

THE CREIGHTON COURIER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

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No. 3

FIFTH SUMMER SESSION OPENS.

The fifth Summer Session of the University opened on Wednesday, June 20th, with an enrollment of 213. The enrollment for the various sessions has been as follows: 1913, 111; 1914, 158; 1915, 173; 1916, 220. This year the following religious communities are represented: Mercy—Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Omaha; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Charity—Leavenworth, Kansas; Lincoln, Nebraska; Denver, Colorado; Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts. St. Joseph—Concordia, Kansas and Wichita, Kansas. Benedictine—Guthrie, Oklahoma. Precious Blood—O'Fallon, Missouri. Humility of Mary, Ottumwa, Iowa; Great Falls, Montana. Loretine—Kentucky. Ursuline, York, Nebraska; Paola, Kansas. Franciscan—Stella Niagara, New York; Dubuque, Iowa; Fowler, Indiana; Purcell, Oklahoma. Dominican, Sinsinawa, Wisconsin. Servants of Mary—Cherokee, Iowa. Presentation—Aberdeen, South Dakota; White Rice, North Dakota. Holy Child—Sharon Hill, Pennsylvania. Immaculate Heart—Hollywood, California. Holy Name—Portland, Oregon. The number of lay people in attendance at the session is 40, as compared with 44 last year, and 19 the year before.

The enrollment represents the following states: Washington, California, Montana, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Michigan, Oklahoma, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Illinois, New York, Oregon, Arizona and North Dakota. Classes have been organized in the following courses: English, Latin, German and Spanish; Biology, Chemistry and Physics; Algebra, Plane and Solid Geometry, and Plane Trigonometry; Logic, General Metaphysics, Cosmology and Psychology; Education; History and Elocution; in all twenty-nine classes are held each day, not including laboratory periods in the sciences. The faculty is as follows: Francis X. McMenemy, S. J., President; William P. Whelan, S. J., Director and Professor of Latin; Paul L. Martin, A. M., LL. B., Dean—Francis S. Betten, S. J., Professor of History; Anson H. Bigelow, B. S., LL. B., Professor of Pedagogy; Eben Carey, B. S., Professor of Biology; Francis Cassilly, S. J., Professor of Pedagogy; Thomas J. Connors, S. J., Professor of Latin; Walter G. Corneil, S. J., Professor of Mathematics; Charles F. Crowley, Ph. C., A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry; Lillian Fitch, Instructress in Elocution; Arnold J. Garvey, S. J., Professor of English; William T. Kane, S. J., Professor of English; Alfred Kaufmann, S. J., Professor of German; John E. Kenney, A.

M., Professor of Spanish; Frederick A. Meyer, S. J., Professor of Philosophy; William P. Quinlan, S. J., Professor of Mathematics; William F. Rigge, S. J., Professor of Physics; Thomas F. Wallace, S. J., Professor of Philosophy; Mary P. Hinchey, Secretary to the Dean.

Classes meet at eight o'clock each morning and continue until twelve o'clock, Monday to Friday inclusive, there being one class per day in each subject. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, moving picture programs are provided for the students, the complete program being as follows.

June 25th—Spartacus.
June 29th—Hulda from Holland, and Wizard of Oz.
July 2nd—Ramona.
July 5th—Battle Cry of Peace.
July 6th—David Copperfield, and Captain Jenk's Explosive Temper.
July 9th—Snow White, and The Diary of a Puppy.
July 13th—The Rose of the South, and Clover's Rebellion.
July 16th—King Lear, and Joy and the Dragon.
July 18th—David Harum, and a Wonderful Wager.
July 20th—The Prince and the Pauper, and Told at Twilight.
July 23rd—Fall of a Nation, and Wild Beasts at Large.

July 25th—Oliver Twist.
July 27th—The Valiants of Virginia, and The Man of Mystery.

July 30th—Womanhood—The Glory of a Nation.

On Sunday, July 8th, Miss Loretta De Lone will give a Harp Recital. All of the entertainment programs are rendered in the University auditorium.

Registration occupied all of the first day of the session and classes commenced on the second day, continuing until 11 o'clock when a general assembly was held in the auditorium and a short address of welcome was delivered by President McMenemy, who assured the students that while high standards would be maintained, everything would be done for their comfort and convenience.

This year, as last, the majority of the students are working for degrees. The post-graduate course, which was announced at the close of the last session is being given this year for the first time. One of the new features of this year's program is the course in Elocution given by Miss Lillian Fitch of the Ann Morgan School of Chicago. This course is comprehensive and aims to cover the field thoroughly.

