

THE CREIGHTON COURIER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

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URGED TO ENLIST

The following communication just received from United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton, will be read with interest by every young man of college age, who has been troubled as to what course he pursue in the present emergency:

"To the Young Men of America.

"How can I render the most valuable service to my country during the period of the war?" Every young man over eighteen is asking himself this question.

"The War Department has just offered a new answer to the question. They say: 'Enter college if you are fitted to do so or return to college if you are already enrolled, and enlist in the Student Army Training Corps.'

"By enlisting in the Student Army Training Corps you will become a member of the United States Army. You will receive a uniform and be given military drill under officers detailed by the War Department. During the early part of your course you will receive ten hours of military instruction a week, six of which will be drill, rifle practice and other outdoor training, and four of which will be academic work, for which military credit is given, such as mathematics, English, foreign languages, history, science, etc. You will be carefully rated both by the college authorities and by the military officers who will help you to discover a special line of military service for which you have the greatest capacity and preference. Later in your course you will have a branch of training designed to fit you to become an officer of field artillery, medical or engineer officer, an expert in some technical or scientific service, and so on.

On reaching the age of twenty-one you must register with your local board. You may remain in college until your call is reached under the Selective Service Law. At that time it will be decided whether you will be called immediately to active service or whether you should remain in college to complete the course you are pursuing. The decision will depend upon the needs of the service and upon your achievements in your military work and in your studies as determined by the military officers at the college and by the college authorities.

During the summer you will have an opportunity to attend a summer camp for intensive military training. Your traveling expenses to and from camp will be paid and you will be on active duty under pay and subsistence by the War Department.

As a member of the Student Army Training Corps you will be subject to call to active duty at any time in case of emergency. If you desire to enter active service before completing your college training, transfer to active duty may be arranged through military channels with the consent of the military officers at the college and of the college officials. It will be the policy of the Government, however, to allow you to remain in college until you reach the age of twenty-one, or until you complete your course.

Previously there have been two methods by which a young man might enter the National Service. He might enlist voluntarily as a private in the Army or a seaman in the Navy, or he might remain in civilian life until called to active service at the age of twenty-one under the Selective Service Law. The Student Army Train-

ing Corps represents a third method of entering the service which has special advantages for young men fitted to go to college.

For further information concerning the Student Army Training Corps apply to any college which you desire to attend or to the Committee on Education and Special Training, War Department, Washington, D. C."

NEBRASKA SCHOOLS ORGANIZE.

The American Council on Education has appointed Professor George R. Chaburn of the University of Nebraska campaign manager for this state in charge of the Students' Army Training Corps publicity. Pursuant to a call which Professor Chaburn sent out to the colleges and universities of the state, a meeting was held in Lincoln at the Mechanical Arts Building on Friday morning, August 9th. The following school representatives were present, in addition to the chairman, Professor Chaburn: President George S. Dick of the Kearney Normal, President R. B. Crone and Professor H. M. Cunningham of Hastings College, Professor B. McProud of Nebraska Wesleyan University, Professor Elias F. Starr, Secretary of the Grand Island College; Professor G. H. Scott, Dean of Doane College, and Professor J. E. Taylor of the same institution; President C. E. Baskerville of Bellevue College, and Dean Paul L. Martin, representing the Creighton University. Ways and means were discussed for bringing before the young men of college age in this state the importance of continuing at their studies in order that they may prepare themselves to render the highly specialized service of which the government stands in such urgent need. Professor Chaburn told of a meeting which he attended in Washington some time ago at which Secretary of War Baker, General Black and Commissioner of Education Claxton appeared, urging the assembled educators to impress upon the college men of the country the importance of continuing their school work.

It was the sentiment of the Lincoln meeting that steps would be taken immediately by the universities and colleges of the state to convey these messages from the government to the young men of school age in this vicinity.

WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS

The War Department has just authorized the following announcement concerning the attendance of students at college:

July 10, 1918.

The War Department authorizes the following announcement:

The details of the plan prepared by the War Department to offer to able-bodied college students over the age of 18 the opportunity to enlist in the military forces of the United States and to obtain training in the colleges which will prepare them for the more exacting forms of military service have now been completed. The plan was first announced in the letter of May 8th to the presidents of all educational institutions of collegiate grade, and the details are explained in a circular sent to the colleges under the date of June 29th.

The purpose of the plan is to provide for the very important needs of the army for highly trained men as officers, engineers, doctors, chemists and administrators of every kind.

The importance of this need cannot be too strongly emphasized. The plan is an attempt to mobilize and develop the brain power of the young men of the country for these services which demand special training. Its object is to prevent the premature enlistment for active service of these men who could by extending the period of their college training multiply manifold their value to the country. If, however, the need arises for the services of these men in the fighting line, the terms of their enlistment are such that they can be called by the President on a day's notice. For the present it will be the policy of the Government to keep them in training until their draft age is reached.

