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CONTENTS

	Page
The Ancient Profiteer . . . . .	1
<i>Paul L. Martin, A.M., LL.B.</i>	
Scientific Meeting . . . . .	9
<i>Rev. William F. Rigge, S.J.</i>	
With the Editors . . . . .	15
Back to School	
A New Note	
Who Am I?	
The Educational World . . . . .	21
University Notes . . . . .	32



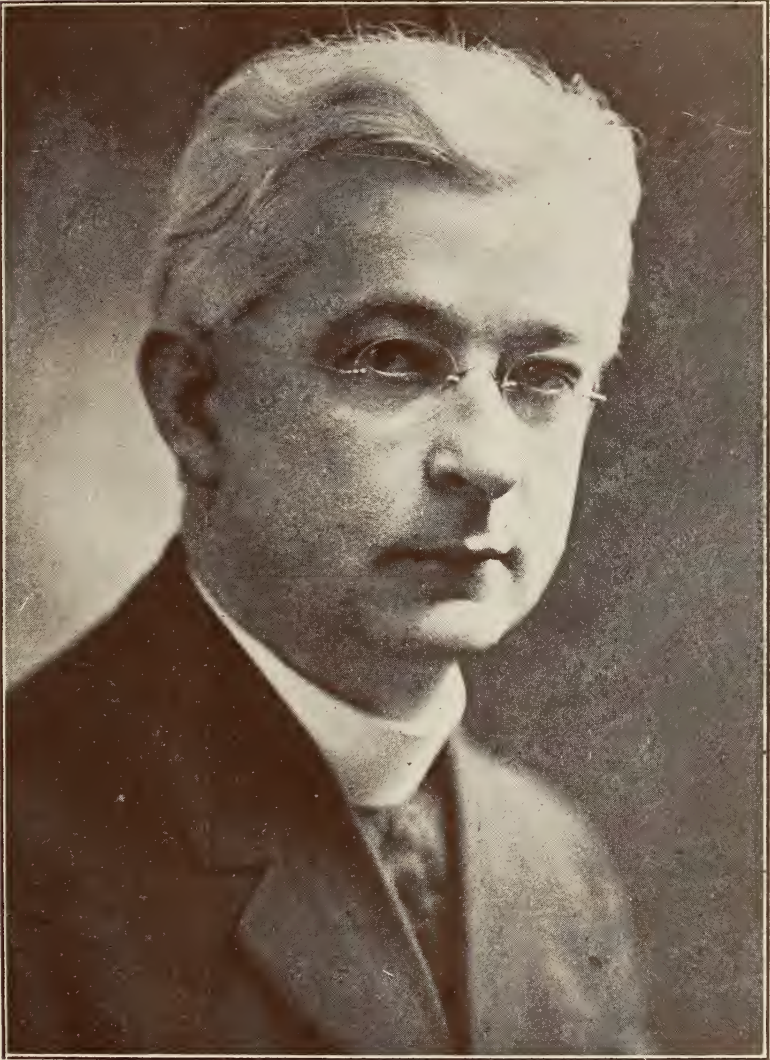
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REV. JOHN F. McCORMICK, S. J., newly appointed President of  
The University.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CORBIT S. HOFFMAN, recently detailed at the University as Professor of Military Science and Commandant of the R. O. T. C.

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THE ANCIENT PROFITEER

\*Paul L. Martin, A. M., LL. B.



ONE of the most undesirable citizens of these piping times of peace is the profiteer. Sir Auckland Geddes, the President of the British Board of Trade, in a recent speech in the House of Commons, defined profiteering as follows: "To profiteer is to make unreasonably large profits, all the circumstances of the case being considered, by the sale to one's fellow citizens of an article which is one, or one of a kind, in common use by or for the majority of the population."

A bill to discourage profiteering is now pending in the English parliament. Under the proposed measure the Board of Trade will be given power to investigate prices, costs and profits and to hear complaints against persons who are alleged to be making unreasonable profits either in the wholesale or retail trade. The pending bill gives the board the right to fix a price which will net a reasonable profit and may require the sellers to repay any excess, or, by summary process, have the sellers convicted and fined or imprisoned. If the sale is made by a corporation, every officer and director may be found guilty "unless he proves that the act which constituted the offense took place without his knowledge or consent." The pending measure is to remain in force only six months. England has had a great deal of experience in this respect, but in the light of this experi-

\*Dean, College of Law.

ence, legislation does not hold out much hope to the victims of the profiteer.

As long ago as 1266, in the reign of Edward III, a statute was passed under the title *Judicium Pillorie*, the purpose of which was to provide for the punishment of any persons who might be guilty of forestalling, regrating, or engrossing. The *Encyclopedia of the Laws of England* (Volume 6, page 209) defines forestalling as follows: "The offense of buying up goods on their way to market or inducing the owners not to take them to market, if done with a view to enhance prices or evade market tolls." The same authority (Volume 12, page 609) defines regrating as follows: "Regrating was buying goods or provisions in a market or fair whether in gross or by retail with the object of reselling them at a higher rate within the same market or fair, or within five miles of it. The transaction was illegal as tending to enhance the price of victuals and to create middle interests and profits between merchant or producer and consumer." Engrossing (Volume 5, page 293) is said to be "To buy up standing corn or victuals wholesale for the purpose of regrating, i. e., retailing at monopoly prices. This corresponds to what is, in modern parlance, termed making a corner in a commodity." In this sense it is derived from French "en gros" as distinguished from "en detail."

Stephen, in his *History of the Criminal Law of England*, (Volume 3, page 199) says: "Forestalling, ingrossing and regrating was the offense of buying up large quantities of any article of commerce for the purpose of raising the price. The forestaller intercepted goods on their way to market and bought them up so as to be able to command what price he chose when he got to the market. The engrosser or regrater—for the two words had much the same meaning—was a person who, having bought goods wholesale, sold them again wholesale. This was regarded as a crime. 'It was upon conference and mature deliberation resolved by all the justices that any merchant, subject or stranger, bringing victuals or merchandise into this realm

may sell them in gross, but that vendee cannot sell them again in gross, for then he is an ingrosser according to the nature of the word, for that he buy in gross and sell in gross, and may be indicted thereof at the common law as for an offense that is *malum in se*. That no merchant or any other may buy within the realm any victual or other merchandise in gross and sell the same in gross again, for then he is an ingrosser and punishable *ut supra*, for by this means the prices of victual and other merchandises shall be enhanced to the grievance of the subjects, for the more hands they pass through the dearer they grow, for every one thirsteth after gain.' This resolution was come to, according to Coke, in the 44 and 45 Elizabeth, or 1602; but the law was far older, though it is rather implied by earlier statutes than expressly stated anywhere."

The language of the Judicium Pillorie statute of 1266, so far as it concerns forestallers and regraters, is as follows (5): "And also forestallers, that buy anything afore the due and accustomed hour, against the good state and weal of the town and market, or that pass out of the town to meet such things as come to the market, being out of the town, to the intent that they may sell the same in the town more dear unto regraters, that utter it more dear than they would that brought it, in case they had come to the town or market."

