

THE CREIGHTON COURIER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

Vol. VI.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, AUGUST 1, 1917

No. 5

STUDENTS URGED TO RETURN

A writer in a recent issue of the Boston Transcript has expressed so happily the importance of a continuance of the schools despite the war that space is given to a considerable portion of his article. He says in part:

"It is the unanimous judgment of civil and military leaders that education should continue as usual next fall. High school students should carry out their plans of going to college and professional school students should continue their studies. Such are the conclusions reached by President Thwing of Western Reserve, who has just completed a thorough canvass of the situation. These conclusions supplement very nicely the conclusions reached by other educators. Never was the need of trained men greater. Never was it more evident that the untrained man is a liability rather than an asset. Every college, university or technical school should keep its faculty and student body intact and all should redouble their energies and concentrate them on those things that will be of most service during the progress of the war and which will prepare their students for the most effective service of the country and of the world when the war is over. In an open letter addressed to high school principals, Prof. Thwing discusses what he believes to be the attitude of boys under age in the high schools and colleges and of college young men, especially those in certain professional courses.

President Thwing says that the judgment of leaders, civil and military, with whom he has conferred recently is unanimous that all students in the high school should carry out their plans by going on with their education. He says that untrained they would be a liability rather than an asset. Later the government may need them and then it will need them very much. When that need arises they will by reason of their further education, be the better fitted to fall in and do their patriotic duty.

President Thwing says: "This condition has an illustration in the counsel which the medical advisors of the government are giving to medical and pre-medical students. This counsel is for such students to enter upon, to continue and to complete, their medical and hospital course.

"The country will need able and thoroughly trained citizens in the army and navy and many other fields of service, both men and women, three and six years from this time. The present, therefore, is the time for high school students to go on with their education, in order to make their power for service greatest and lasting."

President Thwing's advice receives hearty indorsement in a bulletin just issued by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. The Official Bulletin, published by the committee on public information, of which George Creel is chairman says: "The number of students in colleges, universities and technical schools should increase rather than diminish. Many of the older and upper class men will volunteer for some branch of the military service, but all young men below the age of liability to selective draft and those not recommended for special service should be urged to re-



McSHANE'S HONORED.

A noteworthy honor has just been paid to Mr. and Mrs. James H. McShane, six of whose sons are in the service of the United States, five of them in actual military service. President Wilson has sent the following letter to Mr. and Mrs. McShane.

"May I not turn away from the duties of the day for a moment to express my admiration for the action of your six sons in enlisting in the service of the country? They are making, and through them you are making a very noble contribution to the fine story of patriotism and loyalty which has always run through the pages of Amer-

ican history. Cordially and sincerely yours,

main and take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the colleges, universities and technical schools, to the end that they may be able to render the most effective service in the later years of the war and the times of need that will follow. Practically all women students should remain, and all boys and girls graduating from high school should be urged to enter college, technical or normal schools.

All students should be made to understand that it is their duty to give to their country and to the world the best and fullest possible measure of service, and that both will need more than they will get of that high type of service which only men and women of the best education and training can give. Patriotism and the desire to serve humanity may require of these young men and women the exercise of that very high type of self-restraint that will keep them to their tasks of preparation until the time comes when they can render service which cannot be rendered by others."

ican history. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON."

Five of the six young men are Creighton alumni. John graduated with the class of 1907, and spent one year in the college of law; Thomas graduated from the College of Arts in 1909; Arthur, George and Leo made part of their studies at Creighton.

Arthur, 31, and Robert, 19, are with the Fourth Nebraska regiment. Arthur is a first lieutenant. Thomas, 27, is a second lieutenant at Fort Snelling. John, 29, is in the United States Marines. George, 25, is in the Omaha ambulance company. Leo is doing conservation work for the government.

THE DEARTH OF DENTISTS

The following editorial from the July 'Dental Review' is so timely spoken and appropriate that we offer no apology for laying it before our readers. From every direction comes the cry for more dentists. The need existed before the war, it is increased by the war, and it will continue during the piping time of peace when the war has passed into history, until our young men realize in greatly increasing numbers the importance and dignity of a dental career and the opportunities offered by it.

