ford Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

Here for the first time you obtain the exact legal information you require to avoid those countless mistakes in law which other business men have made. These mistakes occurred in situations that are daily repeated in your business life.

“To read law is to learn the mistakes of other business men. In every law suit one or the other side has blundered. If you learn wherein and why that side failed, you can fortify your business against the same errors.”

This important legal knowledge is acquired by the Blackstone Institute method in a surprisingly short time and with little effort. Yet, the results

are entered on the credit side of the profit and loss account.

"I have followed your course long enough to realize that it is of great value to me in the way of avoiding mistakes that can just as well be eliminated."

GEORGE M. SEAMAN, *President,*
Birmingham & Seaman Co., Chicago.

Innumerable are the instances in every law trained business man's career where a knowledge of law has enabled him to steer clear of error, mistake and loss. Innumerable also are the instances where a knowledge of the law has enabled him to grasp situations and foresee and bring about results which, without it, he could never have done. Without a legal education a man cannot efficiently handle thousands—with it he is competent to direct the use of millions.

A BUSINESS MAN'S LAWYER

In the eyes of the law, an attorney is the agent of his client. Unless specifically limited, he has a wide range of implied authority. He may, for instance, dismiss a case, receive money paid for a judgment, take an appeal and incur expenses by employing clerks and paying court costs.

"The express authority given an attorney may be as broad or limited as the client desires, but a general authority to manage a cause for the client as his attorney of record may imply many incidental powers."

MODERN AMERICAN LAW.

Seldom does the business man or client appreciate this almost infinite authority in his lawyer.

Instead of regarding him as an agent, which the law declares the lawyer to be, the client enters into this important fiduciary relationship with little or no idea of the extent to which he wishes his lawyer to proceed.

As a matter of business policy and with no more inclination to consider counsel a suspicious character than to regard an accountant a dangerous person because he is placed under bond, a client should know what authority the law gives to his lawyer. Intelligent limitations of authority are welcome alike to the lawyer and the client. They are best made only if one is familiar with the law.

It becomes highly important, therefore, to ascertain what authority a lawyer should have to conduct your affairs properly.

- May he endorse a check in your favor?
- May he compromise your case?
- May he engage additional employes?

In your relations with your lawyer a knowledge of the law as it affects your own business is essential. You must know, therefore, what the law considers as important facts. Yet, one will approach his lawyer on a matter involving considerable sums of money, or property rights, or domestic difficulties, with little or no information beyond what has actually happened.

Were an accident to occur in his shop wherein an employe suffered an injury, the employer would be at a loss what evidence to obtain and preserve. He would not appreciate what was necessary.

The lawyer would try to assist him. But as he can draw only on his own experience, in asking his questions, he may easily omit a very important factor.

But if the client understands legal principles he would at once interview each witness, take down what was said, photograph the scene and get a statement from the physician. He would know what the law considers determining points. He would be in a position to defend himself against unjust claims or perjured testimony.

The client is not expected to try the case. He is expected to bring to the lawyer evidence of facts that have distinguished the important incidents and separated the "wheat" from the "chaff." He can readily succeed in this by reading a well-rounded and properly organized course in law.

The practical legal information provided by the Blackstone Institute Course and Service comes to the subscriber in such form that he can use it at once in his business. He learns to think logically—to analyze problems carefully—and to solve them correctly. He need not pass the bar examination to win success. It is sufficient if he is a law trained man.

TRAINED BRAINS WIN SUCCESS

The problems in present day business are too complicated to be solved to the best advantage by men who do not have a legal training. A knowledge of law has become just as essential to the

American business man as a knowledge of finance, accounting, production and sales.

Knowledge is brain development. Brains produce success. Business men, therefore, require the services of men with trained brains because they help to build business success. The brain of the law trained man is highly developed. Hence he is always preferred—he can think clearly and logically—he has the power to analyze, to construct, to direct and to control.

The chief duty of the business executive is to decide questions correctly and promptly. He can most readily acquire this ability through a law training. His grasp of first principles and the development of his powers of analysis teach him a true appreciation of the questions involved. Then he can answer them at once and right.

“Law teaches a habit of close reasoning. Who has not heard men speak of a lawyer-like treatment of a matter that has been skillfully developed and convincingly proved?”

DEAN WM. HOYNES, *Notre Dame University.*

Law trained men are not selected to direct business because they have large money interests. Few of those who now enjoy success possessed any amount of property before they were chosen to fill responsible and lucrative positions. Their capital was their brains, not money.

Such men do not usurp the functions of the lawyer. They make no attempt to displace the counsel for the company—but they assist their attorneys by

acting within the law, by avoiding litigation and by bringing to their advisers a clear, concise statement of any particular matter.

“A law training results in a broad knowledge of men and business principles.”

THE LAW TRAINED MAN IN BUSINESS

Law trained men direct the affairs of the largest mercantile and manufacturing enterprises in the United States. In fact, practically every line of commercial activity has chosen its leaders from those who have read law.

Public service companies, such as the New York and Chicago Surface Lines, are guided by presidents who know legal principles. Nationally known firms elect to their highest offices the law trained man. A. W. Green, President of the National Biscuit Company; E. J. Whelan of the United Cigar Stores Company of New York; Chas. G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, Chicago; James F. Meagher, President of the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, Chicago; John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, and John V. Farwell, all read law. The late Marshall Field and A. T. Stewart were also law trained men.

Hon. Elbert H. Gary, distinguished as lawyer and judge, was selected to manage the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation. Under his able direction it has become the largest and one of the best managed corporations in the United States.

Countless other instances may readily be given of men who attribute to their law training a considerable portion of their success.

LEGALIZING BUSINESS

Law appeals to the progressive type of men in every occupation. The subscribers to the Modern American Law Course and Service of Blackstone Institute include alike executives, subordinates and clerks. In this one respect all stand equal, all have the same goal—a legal education. To make the executive more efficient, to fit the ambitious subordinate to become an executive officer, a law training is essential.

“I realize now, as I did not before, the value of this class of reading to every one, no matter what his occupation may be.”

JOHN C. BOLTZ, *of Boltz, Clymer & Co.,
Cigar Mfrs., Philadelphia and Tampa.*

To classify all of the men who find the law essential would be to fill pages of a long chapter. Not alone the officers and employes in the manufacturing companies, but those in the financial, trading, mining and transportation lines enroll for this Course and Service. In greater degree than ever “business is becoming legalized”; i. e., it is absorbing the law as one of its essential branches.

This is the case in the railroad service, where the law trained man is preferred. In recent years an ever-growing number of law trained men have been appointed to the responsible offices in the great rail-

road systems. Hale Holden, trained in the law, was recently elected President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Likewise Harry R. Kurrie, an attorney, was elected President of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad. R. S. Lovett, Chairman of the Board of Directors and former President of the Union Pacific, was a judge. Thomas F. Freeman, President of the International & Great Northern Railroad, was grounded in legal principles, as were A. H. Dooley, former President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas; A. T. Johnson, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and Stuyvesant Fish, former President of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Among the deceased railroad men who were law trained were M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four System; Robert Mather, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and afterwards of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Co.; L. Tuttle, President of the Boston & Maine Railroad; A. F. Walker, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

The law trained man is similarly to be found among financiers. Bankers, accountants, credit men and brokers read law as carefully as they keep account books and record their transactions. James Stillman, banker and director of many railroads, predicts that before another ten years passes by every executive in a bank and most executives in business will be required to have a law training. This training, he points out, not only will enable

them better to protect the interests they represent, but it will develop them into efficient executives.

The banker urges his employe to read law because it makes him a highly efficient employe. "To be able to recognize a legal situation and to act accordingly," he explains, "is money protected."

"The value of a knowledge of the law on the part of the banker, either officer or subordinate, is too well recognized to require comment. It is therefore a pleasure to recommend your Modern American Law Course and Service to all interested in obtaining a thoroughly practical course of instruction in law."

FRANK STEVENS, *Assistant Cashier,*
American Trust & Savings Bank, Birmingham, Ala.

The Certified Public Accountant is required in most states to read law. The very nature of his business presumes a working legal knowledge. Accountants realize, for instance, that to keep a set of books which will be admissible in evidence requires a knowledge of law.

The credit man is constantly depending upon legal information. He must have a ready knowledge of the law of judgments, garnishments and attachments. He must know to what exemptions the debtor is entitled. Contract law, bankruptcy and criminal law are alike of great importance to him.

"My course with you has been of inestimable value to me, not only in my business, but in the broadened view of business in general."

M. C. PALMER,
United Mercantile Agency, Des Moines, Iowa.

The broker is helpless without a clear knowledge

of law. To protect the interests of his customers as well as those of his own, he must know whether or not an issue of bonds is legal. He should know how to draft a conditional sale, and what writing is necessary to bind a contract. His business intimately concerns options, receivers, private corporations, sales, personal property and their allied branches in the law.

A knowledge of the law will protect the investor in the purchase of securities. Very often he has ignored the effect of the law on investments and has suffered losses. The information he receives in the Modern American Law Course and Service will be especially valuable in avoiding these questionable investments.

The daily business affairs of a real estate firm involve the most important legal questions. In fact, this business partakes of the nature of that of a practicing lawyer. Questions in conveyancing must be constantly answered in drafting deeds, contracts for sales and renting agreements. Just as essential is a knowledge of the rights of landlord and tenant, municipal corporations, torts, and in fact all branches of the law.

Publishing and advertising ventures are affected in all their angles by the law. Wholesale and retail houses of every kind are concerned in legal questions.

Many successful men in public life, in business and in the practice of the legal profession have been recruited from the ranks of the teaching profession.

Teachers' habits of thought and study make them peculiarly adapted to the study of law and fitted for its many opportunities.

Public officials as well as employes in the service of the state and federal governments find in the Modern American Law Course and Service a ready means to acquire a legal training. The most desirable positions in the public service are those where law trained men are preferred. You can prepare to hold them by reading law now with the Blackstone Institute.

In every business and vocation the law trained man is needed. He receives first consideration and is selected for the better positions.

"Legal training on the part of the executive heads of large business enterprises has become exceedingly valuable, and the demand for men of business ability and legal training is already so great as to make it almost impossible to locate the right men for the more important positions.

"What I say is based on our experience, but I am sure that other lines of business are having the same trouble in securing men of ability who have a knowledge of law to fill the more responsible positions.

"Your Course and Service would seem to answer that problem, as it will enable the ambitious man to advance more rapidly in his chosen field. This movement to assist business by increasing the supply of highly trained men should meet with the hearty support of all executives."

RICORD GRADWELL, *2nd Vice-President,*
Oliver Typewriter Co.

Fifteen of the branch managers of the Oliver Typewriter Company are law trained men.

Blackstone Institute offers an interesting Course in law, easy to understand. No specific preliminary education or experience is necessary to follow the Course successfully; hence, none is required. Subscribers need only the ambition to succeed. Nothing indicates the elasticity of the Institute Course and Service so well as the preliminary training of the subscribers. They include men and women of various ages, degrees of education and business experience.

Some are college graduates. Others have received high school training and still others only the rudiments of a common school education. In extent of experience, the same difference is to be found. Not only the business executive, the subordinate and the clerk study the Course, but also those who seek to be lawyers as well as lawyers themselves.

Blackstone Institute thus enables those who cannot attend a resident school because of age, time, or expense, or insufficient entrance credits, to acquire a knowledge of law and to become law trained men.

“Men actively engaged in business and young men of ambition who cannot spare the time or the money to attend law schools, can, through the Modern American Law Course and Service, obtain substantially the same instruction that they would in the regular schools.”

CHAS. H. SCOTT, *President.*

Southern Gas Co., Ala.

CHAPTER IV

PUBLIC LIFE AND SOCIAL SERVICE

PUBLIC OFFICE

PUBLIC office is one of the distinctive rewards which go to the law trained man. Of every hundred men in the public eye—presidents, cabinet officers, senators, congressmen, governors—more than two-thirds are men of legal training. Our democracy has always invited the man who knows law to fill its highest offices of honor and trust.

If you wish to enjoy the privileges of political honor, you must first read law. This is only natural because the very offices which you seek are created by law and the rights and duties attached to your future position will be defined by law.

You must know how to make decisions, how to act promptly and correctly. You must be able to meet people without embarrassment, to inspire confidence, and to address audiences. No training can equal that of the law to help you accomplish these things.

As a law trained man, you are qualified for election or appointment to any public office. You have

the best training to fulfill your duties. You are a member of the new profession—the profession of leaders—who alone can satisfactorily perform the duties of the highest governmental position.

Nearly every President of the United States was trained in the law. President Wilson and all but one member of his cabinet studied law. In fact, as President Wilson has said:

“I am in part the embodiment of the law.”

Address to American Bar Association.

In Congress sixty per cent of the members are law trained men. In the state legislative assemblies the great majority of the members have acquired a knowledge of law.

“Lawyers probably make up the majority of every legislative body in the United States.”

SENATOR ELIHU ROOT, *New York.*

Similar conditions prevail in other departments of our national and state governments. Everywhere the law trained man occupies the highest positions.

In the choice, for instance, of ambassadors, ministers and consuls in the foreign countries, the law trained man is preferred. His duties involve a knowledge of legal rights. Consequently he must know the law. As the representative of a great nation, he must be well informed and qualified to move in the highest official circles in the world of

nations. He is considered to be best qualified for this honor, if he is law trained.

Appointments to trade commissions, to boards and to administrative bodies always include the law trained man. His broad-gauged brain is needed—his knowledge of human affairs as reflected in the law of the centuries is indispensable.

This law training is acquired in the Modern American Law Course and Service.

The most important public offices for which the Law Trained Man is especially qualified are :

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT of the United States

VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States

CABINET OFFICERS including

Secretary of State

Secretary of Treasury

Secretary of War

Attorney General

Postmaster General

Secretary of Navy

Secretary of Interior

Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary of Commerce and Labor

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS

Assistant Secretaries

Chiefs of Bureaus

Customs

Land

Pension
Indian
Reclamation
Interstate Commerce
Irrigation
Commissioner of Patents
Registrar of Copyrights

FOREIGN SERVICE

Ambassador Extraordinary
Envoy Extraordinary
Minister Plenipotentiary
Minister Resident
Secretary of Legations
Consul General
Vice Consul
Commercial Agent

SENATE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY

STATE GOVERNMENT

Governor
Lieutenant Governor
Secretary of State
Attorney General
Treasurer
Auditor
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Public Utilities
Tax Boards

County Clerk
County Boards
State Senator
State Representative
Commissions
Chiefs of Bureaus
Insurance Superintendent
Industrial Board
Employers Liability Commission
Examining Board
Civil Service Commission.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Mayor
Corporation Counsel
City Attorney
City Clerk
City Treasurer
Bureaus
Aldermen
Building Commissioner
Superintendent of Jails
Commissioner of Public Works
City Comptroller
City Collector
Department of Public Service
Civil Service Commissioner
Board of Local Improvements
Board of Examiners
Election Commissioners.

CIVIL SERVICE

The requirements in the civil service are higher than ever before. But a law training will pass you easily through the examination. It will count as a "higher education" credit and brings you among those at the top.

"Men and women in the public service should read this Course to insure personal success and the betterment of the public service."

ROBERT M. SWEITZER, *County Clerk,*
Cook County, Illinois.

SOCIAL SERVICE

Chief Justice Winslow, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, appeals for wider civic and social service in "The Modern Democracy, The Citizen and The Law"—the introductory article in *Modern American Law Course and Service.*

Here are some of his great truths—the reasons why broad minded men who have won their way, seek to lighten some of the burdens of the masses.

For centuries individualism has been the keynote of civilization, especially in this land which has boasted so loudly of its freedom and equality. We have gloried in the idea that every man was the master of his own destiny and must fight his battle alone; we have seen the struggle for wealth and social distinction,—nay, even for the necessities of life become fiercer and fiercer, and we have condoned the ruthless cruelty and selfishness of it all on the ground that all citizens have equal opportunities and that the triumph of the strong and the trampling down of the weak is but the working of Nature's immutable and righteous law.

But the consciousness that man cannot live for himself alone has come at last; the public conscience is awake; we now, for the first time, realize faintly and imperfectly the marvelous significance of the parable of the good Samaritan. We are learning who are our neighbors and we are realizing that an injury to "one of the least of these" is an injury to society as a whole.

Thousands of men and women with the spirit of the good Samaritan in their hearts are hearing the call,—men and women who could, if they chose, be clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day. But they have chosen the better part. Comparatively speaking, their work has but just begun, and yet there are results to show. The slum is yielding to the settlement. The haunts of vice in the great cities are still practically untouched, but there is handwriting on the wall, and the waves of an awakened public sentiment are rising with ominous strength. Everywhere earnest men and women are banding together and devising ways and means, either by way of legislation or agitation, or both, by which moral standards shall be raised, the frightful injustice of modern life in the great cities shall be corrected, disease vanquished, vice made hateful and life made to hold forth its promise of hope and joy to the most unfortunate.

Not only shall we require the services of the skilled investigator and philosopher in the preparation of the new laws; not only shall we require the legislative expert in our national and state legislatures; but, above all, we shall require an educated electorate—an electorate capable of appreciating the nature of the problems presented, and sufficiently acquainted with present conditions, both material and legal, to be able to judge of the wisdom of the proposed legislation, and vote intelligently thereon.

The law trained man can render these sacred services—effectively and at once.

Because he is indeed a picked leader—a man whose influence is that of the lawyer, the clergyman, the officer and the business man—combined in one true citizen.

The Modern American Law Course and Service is the means to gain this enviable goal.

“I have particularly enjoyed reading Modern American Law. The articles are so clear that the layman may be interested and profit by their perusal.”

JUSTICE LETTON,
Supreme Court of Nebraska.

CHAPTER V

FOUNDATION OF BLACKSTONE INSTITUTE

STUDYING LAW IN THE LAW OFFICE

IN A law office at Farmington, Iowa, several decades ago, a young man was explaining his ambitions and failures to a lawyer friend by the name of Howe.

“Howe,” said the young man, “I have decided to change my vocation. The opportunities offered to the law trained man seem to be infinite. I intend to acquire a training in law. Whether I practice or enter business, I am convinced that a knowledge of the law will make me successful. What is the first step I should take to learn law? What books shall I read?”

The lawyer turned to his book shelves, hesitated a moment and answered, “Read Blackstone’s Commentaries first. Then you can read some of my other books.”

Thereupon, in a frontier lawyer’s office, John Forrest Dillon began the study of law. After studying Blackstone’s Commentaries he found that there were at that time practically no other law books by which he could learn legal principles. So he applied for admission to the bar. He was admitted and began to practice.

In a few years Dillon was elected prosecuting attorney and later appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa. Subsequently, he became counsel for great railroad systems. While he practiced he reviewed again and again the great fundamental principles of the law in order to keep a firm grasp of governing legal rules. Consequently he was regarded as an authority.

Courts listened to him with careful attention. Business men, who controlled millions of dollars, waited in his ante-chamber because his opinions were invaluable. He provided the profession with monumental treatises on the principles of important branches of the law.

As a mark of the high esteem in which he was regarded by bench and bar, Judge Dillon was elected president of the American Bar Association. Its members include judges and lawyers from every state of the Union.

Honor, fortune and the satisfaction of a distinguished and successful career were Judge Dillon's rewards.

His somewhat haphazard method of studying law until recently was typical of the manner in which men once became law trained. They read those dusty and formidable law books which the lawyer happened to own. As a result, their studies included much obsolete matter, which in addition was written in a tiresome, heavy style.

Although there has been a splendid array of office bred lawyers, such office training alone is be-

coming more and more difficult without outside stimulation. The law has grown beyond its early boundaries. The average practitioner does not have time or inclination to digest or explain the law to the office student. Changed conditions in the modern law office and the introduction of the typewriter have also left little more for the office student than running errands and answering court calls.

Thus, if you are to succeed in obtaining a lawyer-like command of governing principles, you must obtain systematic direction and stimulus from a source outside of the lawyer's office. While the "law is a science to be learned out of books," those books are read with the greatest profit only when included in a well-rounded and properly organized course.

"The time has gone by when an eminent lawyer in full practice can take a class of students into his office and become their teacher. Once that was practical, but now it is not."

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

Today, by means of modern methods, men and women can realize their ambitions to be law trained and acquire the benefits of a legal education without the sacrifice of time, effort and money which faces the lawyer apprentice.

They can learn the fundamental principles of law in far less time and with more thoroughness than ever before by the Blackstone Institute method.

THE RESIDENT SCHOOL

The first distinct step away from the haphazard instruction offered in the law office was the organization of the resident law school. Much credit is due to law educators for their persistent efforts in maintaining high standards and modernizing the methods of reading law.

The schools have made steady progress, so that today they have displaced the law office by offering thorough instruction in law to those who are able to attend.