This is a war in which soldiers are not only marksmen, but also engineers, chemists, physicians, geologists, doctors and specialists in many other lines. Scientific training is indispensable. Engineering skill is needed by the officers who direct every important military operation and who control our lines of transport and communication. In the same way chemical and physical knowledge are in constant demand at the front as well as behind the lines, while the task of saving the lives and restoring the health of hundreds of thousands of wounded calls for the services of regiments of military physicians. The scientific training which prepares a man to fulfill one of these highly specialized duties and the more liberal training which helps to develop the qualities of leadership needed by the officer or administrator are essential elements of military efficiency.

For the purpose of developing men who shall have this combination of military and intellectual training a new corps has been created in the army, to be called the Students' Army Training Corps. Voluntary enlistment in this Corps is open to all able-bodied students in the institutions of collegiate grade who are not under 18 years of age. Students under 18 cannot be legally enlisted, but they may enroll and thus receive military training until they reach the age when they can legally enlist.

The boy who enlists in the Students' Army Training Corps will be a member of the army of the United States. He will be provided by the War Department with uniform and equipment, but will be on furlough status and will not receive pay. He will undergo regular military training as a part of his course during the college year, will attend a six weeks camp for rigid and intensive military instructions with private's pay, and will be subject to the call of the President for active service at any time, should the exigencies of the military situation demand it. The policy of the Government, however, will be to keep members of this Corps in college until their draft age is reached, and the War Department will have the power to order such men to continue in college even after their draft age is reached whenever their work is such that the needs of the service, e. g., for doctors, engineers, chemists and the like, are such as to make that course advisable.

The Students' Army Training Corps will be administered by the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, which will function as a section of the Training and Instruction Branch of the War Plans Division of the General Staff. Competent officers and

non-commissioned officers will be assigned to the various institutions to carry on the work of military instruction. To supplement the officers assigned by the War Department three special summer training camps are being held to train a limited number of picked students and members of the faculties of the various institutions so that they will be able to assist in the work of military instruction. These camps will be held at Plattsburg, New York, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and Presidio, California, for sixty days beginning July 18th.

The importance of this plan for combined military and collegiate training, if we are to meet in the future the urgent needs of the army for highly trained men, is so great that the War Department earnestly requests the colleges, Councils of Defense, and other patriotic societies to co-operate in bringing it to the attention of the young men of the country and in urging them to do their part to make it a success.

S. A. T. C.

The American Council on Education has just sent out the following statement concerning the status of students enlisted in the Students' Army Training Corps:

A student enlisted in the Students' Army Training Corps is in military service of the United States. Because he does not receive pay, he is classed as on inactive service but in a national emergency the President may call him at any time to active service. He is called to active service each summer when he attends camp for six weeks and receives the pay of a private.

His relation to the draft is as follows:

Any student so enlisted, though in the military service of the United States, is technically on inactive duty, and therefore must register after he has reached draft age and upon notice by the President. Upon stating on his questionnaire that he is already in the military service of the United States, he will be placed automatically by his local Draft Board in Class V-D, as provided by the Selective Service regulations. The Draft Board will not call him for induction so long as he remains a member of the Students' Army Training Corps.

In order that the college student may not even appear to enjoy special privileges, it is agreed, however, that when the day arrives on which according to his order number he would have been drafted, had he not already volunteered, the fact is reported to the president of the college, and to the Commanding Officer at the college, who in turn reports it to the Adjutant General. This is the day of reckoning for the college man. The president of the college and the Commanding Officer will then report to the Chairman of the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, for what form of military service the individual is in their judgment best qualified. They will recommend either that the student should continue his studies to prepare for work in medicine, engineering, chemistry, psychology, economics, etc., or that he should go at once to an officers' training camp to prepare for an officer's commission in the infantry, artillery, etc., or that he should be assigned to work

(Continued on Page 2)

THE CREIGHTON COURIER

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WHAT IS A SLACKER?

The dictionary calls him a shirk—the patriot would dub him a coward, a knave, an ingrate who would enjoy the blessings of liberty without paying the price. To the glory of American college men, it must be said that in the fierce fires of the times they have been tried and have not been found wanting. They are not of the slacker stripe.

The very intensity of their patriotic devotion to country and their fine reluctance to do anything which savors, even remotely, of cowardice complicates the solution of a serious problem with which thousands of our college men are now confronted. Shall they return to school and continue at the apparently prosaic tasks of lecture hall and laboratory, or shall they offer themselves for enlistment in some branch of the nation's military establishment?

At first blush, the question might seem idle, if indeed it were not worse—a pretext for cowardly evasion of duty. But fortunately in this dilemma the college man need not rely upon his own unaided judgment—he has the wise counsel of older heads whose advice is not open to suspicion.