"A few years ago if anyone had predicted that there would be a scarcity of professional men of any kind, he would have been laughed to scorn. The assertion was freely made that the professional schools were turning out graduates at such a rate that all the professions were becoming over-

crowded, and that the prospect for a young man seeking to enter a profession was that he would encounter a calling already so congested that his future was handicapped at the beginning. However true this may have been of other callings, it has never been so of dentistry. During the days when our colleges were turning out the greatest number of graduates there was always an opening for every capable and conscientious man. But the hue and cry of the day about overcrowding in the professions undoubtedly had its effect on young men and in many instances they sought commercial life for a career instead of taking up dentistry. This together with the widespread awakening as to the importance of the teeth and the value of dental service has increased the demand for dentists faster than it has been supplied till now there is a situation which is proving a real embarrassment. The emergency created by the entry of the United States in the war has added to the responsibilities of dentists the same as all other classes—in fact, in a greater degree. Military authorities are recognizing more than ever the importance of mouth conditions as they affect the efficiency of the soldier and sailor, and they are making greater demands on the recruits in regard to the nature of their dental equipment before permitting them to enlist. Not only this, but they are seeking to provide better dental service for the enlisted men during the war. On the basis of the present proposed enrolled army they will need at the very least 2,000 dentists in this one branch of the service. The question arises, where are they to be obtained? It requires efficient men, men of character, initiative and judgment to fill a place such as this. We are not graduating enough men to take proper care of the civilian population alone, to say nothing of the demands of the government in the present crisis. In recent years there have been more openings than young men to fill them, with the result that now when the extra demand for dentists comes it is a real dilemma to supply it. The government has recognized this to the extent of requesting that the undergraduate students in dental colleges at the present time be urged to remain in school and finish their courses rather than enlist for military or naval service. It is claimed that they will be needed in the capacity of dentists more than in any other branch of service.

The conditions which have led up to the present scarcity of dentists cannot be controlled now because they are matters of the past, but the thing that can be done is to stimulate those who are in the profession to a more exalted consecration to duty, and to a resolve that every man and woman in dentistry shall do his or her utmost to meet the present emergency by redoubled effort and if necessary by self-sacrifice. We must all work as we have never worked before—work with the motive of proving to the world that the function of the dentist is no mean one in the preservation of human health, and that we are all willing to do our full share in providing for the welfare of the defenders of our country and the people in our respective communities. We do not so much need to make more money as we do to 'make good'."

THE CREIGHTON COURIER

Published on the 1st of each month and on the 15th of June, July and August by The Creighton University, 210 So. 18th Street, Omaha, Neb., for gratuitous distribution, each issue amounting to more than 19,000 copies.

Entered as Second class matter, January 13, 1915 at the postoffice at Omaha, Nebraska, under the act of August 24, 1912.

THE STUDENTS' DUTY

In these times of national stress, when the duty of patriotism is so much emphasized, and rightly so, the students of the land may well pause to inquire what love of country requires of them. The colleges and universities have given in unstinted numbers of their best blood to the military and naval organizations of the Government and he would indeed be mean in spirit who would begrudge to the colors the fullest measure of collegiate support.

It must be evident, however, that the best interests of the country will not be served unless the schools are maintained. President Wilson called attention to this fact last week when he urged that the colleges and technical schools of the country should continue with even greater zeal than before the war, in order that they may assure an abundant supply of properly trained men for the mighty tasks that must be accomplished not only during the war but at its conclusion. United States Commissioner of Education Dr. P. P. Claxton, has also emphasized the importance of maintaining the colleges and universities at the highest pitch. In a recent statement he said:

"When the war is over there will be made upon us such demands for men and women of knowledge and training as have never before come to any country. There will be equal need for a much higher average of general intelligence for citizenship than has been necessary until now. The world will have to be rebuilt and American college men and women must assume a large part of the task. * * * To what extent and how well we may be able to do this will depend on young men and women who are this year graduated from our high schools and upon those who will follow in the next few years to a larger degree than upon any other like number of people."

Realizing the importance of heeding this timely advice, the University is making preparations to open all of its departments as usual on the dates originally set, and hopes to be able to render its full measure of service to the country through the young men and women whose mental and moral development it will be privileged to foster during the coming school year.