The resident schools appreciate, however, that their field of service is limited. Of the great number of men and women who seek a training in law only a few comparatively can attend the sessions of the law school. A certain inelasticity in the resident course of study has also made it impracticable, for example, for the business man to obtain that business law training which he seeks. As the resident school could not meet the needs of so many men and women who wished to read law to practice the profession or for business purposes, there has been an ever-increasing demand for an institution which could furnish a convenient, practical and elastic course in law.

NON-RESIDENT COURSES

A similar problem has existed in other departments of the universities. State institutions have conceived it to be their duty, therefore, to bring instruction to the people.

"If there are ambitious men and women who cannot go to college, the college can in a very wide and true sense come to them."

DAVID STARR JORDAN,
President, Leland Stanford Junior University.

Their first experiments in non-resident courses demonstrated clearly the demand for and possibilities of home study courses in all branches of human knowledge.

Consequently an ever-growing number of home study courses are offered by the universities. In 1914, in one university alone, over six thousand students enrolled for non-resident courses. What was at first an experiment has now become an established educational system.

NON-RESIDENT COURSES IN LAW

Universities, however, have not attempted to offer a home study course in law. Peculiar problems faced them and made it impractical for the faculty of one school alone to offer adequate instruction for home study.

The demand for an efficient system of studying law continued to make itself felt in a variety of ways. For example, the law schools had for years been receiving letters requesting advice as to courses in law. The requests came not only from those who wished to prepare for the bar, but also from energetic business men and those who desired to enter the public service. The schools were obliged to reply that with the exception of Blackstone Institute and The Sprague Correspondence School of Law, the only satisfactory way to learn

law was to attend the resident school. They refused to recommend the fragmentary attempts made by individuals and companies from time to time to supply this demand for an efficient reading course.

It remained for Blackstone Institute, including The Sprague Correspondence School of Law, to create and organize a course to which the resident schools could conscientiously refer requests for a home study course in law.

Here are brought together through the medium of an approved institution the experience of

a. Deans and professors in the resident law schools.

b. Instructors in university extension courses.

c. Judges and lawyers.

d. Public officials.

e. Bar examiners.

f. Business men.

And to all this is added

g. More than twenty-five years' experience in preparing men at home for the bar, for business and for public life.

THE SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW.

This institution is the oldest correspondence school of law. It was organized October 1, 1890, in Detroit, Michigan. The first advertisement of its course appeared in *Youth's Companion*, October 23, 1890.

The Sprague Correspondence School of Law was incorporated in 1891 with a capital stock of \$10,000, which was increased in 1901 to \$50,000.

BLACKSTONE INSTITUTE

Blackstone Institute was organized to create and conduct the Modern American Law Course and Service. The formation of the Institute was in direct response to the growing demand for a scientifically planned and systematically arranged Course in law to meet the needs of the law student, the business man and those who seek to be trained in law.

This great institution has received the highest commendation of the cabinet officers of President Wilson, Supreme Court judges, lawyers, deans and professors in the leading law schools, and prominent business men.

BLACKSTONE INSTITUTE

Including

The Sprague Correspondence School of Law

Blackstone Institute and the Sprague Correspondence School of Law united into one great institution under the name,

BLACKSTONE INSTITUTE,

Including

The Sprague Correspondence School of Law,

The Oldest and Largest Institution for Law Training in the World.

in May, 1915. The capital stock of this combined school is \$500,000.

This consolidation marks an epoch in the history of law instruction. The result has been an im-

proved Course which far surpasses in thoroughness, authority and simplicity anything which was heretofore possible.

If you cannot go to one of the best colleges or university law schools, it is our purpose to bring the university law school course to you. We make your home a law university in itself. You receive the guidance of experienced and able men without the loss of a day's work or a dollar of income from your regular employment.

You can master our Course in your spare time—in the odds and ends of your time, which added together make for an education.

"I am happy to recommend the admirable Course and Service of Blackstone Institute to those who want an efficient, practical home study law school.

"Its scientific method, its high ethical and educational standards, and its very helpful personal service feature will appeal to those anxious to secure a strong non-resident law course.

"Because of its proven worth, and because its work can be carried along with a college course and without interference with one's occupation, I am more than pleased to commend Blackstone Institute and its work to those who apply to me for counsel."

STEPHEN W. GILMAN,

Professor of Commercial Law, University of Wisconsin.

THE NAME

The surname of the distinguished and learned jurist, Sir William Blackstone, was adopted by the Institute for three reasons: first, Blackstone is the

father of organized instruction in law; second, just as his primary purpose was to make accessible to laymen as well as to lawyers an accurate knowledge of the principles of law of that day, it is now the purpose of Blackstone Institute to disseminate a knowledge of modern American law; third, the high ideals which prompted him to undertake his task are the ideals of Blackstone Institute.

“The Law—It has honored us—May we honor it.”

DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE ORGANIZATION

The Modern American Law Course and Service is prepared and conducted by an organization made up of well known law school deans and professors, distinguished judges, prominent practicing attorneys, bar examiners, and business men. These men also formulate the policies of the Institute.

Inasmuch as an institution derives its strength from the men who are identified with it, a complete list of their names, records and qualifications is given in Chapter X. Anyone who studies these names may easily satisfy himself of the high standing, merit and value of the Course and Service.

The organization of Blackstone Institute in addition to its Executive Officers, consists of three groups:

Staff.

Special Lecturers.

Editors and Authors of Modern American Law.

The members of the Staff actively conduct the

Modern American Law Course and Service in accordance with university standards. Some of the members give their entire time and attention to the work of the Institute, while others give only a part of their time.

The Special Lecturers are men of unusual experience who have prepared Lectures especially for the Modern American Law Course and Service. These Lectures present some of the results of their experience.

The Authors, sixty in all, are judges, lawyers and deans and professors in the law schools who contributed to Modern American Law, the basis of the Modern American Law Course and Service.

“Their work is of the highest character, receiving the commendation of the leading legal authorities of the country.”

HON. MORRIS SHEPPARD,
United States Senator.

THE PLAN

The Institute offers an approved reading Course and Service in law.

The plan of the Institute is:

First, to provide a discussion of the fundamental and governing principles of the law by means of a comprehensive commentary.

Second, to supplement their discussion of principles by Leading Illustrative Cases.

Third, to direct and make interesting the study of these principles and cases by means of a series of Guides.

Fourth, to show the application of the principles in every-day affairs through a series of practical Lectures.

Fifth, to test the student's knowledge through a series of Problems.

Sixth, to help solve the student's individual problems and difficulties through a Co-operative and Consulting Service.

The Course and Service extends over a period of three years. A subscriber, however, may complete the Course as rapidly as he desires. The Text Books are delivered at the beginning, and the Guides, Lectures and Problems at intervals of two weeks throughout the term of three years, or as often as is desired.

THE PURPOSES

The Course and Service is especially designed to meet the requirements of

First, the law student who, unable to leave home or his occupation to attend a law school, wishes to follow a well organized course in law as a preparation for practice.

Second, the layman who requires a survey of legal principles sufficiently complete to give him a real insight into law as it affects his business and personal interests.

Third, the ambitious man who seeks to enter the public service or engage in social work.

Fourth, those who realize that a knowledge of law provides a liberal education.

BLACKSTONE INSTITUTE IDEALS

Blackstone Institute is founded in the belief that "a knowledge of law should be the possession of the many and not of the few." It fills a long felt want among those ambitious men and women who are precluded from attendance at a resident school. Without interfering the Institute supplements in a very effective way the great work of these schools.

The work of the Institute is guided by the highest educational standards set by the legal profession. It seeks always to retain not only the good will but also the co-operation and recommendation of all reputable members of the bench and bar.

The Staff aims to provide those features of personal and practical instruction in law which ordinarily are to be found only in resident schools. Every opportunity is offered to the subscriber to obtain such special service as his individual needs require. The Institute offers you that training in law whereby you can achieve the successes won by law trained men.

The Modern American Law Course and Service by which this training is acquired is described in the following pages.

CHAPTER VI
MODERN AMERICAN LAW COURSE
AND SERVICE

FEATURES

- T**HE Modern American Law Course and Service consists of seven distinct features:
1. Modern American Law — standard text, cases, and quiz questions.
 2. Guides.
 3. Lectures.
 4. Problems.
 5. Model Solutions.
 6. Practice Work.
 7. Personal and Individual Service.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

In teaching law one of three methods has invariably been followed by educators. Historically the first, is that by lectures; the second, by the text book method; and the third, by the case book method.

The lecture method was introduced in Blackstone's day and required the student to write down or remember the rules concerning which the instructor lectured orally. These lectures were later reduced to writing or were printed. Blackstone's "Commentaries" came into being in this manner

and for years were the basis of a law education.

Necessarily much of the law in England in 1776, Blackstone's time, is not the law today. Consequently, other books have been prepared from time to time for law instruction. The study of these books constitutes the text book system.

Recently a new method has been devised whereby the student studies the actual opinions of the higher state and federal courts. He extracts from them the principles of the law much as one determines the structure of a plant in a laboratory experiment.

A combination of these methods is the standard in law school instruction today. By this expedient, the advantages of each method can be adopted without including the disadvantages.

"The Modern American Law Course and Service, therefore, combines most admirably the text and case system of teaching. Some schools use the one method to the exclusion of the other, but I have always considered that the ideal method was a combination of the inductive and the deductive and this method is better exemplified in Modern American Law than any other treatise of the whole law."

THOS. W. OZLIN,

Of McNeil, Hudgins & Ozlin, Virginia Bar.

THE CURRICULUM

In the following pages the subjects in the Modern American Law Course and Service are described. Note that the branches of the law have been divided into three parts, consisting of

- (1) Subjects required of all subscribers.

(2) Additional subjects recommended to those who intend to practice law.

(3) Optional subjects of particular importance to business men, applicants for the bar and those interested in public life or social service.

REQUIRED SUBJECTS

Elementary Law.

Contracts.

Torts.

Criminal Law.

Persons and Domestic Relations.

Personal Property and Bailments.

Liens and Pledges.

Agency.

Sales.

Equity.

Trusts.

Quasi-Contracts.

Real Property.

Negotiable Instruments.

Suretyship and Guaranty.

Mortgages—Real and Chattel.

Private Corporations.

Partnership.

Banks, Banking and Trust Companies.

Evidence.

Constitutional Law.

Damages.

Insurance.

Conflict of Laws.

Interstate Commerce.

Bankruptcy.
Public Service Companies.
Municipal Corporations.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS FOR APPLICANTS FOR THE
BAR

Pleadings and Practice.
Attachment—Garnishment.
Judgments—Executions.
Extraordinary Remedies.
Estoppel.
Conveyancing.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS—NOT REQUIRED—ATTRACTIVE
TO ALL LAW READERS

Blackstone's Commentaries.
International Law.
Admiralty Law.
Public Officers and Elections.
Taxation.
Eminent Domain.
Unfair Competition and Good Will.
Receivers.
Patents—Copyrights—Trademarks.
Parliamentary Law.
Naturalization.
Mines and Mining.
Irrigation and Water Rights.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Forms.

MODERN AMERICAN LAW

(Cited: "M. A. L.")

For the use of the Modern American Law Course and Service, a leading standard series entitled Modern American Law, and cited as "M. A. L." by Supreme Courts, was especially prepared for home study by the foremost legal authorities in America. Other standard text books are not suited for home study purposes, because of their style and expense, as well as the fact that they are not adapted for later practice.

Modern American Law is a complete work on all branches of the law, including text books, leading cases, quiz questions and cumulative indexes.

"I am more than pleased with the character of the work."

HON. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD,
*Chairman Committee on Ways and Means, United
States House of Representatives.*

This standard series is the work of the nation's best legal talent, including prominent deans and professors in the leading law schools, judges and lawyers. It was prepared under the editorial supervision of Eugene A. Gilmore, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law of the University of Wisconsin, and William C. Wermuth, M.S., LL.B., former lecturer at Northwestern University and Secretary of Blackstone Institute.

Modern American Law is a systematic and comprehensive series on all branches of American law and procedure. Included in each volume are (1)



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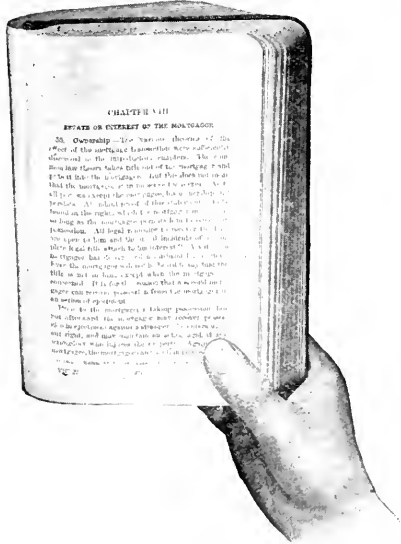
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Treatises, (2) Leading Illustrative Cases, (3) Quiz Questions, (4) Index and Tables of Contents. The series also provides Legal Forms, Table of Cases, Cumulative Index and a revised and modern edition of Blackstone's Commentaries.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Modern American Law is handsomely bound in a genuine natural grain Morocco with flexible covers. The titles on the back of each volume are attractively stamped in gold. Each volume is hand-sewed with silk head and foot bands and ribbon bookmark. Any volume may be bent back double without the slightest injury and will stay open where you open it at any page.



FLEXIBLE COVERS—THIN PAPER—MODERN BINDING.

This work is complete in fifteen volumes and contains over 13,000 pages (about 900 pages to the volume). Over 7,500 pages of treatises, 4,500 pages of cases, 1,000 pages of indexes and 300 pages of tables of contents are included in the entire series. Nevertheless, by means of modern methods and thin paper the entire work occupies only twenty-six inches of desk space.

The whole appearance of Modern American Law is legal, rich and impressive—an example of the best product of the best printers' and bookbinders' art.

“The flexible Morocco binding, the opaque paper and legible type indicate your exacting care in the publication of this work.”

JUDGE JOHN GIBBONS,
Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois.

MODERN AMERICAN LAW IN RESIDENT SCHOOLS

Many of the resident law schools are substituting Modern American Law for the older text and case books.

Among the universities and colleges which use or recommend in their courses, one or more of the treatises or collections of cases included in Modern American Law are:

University of Chicago,
University of Illinois,
University of Wisconsin,
University of North Dakota,
University of Kansas,
University of Florida,

Albany Law School,
Marquette University,
John B. Stetson University,
American Central Law School,
Illinois College of Law,
Chicago Law School,
Drake University, and others.

Modern American Law is also offered as a prize for research work or for high scholarship in these institutions of learning:

Columbia University,
Indiana University,
Cincinnati Law School,
University of North Dakota,
Benjamin Harrison Law School,
University of Florida,
University of Oregon,
Richmond College,
Washington & Lee University,
University of Kentucky,
Drake University,
Washington College of Law.

Modern American Law is in the libraries of Harvard University, Leland Stanford Jr. University, State University of Iowa, University of Illinois, University of Indiana, University of Wisconsin, University of Chicago, Wisconsin State Library, Boston Law Library, Kansas State Library, Washington State Library, California State Library, Nevada State Library and others.

"I consider this work the most satisfactory one for the study of law at home that has so far been produced."

PROFESSOR OLIPHANT,

University of Chicago.

"No other publication compares with M. A. L. in the range of subjects, effectiveness of treatment and the discriminating choice in the citation of authorities."

DEAN WM. HOYNES, *Law School,*

University of Notre Dame.

"Your text books are clear and concise and your combination of illustrative cases, lectures and quizzes furnishes a most admirable substitute for a resident law course."

PROFESSOR KENDERDINE,

Drake University.

"The method marked out in these volumes is exactly the method which I have thought for years past should be adopted—the law as it is today without any unnecessary attention as to what the law was in the past."

PROFESSOR WHITFIELD,

Millsaps College.

MODERN AMERICAN LAW USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE PROFESSION

When the first volumes of Modern American Law were published, judges and lawyers requested that they be permitted to obtain this series for use in their practice. Here they found for the first time in one standard series, uniform in style and absolutely authoritative, a scientifically planned and systematically arranged work on all branches of the law. They pronounced Modern American Law to be the best work of the best authorities as well as a compact, time-saving reference and reading series.

“That which lends to the work its most valuable distinction is the fact that it is clearly and concisely written.”

JUDGE J. H. SMITH,
United States Court of Customs Appeals.

It was determined, therefore, to permit members of the bench and bar to obtain Modern American Law, which they cite as “M. A. L.,” separate and apart from the features of the Course and Service. Having learned how to read law they could use to advantage the treatises and cases in this work.

This work is now in the libraries of President Wilson, former President Taft, Chief Justice White and his associates of the United States Supreme Court.

CITED BY SUPREME COURTS

Modern American Law is in the libraries of many State Supreme Courts and Nisi Prius Courts. Today hundreds of judges and lawyers are using Modern American Law and are enthusiastic in its praise. A growing number of Supreme Courts are citing it in their opinions. Among them are:

Supreme Court of Wisconsin,
Supreme Court of Alabama,
Supreme Court of North Dakota,
Supreme Court of Oklahoma,
Colorado Court of Appeals.

The following comments are typical of the many made by leading members of the bench and bar. They indicate the unusual value of this standard series to the law student:

"I have found Modern American Law an excellent medium through which to recur to the fundamental principles of our jurisprudence. It enables the lawyer or judge to get a correct bird's-eye view of any subject with a very small expenditure of time and effort, and the layman or law student to gain a clear understanding of the essentials of law."

JUSTICE AAD JOHN VINJE,
Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

"The work will prove to be a valuable one, especially to those who are embarking upon the study of the law."

JUSTICE BARNES,
Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

"I am very much pleased with Modern American Law and regard it as a valuable contribution to the law dealing with general principles. It is a very timely and valuable work."

JUSTICE VICKERS,
Supreme Court of Illinois.

"It deals with the fundamental principles of each subject treated and furnishes a comprehensive text for students, practitioners and courts."

JUSTICE SPALDING,
Supreme Court of North Dakota.

"Something beyond the ordinary treatise—a valuable and useful contribution to jurisprudence."

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE GOSS,
Supreme Court of North Dakota.

"The treatment of the different subjects is comprehensive and practical, and in a brief but not too sparing way presents the fundamentals in such form as to be a source of ready and accurate reference to the practitioner and the court, as well as meeting the important purpose, for which it is especially valuable, of being a reliable aid to the student."

JUSTICE WITHROW,
Supreme Court of Iowa.

"Where I have stopped to read carefully I have found edification in its (Modern American Law) fresh, simple and clear statements of legal principle, and I believe most others may realize a profit of the same character."

JUSTICE SAYRE,

Supreme Court of Alabama.

"So many law books are prone to extend over everything, losing sight of the underlying proposition upon which a case usually turns. In your series, I see not only a ready reference work giving cases in point sufficient as a lead for digests, but of more importance, a means to keep up with one's own practice by reading law generally or systematically.

"It is for these reasons that I ordered Modern American Law for the library of the Municipal Court of Chicago."

CHIEF JUSTICE OLSON,

Municipal Court of Chicago.

"I am sure these volumes will enable both those who are at the bar and those who are sitting on the bench, as well as those of us who are endeavoring to frame the laws, to acquire a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of that great subject."

HON. CHARLES M. THOMSON,

Member of Congress.

It is gratifying to the subscriber of the Modern American Law Course and Service to know that the basis of his instruction can thus serve him with an ever increasing value, after he has completed the Course and Service.

The treatises and collections of leading cases, as well as the complete set of Modern American Law, are sold separate and apart from the Course and Service only to resident law school students and

to lawyers. Any one, however, may enroll for the Modern American Law Course and Service and will receive as the textbooks a complete set of Modern American Law.

SUBJECTS AND AUTHORS

Modern American Law covers the entire field of law, treating the basic subjects first, and, following in related groups, the derivative subjects of the law. The work thus provides a standard, logical and systematic course of reading in law.

The subjects and the authors of the fifteen volumes are as follows:

VOLUME I

THE MODERN DEMOCRACY, THE CITIZEN AND THE LAW. *By John B. Winslow, A.B., LL.D., Justice, Supreme Court of Wisconsin.*

An introduction to Modern American Law, exemplifying its spirit in meeting the demand for systematic training in the principles of law.

LEGAL ETHICS. *By Orrin N. Carter, LL.D., Justice, Supreme Court of Illinois.*

A practical exposition of the course of conduct required of those who are trained in law.

LAW—ITS ORIGIN, NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT. *By Charles A. Huston, A.B., J.D., S.J.D., Professor, Leland Stanford Junior University.*

A commentary on the origin, nature and development of the law, preparing the student for the study of the specific branches of law.

COURTS—FEDERAL AND STATE. *By Arthur L. Sanborn, LL.B., Judge, United States District Court.*

A comprehensive discussion of the classes and jurisdiction of courts, including federal, state and English tribunals.

LAW OF CONTRACTS. *By W. C. Wermuth, M.S., LL.B., former Lecturer, Northwestern University; Secretary of the Staff, Blackstone Institute.*

A thorough, comprehensive and practical commentary on the principles of the formation, operation, interpretation, performance and discharge of contracts.