For instance, United States Commissioner of Education Claxton has repeatedly urged college men to continue at their studies until called by the government, and General Black recently spoke in the same vein, assuring his hearers that no one knows how long the present war will last and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the colleges be kept filled; in no other way can the government be sure of adequate material for officers. Secretary Lane has taken a similar position, as have also Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

The recent action of the government providing for the enlistment of college students in the army, with the assurance of assignment to inactive service while they are pursuing their studies, is the best proof one could ask for the proposition that immediate enlistment in the armed forces of the country is not necessarily either the most patriotic or the most helpful course for the student to pursue. Secretary Baker says: "The importance of this plan for combined military and collegiate training, if we are to meet in the future the urgent needs of the army for highly trained men, is so great that the War Department earnestly requests the colleges, councils of defense, and other patriotic societies to co-operate in bringing it to the attention of the young men of the country and urging them to do their part to make it a success."

The merest glance at the drain of war upon college trained men shows the urgency of keeping the universities and colleges running at the highest efficiency. Of 143,000 doctors in the United States it is estimated that between 80,000 and 95,000 are in active practice and 23,000 or about one-fourth are in the army or navy. Nearly 50,000 will be required eventually for the army. Deducting the men ineligible for military service because of age or physical disability, the number available for the army becomes dangerously small if the health of the civilian population is to be safeguarded and

their contribution toward the success of the war assured in munition plant and industrial establishment, to say nothing of the thousand and one other points of contact between the people at home and the army in the field. The medical student and his pre-medical brother may therefore well feel that they are performing a patriotic duty in continuing their studies with redoubled vigor.

Before the war there were 88 dentists in the American army; now there are more than 3,000 and the need is increasing rapidly not only because the dentist contributes so largely to the health of the army, but because it has been found that much of the success of facial rebuilding is dependent upon dental skill. The dental student may therefore continue his studies with an easy conscience, determined to measure up to his opportunities, that he may thus render the largest service to his country when his technical studies are done.

Modern warfare leans to a marked degree upon scientific education and there is probably no group which has contributed more to our success in the great struggle than the engineers, the physicists, the chemists. Students of these branches may therefore feel that duty calls them to the class room rather than to the field where their incomplete preparation would prevent their being of the highest service.

The government has lately announced its need for economists, psychologists, administrators—classes whose proper preparation is peculiarly within the province of the liberal arts college and the law school. A modern army is a wonderfully complex organization, and considering its enormous proportions, calls for a peculiar combination of ability and training. Its success is measured in brain rather than in brawn. Without higher mathematics it could not point a piece of artillery, without chemistry it could not meet a gas attack, without a thorough knowledge of law it would become a mob, a menace alike to itself and its neighbors. Its success is peculiarly dependent upon proper leadership and this must be intellectual to the highest degree.

The college man may therefore well feel that he should play a patriot's part and return to his studies with redoubled vigor, determined to make the most of every hour in the hope of thus helping most effectively to win the war. He should feel that in thus denying himself an opportunity to come under the spell of a nearer approach to the front until he has better prepared for his task he is showing a balance, an appreciation of values, a soundness of judgment which justify the hope America has in its college and university men. They are not slackers, but patriots, and will therefore gladly follow the advice of the nation's leaders who are urging them to enlist in the schools, not to escape the dangers of field service, not to avoid the hardships of the combat, but to so prepare themselves under the watchful eye of the government that their previous training will not be lost. This will require a deal of self-restraint, a generous spirit of sacrifice, and the force of a firm resolve, but America's college men will not be found wanting; they will obey the government's call to the schools and our institutions of higher education will presently be vibrant with the thrill of student effort enabled by that finest of virtues, the patriot's devotion of his all to God and country.

S. A. T. C.

(Continued from page 1)

in the ordnance, quartermaster or other Staff Corps or sent immediately

to a division at one of the camps. Lieut. Col. Rees, commander of the entire Students' Corps, has authority to dispose his men in the way best suited to meet the emergencies of the military and national situation at the time. The presumption is that, for the next year, the largest proportion of the student body reaching twenty-one years will be required to supply a large part of the officers needed for the national army. It is understood that at least four or five times as many officers will be required as the total number of students who will graduate from all American colleges and universities. Enlistment in the Students' Army Training Corps, therefore, while it does not hold out any promise of an officers' commission, is at the present the plainest road leading in that direction.

The student who shows no ability for special service in his college and military work, will be ordered into active service as a private when his day of reckoning comes. Enlistment is for the duration of the war. If, however, the student fails to improve his college opportunities, he may be dismissed from college by action of the college authorities and discharged from military service by the military authorities. He would then be subject to the operation of the draft. His enlistment may be cancelled for other sufficient causes such as sickness, lack of funds, etc., upon recommendation of the President of the college and the military officer in command at the college.

Opportunity will be given for the enlisted student, who so elects, to transfer from army to navy, and vice versa, and to be assigned to active service in one of the various corps of the army upon recommendation of the college President and the proper military authority.