SUMMER SESSION

The Summer Session, which is drawing to a close, has been the most successful since the work was undertaken five years ago. The enrollment is the largest, despite the unsettled conditions of the country. The curriculum was enriched this year by the addition of new courses in Philosophy and English and from the beginning the work moved in a most satisfactory manner, largely because of the fact that most of the teachers have been with the school for several years—some of them since the first session. The enrollment comes from seventeen states, stretching from Nova Scotia and Massachusetts on the east to California and Oregon on the west. The following religious communities have students in the school:

Mercy—Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Omaha; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Charity—Leavenworth, Kansas; Nazareth, Kentucky; Mt. St. Joseph, Ohio; Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts. St. Joseph—Concordia, Kansas. Benedictine—Guthrie, Oklahoma. Precious Blood—O'Fallon, Missouri. Humility of Mary—Ottumwa, Iowa; Great Falls, Montana. Loretine—

Loretto, Kentucky. Ursuline—York, Nebraska; Paola, Kansas. Franciscan—Stella Niagara, New York; Dubuque, Iowa; Lafayette, Indiana. Dominican St. Catherine's Kentucky. Servants of Mary—Cherokee, Iowa. Presentation—Aberdeen, South Dakota. Holy Child—Sharon Hill, Pennsylvania. Immaculate Heart—Hollywood, California. Holy Names—Portland, Oregon.

The entertainment programs this year have been very interesting to the students and have afforded both recreation and instruction. The last of these programs was rendered on Monday, July 30th. The examinations will commence on Wednesday, August first, and Commencement will be held on Friday, August third. The Commencement address will be delivered by Archbishop Harty, who is taking a keen interest in the session.

PRACTICAL PRESCRIPTION WORK

All the prescriptions written for patients at the free dispensary of Creighton College of Medicine are compounded by students of the College of Pharmacy under the supervision of instructors. The classes are divided into small sections and each section does this practical work for a given period. Perhaps as great a variety of prescriptions is filled in this department each day as is filled in any one of the city stores, since a large number of the leading physicians of the city do work in the free dispensary. Students are required to make nearly all materials used in this department. It affords a large amount of practical experience which is of great value in business.

MOOT COURTS

A comprehensive system of Moot Courts is maintained in the College of Law, 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 graduate 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.

The school has two court rooms, each furnished with all the necessary equipment for the proper handling of litigated questions. Court Room No. 1 has a seating capacity of two hundred, and is provided with a large cherry bench, the original cost of which was \$6,700; Court Room No. 2, which is used for equity proceedings, and the hearing of preliminary matters as well as for justice, probate and appellate work, is furnished with thirty-six swivel arm chairs and a small cherry bench. These court rooms owe their elaborate furnishings to a favorable contract made a few years ago with the County Commissioners of Douglas County from whom the furniture, fixtures and fittings of the seven court rooms in the old Douglas County Court House was secured.

THE DRAFT

The University is anxious to keep in touch with those of its students and alumni who have been called in the recent draft to serve in the army of the United States. The editors of the Courier will therefore appreciate early advice as to the state, county and

district, as well as the draft number and red ink serial number of each present or former student who has been called to the colors. The information will be welcomed whether it come from the students themselves or their relatives or friends.

GILLESPIE-POULSEN

Dr. Francis B. Gillespie, who graduated with the Class of 1916 and has since been serving an internship in New York, first in the Metropolitan hospital and now in the Kings County Hospital, was married on Friday, July 20th, in Brooklyn to Miss Amanda Poulsen of Omaha. Miss Poulsen is a trained nurse, having graduated from the Lord Lister Hospital in Omaha with the Class of 1914.

DR. DERMODY APPOINTED

Louis A. Dermody, M. D. 1910, was recently appointed assistant Health Commissioner of Omaha to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Dr. Thomas D. Boler, who resigned to accept a position in the Medical branch of the Army.