VOLUME II

LAW OF TORTS.

The discussion of the Law of Torts is divided into an Introduction and nine parts, carefully analyzing and developing its principles. The titles and authors are as follows:

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| INTRODUCTION AND | William C. Jones, A.B., M.A., Di- |
| 1. TRESPASS. | rector, School of Jurisprudence,
University of California. |
| 2. CONVERSION. | Frank L. Simpson, A.B., LL.B.,
Professor, Boston University. |
| 3. NEGLIGENCE AND LEGAL
CAUSE. | Barry Gilbert, A.B., LL.B., Profes-
sor, State University of Iowa. |
| 4. DECEIT. | Edward D. Osborn, Professor,
University of Kansas. |
| 5. DEFAMATION. | Charles M. Hepburn, A.B., LL.D.,
Professor, Indiana University. |
| 6. MALICIOUS PROSECUTION. | John C. Townes, LL.D., Dean and
Professor of Law, University of
Texas. |
| 7. INTERFERENCE WITH DOMES-
TIC AND BUSINESS RELA-
TIONS. | William C. Jones, A.B., M.A., Di-
rector, School of Jurisprudence,
University of California. |

8. RIGHT OF PRIVACY. William C. Jones, A.B., M.A., Director, School of Jurisprudence, University of California.

9. EXTRA-HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS—MISCELLANEOUS. George F. Wells, LL.D., Dean and Professor of Law, University of North Dakota.

LAW OF FELLOW-SERVANT AND COMPENSATION.
By T. J. Moll, Ph.B., LL.M., Dean, American Central Law School.

A treatise on the principles of the fellow-servant rule, together with a discussion of recent compensation acts and statutes relative to the liability of employers for injuries to their employes.

VOLUME III

CRIMINAL LAW. *By William E. Mikell, B.S., Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania.*

A treatise on the principles of the law dealing with offenses against the state, property and persons.

LAW OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. *By William L. Burdick, Ph.D., LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Kansas.*

A practical presentation of the rules applied in the bringing and trying of criminal cases.

LAW OF PERSONS AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS. *By Elmer M. Liessmann, LL.B., Lecturer, Northwestern University.*

A thorough discussion of the rights, duties, and capacity of persons, together with an exposition of the principles underlying domestic relationships, such as those of husband and wife, parent and child, thus treating of marriage, divorce, and infancy, etc.

VOLUME IV

LAW OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND BAILMENTS. *By Henry W. Ballantine, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin.*

A practical treatise on the fundamental principles of the law of personal property, including the rights and liabilities arising in the law of bailments.

LAW OF LIENS AND PLEDGES. *By R. L. Henry, Jr., Ph.B., J.D., B.C.L., Professor, College of Law, University of Iowa.*

A careful discussion of the rules underlying the several classes of liens and different forms of pledges.

LAW OF AGENCY. *By William A. Ferguson, A.M., LL.B., Lecturer, Fordham University.*

A commentary on the nature, rights and liabilities of principals and agents.

LAW OF SALES. *By H. Claude Horack, Ph.B., LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Iowa.*

A practical discussion of the contract of sale, its warranties and the rules underlying the Statute of Frauds.

VOLUME V

LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. *By Arthur W. Blake-
more, A.B., LL.B., of the Boston Bar.*

A careful and thorough commentary on the principles of the law of real property, including the subjects of estates, conveyances, tenures, easements, covenants and future interests.

VOLUME VI

LAW OF DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION—WILLS AND
ADMINISTRATION—GUARDIAN AND WARD. *By*

Charles S. Cutting, LL.D., former Judge of the Probate Court, Cook County, Illinois.

An exposition of the principles underlying the disposition of property with reference to intestate as well as testamentary conveyances, including a discussion of the relationship of guardian and ward, probate estates, etc.

LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT. *By William L. Burdick, Ph.D., LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Kansas.*

A discussion of the legal problems arising in the relationship of landlord and tenant.

LAW OF WATER RIGHTS AND IRRIGATION. *By James W. McCreery, University of Colorado.*

An exposition of the doctrines of water rights and irrigation, including the rights of riparian owners, appropriation of water, the nature of waters subject to appropriation, water rights as property and the rights of irrigation.

LAW OF MINES AND MINING. *By William E. Colby, LL.B., University of California.*

A practical discussion of property rights in mines and the liabilities in connection with their operation.

VOLUME VII

EQUITY. *By John N. Pomeroy, A.M., LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Illinois.*

A commentary carefully analyzing the branches of equity jurisdiction, including its nature, specific performance, mistake, accounting, interpleader, also reform and rescission.

LAW OF TRUSTS. *By George G. Bogert, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law, Cornell University.*

A discussion of the nature and requisites of equitable trusts, including the duties of trustees and rights of cestuis que trustent.

LAW OF QUASI-CONTRACTS. *By Arthur M. Cathcart, A.B., Professor of Law, Leland Stanford Junior University.*

A discussion of the equitable doctrines of unjust enrichment of a party through benefits received without contract or by mistake, etc., including rights arising therefrom.

LAW OF ESTOPPEL. *By Oliver S. Rundell, LL.B., of the Wisconsin Bar.*

An exposition of the specific principles involved in the doctrines of estoppel, including estoppel by deed, estoppel by misrepresentation, etc.

VOLUME VIII

LAW OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS. *By William G. Hale, B.S., LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Illinois.*

A commentary on the law of bills and notes, including a discussion of the uniform Negotiable Instruments Law.

LAW OF SURETYSHIP AND GUARANTY. *By Charles E. Carpenter, A.M., LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Illinois.*

An exposition of the relationship of principal and surety, including the distinction between surety and guaranty and the equitable rights involved in suretyship and guaranty.

LAW OF MORTGAGES—REAL AND CHATTEL. *By Manley O. Hudson, A.M., LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Missouri.*

A commentary on the essential elements of legal and equitable mortgages, including rights of mortgagor and mortgagee.

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES. *By John R. Rood, LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Michigan.*

An exposition of the rules applied by the courts in the interpretation of statutes.

VOLUME IX

LAW OF PRIVATE CORPORATIONS. *By I. Maurice Wormser, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law, Fordham University.*

A comprehensive, thorough and practical commentary on the law of private corporations, including the nature, formation and powers of corporations with special reference to the powers and duties of directors and stockholders and the remedies of creditors, together with a discussion of foreign corporations.

LAW OF PARTNERSHIP. *By Eugene A. Gilmore, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin.*

A discussion of the nature and formation of partnerships and the rights and duties of partners.

LAW OF BANKS, BANKING AND TRUST COMPANIES. *By James L. Hopkins, LL.B., of the St. Louis Bar.*

A practical treatise on the principles underlying the laws of banking companies with special reference to the rights of depositors and the power to act as trustees.

LAW OF RECEIVERS. *By Theophilus J. Moll, Ph.B., LL.M., Dean, American Central Law School.*

An exposition of the equitable and statutory principles underlying the appointment, duties and powers of receivers of insolvent corporations, etc.

VOLUME X

PLEADING IN CIVIL ACTIONS. *By Louis B. Ewbank, LL.B., Professor, Indiana Law School.*

A description of the forms of action and methods of pleading, together with the necessary allegations in defending actions, etc., under the common law and statutes.

PRACTICE OF CIVIL ACTIONS. *By William N. Gemmill, LL.B., LL.D., Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago.*

A practical discussion of the problems arising in practice in the courts.

EQUITY PLEADING AND PRACTICE. *By William E. Higgins, B.S., LL.B., Professor, University of Kansas.*

A treatise on the forms and methods of pleading, together with a discussion of the practice adopted in equity courts.

LAW OF EVIDENCE. *By John T. Loughran, LL.B., Professor, Fordham University.*

A comprehensive exposition of the rules of evidence with particular reference to the manner in which evidence must be offered.

LAW OF ATTACHMENTS AND GARNISHMENTS. *By Oliver A. Harker, A.M., LL.D., Dean, University of Illinois.*

A treatise on the right to attach and garnishee before and after judgment.

LAW OF JUDGMENTS AND EXECUTIONS. *By John R. Rood, LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Michigan.*

A discussion of the nature of judgments, the methods of enforcing them and the right to realize on them by execution.

LAW OF EXTRAORDINARY REMEDIES. *By Harvey N. Shepard, A.B., Lecturer, Boston University.*

A discussion of the writs of mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, etc.

LAW OF HABEAS CORPUS. *By John Wurts, M.A., LL.B., M.L., Professor, Yale University.*

A treatise on the rights of personal liberty involving the issue of the writ of habeas corpus.

VOLUME XI

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

A comprehensive commentary on the principles of constitutional law in federal and state jurisdictions, in six parts.

1. DEFINITIONS AND PRINCIPLES. James W. Garner, B.S., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science, University of Illinois.
2. ORGANIZATION AND POWERS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. James Wilford Garner, B.S., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science, University of Illinois.
3. CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTIES OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS. Emlin McClain, A.M., LL.B., LL.D., Dean, College of Law, University of Iowa.
4. EMINENT DOMAIN. Philip Nichols, A.B., LL.B., of the Boston Bar.
5. TAXATION. Philip Nichols, A.B., LL.B., of the Boston Bar.
6. NATURALIZATION. George F. Tucker, A.B., Ph.D., LL.B., of the Boston Bar.

VOLUME XII

CONFLICT OF LAWS. *By George L. Clark, A.B., LL.B., Professor, University of Missouri.*

An exposition of the problems of territorial jurisdiction in the recognition and enforcement of rights.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. *By Paul S. Reinsch, A.B., Ph.D., LL.B., Minister to China.*

A treatise on the principles of the law of nations.

LAW OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE. *By Dudley O. McGovney, A.M., LL.B., Professor, Tulane University.*

A practical discussion of the legal problems arising in the conduct of commerce between states and within states.

LAW OF BANKRUPTCY. *By George Lawyer, A.M., LL.B., Professor, Albany Law School.*

A discussion of the federal bankruptcy act, together with the rights and duties of bankrupts, creditors, and trustees.

LAW OF PATENTS. *By George C. Holt, A.B., LL.B., LL.D., Former Judge, United States District Court.*

A discussion of the principles determining what is patentable, together with the right to obtain patents.

LAW OF COPYRIGHTS. *By William L. Symons, LL.M., M.P.L., Lecturer, Washington College of Law.*

A treatise on the common law and federal law rights to copyright.

LAW OF TRADEMARKS. *By William L. Symons, LL.M., M.P.L., Lecturer, Washington College of Law.*

A discussion of the nature of and right to trademarks.

LAW OF UNFAIR COMPETITION AND GOOD WILL. *By James L. Hopkins, LL.B., of the St. Louis Bar.*

A treatise discussing the doctrines enforced where business interests engage in unfair competition, together with the rights of good will.

VOLUME XIII

LAW OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES—ESPECIALLY COMMON CARRIERS. *By Bruce Wyman, A.M.,*

LL.B., former Professor of Law, Harvard University.

A commentary on public employments and carriers, together with the rights and duties of railroads, telephone companies, water companies, warehouses, etc.

LAW OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. *By Henry H. Ingersoll, M.A., LL.D., Dean, Law School, University of Tennessee.*

An exposition of the nature, formation, capacity, rights and liabilities of municipal corporations.

LAW OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS. *By Edwin Macey, D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of Law, University of Nebraska.*

A discussion of the appointment and the election of officers, together with their rights, powers and duties.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW. *By John H. Perry, M.A., LL.B., Lecturer, Law School, Yale University.*

A practical discussion of the rules adopted by deliberative bodies for the conduct of their meetings.

VOLUME XIV

LAW OF DAMAGES. *By William P. Rogers, A.B., LL.D., Dean, Cincinnati Law School.*

An exposition of the nature and classes of damages recoverable in actions.

LAW OF INSURANCE. *By Henry W. Humble, A.M., LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Kansas.*

A discussion of the various forms of insurance, including the problems of insurable interest, concealment, warranties, rights of recovery, etc.

ADMIRALTY LAW AND PRACTICE. *By George C. Holt,*

A. B., LL.B., LL.D., former Judge, United States District Court.

A treatise on the law of admiralty.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. *By George F. Wells, LL.D., Dean, Law School, University of North Dakota.*

A discussion of evidentiary problems arising in the proof of crime wherein medical examination is necessary.

FORMS. *By Francis L. Harwood, A.B., LL.B., of the Chicago Bar.*

A collection of legal forms used in the conduct of business and practice of law.

VOLUME XV

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES. *Edited and prepared by Henry W. Ballantine, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin.*

A revised edition of the commentaries of Sir William Blackstone.

INDEX. *Prepared by F. W. Schenk, Librarian, Law School, University of Chicago.*

A cumulative index to all treatises in Modern American Law.

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF INDEXING

The value of many otherwise excellent law series has been greatly reduced by reason of poor indexing. The indexes of Modern American Law have been prepared with especial care by F. W. Schenk, Librarian, University of Chicago, who is recognized as one of the best law indexers in America. There is a comprehensive index to each

volume and in the fifteenth volume a cumulative cross-reference index to the entire series. This makes Modern American Law a ready reference work in which you can quickly single out the information you desire on any particular point, and which will point out to you many unthought-of possibilities in dealing with legal problems.

GUIDES

A series of seventy-two inspiring Guides have been prepared for the Modern American Law Course and Service, under the direction of the Staff. They are delivered to the subscriber, one every two weeks, during the period of three years.

As the name indicates, the Guides stimulate and direct your reading of the text books, the cases and other features of the Course. Not only do they point out what reading is to be done, but they also indicate by means of concrete illustrations and experiences, what are the important rules to be learned from any particular assignment.

The Guides enable you to acquire in a few minutes' reading each day the fundamental knowledge so essential in business or in preparing for the bar examination.

Each Guide contains a running review of the pages to be read in the text. It calls attention to the important legal principles that underlie daily problems and which are to be discussed in the text books.

In this way, the Guides enable the busy man to

Modern American Law
Guides

Modern American Law
Problems

Modern American Law
Lectures

HOW TO
DRAFT A CONTRACT



BLACKSTONE INSTITUTE
CHICAGO

grasp quickly the essential rules, and determine in what particular subjects he wishes a detailed knowledge. At the same time they assist the law student by pointing out the subjects which he should master. The following is an extract from a typical Guide:

An automobile, exceeding the traffic regulations, sped down Sheridan Road, in Chicago. Suddenly, a woman stepped from the curbstone into the street. The driver vigorously blew the horn, and jammed down the brake pedal. But the car slid along and struck the woman.

Her injuries were many. After several months of painful suffering, she started suit for damages. The jury, at the trial, awarded her \$5,000.

By what right did she recover for her injuries?

Clearly, no contract existed between her and the automobile driver providing that if he struck her down, he would pay damages.

Under what theory of the law, then, can a jury protect us from injuries by others?

The answer is to be found in the Law of Torts, the second great fundamental subject to be taken up by you now in the Modern American Law Course and Service.

LAW OF TORTS

In your reading of the Law of Contracts, you have been determining what your rights are where you and another enter into an agreement.

Now, you are to consider those rights and duties which everybody owes everybody else, regardless of a contract. In other words, in torts these rights and duties are determined for you by the law, while in contracts you have a chance to say what your rights will be.

Professor W. C. Jones, Director of the School of Jurisprudence, University of California, has prepared the introduction to this broad subject in Modern American Law. He distinguishes for you torts and contracts, and torts and crimes. He shows you how intimately the rules in this subject regulate your personal affairs.

You will find again and again that its principles affect other subjects of the law. A thorough mastery of Professor Jones' Introduction will repay you many times.

LECTURES

One of the attractive features of the Modern American Law Course and Service is the series of thirty-six Lectures delivered to the subscriber, one each month, during the three years. They have been especially prepared for the Course by the Special Lecturers.

These Lectures provide you with the last word on matters of current, legal and business interest. They give you that money-saving information which ordinarily passes only from mouth to mouth and which has never before been reduced to printed form. The Lectures are continually being revised so that during your reading of the Course you receive the latest information on current legal matters, new legislation and recent decisions of the courts on important questions of interest to you.

The following illustrates the special information which the subscriber to the Modern American Law Course receives in a Lecture:

KNOWLEDGE OF THE POSTAL PENAL CODE IMPORTANT

An American citizen does not require a printed statute to know that it would be unlawful for him to rob a mail carrier, to break into and enter a post office, to hold up a postal car, to steal a letter or any matter intrusted to the postal service for carriage and delivery. All these things, and other similar unlawful acts, were offenses at the common law which we have been taught from our childhood to respect and obey. **For in a**

general way it is safe to say that if, by state law, an act is a crime against a fellow citizen's person or property, the same act, if committed against a postal employe, postal property, or the postal service, is a crime under the Federal law, and anyone who commits such a crime will, inevitably, come into intimate association with a Federal marshal or his deputies.

But Uncle Sam protects his postal service by many statutory provisions which are not commonly known and are not within the purview of the common law; yet a violation of these statutory provisions will subject the offender, whether he knows them or not, to prosecution and consequent acquaintance with the aforesaid Federal marshals. Therefore, it is highly important that all citizens shall have some knowledge of these special laws and of the grounds upon which they rest, lest unintentionally they violate some of these statutory rules which are made for the protection of the great postal service of their country.

Some of the subjects of the Lectures are:

How to Draft a Contract.

The Lawful Use of the Mails in Business.

How Agency Affects Business.

Employment Contracts.

How to Protect One's Rights in Checks.

How to Draft and Enforce a Conditional Sale.

How to Organize a Partnership.

How to Conduct a Receivership.

How to Obtain a Patent.

How to Protect a Trademark.

Federal Employers' Liability Act.

Anti-Trust Laws.

Corporation Laws.

PROBLEMS

Thirty-six sets of Problems are sent to the subscriber, one every month, during the period of three years. They are the only Problems used in non-resident instruction which have been prepared under the direction of men experienced as bar examiners.

The Problems are so arranged as to correspond closely to the assigned reading, without, however, making it possible to write solutions by merely copying the text. They are based on practical cases involving questions that frequently arise in the business world and in private affairs.

The solution of the Problems is optional, although the applicant for the bar will wish to solve them in order to be thoroughly prepared to pass the bar examination. Here he can answer the same kind of questions asked at the bar examination.

A blank Blue Book is furnished to the subscriber in which he may write his solutions to the Problems. The Blue Book is returned to the Institute for criticism and rating by an experienced Critic, who is always a member of the bar with both practical and teaching experience. The Blue Book is then mailed to the subscriber with personal suggestions from the Critic, together with a set of Model Solutions as further assistance to the subscriber.

The solutions are graded on the following scale:

A=Excellent.

D=Fair.

B=Very Good.

E=Passing.

C=Good.

R=No credit.

Your powers to analyze and to construct are developed in a great degree by the solution of these legal and business Problems. By solving them you become experienced in making prompt and correct decisions in business and in the practice of law.

MODEL SOLUTIONS.

Model Solutions are provided as follows: To those who desire to solve the Problems, they are returned with the corrected Blue Book which the subscriber has forwarded to the Institute.

To those who do not wish to send in their Solutions they will be provided at the same time the Problems are furnished. This permits of a study of the Problems and Solutions in a minimum amount of time.

PRACTICE WORK

The graduate of Blackstone Institute is prepared to engage in the actual practice of law. Throughout the Course, he is instructed in the practical application of the rules he learns. He finds out how to do things. He learns how to address the court, how to draft pleadings, how to draw up motions and orders, how to try a case, etc.

Exercises and hints on drafting, as well as on giving opinions on legal instruments, play an important part in the Course. Especial attention is given to Abstracts of Titles, how to draft various instruments, how to obtain a patent, etc.

PERSONAL AND INDIVIDUAL SERVICE

By means of the personal and individual service the subscriber is brought into close relationship with the members of the Staff of Blackstone Institute. Upon enrollment, the subscriber is invited to furnish such information concerning his business experience or education as he cares to give.

This enables the Staff to direct and give definite and helpful suggestions for his course. At frequent intervals thereafter, the members of the Staff send letters of assistance and co-operation on his personal progress, as well as on topics of current legal interest.

The subscriber is privileged to submit as many inquiries as he desires on questions arising in the Course. The Institute seeks to give men and women an opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of law. Its Staff is ready, therefore, to render effective service by making prompt reports on all questions.

The Staff of Blackstone Institute has access to the large law libraries in Chicago—Chicago Law Institute, Chicago Bar Association, Northwestern University, University of Chicago and other smaller libraries. It is able, therefore, to furnish complete reports which contain references to authorities and cases.

“Your prompt and full reports on the questions I have asked from time to time are in themselves a law education. The same is true of the suggestions which you send to me concerning my solutions.

“I daily become more and more interested in the Modern American Law Course and Service.”

T. A. BORRADAILE, *Mgr.*,
Gulf Oil Co., Tampa, Fla.

DIPLOMA

A diploma is awarded to the student after he has satisfactorily solved all of the Problems on the re-

quired subjects of the Modern American Law Course and Service.