From time to time parliament passed statutes on this subject, but the most important enactment is that of 1552, which says in part: "Albeit divers good statutes heretofore have been made against forestallers of merchandises and victuals, yet for that good laws and statutes against regraters and engrossers of the same things have not been heretofore sufficiently made and provided, and also for that it hath not been perfectly known what person should be taken for a forestaller, regrator or ingrosser, the said statutes have not taken good effect, according to the minds of the makers thereof; therefore be it enacted and declared by the King and Sovereign Lord with the assent of the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this pres-

ent parliament assembled and by the authority of the same that whatsoever person or persons that after the first day of May next coming shall buy or cause to be bought any merchandise, victual or any other thing whatsoever coming by land or by water toward any market or fair to be sold in the same or coming toward any city, port, haven, creek or road of this realm or Wales from any parts beyond the sea to be sold, or make any bargain, contract or promise for the having or buying of the same or any part thereof so coming as is aforesaid before the said merchandise, victuals or other thing shall be in the market, fair, city, port, haven, creek or road, ready to be sold; or shall make any motion by word, letter, message or otherwise to any person or persons for the enhancing of the price or dearer selling of any thing or things above mentioned or else dissuade, move or stir any person or persons coming to the market or the fair to abstain or forbear to bring or convey any of the things above rehearsed to any market, fair, city, port, haven, creek or road to be sold as is aforesaid shall be deemed, taken and adjudged a forestaller.

Further, be it enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid that whatsoever person or persons that after the said first day of May shall by any means regrate, obtain or get into his or their hands or possession in any fair or market any corn, wine, fish, butter, cheese, candles, tallow, sheep, lambs, calves, swine, pigs, geese capons, hens, chickens, pigeons, conies, or other dead victual whatsoever, that shall be brought to any fair or market within this realm or Wales to be sold and do sell the same again in any fair or market holden or kept in the same place, or in any other fair or market within four miles thereof, shall be accepted, reputed and taken for a regrator or regrators.

And be it also enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid that whatsoever person or persons that after the said first day of May shall ingross or get into his or their hands by buying, contracting or promise-taking other than by demise, grant or lease of land or title any corn growing in the fields or any other

corn or grain, butter, cheese, fish, or other dead victuals whatsoever, within the realm of England, to the intent to sell the same again, shall be accepted, reputed and taken an unlawful ingrosser or ingrossers.

And if any person or persons shall at any time after the said first day of May offend in any of the things before recited and being thereof duly convicted and attainted by the laws of this realm or after the form hereafter mentioned shall for his or their first offense have or suffer imprisonment for the space of two months without bail or mainprise and shall also lose and forfeit the value of the goods, cattle and victual so by him or them bought or had.

And if any person lawfully convicted or attainted of or for any the offenses above said be thereof eftsoons lawfully convicted or attainted that then every person or persons so offending shall have and suffer for his or their said second offense imprisonment by the space of one-half year without bail or mainprise and shall lose double the value of all their goods, cattle and victuals so by him bought or had as is afore said.

And if any person being lawfully twice convicted or attainted of or for any of the said offenses shall eftsoons offend the third time and be thereof lawfully convicted or attainted, that then every such person for the said third offense shall be set on the pillory in the city, town or place where he shall then dwell and inhabit and lose and forfeit all the goods and cattle that he or they have to their own use and also be committed to prison there to remain during the king's majesty's pleasure." The statute then proceeds to enumerate many exceptions and to fix the legal price of various commodities.

Apparently the sellers of leather goods were as much under suspicion then as now, for a special statute was provided for their particular benefit under the heading: "An act against regrators and engrossers of tanned leather." The first lines of the statute sound strangely familiar: "Where by the covetousness of divers greedy persons regrating and engrossing all kinds

of tanned leather into their hands and selling the same again at excessive prices to saddlers, girdlers, cordwainers and such other artificers and handicraftsmen as make wares of tanned leather, the king's loving subjects are inforced to buy the said wares at unreasonable prices."

Two hundred and twenty years later, in the reign of George III, the statutes previously passed against forestalling, engrossing and regrating were replaced by a statute, the preamble of which is as follows: "Whereas it hath been found by experience that the restraints laid by several statutes upon the dealing in corn, meal, flour, cattle and sundry other sorts of victuals by preventing a free trade in the said commodities have a tendency to discourage the growth and to enhance the price of the same; which statutes if put into execution would bring a great distress upon the inhabitants of many parts of this kingdom." However, it was discovered that the repealing statute has not included the common law or all of the previous statutes directed against forestalling, engrossing and regrating, and therefore on July 4th, 1844, in the reign of Queen Victoria, a new repealing statute was passed specifically including the common law and all of the previous legislation directed against forestalling, regrating and engrossing, thus showing beyond any question that in the light of several hundred years of experience in England, these laws were regarded as unsatisfactory. Stephen says in his *History of the Criminal Law*, Volume 3, page 201: "These statutes were, as might have been expected, either ineffectual or mischievous; and as political economy came to be better understood, this was recognized first by the cessation of such legislation and afterwards by its repeal."

It is interesting to notice that Hawkins in his *Pleas of the Crown*, Volume 1, page 479, published in 1788, said of this legislation: "And surely there can be no attempt of this kind, but must be looked upon as a high offense against the public, inasmuch as it so apparently tends to put a check upon trade to the general inconvenience of the people, by putting it out of their

power to supply themselves with a commodity, without an unreasonable expense, which often proves extremely oppressive to the poorer sort, and cannot but give just cause of complaint to the richest."

Long before the English statutes were enacted the need for such legislation made itself felt in Rome. Professor Sherman says, in his *Roman Law in the Modern World*, Volume 2, page 483: "To artificially raise in any manner the price of food was punished variously, sometimes with a fine, sometimes with a prohibition from doing business as a merchant, and sometimes with relegation." \* \* \* "The *Lex Julia de annonae* forbade the artificial raising of the price by a contract for this purpose, and fined the offender twenty *auri* (about eighty dollars). Persons attempting to raise the price of food by keeping provisions out of the market were known as *dardanarii*." In the time of Augustus, the task of safeguarding the people against extortion in the purchase of food supplies was delegated to an official who was known as the *praefectus annonae*.

Thus it would seem that the profiteer is of ancient lineage and is by no means a product of these burdensome post-war days. Attorney General Palmer lately promised a solution of our most pressing High Cost of Living problems, if Congress would pass the legislation which he proposed. Despite President Wilson's approval the Senate has not seen fit to follow the lead of the House in voting for the legislation. Can it be that the learned Senators have been reading some of England's repealing statutes, designed to remove the heavy hand of the law from Foretallers, Engrossers and Reqrators?



## SCIENTIFIC MEETING

\*William F. Rigge, S. J.



THE annual meeting of the American Astronomical and Mathematical Societies took place this year during the first week of September at Ann Arbor, in the buildings of the University of Michigan. There were about two hundred members in attendance.

After the strenuous labors of the academic year in addition to those of a Summer Course, I decided "to take a vacation" and, as of old, to attend the annual scientific meeting. I left Omaha on August 25, and after spending a day or two in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, and other places along the route, I arrived at Ann Arbor on Tuesday, September 2, in the late afternoon. My headquarters were first at Father Cahalen's, the successor of Bishop Kelly, and then at St. Joseph's Sanatorium, where I lived like a prince.