MISS SHAMP HONORED

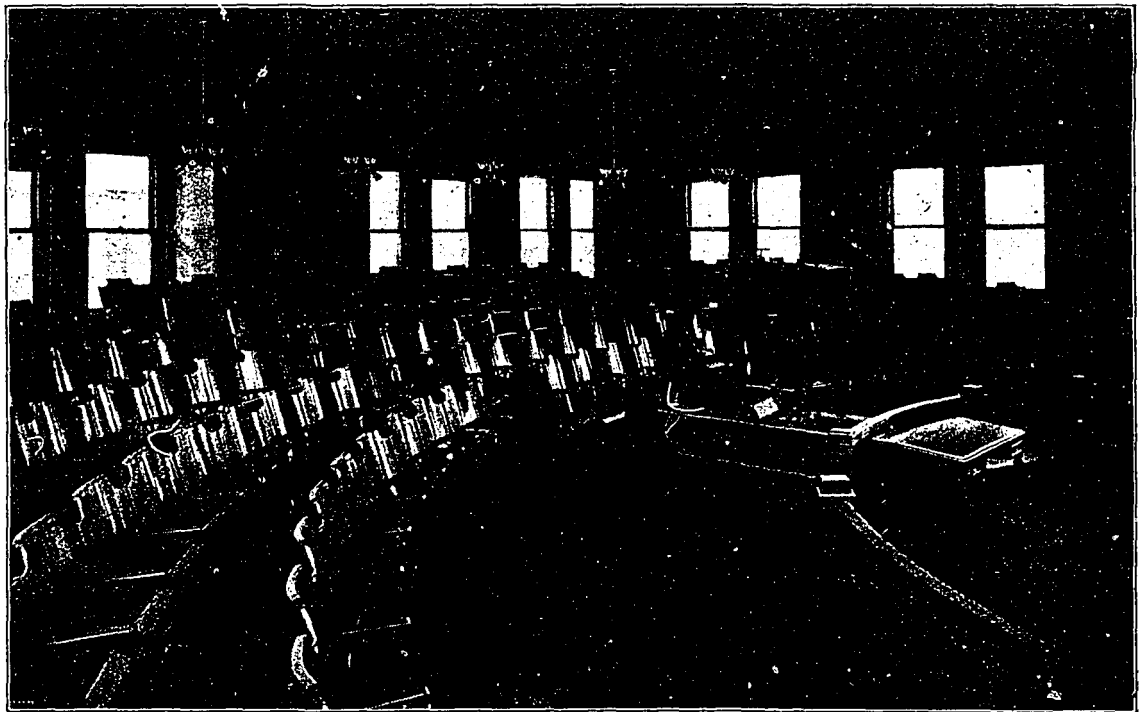
Miss Gladys J. Shamp, a junior in the College of Law, was appointed on July 14th, by Governor Neville to fill a vacancy on the State Child Labor Commission, the appointment being for a four-year term. Miss Shamp was also recently made treasurer of the local branch of the National Organization fostered by Food Administrator Hoover to secure pledges from as many of the women of the country as possible, that they will use the utmost economy in the purchase, preparation and use of food on the family table.