The diploma certifies that he has successfully complied with all of the requirements of the complete three years' Course. This certificate of graduation, which is reproduced in this book, is handsomely engraved on finest parchment and its size is about 16x21 inches. It is especially suitable for framing.

CHAPTER VII

DISTINCTIVE ADVANTAGES OF BLACK- STONE INSTITUTE

PROFIT AND LOSS

THE Acme Company was an Illinois corporation. In the fall and winter of 1914 it suffered financial difficulties. One of the creditors was Lloyd Johnson.

After repeated demands for the sum due to him—\$400.00—Johnson placed his claim in the hands of an attorney. The latter investigated the situation and reported that he could not collect the amount because the corporation was practically insolvent.

Johnson had a smattering knowledge of the law. He knew that the general rule was that directors and stockholders are not liable for the debts of a private corporation. So he accepted the lawyer's advice and charged off the amount to profit and loss.

A few weeks later, in the course of a conversation with a lawyer by the name of Rogerson, Johnson told about his loss.

“There is one chance for you,” Rogerson said.

“If you get that money, I shall give you fifty per cent as your fee,” Johnson promised.

As soon as Rogerson arrived at his office he telephoned to the office of the County Recorder. Thereby he learned that the Acme Company had not filed its charter of incorporation, as required by law.

“That settles it,” he said to himself. He then telephoned to Johnson and asked him for the names of the directors of the Acme Company.

“Of what value is that information?” Johnson inquired.

“Because we can hold them personally,” explained the lawyer. “They did not file their charter in the office of the County Recorder, so they are liable as partners.”

Rogerson filed suit for Johnson and obtained a judgment against the directors. One of them was financially responsible, so the full amount was collected. Johnson paid Rogerson \$200.00.

“I am glad it is you who gets this,” he said, “but I am going to devote my spare time in learning these valuable points myself.”

SUPERFICIAL KNOWLEDGE

The first lawyer's advice was the product of an inefficient system of law study. He knew a general rule but failed to appreciate its application. Rogerson, on the other hand, collected the fee. He possessed that slight additional knowledge which gave him the margin of ability over the first attorney. He obtained this advantage without additional effort or time by reading the Modern American Law Course and Service.

THE BIG IDEA

The big idea in the organization of Blackstone Institute is the preparation and conduct of a Course in law based on more than twenty-five years of experience. Our Course and Service is actively conducted by a competent and recognized Staff of educators, judges and lawyers. It is highly recommended by other members of the bench and bar, by bar examiners, by deans and professors in the law schools, by business men and by subscribers themselves.

“An institution is as big as the men who guide its policies.”

In its history of a quarter of a century the business methods of the Blackstone Institute, including The Spragne Correspondence School of Law, have never been criticized.

“I have no doubt that Blackstone Institute will find an increasing appreciation among a large clientage.”

HON. WM. J. BRYAN,

Former Secretary of State, United States.

A STANDARD COURSE AND SERVICE

Only a system of instruction in law which follows the standard set by the resident schools may properly be termed a Standard Law Course and Service. The mere reading of law books—however excellent—is not the equivalent to a well-organized, logical and practical system of studying law.

The method of instruction must be the result of careful study aimed to meet the needs of its read-

ers. Its features must be of the highest standard. Systematic direction by an experienced Staff of distinguished educators, judges and lawyers is essential. In the Blackstone Institute method of studying law all of the requirements of a standard Course and Service are included.

SIMPLE, EASY, FASCINATING

For the first time an effort has been made to state the principles of modern law in simple English which the layman can understand. In the Modern American Law Course and Service the authors explain each rule simply and clearly.

“Every portion of the Course is written in clear understandable English.”

F. STEVENS, *Asst. Cashier,*
American Trust & Savings Bank, Alabama.

Only legal phrases which are in general use in the law are employed. Wherever they are adopted, the literal translation immediately follows. It is unnecessary, even to have a law dictionary in reading this Course. The indexes will furnish the meaning of a word in a moment's time.

“Where I have stopped to read I have found edification in its fresh, simple and clear statements of legal principles.”

JUSTICE SAYRE,
Supreme Court of Alabama.

Not only is the Modern American Law Course and Service simple and easy, but it is intensely fascinating. The authors have written in a highly

interesting manner. Subscribers repeatedly write that reading law by this method is like reading a story.

“Reading law by your method is so intensely interesting, as well as practical, that it has assumed the form of recreation rather than a task.”

WALTER O. FORD, *President,*
Ford Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Instruction in legal principles is of value only when it is practical. To know that by a general rule the directors of a corporation are not liable for its debts is useless if one does not also know that the directors are liable if the corporation's charter has never been filed.

In the Modern American Law Course and Service the reader acquires a practical working knowledge of the law. First, he learns the principles of the law; second, he is trained to apply them to his or his client's business and personal affairs.

“I enrolled for the Modern American Law Course and Service to be able to answer the legal questions which daily arise in our business and require immediate answer. I never realized, however, that you could place such a fund of information at my disposal as your Course covers.”

F. M. STEWART, *Chicago Manager,*
H. Griffin & Sons Co. of New York.

This information includes the law in modern subjects of business importance such as “Interstate Commerce,” “Good Will and Unfair Competition,”

“Trademarks,” “Receivers,” “Interference with Contractual Relations,” “Strikes,” “Picketing,” “Boycotts,” “Banks and Trust Companies,” etc.

Each assignment of this Course and Service follows in logical order. As the Course unfolds itself to the subscriber, he grasps easily what he has read and sees clearly the splendid plan of the whole Course. The Guides indicate the information of greatest immediate value to him, eliminating unnecessary steps. Special Lectures and Bulletins keep the subscriber in touch with legal problems of current interest.

STUDY OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS

Dean Wigmore of Northwestern University Law School, in an address before the Association of American Law Schools, December, 1914, advocated the study of documents in the law schools. He said:

“We have little use at the present time for the customary law, but we have great use in our law schools of the present day for the current business practices of the business men of the nation. I think our law courses would be much improved if the professors of law would introduce the various concrete documents in use in business today into the classroom work.

“When a student is studying leases he should have a lease before him and when the business laws of transportation are before the student he should be provided with a bill of lading. In short, each law school should possess and use a full set of business documents.”

This training has always been one of the features of the Modern American Law Course and Service. The subscriber is not only furnished with legal

forms, but acquires a working knowledge of how to draft documents, how to keep proper book accounts, how to protect himself under compensation acts, and how to determine his rights in connection with any instrument.

PREPARING FOR THE BAR

Unusual opportunities are offered to those who are preparing for the bar examination. All legal subjects required by bar examiners are included in our Course and Service. Each series of Problems is prepared under the direction of experienced bar examiners. The solution of these Problems provides a systematic training in answering the questions which are asked of applicants for admission to the bar.

GRADUATES ARE SUCCESSFUL LAWYERS

The overwhelming proof of the superiority of our method is furnished by the successes of our law trained graduates, for a quarter of a century.

Our students are practicing law in every state of the Union. In the entire history of the school only four of our graduates failed in their bar examinations. Some of these passed in their second attempt.

We guarantee to coach you free, if otherwise qualified, you fail to pass the bar examination.

More than 30,000 students have enrolled with us. We have had subscribers in every civilized country on the face of the globe.

We number among our graduates at least one

governor of a state, several congressmen, many judges, many state senators and representatives, and innumerable state, county and city officers.

MECHANICAL ADVANTAGES

The subscribers of the Blackstone Institute can read the features of its Course and Service under all sorts of conditions. Each part of the Course is prepared for convenient use not alone at home or in the office, but on the car or train.

The volumes of Modern American Law are compact, light and easy to handle. One volume will fit into your coat pocket. You can carry several volumes conveniently.

"They are convenient to carry around with me when holding Court in the twenty-four counties comprising my district."

H. H. WHITAKER, *Referee in Bankruptcy,*
Southern District of Iowa.

The Guides and Lectures are bound in attractive, serviceable covers and can be carried about and read anywhere.

Reading today is done in many instances in artificial light. The most exacting care was exercised, therefore, in the selection of the type for the features of this Course. After numerous proofs had been made of every acceptable reading type, the De Vinne type was chosen. This style does not strain the eyes. It is used in the printing of Modern American Law, the Guides and the Lectures.

This type can be read as easily in artificial light

as in daylight. Furthermore, by using uniform type in the features of the Course one can pass, for example, from Modern American Law to a Lecture without requiring the eyes to adjust their vision to a new type.

The same exceptional care is taken in printing all the reading material of the Course. The presses are run at low speed and the printing is subjected to most thorough press work inspection.

"The books and booklets are printed with such large distinct type that I find I can readily cover double the assigned matter."

G. M. COSSITT, *Assistant Cashier,*
LaGrange State Bank, Illinois.

A special book paper is used in Modern American Law. It is thin, tough and perfectly opaque. By its use it is possible to publish the complete set in but twenty-six inches of desk space, although there are about nine hundred pages to each volume. In the Guides, Lectures and Problems a clean, serviceable paper is used.

PERSONAL SERVICE

One of the features of the resident school which has been effectively developed in the Modern American Law Course and Service is the personal instruction which it renders to the subscriber. He is guided by the Staff in the light of his prior education or business experience, and is in a class by himself.

"Under your plan a student gets more thorough reci-

tation drilling than in a class room, where, if composed of twenty students, a student is only apportioned one-twentieth of the recitation period. Under your system he is allowed to recite on every question."

CHARLES H. KRIMBILL,

Assistant Chief Deputy Clerk of the Municipal Court of Chicago.

This individual instruction resembles the tutor system. The subscriber is invited to furnish the Staff with information as to his age, education, business experience, and his purpose in reading law. This information is studied by a member of the Staff, so that the subscriber is regarded as an individual—not merely one of a class. In this manner, the Staff can give him suggestions and special information to fit his particular needs. The subscriber may progress as rapidly as his ability permits. No one can delay him.

"I do not see how it is possible for you to give so much personal attention to the individual student. I believe that I am getting as much from this Course as I received in the same length of time while in actual attendance at a first class law school."

M. E. WATKINS,

Supt. Schools, North Dakota.

STIMULATION

As often as his individual case may require, the subscriber receives special service. Letters are sent to him by the Staff to stimulate him and to prevent him from falling into careless habits of studying. By this friendly co-operation, the subscriber to the Modern American Law Course and Service

finds a personal appreciative interest which assists him materially in becoming and obtaining the advantages of a law trained man.

THEIR REGRETS

Many of the subscribers of the Modern American Law Course and Service had already achieved success in business and in the legal profession. When they began at the bottom of the ladder they encountered many difficulties which hampered their progress. These, they write, would have been readily overcome had they then enjoyed the advantages of the Modern American Law Course and Service. They fully appreciate now the incomparable value of an adequate, thorough law training. Here are some typical expressions:

"Every page brings home more strongly the thought of what your course might have done for me, had I been able to follow it years ago."

"My only regret is that I have not had an earlier opportunity offered to me to take advantage of the great benefits to be derived from Blackstone Institute."

"Had I known, years ago, just a small part of the information which your Course has taught me, I should have been saved time, loss and money."

"My only regret is that it was not possible for me to acquire this training years ago."

"I had no idea that the study of law could be made so interesting. Everything seems to have been made as simple as possible and written in such a way that it is easy to assimilate the points brought out. I regret, however, that your Course was not open to me years ago. Although there are no royal roads to learning, there are good roads and bad ones. I have no hesitation

in saying that your method is not only a good one, but to my mind the best.”

A LIBERAL EDUCATION

Every educated man and woman seeks to be cultured. Culture brings to one the ability to converse well and without embarrassment. It develops the power to write forcibly and effectively. Culture is the result of a liberal education.

No branch of human knowledge is foreign to the law. It is itself a liberal education. It rounds out and completes the training of every man and woman. It brings culture.

As you study the Modern American Law Course and Service you learn the elements of the sciences and arts. In the common law, you have history; in the statute law, the organization of states; in criminal law, sociology and prison reform; in evidence, psychology; in pleadings, logic; in master and servant, economics. Through this Course you increase your vocabulary. You also learn how to concentrate—how to make the best use of your time in order to have more time for leisure.

For those who are without prior schooling in the colleges or the high schools, the Modern American Law Course and Service combines in simple form the elements of all education. It brings to you the opportunity to acquire a liberal education and the culture of the law trained man.

The educated mind and broadened intellect of the law trained man make him a leader. He presides

over distinguished audiences. He is requested to receive prominent visitors to his city or town. He is invited into the most exclusive social circles. His valuable advice is sought by civic organizations. He is appointed to investigating committees.

The culture of the law trained man is that of the intellect. He is prominent by the very force of his superior training.

WHY THE BLACKSTONE INSTITUTE METHOD?

To study law by the Blackstone Institute method does not demand hardship or sacrifice. You can obtain the manifold advantages which the Staff offers to you in its Course and Service without interfering with your present occupation. You can profit by the experience and knowledge of these men while you earn your living.

A few of the advantages of the Modern American Law Course and Service have been outlined in the preceding pages. No doubt, you have discovered many distinctly new, but approved features in studying law. You have also noted that modern methods for learning have been adopted.

A description of a session of the Supreme Court of the United States does not produce the same effect as if you had been present yourself in the courtroom while the Justices took their places on the bench. So it is with the Modern American Law Course and Service. The printed word can never depict its progressive nature, its high standards and its efficiency. Your full appreciation can come only if you let us make it serve you.

POINTS EMPHASIZED

Blackstone Institute, including The Sprague Correspondence School of Law, is the oldest and largest institution for law training in the world.

In more than twenty-five years' history the business methods of this school have never been criticized.

Our Course and Service is universally endorsed by prominent members of President Wilson's Cabinet, by United States Senators and Representatives, by more than a thousand leading judges and lawyers in all parts of the country and by the heads of great corporations and educational institutions everywhere.

We have the confidence and esteem of deans and professors in the leading resident law schools.

Eighty distinguished authorities—America's best legal talent—including prominent deans and professors in leading resident law schools, eminent judges and leading lawyers—contributed to this Course and Service.

Modern American Law Course and Service is the only home study course actually supervised by a Staff of deans and professors in resident law schools, judges, lawyers, bar examiners and business men.

We combine the best features of both the text and case methods of instruction.

Our Course covers all the subjects offered in the resident law schools, and includes every subject required by bar examiners.

We are the only institution offering a home study course in law which can offer you the leading standard work, *Modern American Law*. (Cited: "M. A. L.")

Modern American Law is the only authoritative series especially prepared for home study, which is cited by Supreme Court Judges in their opinions and used by hundreds of lawyers throughout the country.

This new work, including both text and cases, is rapidly supplanting the older standard text books in the leading resident law schools.

The Staff directs your reading by Guides especially prepared for this Course.

We offer you Problems for solution which have been prepared under the direction of former bar examiners.

Your solutions to the Problems are graded only by members of the bar. We provide you with Model Solutions for comparison with your solutions of the Problems.

Blackstone Institute alone offers Lectures written by authorities on subjects otherwise not found in books.

We give you Individual and Personal Service.

Such an array of equipment for a thorough, masterful legal training is proof positive that we are pre-eminently fitted to teach you.

Only a few hours a week taken out of your spare time are necessary to complete the entire Course. You may proceed as rapidly as you desire. Many

of our students complete the Course in less than three years.

No specific preliminary education is required. The Course is easy to read—everything is written in plain simple English.

Our Course and Service is the result of many years of successful experience in teaching law both at home and in the resident law schools.

We have successfully taught law to thousands of students. More than thirty thousand students have enrolled with us.

Our graduates are practicing law in every state of the Union.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL — FOUNDED 1890 — THE
LARGEST SCHOOL.

CHAPTER VIII

FINAL JUDGMENT

“Every man who expects to achieve substantial success in the business or professional world should be legally trained.”

FORMER PRESIDENT TAFT.

THE law trained man will always continue to stamp his name upon business affairs—the legal profession will always claim the highest honors within the gift of our democracy.

The law trained man is rapidly outstripping his untrained rival. “What are you studying now?” is the question which is being asked today. If you can answer, “Law,” your services are preferred.

How, then, shall you become law trained? By the Modern American Law Course and Service.

YOUR SUCCESS

After the witnesses have testified in a law suit, experts given their opinions and documents been offered in evidence, the lawyers make their closing arguments to the jury. The judge then instructs them. After weighing the evidence for each side they bring in their verdict. If the court accepts their decision, he enters a final judgment in the case.

In the preceding pages you have read the testimony of many competent witnesses on the merits of the Course and Service of Blackstone Institute.

You have considered the opinions of expert educators and have read the unanimous verdict of lawyers and business men that this Course and Service is simple, practical and thorough. Judges have explained for you its superior standard of reading law. You are now ready to form your final judgment on this evidence.

You know what this Course and Service is doing for others. It will do the same for you. The Staff of Blackstone Institute will make you a law trained man—*increase your abilities, your efficiency, your earning power.*

You have been told why the busiest men make time to read this Course—*how it enables them to avoid expensive mistakes.* Subscribers have testified for you that their legal knowledge in single instances alone has more than repaid the time they gave. Yet, their interesting reading occupied only a few hours each week.

The well-organized Course and Service of the Blackstone Institute has been described. You know that the law student can herein receive a legal training equaled only by that of the resident school, and an intimate personal service developed to a degree never before reached even by a college course. You know that herein business men can acquire the fundamentals of all branches of the law by a practical, interesting and time-saving method.

You also know that the Staff, composed of educators, lawyers, judges and business men, can give you the opportunity to win the big rewards in busi-

ness and in the legal profession which come to the law trained man. The evidence is conclusive.

FINAL JUDGMENT

Today never comes again. To delay forming your judgment, even for a day, is to permit those who are studying law to gain an advantage over **you**. Decide now in favor of your personal success.

Decide to win success through law—to study law with the Staff of Blackstone Institute. Let them serve you now—before another day slips by. Make your decision today—and act.

CHAPTER IX

EVIDENCE FROM THOSE WHO KNOW

OF the thousands of commendatory letters that we are constantly receiving, those which follow are fair samples. They show the thoroughness and efficiency of our Course and Service, what we have enabled others to accomplish, what we can therefore enable you to accomplish. Can you ask stronger testimony? These letters are worth your careful reading.

FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

It is very pleasing to realize that at last a sensible and clear course in law has been presented to the men of the country, bringing to them a course of university standards.

HONORABLE WM. C. FITTS,

*Special Assistant, in charge of anti-trust legislation, to
the Attorney General of the United States.*

FROM A FOREMOST UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR.

Prof. Charles A. Graves, of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., while Dean of the Law Department of the Washington and Lee University, wrote to one of our students: "It gives me pleasure to speak in terms of high commendation of The Blackstone Institute, including the Sprague Correspondence School of Law. My opinion of it is based upon my observation of the number of their graduates who have afterwards taken our law course and upon the testimony of their students. One of their students took our course in one year and graduated second in his class. Of course, as The Blackstone Institute has often stated, the study of law by correspondence cannot fully take the place of the regular law school, nor supply the advantages of personal intercourse with one's teachers and fellow students, but it is the next best thing—far superior to the study of law in an office."

THREE STUDENTS PASS IN ONE EXAMINATION IN OKLAHOMA, MEETING THAT STATE'S SEVERE REQUIREMENTS—FIRST AND THIRD HONORS.

Foss, Oklahoma.

Gentlemen:

I here enclose you a copy of the "Foss Enterprise" which gives an account of my passing the bar examination at Guthrie. I came out head man in the examination in the grades and received a great ovation in the Supreme Court room at Guthrie for the honors I had attained in the examination. I thought you would be interested to hear and so I write you this letter.

Respectfully,

W. J. O'HARA.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,
State of Oklahoma.

Guthrie, Okla.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the diploma sent me and to assure you that I prize the same very highly. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to inform you that I have just stood the bar examination in this state and passed the same with comparative honors, being the third man in a class of sixty-five, among whom were Harvard, Yale, Ann Arbor, Vanderbilt, and other college men. I made an average grade on the sixteen subjects on which I was examined of 90 per cent., the high man only going forty points above me on the total of the grades for the sixteen subjects. I am now admitted to practice in all the courts of Oklahoma, and want to assure you that I feel that to your splendid institution is due a great deal of the credit.

Thanking you for past favors and assuring you of my good wishes, good will, and assistance, if possible, I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. P. WYATT.

LYNCH-FORSYTHE SCHOOL,
Ray S. Fellows, Principal.

Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Gentlemen:

I passed the Oklahoma bar examination the first week in December, along with two others of your students, in a class of more than sixty. My grade was 88½, the highest being but a

few points higher. There were applicants who graduated from Yale, Harvard, Chicago, Michigan, and all the other strong law schools in the country, but few of them got a higher grade than I did.

Wishing to thank you for all that I have gotten out of your course, and adding that I shall, at all times, be glad to recommend your School to would-be lawyers, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

RAY S. FELLOWS.