Most of the professors have been with the session since its organization and are therefore in a position to co-operate to the fullest extent in working out what promises to be the

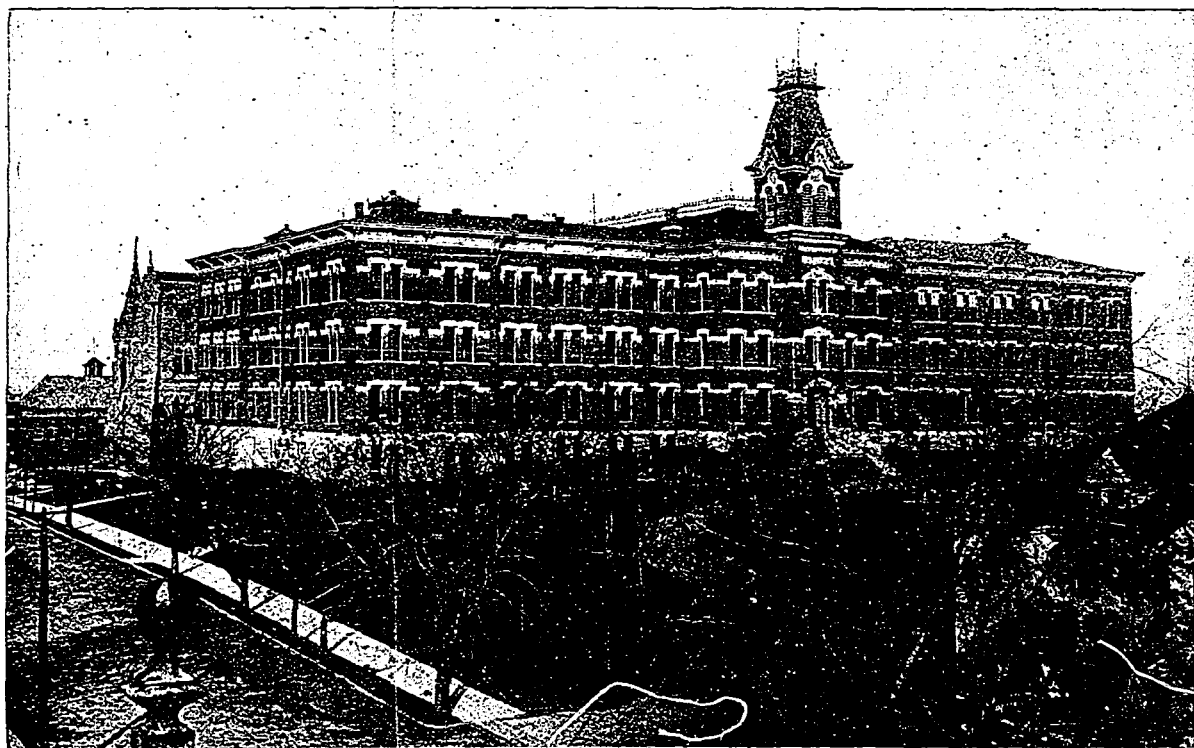
most successful session since this work was undertaken.

DELEHANT-WHITE

Mr. John W. Delehant, A. M. 1911, LL. B. 1913, and Miss Loretta M. White, D. D. S. 1914, were married in the University parlors on Saturday, June 2nd. After a brief western wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Delehant will be at home in Beatrice, Nebraska, where the groom is a member of the firm of Renaker & Kidd.

GRADUATES LOCATED

A number of the graduates of the College of Dentistry have made application for admission to the Dental Reserve Corps of the United States Army, and are awaiting word from the Government before deciding definitely upon a location for the practice of their profession. Dr. Vern E. McPherson has located at Norfolk, Nebraska, where he purchased the office of Dr. Loretta White, D. D. S. 1914, who was recently married to John W. Delehant. Dr. T. P. Mullins is at Valparaiso, Nebraska, having bought the practice of Dr. J. A. Lyons, 1916, who has recently received a government appointment at Washington, D. C. Dr. R. H. Schemel will practice with Dr. J. P. Connolly, 1911, in Omaha. Dr. Connolly has not yet sufficiently recovered from his recent automobile accident to devote all his time to his practice. Dr. L. J. Moreton has located at St. Anthony, Idaho, and Dr. L. B. Young at Newcastle, Nebraska.



COLLEGE OF ARTS—Where Summer Session is Being Held.