PEASINGER-GENTLEMAN

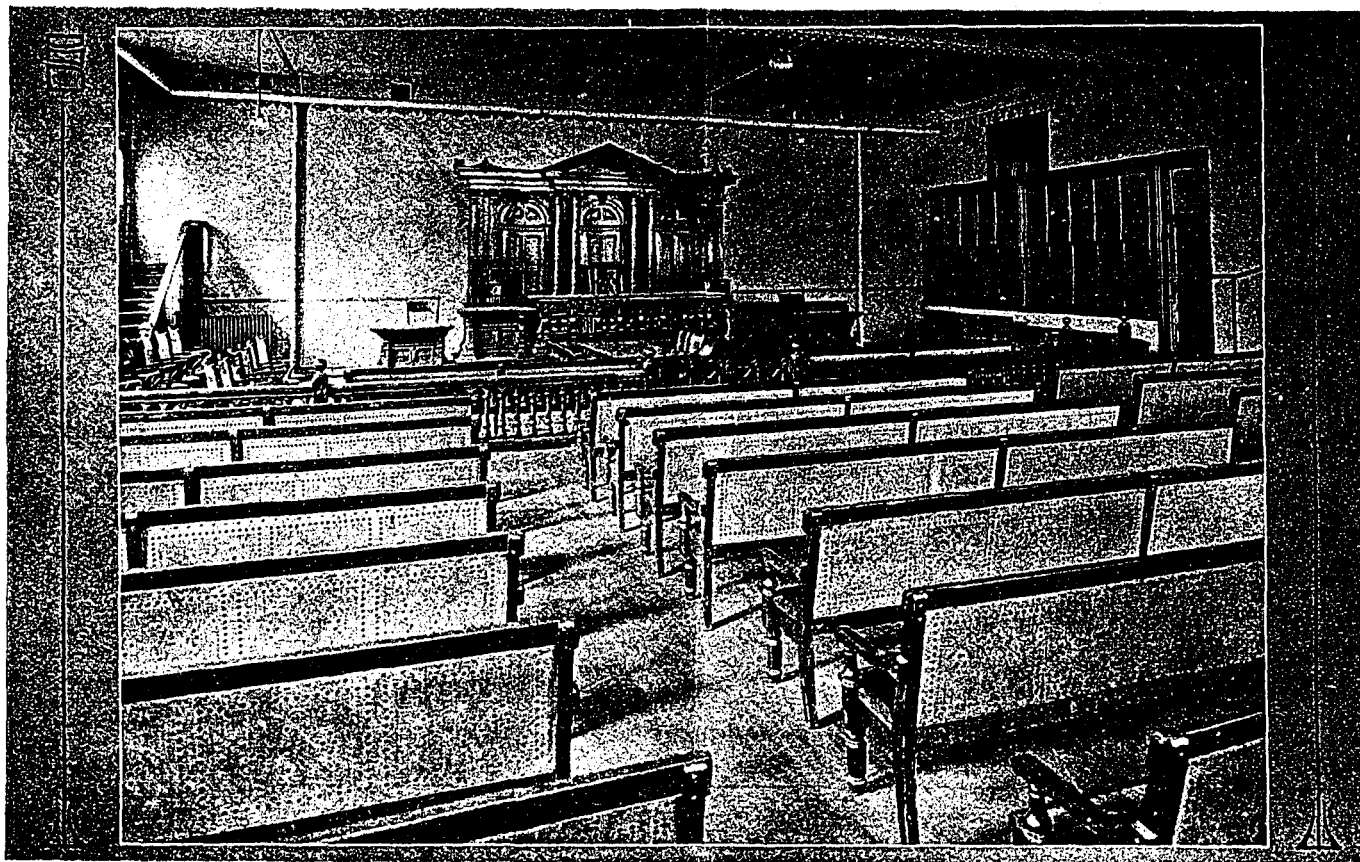
Announcement was recently made of the wedding of Miss Bessie Gentleman and Mr. Charles W. Peasinger, A. B. 1912, which took place May 8th, at St. Philomena's church, Omaha, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Michael Stagno. Mr. and Mrs. Peasinger are at home at 2121 Castellar Street, Omaha.

OPENS OFFICE

Dr. J. Frederick Langdon, A. M. 1904, M. D. 1906, who for several years has been associated with Dr. M. J. Scott at St. James Hospital in Butte, Montana, has opened offices in Suite 406, Brandeis Building, Omaha.



LANTERN ROOM—College of Medicine.



COURT ROOM No. 1—College of Law.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

On June 9th, Georgetown University conferred the degree, Doctor of Philosophy, on Rev. William F. Rigge, S. J., Director of The Creighton University Observatory. Father Rigge has a national reputation as an Astronomer and as a writer of both technical and popular articles upon his subject.

CATALOGUING LAW LIBRARY

Professor Hugh F. Gillespie is busily engaged in re-cataloguing the law

library. An additional stack room has been provided for the historical books, *Legal Periodicals*, *Session Laws* and *English, Irish, Scotch and Canadian Reports*. The library now contains nearly twelve thousand volumes and is one of the most complete collections of law books in the country. It is particularly rich in legal periodicals, session laws and historical material. It is said that not more than five law schools in the country have better collections of *Session Laws* and there are very few superior collections

of legal periodicals. In addition to these departments the library has, of course, the standard books covering the law of the entire country, as well as of England and several of the colonies.