A NEW ENGLAND STUDENT SUCCEEDS.

Berlin, N. H.

Dear Sir:

Answering your inquiry, I found The Blackstone Institute, including The Sprague Correspondence School of Law Course, very good indeed. Their text-books are fine and their lessons are easy to comprehend and instructive, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it very highly to you.

For your own judgment as to the value of the course, I will state that at the time I took the bar examination there were students from Boston University and Harvard Law School, and that I took no instruction in law but the Blackstone Course and Service, yet my examination ranked the highest of any in the class.

Yours very truly,

OVIDE J. COULOMBE.

PASSES NEW YORK BAR EXAMINATION.

2 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

It will please you to know that I have been admitted to the Bar of the State of New York; and I am glad to testify to the fact that it was due to the thorough training received through your method of teaching that I owe my knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law.

I have a friend who thinks he would like to take up the study of the law. Please send him particulars.

Wishing your School continued prosperity, I am,

Very truly yours,

NATHAN B. CHADSEY.

EVERYTHING AS REPRESENTED.

474 Cleveland St., Brooklyn.

Gentlemen:

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of my diploma from your School. And also wish to say that I have found your School everything as represented.

Yours very truly,

E. A. ASHLY.

FROM AN OLD STUDENT, NOW A SUCCESSFUL OHIO LAWYER.

Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

Your system commends itself in my estimation as the most advantageous method of study by any person who is not attending the regular law school. It furnishes the student with the direction and outline needed to call his attention to the essential elements of the particular branch of the law which he has, at the time, under consideration.

In my case, I was teaching at the time I took a part of the course and used the method thus offered to supplement the general direction of the lawyer under whom I was registered. I found it suited exactly to the purpose, thus enabling me to secure advanced standing in the regular law school which I afterwards attended.

I desire to extend my grateful regards to the management of the School, and am pleased to note its continuing success.

With best wishes for the future, I am,

Yours truly,

(Signed) O. E. HALTERMAN.

THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED FOR ADVANCED STANDING IN UNIVERSITY
LAW SCHOOL.

Lexington, Va.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 10th inst., for which accept my thanks.

Since writing you last I have entered the law department of the Washington and Lee University. Will say in passing, that owing to the thoroughness of my work with you and the efficiency of your excellent course, I am enabled to enter the Senior class here, and find that my knowledge of the law is clearer and

more thorough than many who spent their Junior year at this or some other college.

Very respectfully yours,
DOUGLAS G. TINSLEY.

A UTAH COUNTY CLERK PASSES BAR EXAMINATION—AN INTERESTING CASE.

Heber, Utah.

Gentlemen:

I take special pleasure in informing you that I took the State bar examination on the 10th day of October, in a class of twelve, including graduates of the Law Departments of Yale, Harvard, University of Michigan and University of Chicago, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of Utah on October 11th; also that on December 5th, I was admitted to the bar of the Federal Courts of the District of Utah.

I have been slow, as I enrolled with you in June, 1902, borrowing the money to pay my tuition, but I have supported a family of seven, including myself, during that time, and am living in a much more comfortable home than when I began to read law. My license as an attorney represents to me my savings account of odd minutes (very few whole hours) during that time, and even if I should never practice law, I should consider it very valuable.

As it is, I retire from the County Clerk's office next Monday noon, and expect to hang out my shingle at Myton on January 15th. Wishing your school the success it deserves, I remain, with heartfelt gratitude,

CHAS. J. WAHLQUIST,
County Clerk.

ADMITTED TO BAR IN MISSOURI.

Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dear Sirs:

I passed the bar examination in Missouri last May after studying with you for only a year and a half, and before I had completed your full course. The examination was unusually severe, a fact which is attested by the failure of 51 candidates out of a class of 149, of whom by far the greater majority were graduates of resident law schools.

Beginning January 1st, 1911, I will be practicing for myself in Kansas City, Mo., and would be glad to have you use my

name as a reference to any young man who might be contemplating an enrollment in your course.

Very truly yours,
JOHN J. CASGROVE.

GETTING GOOD RESULTS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Bluefields, Nicaragua.

The greater part of the work so far covered is review of studies successfully passed at the University before I came here, and I can now say that I am getting a great deal more out of the subjects than I did some years ago.

SAMUEL T. LEE,
American Consul.

GREAT MENTAL TRAINING.

San Luis, Pampanga, P. I.

Dear Sirs:

In a few weeks I shall have finished my course. I have enjoyed the work immensely. I believe that I am better equipped mentally for having taken it. It seems to me that I can attack subjects other than the law in a more logical manner than I could before taking up this subject. I should have finished more than a year ago, but the nature of my work kept me away from home much of the time.

I am perfectly satisfied with the course as laid out by your school, and know that I could pass the examination in any State.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES H. BASS.

STANDS FIRST IN TEXAS BAR EXAMINATION.

Austin, Texas.

Gentlemen:

Your favor of the 4th inst. has been received. The examination to which I referred was the State Bar Examination; however, as I expect to complete the course with you, I am retaining the question sheet. I expect to renew work on the course tomorrow night.

I am just in receipt of a card reading as follows:

"Fort Worth, Texas, November 15, 1910.

"Dear Sir:

"The Board of Legal Examiners have returned their

report and I am very glad to tell you that you made the best grade, your grade being a general average of 95. Only two passed. Will send you license soon.

Yours truly,

“(Signed) J. A. SCOTT, *Clerk.*”

I feel much pleased at my success in passing this examination, as it was a very stiff one, there being about one hundred questions on each subject. Ten days were consumed in the examination.

While communicating to you the above information, I desire to express my appreciation of the great assistance afforded by the course of study conducted by you, as I feel that without your guidance no amount of study would have prepared me for the examination within the same period of time.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) G. F. ZIMMERMAN.

RANKED WELL WITH UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN NEBRASKA BAR EXAMINATION.

Nebraska City, Neb.

Gentlemen:

Perhaps it will be of some little interest to you to learn that on the 8th and 9th of this month I took the examination for admission to the bar, and that I succeeded without any difficulty whatever. With me, participating in the examination, were ten others, mostly students of law colleges, but at no point in the proceedings did any of them have any advantage over me, and I was given to understand by members of the examining board that I ranked well with them. I have every reason to commend your course of instruction, especially in that during the three years that I have been required to study by the statutes of my state, I have not been required to lose any time from my regular employment on account of it.

Wishing you and all your students the success in their endeavors that has so far attended me, I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. S. MEYER.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GRADUATE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Supreme Court of The Philippine Islands.

Manila, P. I.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to inform you that I have been admitted to

practice before all the courts of the Philippine Islands, as the result of having successfully passed the bar examination last month.

The examination extended over a period of three days. There were a hundred candidates who took the examination. Forty-six passed. I made a creditable showing and stood fifteenth in final average.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you gentlemen for your kindness to me, and to say this much in behalf of The Blackstone Institute, including The Sprague Correspondence School of Law: I consider that it is the best correspondence school of law in existence; its methods are the best; its course is the most thorough, and its professors are as capable as can be found in any law school. I owe much to your school. I would not have been able to pass the bar examination had I not taken your course.

Wishing you more success, I remain,

Gratefully yours,

FRANK H. YOUNG,

Attorney-at-Law, Manila, P. I., care Supreme Court.

HELPED HIM WIN ADVANCED STANDING IN RESIDENT SCHOOL.

Valparaiso, Ind.

Gentlemen:

I have your letter of the 4th and thank you for your encouragement and help. Coming here, as I have, late, I am under a burden of discouraging circumstances, but the work under you has enabled me to swing into the classes, and I believe I can make it all right.

Again thanking you and assuring you I am a warm friend of your school and your thorough method of instruction, I remain,

Yours truly,

J. BUELL SWOPE.

STUDENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD.

Blackstone Institute, including The Sprague Correspondence School of Law, has entered with its instruction every civilized country on the face of the globe and presents herewith a list made up from the many hundreds of its foreign students:

- Aalsquarde, Denmark—A. M. Levinsohn.
Albay, P. I.—Albert E. Somerville.
Altona, Manitoba—Daniel McLean.
Bangkok, Siam—Soh Thian Luis.
Barkersville, Ont.—E. D. Fargo.
Batopilas, Mex.—Frank E. Cody.
Brantford, Ont.—W. O. McKay.
Cairo, Egypt—Said Saad.
Cartigena, Columbia—Oliver P. MacKay.
Calgary, N. W. T.—William A. Yuill.
Cavite, P. I.—H. H. Buck, J. A. Koenig.
Charleston, B. C.—Mrs. W. L. Harris, J. H. Carnahan.
Chihuahua, Mex.—J. B. Fressider.
Chungking, China—Geo. F. Smithers.
City of Mexico, Mex.—J. R. McDonough, H. W. Reed.
Coal Banks, N. W. T.—Geo. H. Johnston, Jr.
Columbia Barracks, Cuba—E. W. Arwood, Troop K, 7th Cavalry.
Constantinople, Turkey—William W. Peet.
Constantinople, Turkey—Geo. Stanley Murray.
Coppercliff, Ont.—J. D. Murray.
Cornwall, Canada—S. B. Fraser.
Corozal, C. Z., Panama—Theodore Longabaugh.
Deseronto, Ontario—C. A. Millener and M. J. Butler, the latter
of whom, however, has since the beginning of his study
taken up his residence in Chicago.
DeWinton, N. W. T.—Isadore Kelly.
Durango, Mex.—Frank S. Lucas.
Ensenada, Mex.—E. A. Sawday.
Fajardo, P. I.—Andrew Holst.
Farnham, Que.—Malcolm Beaton.
Foo Chow, China—Wilbur T. Cracey.
Gibara, Cuba—Pedro A. Cardona.
Grand Bassa, Liberia—J. H. Green.
Granville, Yukon—Gustav B. Schuncke.
Greenwood City, B. C.—C. E. Rueger.
Guanabacoa, Cuba—M. Morris Delgado.
Hailua, H. I.—John Greig.
Hakalau, H. I.—Eugene A. Capellas.
Hamilton, Ont.—R. M. Stuart, P. A. Thomson.
Hamilton, Ont.—Robert K. Palmer, Mrs. J. I. Marshall.
Hamilton, Ont.—Thos. W. Williamson, Jr., J. H. Hamilton.
Hankow, China—R. A. Frost.

STUDENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD.

- Havana, Cuba—Albert F. Elkins, Jose Ramirez de Arellano.
 Havana, Cuba—J. W. Watson, F. A. Morris.
 Havana, Cuba—Geo. L. Weber, John Rivera.
 Heidelberg, Germany—Gustave Mueller.
 Hilea, Hawaii, H. I.—Wm. K. Makakoa.
 Hilo, H. I.—J. E. Gamelielson, W. H. Beers, Geo. Henry Vickars,
 Keith F. Mackie.
 Honokaa, Hawaii—Enos Vincent, Chas. Williams, E. W. Estep.
 Honolulu, H. T.—P. Dansen Kellett, Jr., Harry Z. Austin, Charles
 A. Peterson, M. D.; Wm. L. Peterson.
 Honolulu, H. T.—A. L. Ahlo.
 Honolulu, H. T.—Henry Peters, Henry Hapai, Carlos A. Long,
 W. O. Cromwell, W. J. Coelho, C. H. Dickey, J. A. Templeton,
 Edwin Farmer, H. I. Johnston, Joseph Frias, J. L. Poorman,
 Samuel Kallva, W. L. Howard, John A. Hughes, Miller V.
 Parsons; W. R. Chilton, Jr., Eugene Z. Aiu, S. Cheng Chau.
 Iloilo, P. I.—W. C. Taylor.
 Ingersoll, Ont.—F. Bradbury, Geo. Batcheller.
 Kahului, H. I.—H. W. Baldwin.
 Kailua, H. I.—Jno. C. Lenhart.
 Kalso, B. C.—D. McPhail.
 Kaneche, H. I.—William Henry.
 Kapoho, H. T.—Chas. Weatherbee.
 Kealia, H. I.—John W. Neal.
 Khartoum, Sudan—Abd El Galiel Saad.
 Kingston, Ont.—H. B. Mills, Robert M. Allen.
 Kingsville, Ont.—J. A. McK. Williams.
 Kohala, H. I.—J. F. Child.
 Kolva, H. I.—J. S. Ferry.
 Kukuhaele, H. I.—William Homer.
 Lahaina, Maui, H. I.—W. Elmo Reavis, A. W. Hayselden.
 Lahaina, H. I.—E. A. Carleton.
 Laupahoehoa, H. I.—Geo. M. Deacon.
 Lepperton, New Zealand—David Bennett
 Levis, P. Q.—Guy A. Simpson.
 Lihue, H. I.—S. Sheva.
 London, Ont.—John W. Dickson.
 Lucena, P. I.—W. W. Weston.
 Magdalena, P. I.—Jose Francis.
 Magot, Que.—J. Theo. McRae.
 Makaweli, H. I.—J. Dyson.

STUDENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD.

- Manila, P. I.—Fred C. Fisher, Donald Hummer.
Manila, P. I.—Chas. F. Herr, Isaac P. Israel, John T. Miller.
Manila, P. I.—Lieut. E. M. Norton, William H. Donovan, E. Douglas Barnes, C. W. Rheberg, Oscar F. Rickard, W. D. Cheek, Lieut. Walter D. Bittenbach, Harry L. Beckjord, Gregorio Neva, A. O. Zinn.
Mantanzas, Cuba—F. W. Kirksey.
Mexico City, Mex.—D. G. Farragut, H. F. Bennett.
Middleton, N. B.—Winthrop H. Lockhart.
Moncton, N. B.—Q. C. Rand.
Monrovia, Liberia—Isaac Mooart.
Monte Criste, Dom. Rep.—L. Z. Missick.
Montreal, Can.—Wm. B. Clark, C. P. Simpson.
Montreal, Que.—William P. Clark, E. Edwin Howard, Stephen J. LeHuray, Iahiko Honbee, Bernard Rose.
Mount Brydges, Ont.—Charles J. Bradley.
Mount Pleasant, B. C.—Walter C. Clark.
Moyee City, B. C.—Eldon A. Barrick.
Nahiku, Hawaii—W. E. Lemon.
Nanaimo, B. C.—Adam Thompson.
Nanking, China—T. Theo. Wong.
Napoosa, Hawaii—Harry T. Mills.
Nelson, B. C.—James Sproat.
Newburgh, Ont.—E. A. Nesbit.
North Kona, H. I.—A. McWayne.
Oahu, H. I.—Charles Wilson.
Omealca, Mex.—J. G. Mason.
Orillia, Ont.—Ernest A. Wakefield.
Paauilo, H. I.—Charles Nottley, Jr.
Panama, Republic of Panama—D. A. Galdos.
Papaikou, H. I.—William McCluskey.
Pasay, P. I.—J. H. Webb.
Pekin, China—Chas. Denby, Jr., son of the former United States minister.
Peterborough, Can.—Charles A. Barton.
Petrolia, Ont.—S. T. Crane.
Ponce, P. R.—Henry Kersten.
Puerta Principe, Cuba—Francisco A. Serra.
Raymond, Alta.—Geo. T. Woide.
Rodney, Ont.—J. S. Robertson, G. Barnard Morris.
Rothsay, Ont.—I. H. Lowes.

STUDENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD.

- Rossland, B. C.—T. C. Hartland, Fred Barker, H. E. Abell.
 St. Davids, Ont.—Howard W. Fairlie.
 St. Johns, N. B.—Stanley M. Hunter.
 St. Johns, Newfoundland—S. A. Churchill.
 St. Petersburg, Russia—R. Hill.
 Saltillo, Mex.—Roque J. Rodrigues.
 San Geronimo, Mex.—Chas. B. Mitchell.
 San Juan, P. R.—Pedro Carlos Timothee, J. H. Hanaford.
 San Luis de la Paz, Mex.—H. D. Brown.
 Santiago, Chili—A. F. Clement.
 Santa Cruz, P. I.—S. C. Tidd.
 Sarnia, Ont.—Stuart G. Cameron.
 Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—John A. McLeod.
 Shanghai, China—A. L. Ahlo.
 Sheffield Academy, Ont.—C. Sidney Burpee.
 Sitka, Alaska—L. Jensen.
 Smith's Falls, Ont.—J. F. Delaney.
 Smithville, Ont.—C. Fritz Shaw.
 Stellarton, N. S.—John T. MacLennan.
 Suva, Fiji Islands—Norman Smith.
 Tacloban, P. I.—J. L. Fisk.
 Tacubaya, Mex.—C. N. Puga.
 Tahiti, Soc. I.—William F. Doty.
 Three Rivers, B. C.—Urbain J. Ledoux.
 Toronto, Ont.—W. R. Ward.
 Toronto, Ont.—J. R. Carter, S. A. Weismiller.
 Unga, Alaska—O. R. McKinney.
 Van Anda, B. C.—Harry McCluskey.
 Vancouver, B. C.—Walter C. Green.
 Waialua, Oahu, H. I.—A. S. Mahaulu.
 Waihi, Ney Zealand—Thomas Hugh Torrens.
 Wailuku, H. I.—S. Keliinci.
 Waimea, H. I.—I. E. Maklin.
 Walkerville, Ont.—Neil McLachlin.
 Wilno, Ont.—L. M. Makowski.
 Winkler, Man.—Ernest Ritze.
 Winnipeg, Man.—John McRae, Frederick J. G. McArthur, H. P. Burton.
 Winnipeg, Man.—L. St. Geo. Stubbs.
 Wolf River, Ont.—M. H. Tupper.
 Yance, P. R.—Rafael M. Delgado.

Yarmouth, N. S.—Charles S. Pelton.
 Yenangyot, British India—Harry A. Smith.
 Yokohama, Japan—J. E. DeBecker.
 Zumboange, P. I.—J. E. Koenig.
 Tokyo, Japan—Shigeo Kanai.

A PARTIAL LIST OF PROMINENT MEN WHO

HAVE STUDIED WITH BLACKSTONE INSTITUTE, INCLUDING THE
 SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW.

It must be borne in mind that constant changes in residences take place of which we are not advised, and further, that changes in business may occur. Therefore, the list is not absolutely correct so far as residences and, probably, present businesses are concerned. The list is as nearly correct as can be made from the information at our disposal. The business given is the business in which the student was engaged while studying law with us.

EDITORS.

H. L. Goodwin, Farmington, Me., Farmington Weekly Independent.
 Geo. E. Reed, Prairie Depot, Ohio, The Observer.
 Alvah P. French, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Daily Argus.
 W. L. Davis, Toledo, Ore., Lincoln County Leader.
 Jas. F. Ross, Pearisburg, Va., The Virginian.
 W. S. O'Brien, Yuba City, Cal., Sutter Independent.
 Wm. M. Pettit, Prospect, O., Advance-Monitor.
 Calvin D. Myers, Glouster, O., Glouster Press.
 J. B. Talavall, New York, N. Y., Publisher Telegraph Age.
 R. C. Merrick, Ellburn, Ill., Ellburn Record.
 F. R. Stevens, Crary, N. D., Ramsey Co. Courier.
 B. L. Smith, Basalt, Colo., The Tribune.
 Cyrus Coleman, Henrietta, Tex., Henrietta Independent.
 Clyde R. Hoey, Shelby, N. C., Cleveland Star.
 P. C. Fullmer, W. Jefferson, O., The Home News.
 G. L. Swartz, Poynette, Wis., Editor and Publisher The Poynette Press.
 Wm. J. Latham, Canton, Miss., Baptist Safeguard.
 A. J. Garver, Leeds, N. D., Proprietor Benson County News.
 C. K. Semling, Halstead, Minn., Proprietor Halstead Reporter.
 Prof. W. C. Stevenson, Emporia, Kans., Editor State Normal Monthly.

STUDIED WITH US.

R. T. Clayton, Pavo, Ga., President Pavo Herald Publishing Co.
 C. W. Ludtke, Markesan, Wis., Publisher Markesan Herald.
 Wm. J. Latham, Canton, Miss., Baptist Safeguard.
 Morgan D. Jones, Dosier, Ala., Searight Beacon.
 Jere Dennis, Birmingham, Ala., Labor Advocate.
 A. J. Russell, Green Forest, Ark., Green Forest Tribune.
 E. Anthony, Castrovill, Wash., Castrovill Times.
 O. P. M. Huffman, Portland, N. D., Portland Republican.
 H. Jennings, Bartlesville, Okla., Magnet.
 R. C. Walker, Marion, Ky., Press.
 W. H. Book, Roseau, Minn., Roseau Plain-Dealer.
 Lewis J. Davis, Union, Ore., Republican.
 John R. Hawkins, Kittrell, N. C., Publisher The Educator.
 O. H. Culver, Roche Harbor, Wash., The San Juan Islander.
 John Harris, Cuba, Mo., Publisher The Cuba Telephone.
 W. S. O'Brien, Yreka, Cal., Editor The Siskiyou News.
 A. M. F. Kirchheiner, Antelope, Ore., Publisher The Republican.
 Chas. E. Hicks, Arlington, Ore., The Independent.
 J. B. Sanford, Ukiah, Cal., Dispatch-Democrat.
 C. W. Merriweather, Paducah, Ky., The Bee.
 Jo. Hewlett, Cullman, Ala., The Tribune-Gazette.
 W. H. Folsom, Pinetop, Minn., Homestead Review.
 John Henry Zuver, Battle Creek, Mich., The Lawgiver.
 W. C. Hunt, Walsenburg, Colo., The Walsenburg World.