Regular uniforms, including hats, shoes and overcoats, will be furnished all members of the Students' Army Training Corps by the Government.

Should Congress lower the age of liability to immediate military service, men of the new ages NOT ALREADY ENLISTED, may find difficulty in entering the service otherwise than through the Draft Boards. In view of this possibility, all men expecting to enlist at all in the Students' Army Training Corps would do well to enter promptly.

STUDENTS ARE SOLDIERS.

Professor Chatburn, of the University of Nebraska, campaign manager for this state of the Students' Army Training Corps, has prepared the following questions and answers which will doubtless help many young men of college age to decide upon their course of action:

'The Students' Army Training Corps. Is a man in the S. A. T. C. really a soldier?

Uncle Sam so considers him, and he will be called into active service in case of emergency.

To what class is he assigned?

To class 5-D, that is those already in the service as provided by the selective draft regulations.

How may he get into active service?

In four ways. (1) Upon call of the President as above indicated. (2) Upon the day when his draft number would have ordinarily been called, had he not previously enlisted, the president of and the commanding officer at the college will recommend that he stay in college, be sent to an officers' training camp, or into some special corps of the army. (3) A student who shows no special ability in his college work may be recommended for immediate active duty. (4) Upon graduation he goes into an officers' training camp or into some other active service.

What is the chance of getting into the Officers' Training Corps from the S. A. T. C.?

The presumption is that, for the next year, at least, the largest portion of the student body reaching 21 years of age will be required to supply a large part of the officers needed in the National Army. It is understood that at least four or five times as many officers will be required as the total number of students who will graduate from all American colleges and universities.

May one transfer to other lines of service?

Yes. Opportunity will be given to transfer from Army to Navy, and vice versa; and upon recommendation of the college president to be assigned to any of the various army corps.

Does the student receive any training other than college training?

At least six hours per week military training, under approved army officers, must be given; and during each summer vacation the student must attend a training camp.

Will he receive pay and uniform?

He will receive and be expected to wear the regulation army uniform, including hat, shoes and overcoat. During the summer encampment he will receive pay as a private, be fed and housed and have his traveling expenses paid by the Government.

What will be his status should the draft age be reduced?

Those enlisted in the S. A. T. C. will remain in it. Those not already in may find difficulty in entering the service other than through the draft boards.

Where can he receive training?

Any college having 100 men qualified for this work can make arrangements with the Government to train the students. Write to your school and see if it has made such arrangements.

What branches are open for this training?

The Government calls for all kinds of technical engineers, chemists, physicists, geologists, economists, psychologists, doctors, officers and administrators.

Who can enlist?

Any able-bodied man over 18 years of age who has had work preparatory for college entrance may enlist. Those under 18 who have had preparatory training may enroll and receive the military training until such time as they can legally enlist.

DENTAL IN CLASS A.

Upon the request of the United States Government, there has recently been conducted a very careful examination of the dental schools of the country by a body known as the Dental Educational Council, and a classification based upon that examination has just been made at a meeting in Chicago. In this classification the Creighton University College of Dentistry has been honored by being placed in Class A.

The Dental Educational Council is a body of fifteen members, five representing the National Association of Dental Faculties, five representing the National Association of Dental Examiners and five the National Dental Association. Committees from this body visited the various dental schools and it was upon their reports, together with carefully compiled information obtained through questionnaires, that the classification was made. Less than one-third of the schools were placed in Class A.

The particular interest of the Government in dental schools at this time was explained by Lieutenant Colonel Horace D. Arnold, of the Surgeon General's office at Washington, who attended the meeting and participated in the deliberations. Dental students, as well as medical students, have been enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, and as enlisted men have been subject to call to active service at any time. It has been the policy of the War Department, however, to allow medical and dental students to continue their

studies to graduation, provided their progress was satisfactory at all times. Lieutenant Colonel Arnold made it very plain that medical and dental students as such have no right to exemption from active military service, but inasmuch as no one knows how long the war will continue and how many physicians and dentists may be needed in the future to supply the needs of the army, it has been considered wise to allow a certain limited number to matriculate each year and pursue their studies as enlisted men on an inactive status. Since the sole object of the War Department in allowing these students to remain in school is to fit them for increased usefulness at a later date, the Department insists that the schools which they are attending must be qualified to give them necessary and proper instruction.

In a circular letter, dated July 15, 1918, the information is given by the Surgeon General of the United States Army that he will approve for enlistment in the Enlisted Medical Reserve Corps students who enter the Freshman Class of well-recognized Dental Schools this coming fall. Students thus enlisted will be allowed to remain on inactive duty until they have finished their dental course.

As the number of students to be admitted to the Creighton Dental Freshman Class of the coming year will be limited to fifty, those who apply after this quota has been filled cannot be accepted.