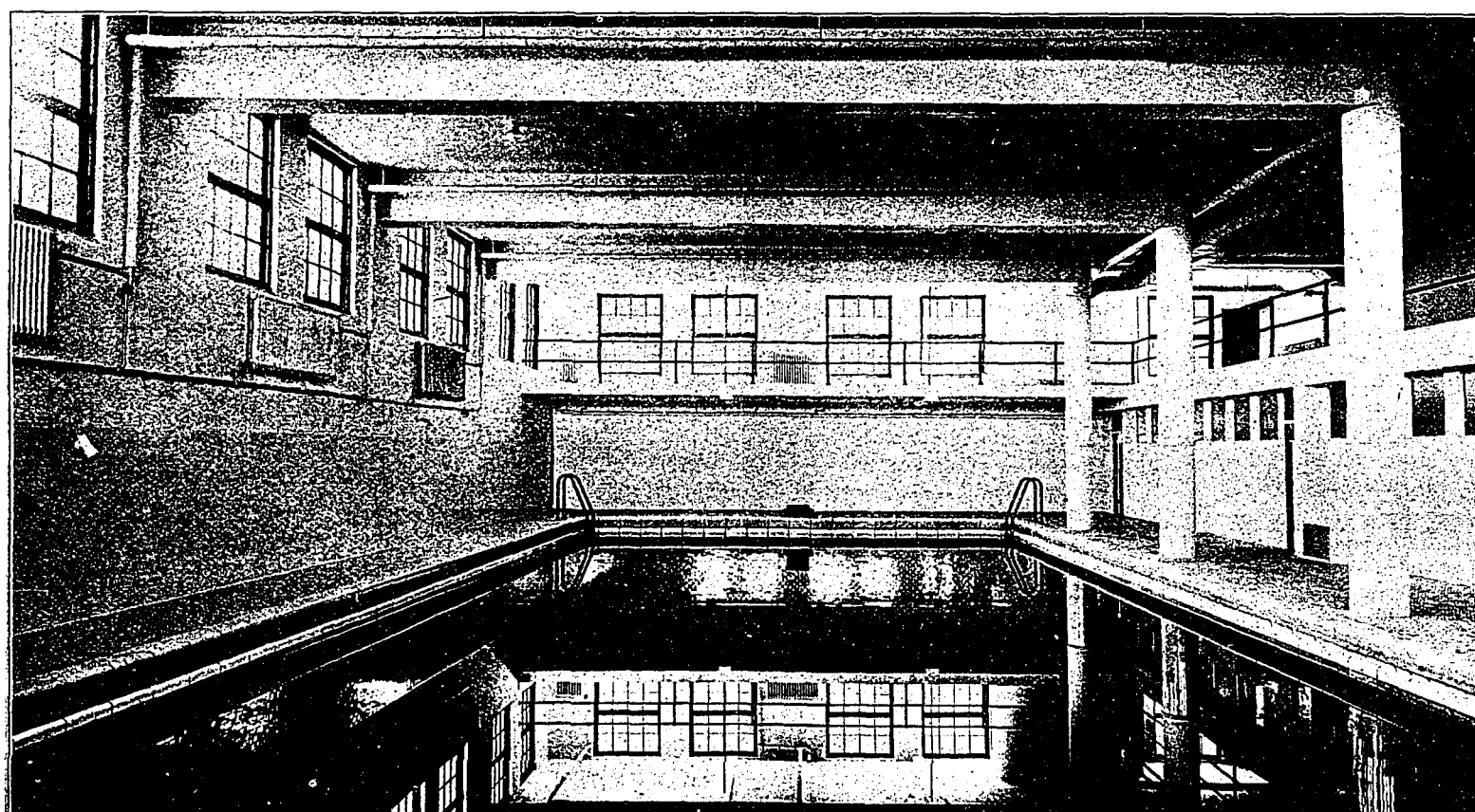
CALLAGHAN-FITZGERALD

Miss Margaret Fitzgerald and Mr. Ambrose J. Callaghan, a junior in the College of Medicine, were married on Wednesday, June 27th, at St. Mary Magdalen's church, Omaha. The bride