THE CREIGHTON COURIER

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WAR AND THE SCHOOLS

It is not strange that with the entry of this country into the great war there should be no little apprehension as to the enrollment of the schools next fall. The high cost of living incident to the present conditions, the certainty that many young men of school age will be selected for national service and the desire on the part of many others to aid this country in the conflict by their labors on the farm, make it wise for educators to pause and consider how seriously the enrollment of the schools will be affected. A recent canvass of forty of the leading law schools of the country indicates that the expected falling off in attendance will average about forty per cent; Harvard Law School has just announced that it expects its numbers to be cut in two, thus bringing the school face to face with a deficit of not less than forty thousand dollars for next school year.

However dark the prospects of the schools may seem to be, it is well for educators and parents to heed the call just issued by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. He emphasizes the importance of the return of the high school pupils of the country to their respective classes as a patriotic duty. Their attendance at school, he says, will not lower the productive capacity of the country to any marked degree and on the other hand, the war is certain to produce conditions which will make a large supply of educated young men an imperious necessity in the work of reconstruction. He points out that if our high schools and colleges are closed, the restoration of Europe and the re-adjustment which must follow the close of the war in this country will be delayed. The first call of the Allies was for twelve thousand engineers and other skilled mechanics to repair the railroads of France and England.

As has been pointed out, "the intellectual and spiritual leadership of the world depends on the young men and women who are now being graduated and who will be graduated during the coming years." Dr. Claxton says: "England, France, Italy and the Central Powers will all be going through a process of reconstruction, and we should be ready to give them generously every possible help. Their colleges and universities are now almost empty. Their older students, the recent graduates and their younger professors are fighting and dying in the trenches, or are already dead, as are many of the older scientific men, artists and others, whose work is necessary for the enlargement of the cultural and spiritual life, and for all that makes for higher civilization. America must come to the rescue. We must be ready to assume all the responsibilities and perform thoroughly and well all the duties that will

come to us in the new and more closely related world."

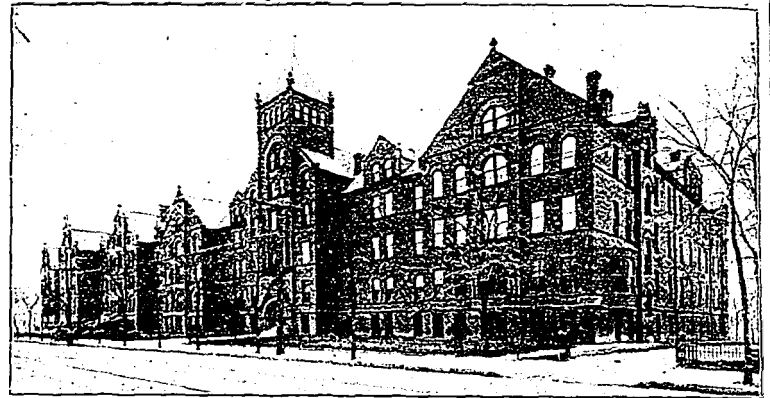
It is, therefore, important, that every young man who is properly prepared for college or for higher professional education should, if at all possible, enroll in the schools next fall, even though he be subject to call and therefore likely to have his course interrupted. Whatever training he receives will fit him the better for the work which his country has a right to expect him to do and there should be no holding back without strong reason. The colleges and professional schools have contributed largely of their numbers for the country's service—it behooves every aspirant for higher education at any reasonable cost to undertake the commencement or the continuation of his collegiate training in order that he may the better serve when his country calls.

THE CLASSICS

Princeton University has lately undertaken a defense of the Classics against the attacks of those ultra-modern educators, who profess to believe that the Old Masters have served their day and must now give place to more approved subjects for study. Our age is nothing if not practical, and it was therefore wise for Princeton in undertaking the defense of the Classics to get as far as possible from even the semblance of mere academic support for the Greek and Roman writers whose productions have been so earnestly studied during the past several hundred years in the schools of higher education. The gentlemen asked to attend the Princeton meeting in defence of the Classics came from many practical walks of life and included statesmen like President Wilson. Chemists like Charles H. Herty. Architects like Thomas Hastings. Biologists like H. H. Donaldson. Geologists like William Berryman Scott. There were railroad presidents, heads of great industrial concerns, as well as specialists in the sciences, who gladly gathered in convention to attest their belief in the value of the Classics as a medium of education.