MINISTERS.

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 Rev. Stanley M. Hunter, St. Johns, N. B.
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 Rev. Quincy J. Collins, Clayville, N. Y.
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 Rev. James Donahue, Summitville, O.
 Rev. Fred S. Powell, Clunette, Ind.
 Rev. W. T. McConnell, Sidell, Ill.
 Rev. R. P. Zebley, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. Eugene A. Robinson, Bloomville, N. Y.
 Rev. John Gray, Yammons.
 Rev. C. J. Nutt, Keswick, Ia.

STUDIED WITH US.

- Rev. J. R. Ramsey, South Sioux City, Neb.
Rev. Maurice F. Murphy, Seattle, Washington.
Rev. R. R. Bulgin, Montpelier, Indiana.
Rev. Herman Lind, Elkhart, Indiana.
Rev. J. R. Finley, Centralia, Missouri.

EDUCATORS.

- G. W. Denman, Corvallis, Ore., Superintendent County Schools.
W. E. Leitner, Hawthorne, Fla., Principal.
W. E. Hicks, Ellendale, N. D., Superintendent County Schools.
C. T. Cocham, Monticello, Ark., Superintendent Monticello Graded School.
I. B. Alford, Geneva, Tex., Principal High School.
Wellington Hodgkins, West Dennis, Mass., Superintendent High School.
W. B. Howard, Childress, Tex., Superintendent Public Schools.
C. W. Kimmel, Butler, Ind., Superintendent Public Schools.
C. V. Fulton, Butte, Mont., Principal Garfield School.
B. E. Nelson, Lewiston, Ill., Superintendent Lewiston Public Schools.
G. W. Shaw, Corvallis, Ore., Professor Oregon Agricultural College.
B. F. Carter, Benedict, Kan., Principal Benedict High School.
S. E. Mace, Oquawka, Ill., Superintendent County Schools.
L. L. Raymond, Gering, Neb., Superintendent County Schools.
D. C. Fleming, Sterling, Colo., Superintendent Public Schools.
Fred L. Gibson, Meadow Creek, Mont., Principal Public Schools.
H. B. Fuller, Lewiston, Mich., Principal Public Schools.
J. F. Main, Keithsburg, Ill., Principal Public Schools.
M. J. Yeomans, Dawson, Ga., Superintendent City Schools.
R. F. Beausay, Upper Sandusky, O., formerly Superintendent Public Schools, Pemberville, O.
H. T. Lumpkin, Oglethorpe, Ga., Principal Lumpkin Academy.
Alfred Torngren, Winthrop, Minn., Superintendent Schools.
D. A. Nesbit, Newburg, Ont., Principal High School.
Evan W. Estep, Honokaa, Hawaii, H. I., Principal Government English School.
O. L. Galbreth, La Porte, Ind., County Superintendent of Schools.
Walter Irwin, North Manchester, Ind., Superintendent Public School.
F. J. Miller, Fort Benton, Mont., Principal of Schools.

STUDIED WITH US.

- J. F. Nowlin, Pendleton, Ore., Superintendent of County Schools.
J. W. Purves, Wausaukee, Wis., Principal Wausaukee Public Schools.
F. E. Green, Kalispell, Mont., Superintendent Public Schools.
L. G. Scott, Fontanelle, Ia., Superintendent of Schools.
E. F. Wilson, Lake City, Fla., Principal Apalachicola Public Schools.
E. L. Coffeen, Waukon, Ia., Principal Waukon Public Schools.
P. H. Kelley, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Superintendent Public Schools.
Wm. F. Ramey, A. M., Carlisle, Ky., Superintendent Carlisle City Schools.
S. C. Fullilove, Shreveport, La., Assistant Principal Boys' Grammar Schools.
G. A. Holley, Yale, Miss., Principal Oakland Normal Institute.
Carl C. Magee, Carroll, Iowa, Superintendent Public Schools.
J. E. Modin, Center City, Minn., Superintendent County Schools.
W. M. Webb, Plymouth, O., Principal Plymouth Public Schools.
S. E. Mace, Stronghurst, Ill., Superintendent County Schools.
E. O. Busenburg, Glendive, Mont., Principal Public Schools.
Frank Clapper, Castleton, N. Y., Principal Public Schools.
A. C. Burrell, Indianapolis, Ind., Professor Indianapolis High School.
Charles W. Macomber, A. M., Waukon, Ia., Principal Public Schools.
Amos Shinn, Vincent, O., Superintendent Public Schools.
Wm. M. Finch, Willows, Cal., Superintendent County Schools.
F. E. Lark, Onawa, Ia., Superintendent County Schools.
J. J. McFaul, North McGregor, Ia., Principal Public Schools.
Frank Seward Miller, Mahanoy City, Pa., Superintendent Public Schools.
Dudley Grant Hays, Chicago, Ill., Professor Chicago Normal School.
J. L. Howser, Broadwell, Ill., Superintendent Broadwell Schools.
J. A. Bexell, Rock Island, Ill., Professor Augustana College.
H. E. Cox, Santa Cruz, Cal., Principal Chestnutwood's Business College.
D. C. Luening, Milwaukee, Wis., Principal Second District School.
S. E. Gidney, Smithville, Tex., Superintendent Smithville Public Schools.

STUDIED WITH US.

- G. G. Ulmer, Valley Falls, R. I., Principal Grammar School.
W. S. Baker, Princeville, Ill., Principal Public Schools.
D. E. Barnes, Tripoli, Ia., Principal Public School.
E. E. Edmonson, Gordon, Tex., Principal Gordon College.
E. H. Griffin, Lakewood, N. D., Principal Lakewood Public Schools.
R. C. Spencer, Audubon, Ia., Superintendent Audubon Schools.
J. H. T. Ames, New Richmond, Wis., Principal City Schools.
F. L. Lamson, Montour Falls, N. Y., Professor Cook Academy.
S. H. Allen, Nashville, Ark., Principal Nashville High School.
Isaac Mitchell, Georgetown, O., Superintendent Public Schools.
J. E. Shepard, Logan, Utah, Principal Commercial Department Agricultural College of Utah.
John Gavin, The Dalles, Ore., Principal The Dalles Public Schools.
W. A. Hiatt, Deshler, O., Superintendent Deshler Public Schools.
J. W. Faris, Logan, Utah, Principal Commercial Department Agricultural College.
Paul Nichols, Henry, Tenn., Principal Henry High School.
W. J. Sutton, Cheney, Wash., Principal State Normal School.
W. L. Cronk, Castle, Mont., Principal Schools.
J. W. Cooper, Shenandoah, Pa., Principal High School.
W. P. Johnson, Marengo, Ia., Superintendent Public Schools.
J. G. Johnson, Florence, Colo., Secretary Board of Education.
A. E. Strode, Amherst P. O., Va., Associate Principal Kenmore High School.
George E. Owen, Clinton, Ill., Superintendent Public Schools.
O. A. Allen, St. Peter, Minn., Principal Commercial Department Gustavus Adolphus College.
C. R. Leas, West Sonora, O., Principal High School.
Wilson M. Foulk, Piedmont, W. Va., Principal Davis Free School.
J. L. Maynard, Halltown, Mo., Principal Public Schools.
W. E. Rowe, White Sulphur Springs, Mont., Superintendent Public Schools.
T. W. Kimber, Dalton, O., Superintendent Public Schools.
F. S. Brick, Belfast, Me., Superintendent Public Schools.
W. C. Thompson, Cheboygan, Mich., Superintendent Public Schools.
J. H. Harris, Bay City, Mich., Principal High School.
John R. Hawkins, Kittrell, N. C., Supervisor of Schools, A. M. E. Church.

STUDIED WITH US.

- R. E. Galloway, Sciota, Ill., Principal Public Schools.
H. V. Failor, Denison, Ia., Superintendent Public Schools.
J. R. Trotter, Charleston, W. Va., Superintendent of Free Schools of State.
Reuben Perry, Lac du Flambeau, Wis., Superintendent Indian Schools.
Thomas McCulloch, Red Oak, Ia., Superintendent County Schools.
J. E. Phillips, Sauk City, Wis., Principal High School.
Pete W. Ross, Morris, Minn., Superintendent Public Schools.
E. D. Morrison, Crawfordsville, Ia.
J. F. Conner, Rock Springs, Wyo., Superintendent Public Schools.
William S. Myers, New Brunswick, N. J., Professor Rutgers College.
R. B. Holmes, Danville, Ill., Superintendent County Schools.
Frank Meyers, Dodge, Nebraska, Principal Public Schools.
H. J. Wendt, Green River, Wyo., Principal Public Schools.
Homer A. DeLoome, St. Louis, Mo., Professor Beaumont Hospital Medical College.
F. P. Buck, St. Johns, Mich., Principal St. Johns High School.
R. Scott Miner, Viola, Ill., Principal Public Schools.
Lee A. Glassburn, Defiance, Ia., Principal Public Schools.
Frank L. Grinstead, Kettle Falls, Wash., Principal of Public Schools.
C. Martin Alsager, Fairdale, Ill., Principal Fairdale Public Schools.
T. A. Luman, Flemingsburg, Ky., Superintendent High School.
B. M. Hardenbrook, Marion, S. D., Principal Public Schools.
Edwin Rigby McDorman, Fairmount, Md., Principal Fairmount Academy.
Tom P. Sloan, Washington, Pa., County School Commissioner.
I. W. Bowman, Scofield, Utah, Superintendent County Schools.
W. M. Jackson, Campbellsville, Ky., Principal Campbellsville High School.
J. T. Hooper, Ashland, Wis., Superintendent Public Schools.
Guy W. Selby, Flushing, Mich., Superintendent Graded Schools.
R. J. Rudser, Aneta, N. D., Principal Aneta Public Schools.
Lewis Johnson, Henrietta, Tex., Principal High School.
T. W. De Haven, Des Moines, Ia., Professor Drake University.
S. S. Beggs, Beardstown, Ill., Superintendent Beardstown Public Schools.

STUDIED WITH US.

- J. S. Phipps, Peytona, W. Va., County Superintendent of Schools.
H. S. Richardson, Walpole, N. H., Principal Walpole Graded School.
Charles Danberg, East Liverpool, O., Secretary East Liverpool Public Library.
Andrew T. Park, Duluth, Minn., Superintendent Public Schools.
T. O. Sweetland, Kulm, N. Dak., Superintendent Public Schools.
D. A. Grussendorf, Appleton, Minn., Superintendent Public Schools.
J. Oran Carter, Byron, Tex., Principal Byron Public Schools.
C. U. Stone, Peoria, Ill., Superintendent Public Schools.
Arthur Butler, Longmont, Colo., Principal Public Schools.
E. T. Falting, Sherwood, Oregon, Principal Public Schools.
J. M. Doty, Grand Chain, Ill., Superintendent Public Schools.
Fred E. Hansen, Nevada, Iowa, Superintendent County Schools.
L. W. Mayberry, Arkansas City, Ark., President North Central Kansas Teachers' Association.
Frank Elzey, Jacksonville, Fla., County Superintendent.
W. W. Driskell, Conyers, Ga., Superintendent City Schools.
Roscoe C. Hill, Colorado Springs, Colo., Principal.
John C. Fisher, Ashland, Ohio, Superintendent Public Schools.
Oscar Thomas, Greencastle, Ind., County Superintendent.
Marcus B. Allmond, Millersville, Md., Principal.
W. M. Hensel, Blissfield, Mich., County School Commissioner.
John Clerkin, Vernon, Ind., County Superintendent.
Chas. Coventry, Linton, N. D., County Superintendent.
Hal E. Puffer, Capron, Ill., Principal.
P. H. Casey, Lynchburg, Va.
J. F. H. Gorsuch, Fort, Md.

PHYSICIANS.

- L. J. Schott, Naperville, Ill.
John Keiser, Jacksonville, Fla.
C. A. Jenkins, Denver, Ill.
George W. Drury, Forsyth, Ill.
Milo A. McClelland, Knoxville, Ill.
H. A. Hazlett, Dunlap, Iowa.
Charles A. Peterson, Honolulu, H. I.
Thomas G. Tibby, Oakdale, Ill.
C. A. Neal, New Bedford, Mass.
Wm. L. Robins, Washington, D. C.

STUDIED WITH US.

George Barrie, Washington, D. C.
 E. A. Hoffman, Brooklyn, N. Y., State Hospital.
 J. H. Davis, Jeffersonville, O.
 A. Rhu, Marion, O.
 J. B. Woodhull, N. Bennington, Vt.
 J. P. Elliott, Boston, Mass.
 W. F. Justus, Industry, Ill.
 C. J. Nutt, Otley, Ia.
 D. M. Easter, Altoona, Pa.
 John Lawrence, Baltimore, Md.
 W. Woodbridge, Central City, Ia.
 W. J. Lau, Baraga, Mich.
 J. N. Barker, Shelby, O.
 F. Detlefsen, Chicago, Ill.
 M. T. Beaman, Douglas, Kans.
 L. Lazaro, Washington, La.
 George S. Hazard, Hollis, N. H.
 Chas. C. Zacharie, White Plains, N. Y.
 L. E. Siegelstein.
 A. Smyth.
 W. A. Daugherty, Bucyrus, O.
 J. B. Howe, Ithaca, N. Y.
 A. M. Nicks, Blunt, Ark.
 W. H. Swartz, Taylor, Tex.

ARMY OFFICERS.

John B. Christian, Cuba, Lieut. U. S. A.
 Geo. P. White, Fort Buchesne, Utah, Lieut. U. S.
 P. St. J. Wilson, Suffolk, Va., Capt. U. S. V.
 E. L. Swift, Fort Yates, N. D., Capt. U. S. A.
 Frederick E. Stetson, Fort Sheridan, Ill., Lieut. U. S. A.
 Charles C. Jameson, Watertown, Mass., Lieut. U. S. A.
 S. M. Foote, Saxton's River, Vt., Lieut. U. S. A.
 R. B. Bryan, Fort Wingate, New Mexico, Lieut. U. S. A.
 Henry De H. Waite, Toledo, O., Lieut. U. S. A. (retired), Capt.
 U. S. V.
 Thomas E. Rose, Salt Lake City, Utah, Col. U. S. A.
 G. L. McCrellis, Hampton, Ia., Lieut. U. S. V.
 C. McK. Saltzman, Fort Reno, O. T., Lieut. U. S. A.
 C. W. Cotton, Jacksonville, Fla., Capt. U. S. V.
 Will M. Hatch, Battle Creek, Mich., Capt. U. S. V.

STUDIED WITH US.

Benj. H. Watkins, Madison Barracks, N. Y., Lieut. U. S. A.
H. A. Brown, San Juan, P. R., Chaplain U. S. A.
Walter M. Lindsay, Philippine Islands, Lieut. U. S. V.
Daniel G. Berry, Denver, Colo., Lieut. U. S. A.
P. A. Murphy, Scranton, Pa., Lieut. U. S. A.
M. D. Cronin, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Capt. U. S. A.
J. B. Morton, Mare Island, Cal., Lieut. U. S. N.
W. E. Cadman, Narcoossee, Fla., Lieut. Colonel British Army,
retired.

BANKERS.

This list does not include employes of banks, such as tellers, bookkeepers, etc., of whom there are several hundred.
Burt Fleming, West Lebanon, Ind., Cashier Farmers' Bank.
Daniel P. Wild, Sycamore, Ill., Daniel Pierce & Co.
A. Beuthien, New Liberty, Ia., Cashier New Liberty Savings Bank.
T. C. Torrison, Ute, Ia., Palmer & Torrison, Bankers.
Charles H. Hartung, Van Horne, Ia., Cashier Savings Bank.
Perry M. Thorn, Hamburg, N. Y., Cashier The People's Bank of Hamburg.
C. D. Ryder, Danbury, Conn., Treasurer Union Savings Bank.
W. A. Watts, Lowell, Mich., Cashier The City Bank.
Guy C. Clary, Clearmont, Mo., Cashier Jackson Bank.
Chas. A. Potter, Nerstrand, Minn., Cashier Bank of Nerstrand.
B. D. Bradley, Ethel, Mo., Cashier Bank of Ethel.
F. B. Myers, Biwabik, Minn., Cashier Bank of Biwabik.
Earl R. Conder, Orleans, Ind., Cashier National Bank of Orleans.
E. R. Green, Overton, Neb., Cashier Alfalfa State Bank.
Nels J. Brevig, Sacred Heart, Minn., Cashier Citizens' Bank.
Ernst Robyn, Augusta, Mo., Cashier Bank of Augusta.
Ray Nyemaster, Atalissa, Ia., Cashier Atalissa Savings Bank.
Joseph A. Barousse, Church Point, La., Cashier Commercial Bank.
Edw. L. Smith, Hedrick, Ia., Cashier Hedrick State Bank.
Geo. W. Harris, Paulina, Ia., Cashier Farmers' State Bank.
H. B. Hurd, Walpole, N. H., Treasurer The Savings Bank of Walpole.
C. J. Carlson, Cokato, Minn., Cashier Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.
Owen A. Kimball, Sunbury, O., Cashier The Farmers' Bank.

STUDIED WITH US.

- E. B. Page, Leeds, N. Dak., President First National Bank.
 W. L. Tooley, Moulton, Tex., W. L. Tooley & Co., Bankers.
 Geo. W. Wood, Jr., Ralston, Iowa, Cashier Bank of Ralston.
 Edward C. Rumph, Miami, Fla., Cashier First National Bank.
 E. R. Hamer, Dillon, S. Car., Cashier People's Bank.
 M. M. Watkins, Dillon, S. Car., Asst. Cashier People's Bank.
 J. J. Bowman, Lake City, Ark., Cashier Farmers' & Merchants' Bank.
 W. M. Clark, Baldwin, Kans., Cashier Baldwin State Bank.
 J. C. Stovall, Jameson, Mo., Cashier Bank of Jameson.
 J. E. Moore, La Crosse, Wash., Cashier First Bank of La Crosse.
 C. R. Bartlett, Bruceton Mills, W. Va., Cashier Bruceton Bank.
 J. W. Wilson, Stramsburg, Neb., President Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.
 R. F. Warren, Guthrie, Ky., Cashier Farmers' & Merchants' Bank.

OFFICERS OF PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

- J. B. Crabtree, Springfield, Mass., First Vice-President King-Richardson Publishing Co.
 Jas. A. Panting, Plano, Ore., Vice-President Burnt River Gold Mining & Milling Co.
 Edw. T. Barden, Houston, Tex., Manager Barden Sheets Electrical Construction Co.
 A. W. Behrend, Albion, N. Y., Secretary Behrend Manufacturing Co.
 Thos. Fairbairn, Streator, Ill., President Acme Coal Co.
 John P. Clark, Kingsburg, Cal., Secretary Centerville & Kingsburg Irrigation Ditch Co.
 Wm. J. Byrnes, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., Assistant Secretary Jesse Jones Paper Box Co.
 Percy Hord, Crawfordsville, Ind., Manager Crawfordsville Water & Light Co.
 B. S. Dunning, Erie, Pa., Manager Dunning Marble & Granite Co.
 E. B. Ripley, Unionville, Conn., President Ripley Mfg. Co.
 H. C. Allen, Trenton, N. J., Assistant Secretary N. J. Building, Loan & Investment Co.
 F. B. Seymour, Green Bay, Wis., Superintendent Green Bay & Western Railroad Co.
 Schuyler Duryce, Everett, Wash., General Manager Everett Land Co.

STUDIED WITH US.