BONGARDT CITED.

Lieutenant Charles F. Bongardt, Arts 1918, who has for some time been in service in France, has recently been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross, on account of gallantry in action. The recommendation of the commanding officer contains the following statement of the heroism upon which the recommendation of the award is based:

Headquarters, 3rd Bn., 17th F. A. July 2nd, 1918.

From: Commanding Officer, 3rd Battalion, 17th F. A.

To: Commanding Officer, 17th F. A. Subject: Recommendations for Distinguished Service Cross.

1. It is strongly recommended that 2nd Lt. C. F. Bongardt, Hqrs. Co., 17th F. A., and Private S. J. McKendry, Battery "E," 17th F. A., be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.

2. Preceding and during the attack on Vaux, July 1st, 1918, Lieutenant Bongardt, who was with me as telephone officer in an observation post in front of our lines, and about 50 meters south of Vaux, three separate times went across an open field in full view of the enemy to repair our telephone lines. This he did successfully and maintained the communication to the rear practically throughout the battle. While on these missions he was constantly under heavy fire, from enemy snipers, 77 mm. field guns, 88 mm. field guns and 150 mm. howitzers. One shell of 150 mm. caliber struck within five yards of him while he was splicing wire.

His work has always been thorough and efficient and his courage and devotion to duty on this occasion cannot be overlooked. It was of utmost importance that this telephone line should have been maintained, for through it the fire of all six batteries of this regiment was observed and controlled, and furthermore it conveyed to headquarters important information as to the progress of the battle.

MILITARY NOTES.

Mark J. Ryan, A. M. 1912, LL. B. 1915, is now at Camp Dodge.

Corporal Edward P. McDonald, LL. B. 1916, is now in service in England.

Mr. John T. Scanlan, one of the early Arts students, is at Camp Mills, New York.

Emmett Randolph, A. B. 1918, left on August 9th for Goat Island, California, for service in the navy.

John J. Sullivan, Arts 1911, has arrived safely in France with the 11th Balloon Squadron.

Lieutenant J. J. Hannighen, who is stationed with the heavy artillery at Mobile, visited at the University lately.

Mr. Preston T. McAvoy, A. B. 1913, LL. B. 1917, has been transferred to the Commissary Department at Fort Omaha.

Captain Charles F. Shook, M. D. 1916, is taking a special training course in surgery in a Chicago hospital.

Mr. Gerald La Violette, A. B. 1916, Law 1919, who has been stationed at Camp Dodge, has been ordered to an officers' training camp in Georgia.

Sergeant John H. McDonough, formerly of the Arts College, who is with the aviation section of the Marine Corps, has reached France.

A report has been received that Mr. William J. Flaherty, A. B. 1914, was killed in action in France, but confirmation of the report has not yet been received.

Lieutenant John H. Caldwell, LL. B. 1915, writes from France that he is getting used to the country now and can speak some French, but would rather live in Omaha.

Miss Mona H. Cowell, LL. B. 1918, recently received her certificate from the New York headquarters of the National League for Women's Service, the certificate being awarded for her work as a member of the Omaha Motor Mechanics' Corps.

James W. McGan, A. B. 1918, has been assigned for service with the Artillery Officers' Training Corps at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Mr. John Nolette of the same class, has arrived in France, and his brother, Eli Nolette, is at the Naval Radio Station at Tuckertown, New Jersey.

First Lieutenant Carlyle Lentz, A. B. 1914, has recently been sent to Camp Oglethorpe, Georgia. John V. Anderson, Law 1919, who for some time was connected with the hospital unit at Fort Crook has also been sent to Camp Gordon.

Lieutenant Jack Baldwin, a former law student, has arrived in France with an overseas unit. He received a commission as second lieutenant at Camp Pike, Arkansas, and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant just prior to his transfer abroad.

Mr. P. Paul Murray, Law 1919, assistant manager of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce Traffic Bureau, has enlisted and been sent to Syracuse, New York, where he will take a three months' intensive medical course. Mr. E. J. Svoboda, LL. B. 1916, is at the same school.

Chaplain W. T. Kane, formerly of the Arts faculty, writes from France that if anything the boys are treated better than in the camps in this country. Chaplain W. J. Corboy, also of the Arts faculty, sends words of praise for the splendid courtesy of the French people toward the American soldiers.

Lieutenant Frank P. Murphy, M. D. 1915, was married on July 9th to Miss Agnes Lockner, head nurse of St. Mary's Hospital, Portland, Oregon. The wedding was performed at St. Francis Xavier Church, Junction City, Kansas, by Chaplain W. G. Kane, 311th Cavalry Regiment, U. S. A. The matron of honor was Mrs. W. E. Straub of Lincoln, a sister of the groom, and the groomsmen were First Lieutenant E. Harris Fisher. The bride and groom recently visited the latter's parents in Omaha en route to a western point to which Lieutenant Murphy has been assigned.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Dr. Roy R. Platz, D. D. S. 1917, was married on July 17th to Miss Helen Watts of Corning, Iowa.