Whether viewed from their content or from the discipline which their study entails, the Classics deserve to live as an important part of higher education, and he is indeed shortsighted who would banish from the school-room these wonderful works of art in which the educated men of the past have found so much of mental discipline, of inspiration and of knowledge of those mighty days that are gone. One need not stand convicted as a *laudator temporis acti* merely because he takes delight in the Classics, nor need his love for these surpassing works of genius deter him one whit from even the most markedly progressive attitude toward present days and their needs, but he must have a perverted notion of modern times if he would forego that intimate association with the past which has been so admirably treasured up in the much-maligned Classics.

May the battle for their retention as an essential part of higher education go merrily on and may the gods defend these new and unexpected champions of the Greek and Roman



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, the Clinical Material of which is reserved for the College of Medicine.

writers to whom the educated world pays such willing tribute.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

The College of Medicine which was opened in 1892 has had the longest career of any of the University's professional schools. That its work has been of a very high order is evident from the fact that it is given the highest rating by the Regents of the University of New York, as well as by the Council of Medical Education of the American Medical Association, the Council having given the school an "A" grade.

In 1892 the Hon. John A. Creighton decided to carry out his long cherished plan of organizing a Medical College and erecting a building suitably equipped for such a department. The school was organized, a proper faculty selected, and although compelled to occupy temporary quarters, the John A. Creighton Medical College opened its doors for the reception of students, October 1, 1892.

On account of financial disturbances which were then sweeping over the country the erection of the new building was postponed from time to time, but was finally completed in the summer of 1896. The school opened with a three years' course, the popular and prevailing course at that time in medical colleges of this country; but in 1894 the college extended its course to four years, being the first school west of the Missouri River to require four years of study as a condition to a medical degree.

The College is located on the corner of Fourteenth and Davenport streets, five minutes' walk from the important business district of the city. Two street car lines pass in front of the building, one of which connects directly with the line running to the St. Joseph's Hospital.

The new College building has a basement and three stories, with a central extension making that part four stories in height. The ground surface covered is 132x66 feet, with an east frontage of 132 feet and a south frontage of 66 feet.

The design of the exterior of the building, being a modern adaptation of the Italian Renaissance, deals with the basement as the base, the first story as the pedestal, the second story as the shaft and the third story as the frieze of the monument, the whole being crowned with a cornice, which, in turn, is ornamented with dentals and consoles. The entrance on the east side leads through an arcade under the open portico, which is 10x32 feet in size, then through the vestibule doors into the grand stairway hall, at the further end of which a double stairway will be seen to lead to the upper stories.

On the first floor to the north are the different rooms for the outdoor clinics. A lecture hall and the students' library, each 28x46 feet, occupy the north half of the second floor, the

south half contains the laboratories for Physiology and Pharmacology. On the third floor to the north is the amphitheater, 57x46 feet in size and twenty feet in height, with 350 seats. The south half of this floor contains the chemical laboratories.

The building is located directly north of the College of Medicine, with which it is connected on the second floor by a bridge crossing the alley between the two buildings.

The Laboratory has four stories and a basement. The ground surface is 70x66 feet, with an east frontage of 70 feet and a north frontage of 66 feet.

In the basement are the gymnasium, locker rooms, toilet and bath rooms. On the first floor fronting east are the reception room for outdoor patients, and the clinical laboratory, each room being 18x27 feet in size.

The south half of this floor contains the clinic room, 33x35 feet, and in the north half, of the same dimensions, is a clinical lecture room.

Lecture rooms and private laboratories occupy the second floor of the building, while the third and fourth floors are devoted to the laboratory instruction in Pathology, Histology, Bacteriology, Embryology and experimental research work. In connection with these laboratories are private rooms for the instructors and assistants.

The Laboratory rooms on the third and fourth floors are 70x55 feet, with ample lights on the north, south and west sides.

MEDICAL INTERNES.

The following members of the senior class in the College of Medicine have been appointed to internships as follows:

Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California—Grove Baldwin, Raymond J. Byrne, John J. Dutcher, John J. Freymann, Frank M. Heacock. St. Joseph's Hospital, Omaha—Neill J. Everitt, Louis D. McGuire, Eugene Noonan, Guy S. Philbrick, Harvey B. Stapleton, Joseph P. Svoboda. Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York—Barney M. Kully. Mercy Hospital, Council Bluffs, Iowa—James W. Fonda. Kansas City General Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri—Maurice E. Grier. City and County Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota—Andrew B. Rivers, Paul B. Gillespie, Donald H. Pitts. St. Margaret's Hospital, Kansas City, Kansas—Raymond A. Young. Swedish Hospital, Minneapolis, Minnesota—Earnest G. Keick. St. Joseph's Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri—Thomas L. Draney, Gustave J. Dierkes. St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, Illinois—Paul J. Hermesen. Women's Hospital and Infant's Home, Detroit, Michigan—Clarissa Marie Clay. Alameda County Hospital, San Francisco, California—Orris Myer. St. Vincent's Hospital, Portland, Oregon—Milton Murphy, Patrick E. Kane. St. James Hospital, Butte, Montana—Frederic L. Wilson, Thomas B. Scott.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES

The University of Michigan athletes are much concerned now over the decline in athletics at their institution and are earnestly looking for suggestions which will make for improvement.

The secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs is urging closer co-operation of the alumni in the work of the university. In a recent communication she tells the alumni that they should watch the Alumni Bulletin for information, then pass the bulletin on to a Harvard man who does not happen to be a subscriber, and then do something by committee service or otherwise for the old school. With reference to interesting non-subscribers, the secretary says: "If he tells you he is not interested, ask him to look at least at the pictures and the advertisements. Repeat the performance each week. The more stubborn the patient, the more persistent the treatment. For the function of the Associated Harvard Clubs is not merely to serve as a receptacle for the overflowing enthusiasm of the loyal and devoted ones, but also as a pushing well of inspiration to the indifferent and forgetful ones. We are the organized graduate force,—organized for the good of the University and incidentally for ourselves as her alumni. The good that the Associated Harvard Clubs can do for her alumni depends largely upon the amount, extent, or degree of the force composing them. To have every Harvard man in the world living and working for Harvard and for the things she stands for is the ideal. Strive for the ideal. Arouse the dormant. Awaken the interest of the indifferent. Bring back the drifters. You can help by being generous with your copy of the Bulletin."

At the Ohio State University instruction in dancing is being given by one of the teachers in the Department of Physical Education.

Phi Delta Delta, the National Honorary Law Sorority, which was founded at Los Angeles in 1905, now has ten chapters, the last being organized at the University of Washington.

The co-operative arrangement made by Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology three years ago for the joint use of their resources in imparting technical education has found its way into the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Gordon McKay had given to Harvard a large amount of money, two millions of which have already been transferred to the university with a right to an additional twenty millions on the death of all the present annuitants. The McKay trustees objected to the joint arrangement by the two schools on the ground that it prevented the

carrying out of Mr. McKay's intention for he had given the money rather to Harvard than to Tech. The matter has now been submitted to the Supreme Court for interpretation.

Lawrence College of Appleton, Wisconsin, not only succeeded lately in raising the \$62,500 necessary to meet

officers to the Freshman who made the best record in his preparatory school, but who would be unlikely to go to Harvard without financial assistance. The preparatory school record is to include studies, school activities, religious as well as social, and athletics. Mr. Adolph Lewison, president of

sulted in 503 for and 92 against military training. At Beloit College steps are being taken to introduce military training. Sentiment seems to favor a Signal Corps. The intention is not to make the work compulsory but to give extra credit for training.

A number of colleges which have been using the honor system in examinations have had no end of trouble with violations. Apparently the system succeeds better in the southern colleges than in the northern schools, the reason suggested being that the southern code of ethics is more favorable to the system.

The National Geographic Society has appropriated twelve thousand dollars for an exploration of the Mount Catmai region during the summer of 1917.

Ohio University is considering abolishing examinations, all student grades to be determined according to the daily work.

The University of Southern California has abolished inter-class football because of the large number of serious injuries inflicted upon the players during the last three years.

Mt. Union College is undertaking to raise a seven hundred and fifty thousand dollar endowment.

The Bachelor of Science degree has been abolished at Grinnell College. Hereafter the Bachelor of Arts degree will be awarded for completion of the regular four years college course, with any subject as a major.

The students of American colleges and universities have donated \$120,000 for the university men in the war camps of Europe.

The University of Michigan has taken steps to found a graduate medical school in Detroit through co-operation with the Detroit College of Medicine.

The Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration has opened a new department intended to provide students in the school with a knowledge of the tenures and technique of business research. The faculty of the school asked a number of manufacturers of various labor-saving devices used in office and factory to deposit in the school the latest model of their machines so that the students might learn not only how to use intelligently the different kinds of adding and calculating machines, time and cost keeping instruments, but also what instruments and devices are available to fill given needs in offices and factories that they would later investigate upon graduation. The manufacturers responded very gladly and special quarters have now been provided for what is thought to be a unique addition to the school's equipment.

HONOR LIST

Following is the list of students to whom prizes and honors were awarded for the past year:

College of Arts and Sciences
Junior Class—First honors: Albert J. Schwedhelm, 91. Second Honors: Emmett F. Hoctor, 88.