- A. U. Thomas, Vernon, Tex., Manager Vernon Water Works,
Electric Light & Ice Plants.
- J. E. Steinbeck, Paso Robles, Cal., Manager Banner Mills, Sperry
Flour Co.
- Paul Roberts, Ironton, Ala., Secretary Clifton Iron Co.
- T. B. McCargo, Mount Airy, N. C., Trustee Sparger Bros., and
Secretary-Treasurer Granite City Land & Improvement Co.
- Ervin A. Rice, Chicago, Ill., President Ervin A. Rice Co.
- C. M. Sames, Rockford, Ill., Superintendent Peter Sames.
- Elias I. Clifton, Ames, Ia., Superintendent and Manager Water
and Light Dept. City of Ames.
- E. G. Zellhoefer, Des Moines, Ia., Treasurer Security Loan &
Trust Co.
- Norman Belcher, Lincoln, Neb., Assistant Cashier Lincoln Traction
Co.
- F. B. Spalding, Denver, Colo., Assistant Secretary International
Trust Co.
- J. C. Chaille, Otwell, Ind., Secretary Otwell Mill Co.
- Charles A. Grubb, Atlantic, Ia., Manager Cass Co. Abstract &
Title Ins. Co.
- J. E. Melick, Morristown, N. J., President Whippany River Rail-
road.
- L. S. Owen, New York, N. Y., Secretary Crockery Board of Trade.
- E. J. Cochrane, New York, Superintendent 2d Dist. East Div.
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.
- W. R. Graham, Hatfield, W. Va., President Mingo Coal & Coke Co.
- W. E. Lawrence, North Yakima, Wash., Secretary the Moxee Co.
- A. L. Rasmusen, Postville, Ia., Secretary Clermont Valley Cream-
ery Co.
- Edson E. Marvin, Findlay, O., Secretary Findlay Water Works.
- W. H. Hague, Greensboro, N. C., Secretary and Treasurer The
Hague-McCorkle Dry Goods Co.
- G. L. Erhard, Cheyenne, Wyo., President Slate Creek Mining &
Milling Co.
- G. W. DeMuro, Inverness, Fla., Secretary Florida Orange, Canal
& Transit Co.
- E. S. Becker, Forsyth, Mont., Secretary and Treasurer Alexander
Mercantile Co.
- C. L. Dixon, Dobson, W. Va., Receiver Roaring Creek & Charles-
ton R. R. Co.
- Geo. C. Baldwin, Barton, Vt., V. P. Percival Mnf. Co.

STUDIED WITH US.

- Moreland B. Binford, Crawfordsville, Ind., Secretary and Treasurer Crawfordsville Casket Co.
- Edgar A. Hall, Chicago, Ill., Secretary Hanchett Paper Co.
- Chas. H. Mann, Jacksonville, Fla., Manager Southern Hide & Skin Co.
- Chas. B. Cooke, St. Louis, Mo., President J. A. Pozzoni Pharmacal Co.
- O. B. Bannister, Muncie, Ind., Secretary Muncie Wheel Co.
- L. C. Fritch, Washington, Ind., President Washington Street Railway Co.
- Thos. M. Field, Kansas City, Mo., Secretary Belle Plaine Gold Mining Co.
- Chas. S. Morse, Jennings, La., Secretary Jennings Milling Co.
- Robt. W. Shaw, Galveston, Tex., Secretary Clark & Courts.
- E. J. Kahn, Peoria, Ill., Assistant Secretary Peoria Steel & Iron Works.
- Dell M. Potter, Clifton, Ariz., General Manager Arizona Gold Mining & Milling Co.
- Fred H. Foster, Billings, Mont., Secretary Billings Telephone Co.
- H. B. Sullivan, San Francisco, Cal., Secretary Pacific Axle Co.
- Harry A. Soper, Naugatuck, Conn., Treasurer Naugatuck Lumber & Coal Co.
- Ernest R. Ackerman, New York, N. Y., President Lawrence Cement Co.
- James A. Panting, Plano, Ore., President Raven Gold Mining Co.
- J. D. Woodside, Gainesville, Ga., President Gainesville Cotton Oil Co.
- Prof. F. J. Baker, Colorado Springs, Colo., President The Hartford Mining Co.
- James L. Bull, Passaic, N. J., Asst. Treas. Passaic Print Works.
- Cassius M. Bailey, Clinton, S. C., Asst. Treas. Clinton Cotton Mills.
- Dexter M. Ferry, Jr., Detroit, Mich., Treasurer National Pin Co.
- W. J. Burke, New York City, N. Y., Treasurer American Vitrified Conduit Co.
- Geo. L. Barton, Suffolk, Va., General Manager Suffolk & Carolina Railway Co.
- William H. Hayden, Worcester, Mass., Secretary and Treasurer J. J. Warren Co.
- Arthur Mackey, Angels Camp, Cal., Manager Cal. Bonanza Mine.
- W. M. Evered, Duluth, Minn., President National Iron Co.

STUDIED WITH US.

- E. E. McFarland, Vacaville, Cal., Secretary Premier Oil Co.
Geo. R. Morrell, Chicago, Ill., Secretary and Treasurer Independent Baking Powder Co.
Walter D. Reynolds, Philadelphia, Pa., President The Commonwealth Provident Association.
C. M. Kella, Houston, Tex., Secretary Empire State Oil, Coal & Iron Co.
H. R. Wallace, Las Vegas, N. M., General Manager Las Vegas & Hot Springs Electric Railway, Light and Power Company.
Dr. F. H. King, Boulder, Colo., President Uts Oil & Refining Co.
H. P. Gardner, Washington, D. C., Secretary and Treasurer Washington Branch Sanitarium.
Marshall Black, Palo Alto, Cal., Secretary Palo Alto Mutual Building and Loan Association.

FEDERAL OFFICEHOLDERS.

- Jas. Henry Booth, Roseburg, Ore., Receiver U. S. Land Office.
J. P. Bridges, Roseburg, Ore., Register U. S. Land Office.
T. V. Powderly, Scranton, Pa., Commissioner of Immigration.
A. L. Aylesworth, Muskogee, Okla., Secretary to the Commission to the Five Tribes.
Geo. A. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah, Receiver Public Moneys for Utah.
H. F. Bennett, City of Mexico, Mex., Private Secretary to the Consul General of the United States.
Frank M. Eddy, Glenwood, Minn., Member of House of Representatives, United States Congress.
Wilbur T. Gracey, Fuchau, China, Vice-Consul and Marshal U. S. A.
Wm. T. Hall, Bath, Me., Referee in Bankruptcy.
Frederick H. Rand, Jr., Miami, Fla., United States Commissioner.
Fred Cubberly, Cedar Keys, Fla., Collector of Customs; United States District Attorney.

POSTMASTERS.

- W. F. Bloebaum, St. Charles, Mo.
R. W. Putnam, Paso Robles, Cal.
S. P. Cadle, Riverton, Ia.
M. E. Miskall, East Liverpool, O.
J. F. Callahan, Casselton, N. D.
C. A. Arner, Wellington, O.
Chas. B. Smith, Westville, N. J.

STUDIED WITH US.

- L. W. Richter, Melrose Park, Ill.
 B. F. Griffin, Escondido, Cal.
 Frank E. Doremus, Portland, Mich.
 W. A. Kelley, Story City, Ia.
 R. E. Whitlock, Roodhouse, Ill.
 Floyd Thompson, Hope, Ark.
 Joseph L. Page, Niles, N. D.
 J. I. Carter, Arlington, Tex.
 Eri Huggins, Fort Bragg, Cal.
 Louis O. Fullen, Carlsbad, New Mexico.
 C. S. Tremewan, Rowland, Nev.
 N. H. Brown, East Greenwich, R. I.
 S. C. Tidd, Santa Cruz, P. I.
 W. D. Cheek, Corregidor Island, P. I.
 W. L. Lemon, North Yakima, Washington.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

- W. W. Whitley, Chatham, Ill., Past Sachem Improved Order of Red Men.
 Lillian M. Hollister, Detroit, Mich., Supreme Commander L. O. T. M. of the World.
 Mrs. Belle Quinlan, Galesburg, Ill., ex-Supreme Commander L. O. T. M. of Illinois.
 Olof Olson, Willmar, Minn., Grand Recorder A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota.
 C. W. Bollinger, Henryville, Ind., Camp Clerk, Camp No. 3761, Modern Woodmen of America.
 T. W. Reilly, Oshkosh, Wis., State Secretary Ancient Order of Hibernians.
 Jos. Berkovitz, Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary Austro-Hungarian Charity Society.
 R. E. Moore, Blacksburg, Va., C. O. Allegheny Lodge No. 85, K. of P.
 W. H. Ramsey, Handley, W. Va., State Councilor O. U. A. M.
 C. F. Burgman, San Francisco, Cal., Great Chief of Records Improved Order of Red Men.
 John F. O'Brien, Middletown, Conn., Secretary Catholic Benevolent Legion.
 F. M. Rooney, Brooklyn, N. Y., R. V. Grand Chancellor College of Ancients, Supreme Council of America.

STUDIED WITH US.

- Theodore Davis, Rush Springs, Okla., Rush Springs Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F.
- James W. Merritt, Columbus, Pa., Secretary Equitable Aid Union.
- T. M. Patterson, Meadville, Pa., Accountant McDowell Circle No. 232, P. H. C.
- L. H. Veilleux, Berlin, N. H., Secretary Catholic Order of Foresters, Berlin Court No. 345.
- W. E. Robinson, Springfield, Ill., Supreme Recorder Supreme Court of Honor, P. L. B.
- W. T. De Line, Gettysburg, S. D., Financier Gettysburg Lodge, No. 35, A. O. U. W.; Clerk Gettysburg Camp, No. 3478, M. W. of A.
- J. J. Varner, Moran, Kans., V. C. Morantown Camp No. 930, M. W. of A.
- John Marshall Nye, Phenix, R. I., Grand Patron Grand Chapter O. E. S. of Rhode Island.
- Floyd A. Hudgins, Newport News, Va., Junior Past State Councilor, Junior Order American Mechanics.
- W. R. Hensley, Louisville, Ky., Head Consul, Division H, Woodmen of the World.
- Albert Schurr, Newark, N. J., State Dep., Head Consul, Modern Woodmen of America.
- H. H. Harlow, Staunton, Va., Grand Patriarch Grand Encampment of Virginia, I. O. O. F.
- Frederick M. Tansing, New York, N. Y., Master Charter Oak Lodge, No. 249, F. & A. M.

OFFICERS IN POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

- Frank J. Higgins, Jersey City, N. J., President of the State Republican League and Treasurer of the National League of Republican Clubs.
- Elmer E. Grinstead, Ridgeway, Mo., President Ridgeway Central Republican Club.
- Frank E. Wing, Athol, Mass., President Athol Republican Club.
- C. J. Ahlstedt, Newark, N. J., Second Vice-President McKinley Republican Club.
- Chas. A. Fitzpatrick, White River Junction, Vt., President Vermont Democratic Club.
- Chas. E. Avery, Missoula, Mont., President Republican League Club.

STUDIED WITH US.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

- W. D. Mahon, Detroit, Mich., President Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America.
- C. H. Johnson, Detroit, Mich., Secretary-Treasurer Detroit Street Railway Employes' Association.
- M. C. Thornton, Muncie, Ind., Secretary Muncie Trades Council.
- P. J. McKeone, East Liverpool, O., Secretary National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.
- E. H. Leitch, San Jose, Cal., Organizer of California National Association of Postoffice Clerks.
- Chas. P. Kelly, New York, N. Y., Secretary National Association of Letter Carriers.
- T. V. Powderly, Scranton, Pa., ex-Master Workman Knights of Labor.
- Jas. Reid, Chicago, Ill., ex-President Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union.
- Eugene L. Harrison, Brunswick, Md., Sec.-Treas. Brunswick Division Order of R. R. Telegraphers.
- W. J. Maddock, Canon City, Colo., President Branch No. 678 of National Association of Letter Carriers.
- Chas. A. Mast, St. Louis, Mo., First Vice-President National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes.
- Luema Green-Johnson, Tacoma, Wash., National Organizer Knights of Labor.
- Jas. D. Walthall, San Antonio, Tex., Secy. Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.
- Dan McDonald, Butte, Mont., President Western Labor Union.
- C. L. Bagley, Los Angeles, Cal., Secretary Musicians' Mutual Protective Association, Local No. 47.
- C. W. Smith, San Bernardino, Cal., Secretary-Treasurer International Association of Machinists, District Lodge No. 41.
- Wm. D. Haywood, Denver, Colo., Secretary Western Federation of Miners.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

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- J. J. Hauer, St. Louis, Mo., Librarian Young Men's Self-Culture Club.
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- Prentiss Maslin, Sacramento, Cal., Secretary Cal. Fruitgrowers' & Shippers' Association.
- W. R. Kennedy, Lexington, Va., President State Union Y. P. S. C. E.
- Sidney Vau Dusen, Pittsburgh, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents.
- C. A. Ransom, Albert Lea, Minn., Secretary Freeborn County Commercial Union.
- Fred L. West, Columbus, Ohio, W. H. Chapter Alpha Zeta.

CITY OFFICIALS.

- Harry L. Creswell, Grand Rapids, Mich., ex-Clerk Superior Court.
- Jaret J. Chambers, Brooklyn, N. Y., Clerk City Hall District Police Court.
- Daniel A. Dugan, Orange, N. J., City Clerk.
- Eugene Whiting, Canton, Ill., City Clerk.
- G. H. Backman, Salt Lake City, Utah, ex-City Recorder.
- Patrick J. Duane, Waltham, Mass., ex-Alderman.
- W. B. Clarkson, Jacksonville, Fla., Member of Board of Public Works.
- Victor A. Deeker, Hawley, Pa., Secretary Borough of Hawley.
- J. H. Edwards, Decatur, Ala., City Clerk.
- John N. Westberg, Omaha, Neb., City Controller.
- George A. Baker, West Dennis, Mass., Member Board of Selectmen.
- Hall L. Brooks, Parrish, Wis., Chairman Town of Parrish.
- Jas. Devine, Salt Lake City, Utah, Chief Engineer Fire Department.
- Geo. L. Lusk, West Bay City, Mich., City Recorder.
- Chas. D. Dow, Brockton, Mass., City Assessor.
- Wm. J. Britton, Wolfboro, N. H., Town Clerk.
- F. E. Smith, Marysville, Cal., City Clerk and Assessor.

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 Nelson J. Ayling, Norwich, Conn., Clerk City Court.
 W. B. LaBar, Mankato, Kans., City Clerk.
 C. H. E. Boardman, Marshalltown, Ia., City Attorney.
 T. L. Foote, Nephi, Utah, City Attorney.
 E. W. Howell, Yreka, Cal., City Recorder.
 John DeP. Douw, Annapolis, Md., Alderman.
 J. E. Tolman, Gloucester, Mass., President Common Council.
 John Stewart Crawford, Port Huron, Mich., Secretary Board of
 Water Commissioners.
 Horace H. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah, City Clerk.
 J. M. Huffington, Longview, Tex., City Attorney.
 W. W. Wyckoff, York, Neb., City Attorney.
 Richard Garvey, St. Joseph, Mo., Alderman.
 Fred O. Thompson, Pontiac, Mich., City Clerk.
 Frank C. Norton, Burlington, Ia., City Auditor.
 W. D. Kinsey, Bisbee, Ariz., City Clerk.
 Jay E. Green, Hawkeye, Ia., Town Recorder.
 Wm. Adgate Lord, Orange, N. J., City Counselor.
 Frank A. Berry, Wayne, Neb., Attorney.
 John A. Sneddon, Logan, Utah, City Attorney.
 A. C. Lockwood, Douglas, Ariz., City Attorney.
 Wm. F. Morris, Pocahontas, Va., City Attorney.
 A. V. Rieke, Fairfax, Minn., City Attorney.

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 B. L. Eddy, Tillamook, Ore.
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 Dr. O. W. Huff, Mercur, Utah.
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 O. U. Walker, Alliance, Ohio.
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Otto J. Trilling, Sheboygan, Wis., Judge Municipal Court.
J. L. DeMars, Columbia, Tex., County Judge.
Harry Keene, St. Joseph, Mo., County Judge.
M. O. Aboleee, Ely, Minn., Judge of Municipal Court.
A. F. Stearns, Roseburg, Ore., County Judge.
P. W. Sweeney, Walsenburg, Colo., County Judge.
E. M. Zevely, Linn., Mo., Judge of Probate.
C. H. Chapman, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Judge of Probate.
J. P. Angle, Kansas City, Kans., Probate Judge.
Edw. Isaacs, Minnewaukan, N. D., County Judge.
J. A. Dewry, Griffin, Ga., Probate Judge.
Henry Blickhahn, Walsenburg, Colo., County Judge.
Samuel H. Davis, Plankinton, S. Dak., County Judge.
M. I. Church, Caldwell, Idaho, Judge of Probate.
C. E. Gustavus, Madisonville, Tex., County Judge.
Chas. C. Hagerty, Bristol, Mass., Special Justice, District Court.
W. T. Robinson, Salmon, Ida., Probate Judge.
Frank M. Calkins, Ashland, Ore., Circuit Judge.
Charles T. Wortham, Napoleonville, La., District Judge.
Tom D. McKeown, Ada, Okla., Judge District Court; ex-chairman
State Board of Bar Examiners.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

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Ed. Wright, Lewiston, Mont., Clerk District Court.
Lewis E. Magee, Westville, Miss., Clerk Circuit Court.
John G. McCord, Williamsport, Ind., Clerk Circuit Court.
J. D. Reese, Hayneville, Ala., County Treasurer.
W. B. Vail, Darlington, Wis., Clerk Circuit Court.
Harry L. Howard, Walpole, Miss., Clerk District Court.
A. W. Jansen, Ephraim, Utah, Clerk District Court.
Ira Fields, Whitesburg, Ky., County Attorney.
T. J. Torpie, Nevada City, Nev., Public Administrator.
M. H. Woodward, Louisville, Miss., County Treasurer.
W. H. Book, Roseau, Minn., County Surveyor.
J. C. King, Greenville, Ala., Clerk Circuit Court.
Walter E. Woodin, Auburn, N. Y., Clerk Surrogate Court.
Geo. Morrison, Clarksville, Texas, District Clerk.
P. E. Leonard, Shell Lake, Wis., County Clerk.

STUDIED WITH US.

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W. B. Boyd, La Plata, Texas, County Clerk.
Geo. H. Dodson, Guthrie, Okla., Register of Deeds.
W. H. Favinger, Green Center, Ind., Trustee Green Township.
Loyal J. Miller, Osborn, Kans., Stenographer Fifteenth Judicial District.
L. F. Ledgerwood, Colville, Wash., Clerk Superior Court.
C. G. Mayson, Columbia, Miss., Clerk Circuit Court.
R. R. Starr, Cambridge, Minn., Clerk of Court.
J. A. Pierce, Mountain City, Tenn., County Clerk.
E. Frank Sayre, Fort Benton, Mont., County Clerk.
S. B. Dobbs, Chester, Miss., Clerk Circuit Court.
R. B. McDermot, Coshocton, Ohio, Clerk of Courts.
W. T. Mullarky, Red Lake Falls, Minn., County Auditor.
J. E. Thackrey, Valentine, Neb., County Treasurer.
Clyde J. Pryor, Glencoe, Minn., Clerk District Court.
Wilbur F. Beach, Sand Beach, Mich., Official Stenographer Circuit Court.
William Held, Jr., Ukiah, Cal., Official Stenographer Superior Court.
John F. Kelton, Oneonta, Ala., Register in Chancery.
J. R. Thorne, Olathe, Kans., Clerk District Court.
I. G. Zumwalt, Colusa, Cal., District Attorney.
E. H. Hoar, Merced, Cal., District Attorney.
Ben W. Ware, Hudson, Mich., Township Clerk.
Elmer Grimmer, Marinette, Wis., County Clerk.
E. F. Dithmar, Baraboo, Wis., Clerk Circuit Court.
J. E. Ganger, La Junta, Colo., County Clerk and Recorder.
Josiah Shull, Phillipsburg, Mont., Clerk District Court.
Fred L. Warner, Redwood Falls, Minn., Clerk District Court.
Chas. C. Brant, Nebraska City, Neb., Register of Deeds.
Fred H. Orr, Caro, Mich., County Clerk.
W. T. Davis, Pineville, Ky., Clerk County Court.
E. T. Mason, Meadville, Pa., Prothonotary.
Guy F. Ellett, Christianburg, Va., Clerk County Court.
Geo. A. Deakyne, Denton, Md., County Treasurer.
Ben. R. Gray, Hailey, Idaho, Sheriff.
W. H. H. Dickinson, Missoula, Mont., County Clerk.
Frank Johnson, Atwood, Kans., County Clerk.
Wm. Holder, Moro, Ore., Sheriff.
E. B. Hill, Menominee, Wis., County Treasurer.