I was a day late for the astronomical meeting, which had begun that morning, but I was in good time for the reception at the observatory, at 8 o'clock. The building is called the Detroit Observatory of the University of Michigan, because some public-spirited citizens of Detroit financed its erection in 1853. After being presented to the director, Prof. W. L. Hussey, who had spent some years directing the large government observatory in Argentina, the visitors were shown the instruments, the chief of which were a 12-inch refractor and a 37-inch reflector of modern design. Several famous astronomers had labored at this observatory, one of the best known being J. C. Watson, who had discovered twenty-two asteroids and had left a fund to pay for the computation of their orbits.

The next morning, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, we met in

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\*Professor of Physics, College of Arts; Director of the Observatory.

the auditorium of the Natural Science Building, which is devoted to such sciences as mineralogy and geology, while physics, chemistry, engineering and other branches have each their own buildings. Although up-to-date in probably every other respect, the hall had the one disagreeable feature of resonance, so that the next day we assembled in the lecture room of the physics building which had evidently seen many more years of service.

The papers presented were almost all of so very technical a nature, that they would scarcely interest the general reader. They showed, however, the wonderful advance of astronomy in extending our knowledge of the sizes and distances of the heavenly bodies, and shaping our ideas more correctly in regard to the structure and arrangement of the universe. As some of the ablest men of the country were present, each large observatory from as far even as the Pacific coast having sent at least one representative, some of the papers were well discussed.

One paper gave the preliminary results of a comparative test of the 60-inch and the 100-inch telescopes on Mount Wilson, which are only a few feet apart and may therefore be tested simultaneously on the same object and under the same atmospheric conditions. As was to be expected, the larger instrument easily established its superiority when the sky was at its best, but when this was not the case it was sometimes surpassed by the smaller.

V. M. Slipher, director of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, showed superb photographs taken with different lengths of exposure by his 40-inch reflector of the Nebula in Orin and the Ring Nebula in Lyra. As these are favorite objects among astronomers, the pictures provoked universal applause and interested discussion. The exposure time of one picture was about forty-eight hours. Think of sitting that long for a photograph. But that is exactly what the successful astronomer had to do, not for his own personal picture, but for that of his celestial object. During every minute of those forty-eight hours he had to keep both hands on a pair of adjusting

screws and his eye on a selected star, ready at a moment's notice to bring it back within a hair's breadth to the intersection of two cross wires. As the moving parts of our modern giant telescopes weigh many tons—twenty-three tons, I am sure, for the Mount Wilson sixty-inch—it becomes mechanically impossible to move all this mass with that absolutely uniform motion with which the earth turns on its axis, so that continual supervision is required by intelligent hands and eyes, and the more so as the refraction of our air changes with the altitude of the star and the caprices of the weather.

The test of a perfect picture, perfectly round dots for the stars, is as easy as its acquisition is laborious. There are now many critics that know this fact, but not as many patient and intelligent men to take the pictures.

That one astronomer tried to find a connection between Chinese earthquakes and California tree growths between the years 1 and 1680 A. D., and a second between fluctuations in the moon's longitude and meteorological variations, shows that many minds attack old problems in many different ways.

Bailey of Harvard said that although the new star in Aquila which appeared last June 8th a year ago, was found very quickly by observers all over the world, still there must be many other new stars, especially of smaller magnitudes that must go unrecorded. He said that Harvard had the ambition to photograph the entire visible sky several times a week, and even every night that the weather permitted, in order to catch all these new stars at once. But this labor, especially the comparison of the new plates with the standard plates, must be enormous.

As it drew near noon on Wednesday, Professor Hussey invited us all to lunch with him at his observatory. Of course, we all accepted. This was what is probably called a "lap lunch," since one's lap had to serve as a table. At my right was H. A. Howe of the Chamberlain Observatory of Denver, and at my left a Greek from Greece with a very long name which we abbreviated into its first two syllables, Paris. The lunch was not

only agreeable in every way, but also really substantial. Good intellectual food somehow stimulates the appetite also for the other kind. After the lunch we all posed collectively for the photograph, and resumed our sessions, my own paper on the Solar Eclipse of next November being then the fourth in order.

At four o'clock we inspected the new Hill Auditorium, which seats five thousand people and is said to have no resonance. An upper room contains the Stearn's Musical Collection of about fourteen hundred instruments of all kinds and of all ages and nations. We were next taken to the Library Building, the interior finishing of which is not quite completed. It is said to be the most modern and most convenient and comprehensive in the world, with ample provision for expansion.

The next morning I registered in the Alumni Memorial Hall, its various large rooms containing pictures of presidents, professors and alumni, and some works of art. Near it is the new Michigan Union, devoted, I think, to transient alumni, with club rooms and the like, in which many of the members present had taken lodging, and in which lunch was offered us at noon.

After the morning astronomical session, there was a joint meeting at two o'clock of the American Astronomical Society, the American Mathematical Society, and the Mathematical Association of America. The second and third of these are distinct organizations, the second consisting, I might say, of university professors who climb to the greatest mathematical heights, and the third of college professors who know or here pretend to know only the mathematics usually taught in colleges, that is, the calculus and what is below it. Nearly all the colleges of the United States belong to this association, and Creighton University is a charter institutional member.

The first address, Mathematics and Statistics, was by a thoroughbred mathematician. It took forty-five minutes and left no decipherable impress on my memory or my notes. The second took half an hour and related to the work of the National Research Council with Reference to Mathematics and Astron-

omy. This was not much better. The third, by Schlesinger of Alleghany, who was the next day elected president of the astronomical society, took twenty minutes and treated of the International Conference of Scientists at Brussels. He said that American, English and French astronomers met at Brussels in the beginning of August and established an international board, whose office it was to internationalize such large astronomical problems as the asteriods, star spectra and the like, that affect the whole science and are too large even for any one nation to handle successfully. He said that the neutral nations would be admitted next and afterwards the central powers.

L. A. Bauer of the Carnegie Department, who has sailed all over the oceans investigating the magnetic elements of the earth and correcting the compass errors of the charts, spoke of his magnetic observations during the last total eclipse of the sun on May 29, in Liberia . Although a clear sky was not essential for his work, his was the only party that enjoyed fine weather.

After the meeting, free auto rides were offered to the visitors, but as there were not enough autos for all, I first inspected the physical laboratories and then took a walk along State street, apparently the main street of the town. My stroll brought me to the athletic grounds. There were two large grand stands, each about four times as large as ours, on opposite sides of the field, and there was a high brick wall overgrown with ivy all around the grounds.

At seven P. M. there was a joint dinner in the Michigan Union. One of the delegates to the Brussels conference gave a popular account of its procedures, such as how the French succeeded in making French its official language and how they tried to pack the committees.

The next day, Friday, I spent with the Mathematical Association. I had been with the astronomers for two days, but never with the Mathematical Society, because these two held their sessions simultaneously in different rooms. The subject of debate was whether a mathematical dictionary was feasible,

what it should contain, and various other details. Financially, some estimated the cost of the first edition as high as fifty thousand dollars, and many were confident they could get a clean hundred thousand without much of an effort. The speeches were good but, as a rule, too long. The two papers on the program could just be squeezed in before noon. Both were very good, one being on Continuity in Synthetic Geometry and the other on Some Aspects of Mathematics in Biology. They were both not above the comprehension of an ordinary college professor of mathematics.