Dr. D. M. Nigro of the Class of 1918 was married on July 31st at St. Peter's Church, Omaha, to Miss Edna Riley.

Miss Viola Armstrong, Ph. G. '18, is now with the Harley Drug Company of Lincoln, Neb., in their prescription department.

F. O. Smith, Ph. G. '18, has enlisted in the Medical Corps of the Army and left for Fort Logan on the 18th of this month.

Miss Bertha Grapeniser, Ph. G. '16, has accepted a position as analytical chemist in the laboratories of the Union Pacific Company.

Mrs. D. C. Bryant, wife of the former Dean of the College of Medicine, died at their home near Los Angeles, California, on August 1st.

Dr. T. B. Torguson, M. D. 1909, of Lovell, Wyoming, was married August 6th to Miss Lela Florence Tallon of Worland, Wyoming, at Lovell, Wyoming.

Dean H. C. Newton represented the College of Pharmacy at the annual convention of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Faculties, held at Chicago.

Max R. Herrington and K. G. Camel, Pharmacy '19, have entered the service of the Government, the former being at Camp Dodge, Ia., and the latter at the Great Lakes Naval Training School in Illinois.

Gail E. Overstake, Ph. G. '18, is located at Elwood, Neb., where he is manager of the Heath Drug Company. Earl Whitford, Ph. G. '17, formerly of this company, is now with the A. E. F. in France.

Mr. Harry C. Parmenter, a former student in the College of Law, has filed for the Nebraska Senate. He is practicing law at Yutan, Nebraska. Mr. Thomas P. Lanigan, A. B. 1909, has also filed for the same body from the eighteenth district.

Announcement has just been received of the birth of a daughter, Virginia Ann, to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Delehant of Beatrice, Nebraska. Mr. Delehant graduated from the College of Arts with the Class of 1910, and from the College of Law with the Class of 1914. Mrs. Delehant graduated from the College of Dentistry with the Class of 1914.

MEDICS' GOOD RECORD.

More than thirty per cent of the entire number of graduates from the College of Medicine since the institution was founded in 1892 are now on the active service list of Uncle Sam. Of the faculty of fifty-five, fourteen members are now in the army or navy in this country or abroad. More than fifty per cent of the doctors who have left Omaha for war service are graduates of Creigh-

ton. Of the six hundred and forty-one graduates of the school, one hundred and ninety-seven are now officers in either the navy or army.

MILITARY TRAINING CONTINUED.

Sixteen young men from the University are attending the military training school at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in accordance with the Government's plan for continued military training in the colleges next year. These young men will be of assistance to the commandant, who, it is expected, will be a resident officer, detailed by the army for the work at Creighton. Six hours a week will be given to military drill and instruction. Credit toward degrees will be given for the work, and it is understood that should the eighteen to forty-five draft law be passed, young men falling under this law will be allowed to continue their studies, provided they are taking the military drill.

HAS HIGH STANDARD.

The College of Pharmacy holds membership in the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. The object of the Conference is to promote the interests of pharmaceutical education and all institutions holding membership in the same must maintain certain minimum requirements for entrance and graduation. Through the influence of this Conference, higher standards of education have been adopted from time to time and by the fact that several states, by law or by Board ruling, recognize the standards of the Conference, is evidence of this influence.

SPLENDID GYMNASIUM.

A magnificent gymnasium for the use of the students of the University has been recently completed at a cost of \$140,000. Its dimensions are 255x90 feet. It is a handsome fire-proof building, built of red brick with free-stone trimmings and green tiled roof. The main exercise room is 170x90 feet, with a height of fifty feet. Among the attractions are a running track—twelve laps to the mile—four handball alleys, three squash courts, a billiard room, club parlors and six bowling alleys. The best gymnasium apparatus of all kinds is installed, and a competent athletic director is in attendance. The swimming pool is a most popular feature, being large enough for water games and deep enough for high diving; it contains clear, fresh water, which is tempered in cold weather, and is equipped with the latest method for rapid filling and purification.

DENTAL HONOR FRATERNITY.

Creighton College of Dentistry has a chapter of a non-secret honor fraternity, known as the Omicron Kappa Upsilon, which is established in ten dental colleges of the country and was organized in 1916. Students are chosen for membership by the faculty according to their record of proficiency during their entire course, as well as by their character and conduct, and not more than 12 per cent of each graduating class is eligible.

ARTS RESIDENCE HALLS.