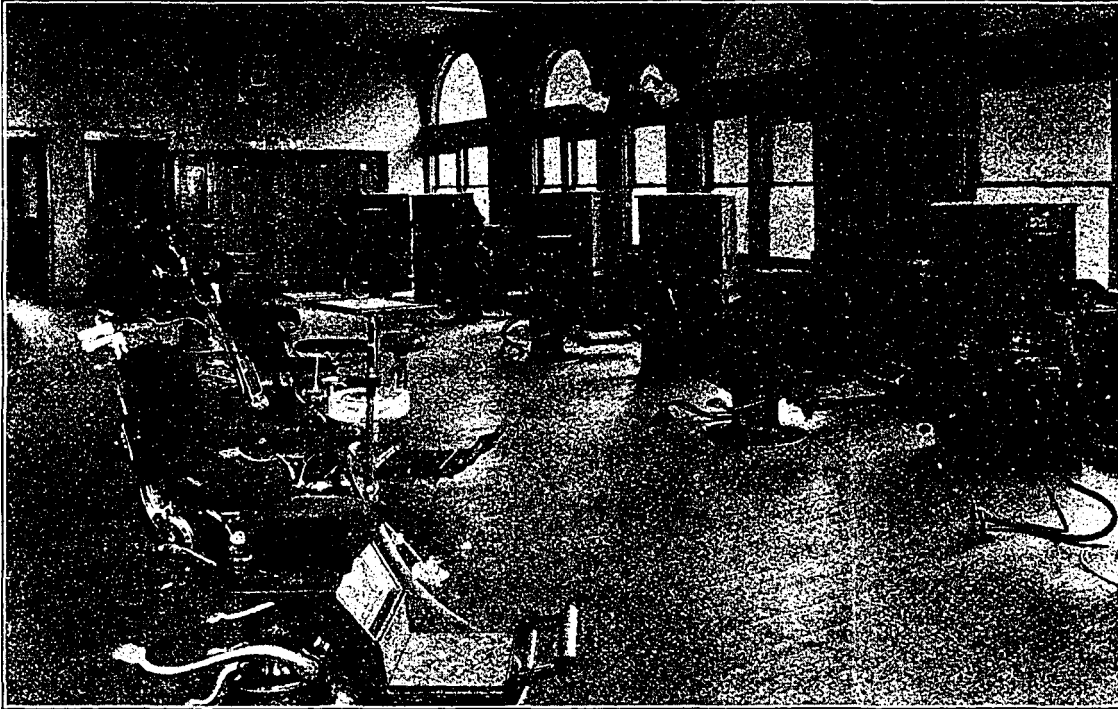
is a graduate of Mt. St. Mary's Seminary and the groom of St. Joseph's College of Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan are living at 1029 Georgia Avenue, Omaha.

MADE ASSISTANT SURGEONS

Messrs. John J. Freyman and Frank M. Heacock of the Class of 1917 of the College of Medicine have just been recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to the President for appointment as Assistant Surgeons of the Navy.



POOL—In Recently Completed Varsity Gymnasium.



VIEW IN THE INFIRMARY—College of Dentistry.

FREE HIGH SCHOOL

The Creighton University High School is a free Secondary School under the control of Creighton University. Its origin and its maintenance without fees for tuition are due to the generosity of the University's Founders, Edward and Mary Lucretia Creighton, Count John A. and Sarah Emily Creighton.

The instruction given besides being a preparation for college, aims at imparting an education such as is usually given in the best High Schools and Academies. It comprises four classes, corresponding to the four years classical course of an approved High School.

As it is one of the main ends of education to develop in the youthful mind the habit of clear and accurate thinking, much attention is given during the first year or two, to the analysis and synthesis of sentences, and in general, to the study of grammatical rules and principles. This is all the more insisted upon because a thorough knowledge of Etymology and Syntax is the only sound basis for the more advanced work of reading and literary interpretation. For the same reason, authors are studied with much care and minuteness, with a view to thoroughness rather than to extensive reading in the Latin and Greek authors. A little well thought out is more effective towards true education than a great deal that is ill-digested and imperfectly understood.