Sophomore Class—First Honors: Wayne Keltge, 94.2. Second Honors: Lawrence Blessing, 89.9; Edward Prieshoff, 88.9; Kenneth Roper, 88.6; John Little, 88; Edward Fogarty, 87.9; Daniel Leary, 87.3.

Freshman Class—The Gold Medal for the highest average in the collective branches of the class was merited by Ralph Wilson, 93. First Honors: Lyle Doran, 92; Percy Bell, 91; James Kudrna, 91; Harold Kelly, 90. Second Honors: Joseph Feiler, 87; Elias Camel, 86.

Freshman Premedical Class I—Second Honors: Charles Little, 85.

Freshman Premedical Class, II—The Gold Medal for the highest average in the collective branches of the class was merited by Joseph E. Homan, 91.3. First Honors: Cyril Chicoine, (Continued on Page Four)

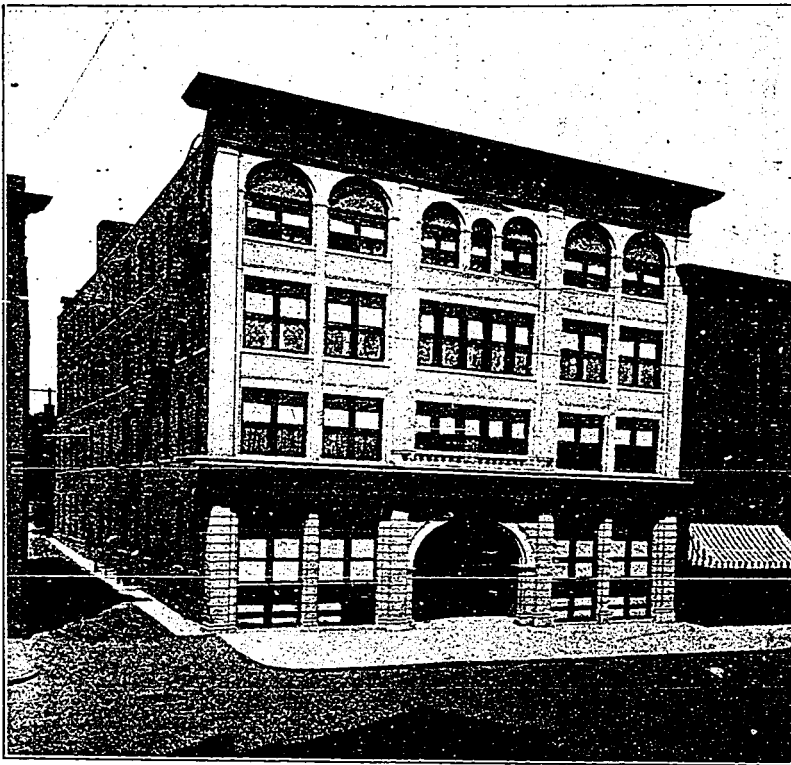


EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, UNIVERSITY PERMANENT ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION, 1917—Top row—Edward J. Svoboda, LL. B. 1916; Clement L. Martin, M. D. 1916. Center—Frank J. Snider, D. D. S. 1917. Bottom row—James W. Martin, A. B. 1917; Alfred Schuhl, Ph. G. 1917.

the like amount from an Appleton man, but went it better by \$1,554, and then raised an additional ten thousand dollars for a new pipe organ which is to be installed in the chapel constructed with the \$125,000 raised by the campaigners and the un-named donor who promised the first \$62,500. Of the total amount \$2,106 was subscribed by students of the school.

The Harvard Class of 1919 has decided to give to the university a scholarship as did also its predecessors. The new scholarship, however, is offered on different terms than the old one. It is to be awarded by the class

the National Committee on Prisons, has offered one prize of \$50.00 and two prizes of \$25.00 each for the best essay on certain phases of the prison problem prepared by students in the schools of this country. The first prize is to be awarded for the best Master's Thesis, the second prize to the writer of the best undergraduate essay and the third to the preparatory school student who writes the best essay on the subject. Persons interested in the project should apply to the National Committee on Prisons, Broadway and 116th Street, New York City. A recent straw vote at Princeton re-



EDWARD CREIGHTON INSTITUTE—Home of the Colleges of Law and Dentistry. The Law School.