In the afternoon the subject of discussion was the relations of high school and college mathematics. There were four speeches, each one being too long and over-running its assigned time limit. I hardly know now what was said. As a rule, I have always found the mathematicians long and dry—of course, I am prejudiced—and very unpunctual in regard to time. It may be because the only appeal they make to the eye is by formulas and symbols on a blackboard, whereas astronomers use lantern slides freely and show many excellent pictures.

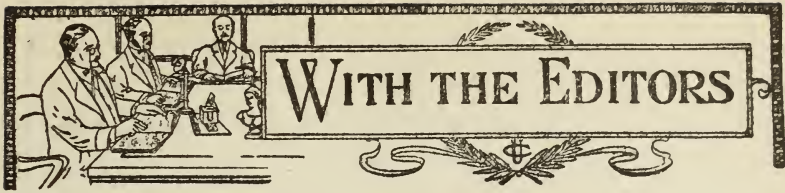
At the conclusion of the meeting Professor Karpinsky took us to an upper room in which the rare mathematical and astronomical books of the library were arranged on tables for our personal inspection, so that we could examine them at our leisure. Here for the first time in my life I saw some of the works of the great authors that I had read so much about. Think of taking up Ptolemy, one of the first foundation stones of astronomical science, who flourished in the second century after Christ. Here was his own book, in the original Greek, with a French translation alongside. Of course, this work, like many others, had been printed from ancient manuscripts many centuries after it was written. There were also the famous Alphonsine Tables that kept track of the positions of the planets centuries ago, and the works of Tyche Brahe, Sacrobosco, and other famous men. They were not all there, however, because such valuable books are not procurable at all times for any

amount of money. This I know by recent experience in regard to a most essential book published only thirty years ago, which I have at last succeeded in getting after many years of search. It is Oppolzer's Canon der Finsternisse, giving the elements of all the eight thousand solar and fifty-two hundred lunar eclipses that occur between the years 1207 B. C. and 2163 A. D. With the help of this great work it is a matter of a few minutes to answer such questions as when the last total solar eclipse occurred or will occur in any part of the world.

There were also many atlases of the heavens with beautiful colored pictures and drawings that modern art could scarcely surpass. One was an interesting attempt to christianize the heathen constellations of Hercules, Andromeda, Perseus and the like, by substituting Christian saints and pictures. Thus, for example, the twelve Apostles replaced the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, the Bark of Peter replaced the Big Bear, Noah's Ark the Ship Argo, St. Helena with the True Cross took the place of Cygnus the Swan, and so on. But this change was about as successful as the proposal to change the number of hours in a day.

When I left Ann Arbor late that night, bound for Chicago, I found quite a number of astronomers, old acquaintances of mine, aboard the same car, and even at the same end of it. Another night's run brought me back to Omaha, renewed in body and richer in knowledge.





A few years ago "Back To The Farm" was a popular slogan, full of hope for a people alarmed at the drift toward the cities, and out of the philosophy expressed by this slogan has come a new appreciation of the value of rural life to the nation and a new effort to bring to the farm some of the advantages and opportunities which were attracting the young folks of the farm to the larger centers of population. Fortunately, for us, the great war has given a new impetus to education, and in the light of our recent terrible experience we have seen, in clearer outline than ever before, the importance of education. "Back To The School" is the popular slogan today and September witnessed our institutions of learning crowded with an earnest, ambitious, hopeful throng that will not be denied in its quest for that mental training upon which the war so emphatically put its stamp of approval. Not that we have grown militaristic as a nation. God forbid! But we know now, as never before, that even the apparently unintelligent task of sheer destruction cannot be properly accomplished without training, and of course it goes without saying that the much better worth while job of building-up is hopeless without education.

When the Officers' Training Camps were organized, an urgent and insistent call was sent out to the young men of the country who had enjoyed the opportunities afforded by the institutions of higher learning, and to their credit be it said that they responded with an alacrity and an enthusiasm which proved how well the colleges and universities had fostered patriotism. The quickness with which these young men were trained and the efficiency with which they discharged their stern tasks bore eloquent testimony to the practical value of that education at

which, in some quarters, it had become popular to point the finger of ridicule, if not scorn.

And the myriads of brave Americans who joined the colors as privates found themselves quickly rated according to their education and assigned to classes from which they could be called should need arise for the particular service they could render. In fact the whole military program called for education and though much of the work was necessarily done under stress, the importance of special training was emphasized at every turn; and when the armistice came and shortly thereafter demobilization, the government showed again its solicitude for its soldiers by trying to make adequate provision for vocational training.

Even now, with the war over, the Army and Navy are carrying on recruiting campaigns stressing particularly the educational opportunities afforded by the various arms of national military service. Private industry has learned from experience the importance of special preparation and many far-sighted corporations have organized schools of instruction in which their employees are helped to greater serviceableness.

The old day of contempt for education is gone and the schools are being appraised at a new value. True, this very appreciation of education has brought its own special problems growing out of the insistence upon what is called a "practical" education, but the predominant fact for us just now is that education is appreciated, that it is quite the vogue to seek education, that he is short-sighted who underestimates the value of education, and that "Back To The School" is the vastly significant slogan of our day.

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A NEW NOTE. The opening of the school-year brings the announcement that some of the country's oldest universities are to inaugurate a distinctly new policy of psychological tests and compulsory physical training for the students of the entering Freshman class in the college. Both of these experiments in education are attributable

to the war; not that either originated with the army, but both were given an unusually broad trial with our fighting men, and the results warrant the extensive introduction of these innovations into college life.

After all we are but harking back to the old principle of "a sound mind in a sound body." One of the startling facts brought out in the examination of applicants for our armed service was the appallingly large percentage of physical defectives and the country is alive to the importance of remedying this situation as soon as possible, but there is a special reason why the universities and colleges should take the lead in safeguarding and improving the health and physical vigor of the thousands of students committed to their care, for with what hope of real success may the school expect to build mental excellence upon a defective physical foundation? Of course, as every one knows, mere animal vigor is neither a guarantee nor an essential of worth-while mental achievement for there are illustrations a-plenty in every community of distinct success despite physical handicap, and the record of the world's doers contains abundant proof that the mind may rise superior to the body, compelling success under the most unfavorable conditions. But on the other hand one need not go outside his own experience to find achievement rendered difficult if not altogether balked by the lack of that physical vigor upon which prolonged mental effort must largely depend. One of the melancholy spectacles of school-life is that of the purposeful, persevering student of talent who finds himself hemmed in, by insufficient strength, for the work his ambition impels him to do. It is to aid this type of man that the new scheme of physical training has been inaugurated.

The theory back of the plan is much like that of the army—he who would fight must be fit. The student, in our highly developed social organism, must expect to help bear the world's burden; through the institutions of higher education the experience of the ages is made available for him, and it is his duty to

utilize this experience for the benefit of his fellows. He is no more entitled to look upon the schools as maintained for his personal benefit, than is the soldier entitled to look upon the army as an organization whose sole function is the training of its members. The student, like the soldier, trains to render service, and both need the solid foundation of health.

Under our highly specialized, intensely competitive system of athletics, the physical benefits have been restricted to a very small number of the student body, and the taint of professionalism has crept into our contests. It is the purpose of the new plan to extend the physical benefits of college athletics to all the students, not passively as heretofore, through mere observation of others' contests or permission to use the athletic equipment, but actively by compulsory participation in athletic activities. That the benefits to the students, and through them to society will be worth while would seem too clear for question, providing, however, the innovation is not pushed to excess.