St. John's Hall is a dormitory intended for the accommodation of out-of-town students. It provides students with board and lodging at reasonable rates. The discipline of St. John's Hall is under the direct control of the faculty and conditions are maintained conducive to earnestness of application to school work. All out-of-town students attending the High School or College of Liberal Arts are required to stay either at St. John's Hall, or to reside with near relatives. While the school authorities, in case the dormitory is filled, will assist students from a distance to find suit-

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

able homes at reasonable rates for board and room, they will not consent to act as guardians, nor in any way hold themselves responsible for the conduct of these students, when not actually under College supervision.

A private room can be had in St. John's Hall for \$25.00, \$30.00 or \$35.00 per half year. The difference of price is based upon the location of the rooms. Payment should be made at the beginning of each term, i. e., in September and in February.

Board in St. John's Hall is \$100.00 per term, payable in advance. This price will be maintained unless the cost of living should increase notably. Residents in St. John's Hall who have finished the Freshman College year may board in the Hall or elsewhere as they prefer. All other residents will board in the Hall.

Board and lodging in Bishop O'Connor Hall is \$25.00 per month, payable three months in advance.

A deposit of \$5.00 is to be made at entrance as security against damage to the furnishings of the rooms. This deposit is returnable.

PRE-MEDICAL COURSE.

As the leaders in medical education in the United States advise a four-year college education for students preparing to study Medicine, pre-one of the regular degree courses. Nearly all standard medical schools require as a minimum two years of college work in addition to a four-year course in an approved high school. The Medical Department of the Creighton University requires at least two years (sixty semester hours) of college work for admission. In this pre-medical course the following subjects are required:

*Chemistry, General Inorganic, 8 semester hours; Chemistry, Organic, 4 semester hours; Biology, 8 semester hours; Physics, 8 semester hours; English Composition and Literature, 6 semester hours.

The schedule of subjects followed by pre-medical students at Creighton College is as follows:

Freshman Year.

First Semester: Chemistry 3, 5 hours; Philosophy 1, 5 hours; English 1, 3 hours; Mathematics 1, 4 hours; Military Training, 2 hours.

Second Semester: Chemistry 4, 5 hours; Philosophy 4, 5, 5 hours; English 2, 3 hours; Mathematics 2, 4 hours; Military Training, 2 hours.

Sophomore Year.

First Semester: Chemistry 12, 5 hours; Biology 1, 5 hours; Physics 1, 4 hours; Foreign Language, 4 hours; Military Training, 2 hours.

Second Semester: Chemistry 14, 5 hours; Biology 2, 5 hours; Physics 2, 4 hours; Foreign Language, 4 hours; Military Training, 2 hours.

The successful completion of the course outlined above and of the courses prescribed in the Freshman and Sophomore years of the Medical Department entitles the student to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Medicine.

*It is possible to enter without organic Chemistry until Jan. 1, 1919.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The University First Grade City State Teachers' Certificate is granted to graduates of the College who have satisfactorily completed this special course as outlined below, in virtue of the recognition of the Creighton University by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction "as an institution duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Nebraska, and having an equivalent of the courses in the University of Nebraska for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. It is therefore authorized to issue certificates to such graduates as have completed the course of special training and instruction of

teachers, said course being an equivalent of the course prescribed by the regents and faculty of the University of Nebraska for the special training and instruction of teachers, and such graduates shall be accredited as qualified teachers within the meaning of the school laws of the State, having equal privilege upon equal conditions with graduates from any and all other educational institutions within the State under the school laws thereof."

Requirements:

First. General knowledge. The candidate must hold the Bachelor's or Master's degree from this University.

Second. Special knowledge. The completion of work amounting to at least forty hours divided between two or three subjects which the student expects to teach, the ultimate decision as to the student's proficiency resting with the Professors concerned.

Third. Professional knowledge. The completion of six hours Psychology and of fifteen hours in the History and Science of Education, Educational Psychology and Educational Theory and Practice.

Fourth. Practice Teaching. Three to five hours weekly for one semester devoted to actual teaching and five hours weekly for one semester devoted to observation of expert teaching.

LARGE LAW LIBRARY.

The library owned by the College of Law comprises over 15,000 volumes. Students have direct access to most of the books; the others they may secure on ticket for use either in the library rooms or at home. About five thousand dollars a year is spent in the purchase of new books for the library. The importance of a working knowledge of law books is emphasized by the course on Legal Bibliography, which is of obligation for every student. The purpose is to familiarize the class with the most thorough and quickest methods of securing the law upon a given point and to this end the lectures are supplemented by careful drill in the library. The preparation of trial briefs and of briefs on appeal in the Moot Courts affords additional opportunity for becoming acquainted with the books, and experience shows that the facility thus gained is of very great practical value to the graduates.

In addition to this law library, the students may enjoy the use of the Omaha Public Library (two blocks distant from the school), containing more than one hundred thousand volumes.

PUBLIC SPEAKING COURSE.

The course on Parliamentary Law, which is of obligation for all Freshmen in the College of Law, is intended to prepare the students for the work of the Model House, a miniature legislative assembly, which is organized along the lines of the National House of Representatives and the Lower House of the State Legislature.