Much more stress is laid on the subject of Latin composition than is usual in High Schools, for the reason that the value of the study of Latin, as an educational instrument, rests in no small measure on the work of composition. The reading of Latin, as it is usually practiced, requires comparatively little mental effort; but translation from English into Latin forces thought and reflection. There is scarcely an intellectual process which the young student has to go through that requires more reflection

and alertness of mind, a more concentrated attention and a clearer insight into the precise meaning of language than the task of "reproducing in an ancient tongue the thoughts and sentences of modern speech." If Latin deserves to be retained as an instrument of training, Latin composition deserves to be studied well.

In Mathematics, Physical Science, and other studies, the program here set down follows the usual division of subjects in approved High School courses. The course in English is particularly thorough and complete. Gradual and harmonious development on a systematic basis has ever been the aim in the selection and graduation of all these studies.

Besides the regular course-classes there is a Special Latin and Greek Class maintained to enable High School students who have not taken Latin or Greek to make up the deficiency. For entrance to this Special Class it is required that a student shall have at least one year of High School studies.

1. All applicants for admission must give satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

2. Candidates who have successfully completed the eighth grade in a parochial or public school will be admitted without examination.

3. All other candidates for admission must pass a satisfactory examination in eighth grade subjects.

The main building is a large structure of brick trimmed with lime stone, having a frontage of 236 feet and a depth of 124 feet. It contains four stories and the facade is surmounted by a tower 110 feet high. The central portion of this building was the original Creighton College, built in 1877, and at present contains the parlors, a large reading room, the chemical and biological lecture rooms and laboratories and several recitation rooms.

The south wing was built in 1888 and extended in 1900. The library, faculty reading room, offices of Presi-

dent and Treasurer together with many private rooms are housed in this wing.

The north wing was added in 1900 and contains the offices, and the department of Physics, and many recitation rooms.

The general library is located in the south wing of the main building and contains 25,000 volumes, besides Federal Government and State Publications.

The University Chapel, generally known as St. John's Church, is situated a few yards west of the main building, facing California street. It was erected in 1887; is English Gothic in architecture and built of Warrensburg sandstone.

The Auditorium is a separate building of red brick just west of the chapel. It has a seating capacity of seven hundred, and the stage is generously equipped with scenery and other appurtenances required for dramatic production.

St. John's Hall, located on the southwest corner of 25th and California, contains rooms for about ninety students. The discipline of the Hall is under the supervision of College authorities and conditions favorable for serious study are maintained.

Students of this department have access to the University Gymnasium which offers splendid facilities for physical exercise and recreation. The building contains a spacious exercise room 170 by 90 feet, a running track, several hand-ball and squash courts, a swimming pool 75 by 30 feet, billiard room, bowling alleys, club rooms, locker and shower rooms. The equipment throughout is the best and a competent director is in charge.

The Department of Physics occupies the entire front of the north wing on the third floor. There is every convenience for experimenting with sunlight and with arc and incandescent lamps, with direct and alternating currents, supplied by external circuits, with compressed and rarified air, gas,

water and the like. Nearby are two laboratories generously equipped with instruments and conveniences for the student's work.

The cabinet of physical apparatus is exceptionally well stocked with instruments of all kinds. Besides the ordinary physical equipment there is a triple stereopticon with every attachment, prism and grating spectroscopes, a binocular microscope with ten objectives, an elaborate outfit and a large classified list of prepared objects, an electric gyroscope, a motor generator, a very large induction coil, and a display of Geissler tubes.

The Creighton University

Omaha

150 Professors Over 1000 Students

COLLEGE OF LAW.

Founded in 1904. Three Year Day and Four Year Night Courses leading to LL. B. degree. Diploma admits to practice. Library of 10,000 volumes. Exceptional court facilities.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Founded in 1892. Large staff of professors trained at home and abroad. Building and equipment valued at quarter million dollars. Clinic unequalled in this vicinity. Twenty internships open to graduates.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

Founded in 1905. High standards. Personal attention given to each student. Opportunities for infirmary practice exceptional. Thoroughness and efficiency aimed at.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Founded in 1904. Elegantly housed in specially designed and equipped building. Unusual opportunities for practical experience.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Founded in 1887. Thorough courses leading to A. B. and B. S. degree. Special advantages in Pedagogy. Tuition free.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

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

HIGH SCHOOL.

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 concern

ing *.....

to Name

..... Address

.....1917 Date

*Insert Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, College, Summer Session or High School as interested 5