When the army found itself in urgent need of some means to appraise the talent and special capacity of its millions of men, the psychologists came into their own, and this much-ridiculed, much-abused line of effort was found to have a very practical value in the prosaic task of training men to fight. The merry war which has waged these many years between the credit system and the college entrance examination has now taken on a new phase and the psychologists may yet come off with a victory which neither of the other contending forces has been able to win.

Every careful student of the matter admits that in the battle for professional or business success, personality—vague, indefinite, intangible though it may seem to be—is one of the biggest factors and that therefore he who would win should get into that line of work for which his personality best fits him. Of course, he must have something more than personality else failure will be his certain portion, but in trying to find out where he belongs, personality and special personal fitness must be

given careful consideration. The psychologists by their work in the army have brought into a new prominence the value of their special department of education and it will be interesting to watch the further development of their learning to the difficult task of measuring student mental fitness for particular lines of work.

The urge of the times is for speed—much of the objection to higher education is based on the alleged needless consumption of time which should be used for acquainting young men with the practical phase of the business or profession upon which they expect to embark. Perhaps the psychologists will help to solve this problem, at least to the extent of devising a plan which will allow students to progress as fast as their individual powers permit, instead of holding them in groups whose progress is measured by the capacity of the slow, if not the slowest, members.

The accelerated school is attracting no little attention—without the help of the psychologists it would be futile. From whatever angle, therefore, we may view the new prominence of psychology its immediate future is full of interest, and the psychologists, working with the more vigorous material which they may expect from the compulsory physical training now being emphasized in the schools, should ultimately contribute largely toward a fuller realization of the old ideal—“a sound mind, in a sound body.”

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In this feverish age, with its insistent demand WHO AM I? for efficiency, the student may well ask himself the important question, Who am I? And having asked it, he should undertake to make true answer. Of all persons in the world he is, or ought to be, most vitally interested in himself. Without any studied effort to elaborate on the who, what, whence, whither phase of life, he should for the moment, with the reopening of school, stop to take an inventory of his equipment, to appraise his powers, determine his limita-

tions, and estimate his opportunities, else the year will not be a success. Having made the appraisal and formulated a good plan he should stick to it if he would win.

This interesting bit of self-examination may not disclose remarkable talent—it seldom does—but out of this very consciousness of mediocre ability, there should come a determination to make amends by well directed energetic endeavor. In the long run the worker wins. The talented laggard is a common spectacle in society; he may point a moral or adorn a tale but his role is neither pleasant nor personally profitable.

In some quarters the erroneous impression has flourished, that student days are meant to be more or less frivolous—that there is a superabundance of the serious in the life that lies beyond graduation. Omar Khayyam philosophy—if such it may be called—is altogether too popular; and his unconscious votaries in educational institutions put into unhappy practice his advice to sip the wine of today, heedless alike of unborn tomorrow and dead yesterday.

If great oaks from little acorns grow, great deeds must equally spring from apparently trivial beginnings. The student might well learn from business the importance of little duties. The little figures, misplaced, may throw the bookkeeper's balance off a million dollars; the little letter filed in the wrong folder may delay, if not actually block, the big deal; the broken engagement may spell irreparably lost opportunity.

Student days are the seed-time of great achievements—only the fool ignores the possibilities. Just now, of all times, when a distracted world is painfully emerging from a war which has shaken society to its foundations, he is worse than a fool who does not seek, with all his might, to take full advantage of all the opportunities afforded to him as a student, to learn from history those lessons of human experience in the light of which alone he may hope to work out satisfactorily his own personal career, and if opportunity be propitious, a career of helpfulness to his fellows.



Despite the fact that Harvard University has at the present time an endowment of \$33,742,954.82, yielding an annual income of \$1,664,153.34, it has become necessary for that institution to inaugurate a campaign for an additional endowment to the amount of at least twenty-millions of dollars. In launching this gigantic campaign, the committee in charge has issued a very interesting pamphlet entitled "Harvard and the Future." The opening paragraphs of this pamphlet are of interest to the friends of education everywhere and are therefore quoted in full: "One thing must have been brought home to all of us by the war. That is America's need of trained men. We wanted then, and we want even more today, men who can lead in vital work. We want men with a firm grasp of fundamentals, with the background of a liberal education, and with minds trained to think straight. Serious economic and social problems confront us today. Who is going to solve them? Trading, manufacturing, transportation, finance, the sciences, government, public welfare, hold tremendous opportunities for service and progress. Who will have the vision, the judgment, and the trained mind to deal with them in all their complexity and magnitude? Educated men. The country looks to its universities and colleges to produce men trained for leadership. The primary function of these institutions—and their highest duty—is the production of trained men. The importance of the university as the intellectual center of the nation grows with the years. More and more are university teachers looked to as leaders of thought, not only in purely academic fields but in the eminently practical field of economics, scientific business, law, medicine, and all the applied sciences. They are relied on to show the way in their chosen subjects and, by their pioneer work in research, to make fresh contributions to

human knowledge. America is realizing at last how her future is bound up with the future of her universities, for she must depend for her true power on her trained men, and for her trained men she must depend on her universities.

But our universities cannot do this vital work effectively without help. Two obstacles stand in their way and threaten to reduce them to mediocrity within the next twenty years. First, the insufficient pay of university teachers, which inevitably will result in a poorer grade of teachers; secondly, lack of funds for adequate budgets and thorough equipment. Both conditions have one main cause: our universities have too great a task for the income available. American universities are constantly on the verge of insolvency. They are forced to live from hand to mouth; teachers are underpaid; equipment does not keep pace with modern demands; as educational institutions, they will be unable to keep up to standard. And Harvard is no exception.”

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Basing its judgment on questionnaires sent to three thousand four hundred and sixty-five district and county school superintendents in all the states of the Union, the National Educational Association estimates that the public schools of the country commenced the new year with a shortage of approximately thirty-eight thousand teachers.

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At Winnepeg on October 20th and 22nd, there will be held a Canadian national conference on moral education. The announced purpose of the conference is to stimulate public interest in character training through the schools and other institutions. The announcement of the conference says in part: “Canadian communities have been profoundly impressed through revelations of the great war with the necessity of emphasizing in the strongest manner the educational activities that make for the formation of character and that tend to promote a higher standard of individual and national life.

While it is recognized that the ethical aim has always been present in the schools, it is well known that the diverse racial and religious elements of which our people are composed have hitherto made any attempt at organized moral education difficult. Misunderstandings, mutual distrust, inability to agree on content or methods have prevented the co-operation necessary to effective action. It is believed, however, that many prejudices that formerly obscured essentials have disappeared as a consequence of the war and that the time is opportune for emphasizing the importance of character training as a preparation for citizenship.

At the outset of the great struggle from which we have just emerged the world was confronted with a people of some sixty millions thinking and feeling as one man in a conspiracy to subject the world to the domination of the German race. This unity of thought and purpose was the outcome of carefully planned and energetically conducted educational propaganda beginning in the elementary schools and carried on by university, church and press. If the energy of an entire people could be enlisted and directed by means of its educational agencies toward an evil purpose, it is believed that the same factors would be even more effective if set in motion for a righteous end."