At the close of the school year a Speaker, Chief Clerk and Journal Clerk are elected by the students from among their number for the following year. These officers, in conjunction with the various committees appointed by the Speaker, are responsible for the work of the House. The course on Parliamentary Law is given by a member of the faculty who is also present at every meeting of the House to give his advice when appealed to.

Every student in the school must attend and participate in the work of the house. At the opening session, the Speaker announces the districts which the members are to represent and the committees to which the various bills introduced are referred.

The Speaker presides at each session, but turns the chair over to members of the Senior Class during the deliberations of the Committee of the Whole.

Each member of the upper classes is required to draft and introduce two bills at each session. The bills presented by the Seniors for discussion during the first half of the session must be prepared during the summer vacation for committee action shortly after school opens. As only subjects of importance in the field of contemporary legislation are considered, the Seniors in charge of the various bills obtain a great deal of experience at Committee meetings in the attempt to have bills moulded as they desire. This necessitates a careful study of the existing law and of the defects to be remedied and affords no end of valuable training in marshalling one's facts, and clearly presenting them in the attempt to persuade the committee to take the desired action.

All bills must pass through the hands of the Sifting Committee, which selects those likely to prove most valuable for discussion. Once the selection is made, the designated bills are made special order for a particular day and three members of the House are appointed to support and three to oppose the measure. When their debate has closed, the bills are thrown open for general discussion and for such action as the members think fit.

The House as organized and conducted serves several very useful purposes: It gives opportunity for practicing parliamentary law; imparts a fair knowledge of contemporary problems in legislation; gives effective drill in committee work; teaches those who are to enforce the law the method by which laws are made, and provides incentive and opportunity for improving oneself in the art of public speaking.

SUMMER SESSION COMMENCEMENT

On Friday, August 2nd, the Sixth Summer Session of the University was brought to a close with Commencement exercises held in the University auditorium. This was the third Summer Session commencement, and degrees were conferred upon the following Sisters: Bachelor of Arts: Sister M. Miriam Reinhart, Sister M. Remegia Finneran, Sister M. Justine Michels, all of the Sisters of St. Francis, Stella Niagara, New York; Sister M. Genevieve Hogan, Sisters of St. Joseph, Concordia, Kansas; Sister de Sales Dendinger, Ursuline Sisters, York, Nebraska; Sister M. Patrice McInerney, Sister M. Leontina Geraghty, Sisters of St. Francis, Lafayette, Indiana; Sister M. Francis Troy and Sister Margaret Mary O'Keefe, Sisters of Mercy, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Sister M. Benvenuta Berte, Sisters of St. Francis, Dubuque, Iowa; Sister Mary Gerard Killikelly and Sister M. Eulalia Hogan, Sisters of Mercy, Omaha; Sister M. Baptist Kutcher, Sisters of Humility, Ottumwa, Iowa. Bachelor of Science: Sister M. Leonie Haid, Sister M. Winifred Sweeney and Sister M. Ludmilla Plunkett, Sisters of St. Francis, Stella Niagara, New York; Sister M. de Chantal Lieb, Sisters of St. Francis, Dubuque, Iowa.

The auditorium was comfortably filled with relatives and friends of the graduates. President McMenamy conferred the degrees and made a short address during which he congratulated the recipients of the degrees upon the successful completion of their work, and complimented the students generally upon the zeal with which they had labored during the session. He emphasized the fact that, particularly for teachers, degrees are no longer regarded as luxuries but as a necessary part of one's equipment. He called attention to the fact

that the Session had been the most successful in the history of the University and that the enrollment was the largest since the work was begun. He thanked the students for their co-operation and assured them that their work was patriotic no less than religious, because they were helping the Government by assisting in maintaining the schools.

The enrollment this year included students from nineteen states and there were twenty-three religious communities in attendance.

OPENING DATES.

The registration dates for the various colleges of the University this year are as follows: College of Law, Wednesday and Thursday, September 18th and 19th; College of Medicine, Friday and Saturday, September 20th and 21st; College of Dentistry, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 24th and 25th; College of Pharmacy, Saturday, September 21st; College of Arts, Friday, September 13th; High School, Thursday, September 5th.

The Creighton University

Omaha

150 Professors Over 1000 Students

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Opened in 1885. Complete equipment for astronomical instruction and research.

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Founded in 1878. Splendid building and equipment. Advantages of association with university students. Tuition free.

POST GRADUATE SCHOOL

offers opportunities for advanced work along various lines.

SUMMER SESSION

includes instruction in courses required for State Teacher's certificate and in undergraduate and professional subjects for degrees.

INFORMATION COUPON.

CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY.

210 South 18th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Please send complete information concerning

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to

Name

Address

Date

1918

*Insert Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, College, Summer Session or High School

as interested