THE LAW SCHOOL

The College of Law was opened in 1904 in temporary quarters provided by the College of Medicine, and removed the following year to its present building. The Edward Creighton Institute, which was erected by the University for educational purposes and is now the home of the Colleges of Law and Dentistry. The law school occupies about one-half of the building and has every facility for the proper conduct of its work, including electric elevator, gas and electric lights, hot and cold water and toilet rooms on every floor, locker rooms, students' lobby, smoking and lounging room, commodious lecture halls, social rooms, offices for the faculty, assembly halls suitable for social gatherings, public functions, meetings of class organizations, etc. The lecture halls, of which there are three, are well lighted and ventilated, and every effort has been made to surround the students with conditions the most favorable for study.

The object of the course offered is to fit the graduates for practice in any place where the common law prevails. While the historical development of the law is patiently traced, and due attention is paid to the cultivation of the so-called "legal mind," the practical phase of the law is not forgotten, and no opportunity is lost to so prepare the students that they may, on graduation, engage successfully in the practice of their profession.

The teaching is in the hands of full-time men and practitioners, thus insuring a well-balanced course, and the ideal of the school—effective preparation for the bar—is measurably attained. Emphasis is put upon the importance of careful daily work, and by frequent quiz, required attendance and written examinations, thoroughness is constantly inculcated. As the classes are broken up into manageable sections, the maximum of personal contact between teachers and students is secured; questions are encouraged, difficulties are explained and a proper combination of knowledge and training is attempted. The policy of the school is not to graduate men whose memories are stocked with legal rules,

but to so prepare its students that they will have some idea of the genius of the common law, a love and a capacity for study, and an ethical standard which will encourage adherence to the best traditions of the bar. Latent qualities of leadership are developed and every opportunity is afforded the earnest student to make the most of his talents, not only for his own personal gratification and profit, but particularly for the welfare of his fellows.

The school is located a half block from the Douglas County Court House, where seven divisions of the District Court and the County Court are constantly in session; four blocks from the Federal Building where the United States District Court holds its sessions, eight blocks from the Municipal Court, and within from two to four blocks of the various Justice of the Peace Courts. The students thus have every opportunity to observe the practical workings of the law as exhibited in the trial of cases, the probate of estates, etc., and, for those who find leisure, the many law offices of the city, most of them within two blocks of the school, afford still further opportunities for gaining a practical knowledge of the conduct of a law office.

Instruction is offered in both day and evening classes, the day course covering three years and the evening course four years. The professors' books, methods of instruction, entrance, attendance and graduation requirements are the same in both courses. The evening classes have been in operation since September 1, 1909, and experience proves their success. In effect they are merely evening sections of the regular classes and day standards are maintained.

The Case System is followed, though each teacher is free to adapt it in such manner as will, in his judgment, prove most effective. There are no elective courses; each student must take the work prescribed, the theory of the school being that the faculty is better qualified than the students to determine which courses are essential, and that an elective system may result in graduation without even an ele-

mentary knowledge of topics which are indispensable to thorough preparation. Moreover the proper sequence of the various subjects is thus secured and the whole course unfolds gradually with the maximum of training and knowledge and the minimum of time and effort.

Thoroughness is not sacrificed and due emphasis is put upon the importance of careful analysis, but neither is proper breadth overlooked, and the students are trained, as far as possible, in the whole body of the fundamental law. Exhaustive investigation of reliable source material is encouraged and scant courtesy is paid to mere assumption; the law is presented as a plastic body of principles capable of infinite variety both in statement and application, not as a hard and fast code to be memorized as if it were incapable of further development. As far as possible, the student is trained to rely upon his own industry and intelligence in discovering the law, not to accept it upon the ipse dixit of the staff.

Mere method is not idealized and the law's content receives due emphasis to the end that the graduate may bring to his work as a practitioner not only a zeal for thoroughness and an intensely critical attitude toward arbitrary statement of the law, but also a working knowledge of the repositories of the law and of the practical methods by which legal wrongs are to be redressed. As far as may be the lawyer's attitude and the atmosphere of court and office are given prominent place in the interest of efficiency; customary school-room methods, ideals and viewpoints do not prevail.

A comprehensive system of Moot Courts is maintained and the various stages of litigation are illustrated. The class-room instruction in Pleading, Trial Practice, Evidence, Criminal Procedure, Justice Practice and Probate Procedure is supplemented by required work in the practice courts which are divided into four sections: one devoted to Justice and Probate work; one to jurisdiction in chambers, equity trials and preliminary matters; one to the conduct of jury cases, both civil and criminal; and the other to the hearing of cases on appeal.