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The four hundred teachers of North Hampton, England, went on strike some time ago for an improved scale of salaries and as a consequence all of the elementary schools were closed until the matter was adjusted. A similar strike occurred at North Riding, where as a result of a dispute over the salaries question about one hundred and fifty out of four hundred schools in that area had to be closed.

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The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is engaged in raising an endowment fund of eight millions of dollars. President Maclauris has recently issued a statement in connection with the endowment campaign. Some of the more important

portions of his statement are as follows: "The anonymous gift of four million dollars to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from a great industrial leader who is neither a Technology man nor a Massachusetts man, should focus attention on that institution and on its opportunities for service to industry. Just after the Civil War Technology was founded by far-sighted citizens of Massachusetts who saw the need of technical training of the highest type if industry was to overcome the difficulty following the great war. The half century that has lapsed has served to emphasize the need and has demonstrated the efficiency of the M. I. T. as a servant industry. The great achievements of the Institute and of its alumni during the recent war have reinforced this lesson. The one great hope of America is to increase production, to develop new sources of wealth and to improve the means of dealing with old sources. Nothing but the best technical training will serve this purpose. \* \* \* Its fees cannot be raised further without closing its doors to many of the most promising representatives of the struggling classes. These fees have recently been raised to three hundred dollars, the highest in the country. As a recent change in the constitution of Massachusetts debars it from renewal of state support, Technology's needed additional income must come from gifts. Gifts cannot all come from its alumni. The great growth of the Institute has been within the last twenty years, so that now there are only about five hundred living graduates more than fifty years of age. All states should help, as Technology is a national institution, drawing men from every state."

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At their last annual meeting the alumni of the University of Michigan referred to the directors of the Alumni Association the tentative plan for incorporation under the title, "Trustees of the Alumni Fund," an organization whose purpose will be the receiving, controlling and disposing of gifts to the University from alumni, former students and friends, other individuals and organizations; these gifts, whether in money or

property may take effect immediately or at some future time and may be given for some specific purpose or without restriction as to use. The certificate of incorporation provides with its adoption for a first board of nine trustees, three to serve for one year, three for two years and three for three years. On the expiration of the three terms running for one year, successors are to be elected by those remaining in office, from three lists of nominees submitted by the president of the university, the university's senate, and the board of regents. The successors for those who are to serve for two or three years respectively are to be elected from a list of nominees submitted by the board of directors of the alumni association of the university. The treasurer of the university will be made custodian of the funds. The organization of the corporation has become urgent in view of the fact that gifts in considerable amount are made, notably by the graduating classes. For instance, contributions of the classes of 1916, 1917 and 1919, have been received, amounting to nearly two thousand dollars. Speaking editorially of the proposed organization the Michigan Alumnus for August says: "With proper interest on the part of alumni and sufficient impetus, this fund would soon amount to a considerable sum and should eventually become no small part of the university's resources. With contributions during the past year of six hundred thousand dollars, Yale's alumni fund at present is well over two million dollars. Other universities have had similar experiences, though nowhere is the total as large as it is at Yale. \* \* \* But aside from the benefit to the University from the direct financial support it promises, the fund will also be important as a medium for the definite expression of alumni interest in the University. This is no small feature, since in a state university the alumni are necessarily given the smallest share in the actual maintenance and direction of the university. Such a fund will afford a means for effective participation on the part of the alumni through the administration of the fund itself and through its alumni association, to which it is to be closely

allied through the provision for the nomination of six trustees by the directors of the alumni association.”

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At its last session the legislature of Michigan voted to the university an appropriation of \$350,000 out of which increases in the salary of the faculty will be made, amounting from twenty-five to thirty per cent.

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Dr. Parkin contributes an interesting article to a recent issue of the Atlantic Monthly, in which he enumerates the different subjects in which it is now possible to take the Bachelor's degree. These subjects are as follows: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Animal Physiology, Zoology, Botany, Geology, Astronomy, Engineering Science, Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Oriental subjects, English Languages and Literature, the modern languages and the traditional humanities.

Anent this subject a recent editorial writer in the New York Times said: “In American opinion, as Dr. Parkin recognizes, Oxford education has suffered from a reputation of diletantism. In part the reputation was justified; but it was mainly due to the fact that our long obsession with German ideas made us incapable of estimating properly what the English universities really stand for. But let us say that it is for the spirit, through the letter, for that liberation of the vital forces which comes through learning. As the Germans proceed by organizing and subordinating all forces, material and personal, the English excel by developing and enlarging the human factor. At Oxford a scientist must come in touch with the living implications of his subjects; a student of history must come in touch with the political and social forces that move his own time. To the English mind an education is successful in proportion as it enlarges and ennobles. In the future those young Americans who would once have gone to Germany for advanced study will be powerfully attracted to England.

The German universities are still supreme in the extent and thoroughness of their scientific culture. For the student who

looks forward to a medical specialty they have much to offer. For the student who aims at the commercial exploitation of chemistry, they have no near rival. They are the mountain-head of modern German industrialism, many of the methods of which young Americans have hitherto learned.”

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At the twenty-first annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs held in Buffalo, New York, on June 6th and 7th, there was a very large and enthusiastic attendance. One of the most important subjects discussed concerned more effective co-operation between the alumni and the university authorities for the advancement of the university's interest.

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The Knights of Columbus, at their last annual convention, decided to inaugurate a vast free night school plan—the K. of C. Councils, of which there are over two thousand, forming the units of activity. Practical and cultural courses will be offered and expert professional management engaged throughout.

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The College of Business Administration of the University of Nebraska has announced the opening of evening classes. The instruction will include Principles of Economics, Principles of Accounting and Market Gardening. The classes will be held from 7:30 till 9:10 on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

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There are 800,000 children enrolled in the public schools of New York City.

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Professor Edwin F. Gay, of the Harvard Business School, and former Chairman of the Committee on Estimates and Statistics, War Shipping Board, has resigned, effective January first next, to become manager of the New York Evening Post.

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Harvard University is inaugurating this year a scheme of compulsory athletics for freshman classes. The recent an-

nouncement concerning this innovation says in part: "Shortly after each freshman arrives he will be summoned to Dr. Lee's extensive office, which is really a laboratory of physical training, and put through a strenuous physical examination. On the basis of this test and the sports which they elect, the men will be divided into five groups. Group A, who are fit for any sport and elect to try out for the regular team; group B, who are reasonably sound but who do not elect organized freshman athletics; group C, who will be limited to inter-dormitory teams or special work for corrective purposes, and group E, who for some special reason are unable to exercise at all. Once graded, the Class of 1923 will be addressed at a class meeting by the heads of the physical training department and the method of procedure will be explained to them. In the first place, any man who desires to go out for any regular freshman team or squad will be allowed to do so. While he is working with that team or squad, he will be exempt from any other exercise. In this way it is estimated that the regular football, soccer, and track and La Cross teams and fall crews will care for 250 men. For as many of the balance as desire it, inter-dormitory teams will be established in the three freshman dormitories, Gore, Standish and Smith, in all the sports which the college knows. These dormitories will compete against each other on an intramural basis, a system similar to that at present in force in most private preparatory schools, known as the St. Paul plan. Coaches and assistants will be provided to take care of this work so that the men will not suffer from non-supervised exertion. In the Fall and Spring this will take the great majority of those men not engaged on the regular squad. Should there be any leftovers who do not want to participate in any game, there will be classes where these less experienced men may learn any sport they desire. In order to provide accommodations for the greatly increased number of men who will be exercising, the department of physical training will commandeer every available inch of Soldier's Field suitable for outdoor sports. As much as

possible the men will be kept out doors, for the director believes in the value of open air as a complement of exercise. In the winter time the men will have the use of the Hemenway Gymnasium, Randolph Gymnasium, baseball cage, the Dunster swimming pool and its squash courts. Thirteen squash and racket courts will be available in Randolph Gymnasium when repairs now under way are completed.