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- F. D. Ford, Ellsworth, Wis., County Clerk.
L. E. Magee, Westville, Miss., Clerk Circuit Court.
C. A. Rudel, Peoria, Ill., County Clerk.
J. W. Cobb, Charlotte, N. C., Register of Deeds.
James A. Gibson, St. Joseph, Mo., Public Administrator.
I. W. Keerl, Mason City, Ia., Clerk District Court.
W. W. Kimball, Oshkosh, Wis., Clerk of Courts.
Frank J. Higgins, Jersey City, N. J., Clerk Criminal Courts.
Wm. A. Lord, Orange, N. J., Clerk District Court.
F. E. Gordon, Nevada, Mo., Public Administrator.
Robert H. Shields, Houghton, Mich., County Clerk.
Wm. F. Johnston, Roscommon, Mich., County Clerk.
R. H. McKaig, Salt Lake City, Utah, County Recorder.
H. H. Stewart, West Superior, Wis., County Treasurer.
M. D. Long, O'Neill, Neb., ex-County Clerk.
C. C. Ausherman, Frederick, Md., County Commissioner.
F. W. Mettler, Fort Benton, Mont., Official Stenographer.
H. P. McPherson, Kansas City, Kans., ex-Clerk Probate Court.
A. D. McIntyre, Wetmore, Mich., County Treasurer.
John Olson, Two Harbors, Minn., County Auditor.
Ole T. Rikansrud, Clarion, Ia., County Recorder.
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W. S. Metcalf, Flandreau, S. D., Clerk of Courts.
A. T. McAusland, Miles City, Mont., Clerk District Court.
Fred Ffaender, New Ulm, Minn., Register of Deeds.
O. E. Winton, Richland Center, Wis., Clerk Circuit Court.
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H. W. Brewer, Lakeport, Cal., County Clerk.
S. G. Smith, Albany, Ky., Clerk Circuit Court.
E. D. Brown, Grafton, N. D., Clerk District Court.
H. H. Chappell, Independence, Ia., Clerk District Court.
Fred W. Schlechter, Fessenden, N. D., County Auditor.
Wm. A. Ross, Marquette, Mich., County Clerk.
John R. Arnold, Evanston, Wyo., County Treasurer.
W. D. Livingston, Manti, Utah, County Recorder.
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W. J. Jameson, Butte, Mont., Public Administrator.
Daniel Reid, Hurley, Wis., Clerk Circuit Court.
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Adrain S. Brown, Pasco, Wash., County Clerk.
H. W. Breuer, Lakeport, Cal., County Clerk.

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C. O. Orrick, Oakville, Tex., District Clerk.
B. A. Cady, Birnamwood, Wis., District Attorney.
Lilburn Phelps, Jamestown, Ky., County Attorney.
G. S. Green, Hawthorne, Nev., District Attorney.
Jas. G. Kress, Ithaca, Mich., County Clerk.
John A. Tyson, Macon, Miss., Clerk Chancery Court.
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W. H. C. McKesson, Texline, Tex., County Attorney.
J. E. Florin, Menominee, Wis., District Attorney.
Chas. M. Myers, Coldwater, Kans., County Attorney.
C. F. Sanders, Franklin, Ky., Clerk Circuit Court.
Ole N. Olson, Menominee, Wis., Clerk Circuit Court.
Alma B. Hill, Menominee, Wis., County Treasurer.
Harry L. Howard, Walpole, Mass., Clerk District Court.
L. J. Spencer, Warsaw, Ky., County Clerk.
H. A. Chamberlain, Standish, Mich., Register of Deeds.
E. W. Pfeiffer, Cripple Creek, Colo., Chairman Board of County Commissioners, and Superintendent of Poor.
James H. Sinclair, Cooperstown, N. D., Register of Deeds.
George B. Jones, Lebanon, Ind., County Surveyor.
G. F. Wyvell, Glenwood, Minn., Official Stenographer District Court.
John A. Mark, Tawas, Mich., County Clerk.
J. A. Currie, Jr., Bondera, Tex., County Clerk.
Allen M. Seitz, York, Pa., Prothonotary.
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Glenn J. Lawless, Ionia, Mich., County Clerk.
Arthur L. Putnam, Newcastle, Wyo., County Clerk.
W. S. Wilson, Hardin, Ill., Circuit Court.
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Elmer R. McPhee, Newberry, Mich., County Clerk.
Arthur Bradt, Pagosa Springs, Colo., Sheriff.
L. L. Raymond, Scottsbluff, Neb., County Attorney.
John B. Doolin, Alva, Okla., Register of Deeds.
C. R. Watson, Rawlins, Wyo., Clerk District Court.
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E. A. Weimer, Oakland, Md., County Treasurer.
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H. C. Duff, Phillipsburg, Kan., Clerk District Court.
D. S. Dickinson, Ely, Nev., County Clerk District Court.
R. M. McCracken, Blackfoot, Ida., County Attorney.
W. H. Haw, Eureka, Cal., County Clerk.
Otto T. Williams, Elko, Nev., District Attorney.
Alfred R. Peaks, Foxcroft, Me., Register of Probate.
A. A. Kirby, Pomeroy, Wash., Clerk of Courts.
J. N. Gayner, Litchfield, Minn., County Auditor.
Jere C. Dennis, Dadeville, Ala., County Treasurer.
George Peterson, Pembina, N. D., Clerk of Courts.
Charles D. Smith, Parsons, W. Va., Prosecuting Attorney.
Charles E. Foxley, Brigham, Utah, County Attorney.
Harris E. Galpin, Muskegon, Mich., Prosecuting Attorney.
Philip L. Rice, Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii, Clerk Circuit Court.

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Robt. G. Steel, Lansing, Mich., Dept. State Treasurer.
D. B. Garrison, Olympia, Wash., Dept. State Auditor.
G. R. Hebard, Laramie, Wyo., Librarian State University.
J. N. Janeway, Colfax, Wash., Dept. State Treasurer.
Geo. D. Evans, Olympia, Wash., Dept. State Auditor.
A. O. Nichols, Guthrie, Okla., Assistant Supt. of Public Instruction.
Robt. C. Morris, Cheyenne, Wyo., Clerk Supreme Court.
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J. H. Merfill, Carbondale, Colo., Member Colorado Legislature.
Henry G. Rickerts, Helena, Mont., Clerk Supreme Court.
W. E. Stone, Lincoln, Ill., Supervisor Illinois Asylum for Feeble Minded.
Edward K. Graham, Chapel Hill, N. C., Librarian State University.
R. C. Barrett, Des Moines, Iowa, Supt. Public Instruction.
C. G. Allyn, Turnerville, Conn., Member State Legislature.

STUDIED WITH US.

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Wm. L. Nelson, Bunceton, Mo., Member State Legislature.
R. Hudson Burr, Tallahassee, Fla., Member of State R. R. Commission.
J. B. Thoburn, Guthrie, Okla., Secretary State Board of Agriculture.
S. E. Smalley, Cuba City, Wis., Member of State Legislature.
E. Howard Gilkey, Columbus, Ohio, Marshal and Librarian Supreme Court of Ohio.
Wm. Adgate Lord, Orange, N. J., Member State Legislature, 1903.
Lawrence De Graff, Des Moines, Ia., Assistant Attorney General.
George F. Wombacher, Mascoutah, Ill., Member Legislature.
A. V. Ricke, Fairfax, Minn., State Senator.
J. A. Williams, Gainesville, Fla., State Senator.

CHAPTER X
ORGANIZATION
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Including
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STAFF

(The members of the Staff conduct the Modern American Law Course and Service.)

WILLIAM C. WERMUTH, M.S., LL.B.

Secretary, Blackstone Institute; graduate of Northwestern University Schools of Liberal Arts and Law; for several years an attorney for the Legal Aid Society, thereafter practicing at the Chicago Bar; member of the Chicago Bar Association; admitted to bar of United States Supreme Court; former lecturer, Law of Illinois Contracts, Northwestern University Law School; contributor to legal and medical periodicals; author of "Law of Contracts" in Modern American Law; associate editor of Modern American Law.

ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL.B.

Judge, United States District Court, Western District of Wisconsin; graduate of University of Wisconsin; former Register of Deeds, Walworth County, Wisconsin; former member of the faculty, University of Wisconsin Law School; former member of Board of Law Examiners, Wisconsin; editor, Supplement to Wisconsin Statutes, 1883, Wisconsin Statutes, 1898, and Wisconsin Supplement, 1906; author of the treatise on "Courts—Federal and State" in Modern American Law.

EUGENE ALLEN GILMORE, A.B., LL.B.

Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin; graduate of Harvard University; author of "The Law of Partnership"; editor

of "Cases on Partnership"; contributor to legal periodicals; author of "Law on Partnerships" in *Modern American Law*, and Editor-in-Chief of *Modern American Law*.

RUSSELL WHITMAN, A.B., LL.B.

Member of the Chicago Bar; graduate of Harvard University; member of Illinois and Massachusetts Bar; former member of the State Board of Law Examiners, Illinois.

GRIFFITH OGDEN ELLIS, LL.B.

Educated at Urbana University, Urbana, Ohio, and the University of Michigan, graduating from the Law Department of the latter; was President and Principal of The Sprague Correspondence School of Law, editor-in-chief of "The American Legal News" and of "The Law Student's Helper," and author of lectures and books for law students.

LEO GREENDLINGER, M.C.S., C.P.A.

Educated in Royal Commercial College of Austria and in New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance; practicing accountant; formerly a member of the Accounting Faculty of New York University; formerly editor of the C. P. A. Question Department of The Journal of Accountancy; Treasurer of the Alexander Hamilton Institute; author of "Accountancy Problems," "Graded Accounting Problems," and co-author of "Accounting Practice" in the *Modern Business Series*.

OLIVER A. HARKER, A.M., LL.D.

Dean and Professor of Law, College of Law, University of Illinois; graduate of McKendree College; received degree of LL.D. from Knox College; counsel for University of Illinois; former Judge, Appellate Court of Illinois; author of "Law of Attachments and Garnishments" in *Modern American Law*.

WILLIAM N. GEMMILL, PH.B., LL.B., LL.D.

Judge, Municipal Court, Chicago; graduate of Cornell University and of Northwestern University; former President, Illinois Branch, American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology;

contributor to numerous legal periodicals, including Illinois Law Review, North American Law Review, Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology; author of "Practice in Civil Actions" in Modern American Law.

WILLIAM HOYNES, LL.D., K.S.C.

Dean, College of Law, Notre Dame University; graduate of the University of Michigan and University of Notre Dame; former newspaper editor; contributor to legal and lay magazines.

GEORGE G. BOGERT, A.B., LL.B.

Assistant Professor of Law, Cornell University; graduate of Cornell University; member of the New York Bar; author of "Sale of Goods in New York," and of "Law of Trusts" in Modern American Law.

HERBERT F. DEBOWER, LL.B.

Educated in the University of Wisconsin; practiced law for two years; engaged in selling specialties for a number of years; since 1911 Vice-President of the Alexander Hamilton Institute; also director of various business corporations; author of "The Art of Salesmanship," and co-author of the treatise on "Salesmanship" in the Modern Business Series; President of the Blackstone Institute.

WILLIAM G. HALE, B.S., LL.B.

Secretary and Professor of Law, University of Illinois; graduate of Pacific University and of Harvard University; Treasurer, Illinois Branch, American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology; former practicing member of the Oregon Bar; author of "Negotiable Instruments" in Modern American Law.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL, A.B., LL.B.

Member of the Chicago Bar; graduate of University of Toronto and of Lake Forest University; member of Committee on Grievances, Chicago Bar Association.

FRANCIS L. HARWOOD, A.B., LL.B.

Member of the Chicago Bar; graduate of Northwestern University Schools of Liberal Arts and Law; Editor of "Forms" in Modern American Law.

ARTHUR M. HARRIS.

Member of Seattle Bar; educated in England; special student Law School, University of Washington, Seattle; author of "Letters to a Young Lawyer," "Justice's Guide to the State of Washington," and of many law stories.

EDGAR A. JONAS, LIT.B., LL.B.

Member of the Chicago Bar; graduate of Chicago Seminar of Sciences and of Chicago Law School; member of the Chicago Bar Association; author of various legal articles.

SPECIAL LECTURERS

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HON. PAUL S. REINSCH, A.B., PH.D., LL.B.

United States Minister to China; former Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin; author of "International Law" in Modern American Law.

HON. WILLIAM C. FITTS.

Born Tuscaloosa, Alabama, January 30, 1869; educated at Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tennessee, and at University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, and studied law at University of Alabama; elected Attorney General of Alabama in 1894—re-elected in 1896; Delegate to Constitutional Convention, 1901; appointed in 1914 special assistant to Attorney General of United States in charge of enforcement of Anti-Trust Laws.

BRUCE WYMAN, A.M., LL.B.

Formerly Professor of Law, Harvard University; graduate of Harvard University; now in consulting practice as member of the Massachusetts Bar; sometime lecturer, Law School, University of Chicago; counsel in the investigation by the Department of Public Utilities of the National Civic Federation; once special attorney for the Directors of the Port of Boston; later, consult-

ing counsel in commerce litigation for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad System; author of "Railroad Rate Regulation," "Public Service Corporations," "Administrative Law," "Control of the Market," editor of "Cases on Public Service Companies," "Cases on Mortgages"; author of "Law of Public Service Companies—Especially Carriers," in *Modern American Law*.

EDGAR ADDISON BANCROFT, A.M., LL.B.

General Counsel International Harvester Co. since 1907; born at Galesburg, Illinois, November 20, 1857; graduate of Knox College, and Columbia University; solicitor for Illinois of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., 1892-5; vice-president and general solicitor of the Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. and the Belt Ry. Co., 1895-1904; Republican presidential elector, 1888; President of the Illinois Bar Association in 1910; ex-President Chicago Bar Association; author of "The Chicago Strike of 1894, 1895," and "The Moral Sentiment of the People, the Foundation of National Greatness, 1896"; member of firm of Scott, Bancroft & Stephens.

HENRY H. INGERSOLL, M.A., LL.D.*

Former Dean, College of Law, University of Tennessee; graduate of Yale College and of Washington College; former Superintendent, Public Schools, Canton, Ohio; former Judge, Supreme Court of Tennessee; ex-President, Tennessee Bar Association; editor, "Barton's Suits in Equity"; author of "Law of Municipal Corporations" in *Cyc.*, "Public Corporations" (*Hornbook*); and author of "Law of Municipal Corporations" in *Modern American Law*.

HON. JOHN LAWSON BURNETT, M.C.

Congressman; born at Cedar Bluff, Alabama, January 20, 1854; studied law at Vanderbilt University; admitted to bar in 1876; now in practice at Gadsden, Alabama; member Alabama House of Representatives, 1884; Senate, 1886; member 56th to 63rd Congress (1899-1915); re-elected to 64th Congress (1915-1917), 7th Alabama District; Chairman Committee on Immigration and Naturalization; Member U. S. Immigration Commission, 1901—.

WILLIAM CAREY JONES, M.A.

Director and Professor, School of Jurisprudence, University of California; graduate of University of California; one-time Asso-

*Deceased, April, 1915.

ciate Professor of History and Instructor in Latin, University of California; author of various treatises, including "History of University of California" and of "Introduction," Parts I, VII, and VIII, of "Law of Torts" in Modern American Law.

PHILIP NICHOLS, A.B., LL.B.

Of the Boston Bar; member of the firm of Hudson & Nichols; graduate of Harvard University; one time Assistant Corporation Counsel of Boston; author of "Land Damages in Massachusetts," "Power of Eminent Domain," "Taxation in Massachusetts," and of the treatises "Taxation" and "Eminent Domain" in Modern American Law.

LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN, B.A., M.A.

Banker; also Staff Lecturer on Finance at New York University; occasional lecturer on Finance, Dartmouth University of Pennsylvania; born October 10, 1878; graduate of Yale University; author of "The Principles of Bond Investment," also of "The Work of the Bond House," and contributor to numerous financial magazines and other periodicals.

JAMES L. HOPKINS, LL.B.

Member of the St. Louis Bar; graduate of Washington University; former special patent counsel, city and county of San Francisco; author of "Unfair Trade," "Patents," "Trademarks"; editor of "Judicial Code," "Equity Rules"; author of "Banks, Banking and Trust Companies" and "Law of Unfair Competition and Good Will" in Modern American Law.

ARTHUR W. BLAKEMORE, A.B., LL.B.

Of the Boston Bar; graduate of Harvard University; author of "Inheritance Taxes," "Grade Crossings in Massachusetts"; editor of "Wood on Evidence," "Loveland on Bankruptcy," "Gould and Blakemore on Bankruptcy," "Massachusetts Court Rules Annotated," "Ballard on Real Property" (Volumes XI and XII); author of "Law of Real Property" in Modern American Law.

WILLIAM L. BURDICK, PH.D., LL.B.

Professor of Law, University of Kansas; graduate of Wesleyan University and of Yale University; editor of case-book on "Sales," and case-book on "Real Property"; author of "Elements of Sales,"

"New Trials and Appeals," and "Real Property"; contributor to Cyc. and Standard Encyclopedia of Procedure; author of "Law of Criminal Procedure" and "Landlord and Tenant" in Modern American Law.

WILLIAM L. SYMONS, LL.M., M.P.L.

Examiner, United States Patent Office; Lecturer on Unfair Competition, Trademarks and Copyrights, Washington College of Law; former member Board of Pension Appeals under the Secretary of the Interior; member of the bar of the District of Columbia; author of "Law of Patents for Designs," "Copyright of Prints and Labels"; contributor to legal and scientific periodicals and author of "Copyrights" and "Trademarks" in Modern American Law.

GEORGE F. TUCKER, A.B., PH.D., LL.B.

Member of the Boston Bar; graduate of Brown and of Boston University Law School; former member of the Massachusetts Legislature; former reporter of Supreme Court of Massachusetts; author, "Testamentary Forms and Notes," "Manual of Massachusetts Corporations"; joint author with Dr. Wilson of Harvard University of "International Law"; author of "Law of Naturalization" in Modern American Law.

HARVEY N. SHEPARD, A.B.

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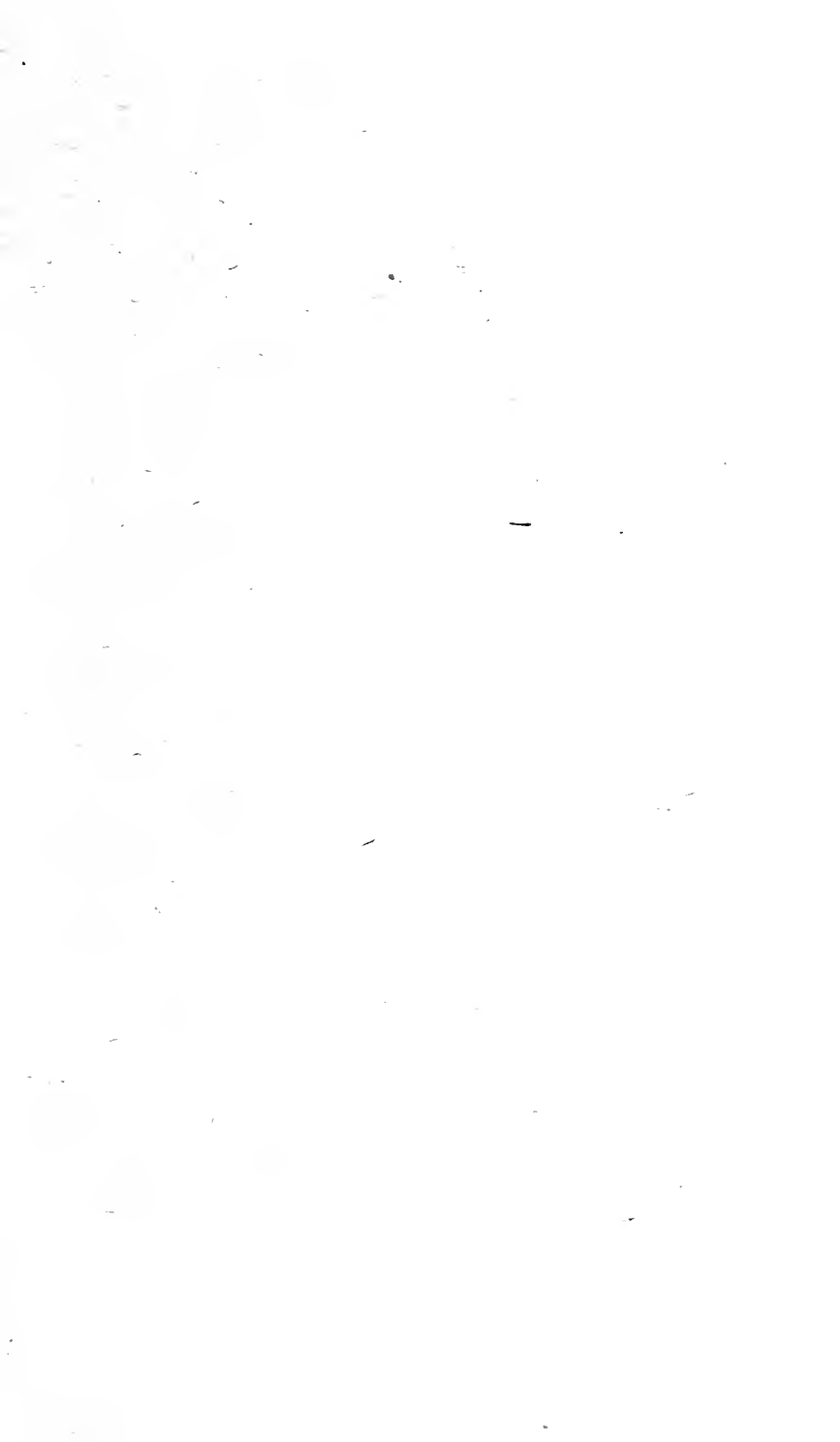
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