Justice and Probate work is assigned to the Juniors as attorneys, the cases being tried on prepared statements of fact. District Court cases are tried by the Seniors, with the Juniors acting as witnesses and the Freshmen as jurors. In the Appellate Court the Seniors sit as Associate Justices with a member of the Faculty presiding as Chief Justice; each Associate must write an opinion in two cases. Senior cases are based on actual court records and are made to conform, as far as possible, to the reality. Pleadings are filed, process issued, motions and demurrers argued, witnesses examined, exhibits introduced, objections made, exceptions taken, instructions prepared, trial briefs written and orders drawn for signature by the Judge of the Court. On appeal, each attorney is required to file a carefully written brief which he must supplement by oral argument to the Court. Every session of the various courts is presided over by a member of the Faculty and the entire course of practice must be satisfactorily completed by every candidate for a degree. Attendance at the jury trials is compulsory for every student in the school, and a written report must be presented by each student upon each case tried. As there are about fifteen such cases per year, the graduates will have attended from forty to forty-five cases during his course and will thus have familiarized himself with the proper method of conducting jury trials. Interest is keen in the litigation and an atmosphere of serious attention pervades the work.

HONOR LIST

(Continued from Page Three)

90.3. Second Honors: William Schmidt, 89; Paul Kubitschek, 87; Harry Collins, 86; William Brennan, 86.

High School

Fourth Year Class—Division A—The Gold Medal for the highest average of the collective branches of the class was merited by Ralph E. Svoboda, 97.3. First honors: Harold V. Dwyer, 96.9; M. William Barry, 96.6; Joseph T. McGovern, 91; Frank Svoboda, 90. Second honors: Harry V. Burkley, 88.

Fourth Year Class—Division B—The Gold Medal for the highest average of the collective branches of the class was merited by Brendan F. Brown, 95. First honors: Patrick Darcy, 94; Thaddeus Madura, 94; Charles McPhy, 91.

Third Year Class—Division A—The Gold Medal for the highest average of the collective branches of the class was merited by George F. Henneghan, 95. First honors: Arthur C. Anton, 90; Cyril Nalty, 90. Second honors: Frederick Schrimpf, 88; Joseph Harsh, 87; George Marsh, 85.

Third Year Class—Division B—The Gold Medal for the highest average of the collective branches of the class was merited by Francis J. Gerin, 94. First honors: Roy E. Cameron, 93; Gordon Nicholson, 90. Second honors: Jeremiah Burns, 85; John V. Reilly, 85.

Second Year Class—Division A—The Gold Medal for the highest average of the collective branches of the class was merited by Carl Kruger, 92. First honors: Donald O'Brien, 91; Thomas Dempsey, 90. Second Honors: Frank Ostronic, 89.

Second Year Class—Division B—The Gold Medal for the highest average of the collective branches of the class was merited by Frank Kastl, 92. First honors: Robert Burkley, 90. Second honors: Charles Fogarty, 86; Frank Kranz, 86.

Second Year Class—Division C—Second honors: Thomas Rowland, 85; Paul Berney, 85.

First Year Class—Division A—The Gold Medal for the highest average of the collective branches of the class was merited by Fred A. Watchler, 94. First honors: Edward Nussrallah, 93; Jerome W. Runa, 93. Second honors: Frank H. Russell, 86; James H. Mancy, 86; Clarence A. Trummer, 86; Gerald Quinlan, 86.

First Year Class—Division B—The Gold Medal for the highest average of the collective branches of the class was merited by Thomas Russell, 94. First honors: Clarence R. Roach, 92. Second honors: Creighton F. Crowley, 89; Edward McAdams, 86.

First Year Class—Division C—The Gold Medal for the highest average of the collective branches of the class was merited by Joseph A. Vojir, 92. Second honors: Aloysius Spitznagel, 88; Ivan Booth, 85.

First Year Class—Division D—The Gold Medal for the highest average of the collective branches of the class was merited by Tony Montalbano, 92. Second honors: Edward Maloney, 89.

The following named students of the College of Law were admitted to the Nebraska Bar on examination on Wednesday, June 13th: Charles B. McCormick, Louis Yucht, Bart J. Kruger, Lowell D. Hunt, Arvid W. Anderson, Martin S. Hartman, T. Harry Stapenhorst, Isadore Rees, Jesse A. Ratchford, John T. Brownlee, Joseph P. Uvick, Frank F. Matousek, John A. Ryan, Harvey A. Collins.

HUSSIE ELECTED

Mr. Maurice D. Hussie, Arts 1889, was recently elected Vice President of the National Hardware Association at its session held in St. Louis, Missouri.