In addition to a required three hours of exercise per week, there will be a series of fifteen to twenty hygienic lectures for the freshmen, which will be compulsory. At these lectures various health authorities will demonstrate and explain the fundamental values of physical exercise."

The expense of this new department, outside of apparatus and facilities, has been estimated at \$15,000 a year.

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A new library building has just been completed for the University of Michigan at a cost of \$615,000, including equipment. The new building is said to be the last word in library architecture and is recognized as a model of skillful and economical planning. It is as nearly fireproof as a building can be made, being of reinforced concrete throughout. Provisions are made for graduate, undergraduate and general studies. The great central reading room will accommodate three hundred and fifty-eight readers and there are also special reading rooms for graduate and undergraduate work and little nooks in the book stacks which give opportunity for quiet unobserved study. The working space is ample for ten thousand students.

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Shortly before its recent adjournment the legislature of Massachusetts passed a bill creating a state School Fund of \$4,000,000, and raising the minimum salary of teachers by \$100.00.

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Gifts amounting to \$25,000.00 have been made to the University of Michigan to defray the cost of an expedition in the

interest of humanistic research. The expedition, which will leave for Europe soon, will make a re-study of the campaigns of Julius Caesar in the light of the military movements of the great war.

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A "Back to School" drive was conducted during the summer by the Boys Working Reserve and other Agencies in the State of Iowa.

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The University of Texas is offering three scholarships for European students, each scholarship amounting to \$600.00 per year. Two of the scholarships have been held for the past year and will be for the next year by French students. The third has been reserved for a Serbian student, and the Serbian Ambassador has been notified accordingly.

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The British Treasury has appointed a committee to inquire into the financial needs of university education in the United Kingdom and to advise the government as to the application of any grants that may be made by parliament toward meeting them. Speaking of the matter, the Scottish Educational Journal says, "The appointment of this committee is significant. The need for a considerable increase in the amount of State grants to the Universities is implied, if not admitted in so many words. For the first time, too, the essential unity of university work is recognized officially. The new committee will be responsible to the Treasurer. We trust that this important work, part of the government's policy of reconstruction, will be as successfully carried out as it is well inspired."

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The University of London is about to inaugurate commercial education leading to the degree, Bachelor of Commerce with an advanced course, leading to the degree, Master of Commerce. Modern Languages will be taught as practical subjects. Among the languages in which instruction will be given are Polish,

Czech, Roumanian, Modern Greek and the great eastern languages, Hindustan, Chinese and others.

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John W. Sterling, a New York lawyer, recently bequeathed nearly \$20,000.00 to Yale University. Mr. Sterling graduated from the institution in 1864 and died a bachelor on July 5th.

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Marquette University has successfully completed its drive for \$666,666.00 for its Medical School. The Carnegie Foundation will now by its gift complete the million dollars which the school started out to raise.

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Columbia College has adopted a new system of physical education. The University Medical Officer says: "Records similar to those of the Army Draft Boards will be kept. When physical defects appear they will be corrected with the purpose of turning out 100% men, physically as well as mentally. Our aim is to teach every undergraduate at least two outdoor and indoor sports, such for example, as tennis and handball, so that when a man leaves college he will have laid a basis for relaxation and play." It is felt that this physical system in conjunction with the psychological entrance tests which are now being given, will enable the faculty to co-operate more intelligently than heretofore in the development of the student body.





Rev. Thomas J. Smith, S. J., who who received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University in 1896, has recently been made president of St. Ignatius College, Cleveland, Ohio, having previously held the position of vice-president and prefect of studies at that institution.

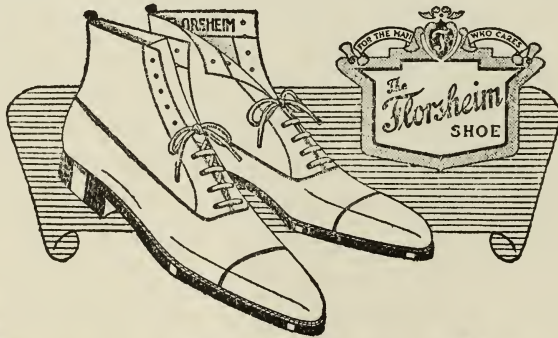
Father Smith was born in Omaha in 1877, and his father, Andrew Smith, lives at 2504 Chicago Street. Edward A. Smith, a practicing attorney of Omaha is a

brother of Father Smith.

The new president received his preliminary education in Omaha, and made his College studies at The Creighton University, subsequently spending four years at the Jesuit Novitiate, Florissant, Missouri, and three years at St. Louis University. He was ordained in 1910. For three years he was vice-president of St. Louis University.

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Medical Faculty returned lately to Omaha from sixteen months' service in France. He sailed for France on January 29, 1918, as chief surgeon of the Thirty-fifth engineers, and landed at Brest February 15, 1919. The same month he was sent with his regiment to La Rochelle, 120 miles north of Bordeaux, where the engineers established a mammoth car building plant. While at La Rochelle Major Akin superintended the establishment of a hospital three miles from the city and on July 21st was sent to assume command of the place, which was designated as the base hospital for district 67. He remained there until March 1st of the present year, when he was ordered to Paris, and was assigned to the army educational commission. There he remained until his departure for America on the Great Northern. Landing at Hoboken, New Jersey, he was discharged from service at Camp Dix.

Mr. Alexander F. O'Hern, A. B. 1903, has recently become business manager of The Davenport Times, Davenport, Iowa. Mr. O'Hern went to Davenport from Omaha in March, 1904, and worked for several months as a reporter on the morning Republican. He joined The Times as sporting editor in June, 1904, and occupied that position until April, 1916. Speaking of his work on that pub-

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lication, The Times for June 27th last, said, "During his years in charge of the sporting page of The Times, writing under the name of "Old Poke," he gave valuable aid in promoting clean sports in the tri-cities and became recognized as an authority on the baseball situation in the middle-west. He made a wide acquaintance with baseball managers and leaders in other sporting activities. April, 1916, he was taken from the position of sporting editor and made assistant advertising manager. One year later he was made advertising manager and has mastered that end of the game. His experience in the editorial end of

the newspaper business and the advertising end, qualify him for the position of business manager, where he will have wider scope for his talents."

Mr. O'Hern is also editor of the Caravel, the official organ of the Knights of Columbus of Iowa.

Rev. John F. McCormick, S. J., was installed as President of The Creighton University on Tuesday, July 2, succeeding Rev. A. J. Burrowes, S. J., who had been acting head of the university since the departure of Father McMenemy.

Father McCormick, who is 45 years old, was born in Chicago and made his high school and college

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studies at St. Ignatius' College in that city. Entering the Society of Jesus in 1891, Father McCormick made his philosophical and theological studies at St. Louis University.

In 1898 he was assigned as instructor in St. Louis University and in 1900 went to St. Mary's College in the same capacity.

Since his ordination in 1906 Father McCormick has been vice-president and director of studies in St. Ignatius' College, Cleveland, and Marquette University, Milwaukee.

In 1911 he went to Cincinnati to become professor of philosophy in St. Xavier College, a position

he held up to the time of his appointment as President of Creighton.

Father Burrowes has been appointed instructor of the Jesuit Fathers engaged in the finishing year of their studies. In this work he succeeds Father Magevney, former Creighton president, who recently died at St. Stanislaus House of Retreats, Cleveland.

Mr. James P. McDonald, Law 1914, was married on July 24th, at St. Joseph's Church, Seattle Washington, to Miss Frances Hopkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hopkins, of Des Moines. Mr. and

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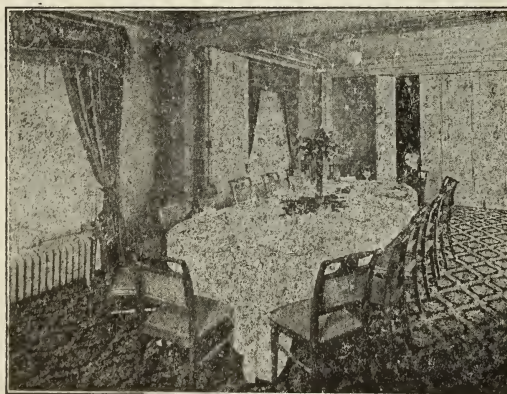
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Mrs. McDonald are at home at 1112 Thirty-third Avenue South, Seattle, Washington. Mr. McDonald is engaged in the practice of law in Seattle.

Dean Schulte and Doctor Clark of the Medical Faculty spent a very enjoyable vacation at Estes Park, Colorado.

Mr. W. J. Coad, A. B. '99, Presi-

dent of the Omaha Flour and Mills Company, recently announced that his organization will start work soon on a new Flour Milling unit in Omaha, which will produce 2,500 barrels of flour each day. The new structure will be seven stories high, will be built of concrete and will cost approximately \$600,000. Additional elevator storage of 300,000 bushels will result from the new project. In a

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recent interview Mr. Coad said, “The new unit will be ready for next year’s crop and when it is completed will give us a total production of 4,000 barrels a day. The building of the unit will bring an addition of \$6,000,000 to the flour milling industry of the city, and will increase that of the Omaha Flour Mills to a total of \$12,000,000 a year.”

Dean Newton of the College of Pharmacy has completed his schedule for the new four years course, which will be offered by the University in Pharmacy and kindred subjects, and will lead to the degree, Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy. The Dean is very en-

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thusiastic over the outlook and expects a large number of students to take advantage of the enhanced opportunity presented by the Pharmacy faculty.

Messrs. Wm. P. Welch and J. V. McDermott, both of the Law Class of 1916, have formed a partnership for the practice of law at Logan, Iowa.

Mr. Eugene J. Kean, LL. B. 1916, who returned from foreign service in July, visited University friends recently. Mr. Kean is located at Cascade, Iowa.

Mr. Julius F. Festner, A. B. 1913, was coach of the Nebraska

team of seventeen men at the rifle range at Caldwell, N. J., for the national guard competition.

Mr. John H. Hopkins, LL. B. 1913, has recently been appointed by the Government as Supervisor of the 1920 census in Omaha, Second District. Mr. Hopkins was Captain of the Varsity football team in 1912-13. Following his graduation he served one term in the Nebraska Legislature. During the war he served as a First Lieutenant in charge of aircraft production at Camp Lewis.

The faculty of the College of Law has been considerably strengthened for the current

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School year by the return of Professor Neal D. Reardon, who spent the last year in post-graduate study at Harvard University. Mr. Reardon has been a member of the Law faculty for several years, but though a graduate of the University of Illinois as well as of Northwestern University, he was anxious to do some special work at Harvard University and he therefore took advantage of an opportunity which presented itself last fall to enroll as post-graduate student at Harvard Law School. Having now completed the work which he set out to do, he returns to Creighton to resume his duties on the staff.

Mr. Donald J. Burke, who prior

to his enlistment in the army two years ago was a teacher on the Law School Faculty, has recently returned from France and has been discharged. He has been added to the faculty as a full-time teacher and has already commenced his work. The Law faculty will this year have four full-time men and a fifth man who gives about one-half of his time to the work of the school. The instruction is to be put on a different plane than heretofore and all of the heavy theoretical courses will be in the hands of full-time men, as will several of the practical subjects. A number of practitioners will supplement the work of the full-time staff, particularly



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The Law School is introducing this year for the first time the quarter system in place of the semester system which has prevailed heretofore. The advantages expected from the new system are more intensive work due to the easy maintenance of the continuity of the courses and a better working-out of the correlation of the various subjects.

Advantage has been taken of the war-time disarrangement to further improve the library which is now in first class condition, and under the direction of Professor Gillespie, should be of very great service to the students. One of the innovations for the present school year is a requirement of a certain amount of supervised reading in addition to the work of the regular classes. As in the past,

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instruction is given in law in the mornings and also the evenings. A large number of business men are enrolling in the evening classes.

Lieutenant Colonel Corbit S. Hoffman, Infantry, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science at the University. Colonel Hoffman has been stationed at Minneapolis in the office of the Inspector of the 8th District of the R. O. T. C. comprising Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska. He is a West Point graduate and a warm personal friend of

Colonel Wuest, commandant of Fort Omaha. It is Colonel Hoffman's plan to conduct a Junior Military organization in the High School and a Senior organization at the College of Liberal Arts. He succeeds Captain Robert F. Hardin, who came to Creighton last May, and has recently been transferred to the Iowa College at Ames.

First Lieutenant Denver B. Brann, the First Commanding Officer of the R. O. T. C. and the S. A. T. C. at Creighton was recently discharged from the service.

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Reverend Eugene A. Magevney, President of the University from 1908 to 1914, died suddenly of apoplexy at Brooklyn, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland, on Saturday, June 7th, and was buried at Cleveland on the following Monday. For six months prior to his death he had been acting rector of the Jesuit Novitiate, St. Stanislaus, at Brooklyn. He is survived by a sister, Madam Magevney, located at

Sacred Heart Academy, Park Place, Omaha, and a brother who is in business in the south. Father Magevney was 64 years old at the time of his death. He was highly esteemed at Creighton and will long be remembered for his gentleness, refinement, and his unusual ability as a conversationalist. During his stay at the University many important changes were made and on each recurring visit

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to Omaha he took a keen interest in the institution's progress.

The following article from a recent issue of the Omaha World-Herald contains an interesting forecast of 'Varsity athletics for the current year:

"The scholastic year of 1919-1920 promises to be the brightest on the Creighton calendar of sports. Football, basketball, track and baseball teams will fly under the Blue and White colors during the coming school year.

To top all this there is a possibility that Creighton will be admitted to membership in the Missouri Valley conference. An application for membership to this

body was made by Coach Tommy Mills of Creighton.

Football will be the leading Creighton sport next season. It is expected that the Blue and White athletes will crown themselves with success in this field. Last year Creighton had the best team in the history of the institution, but the majority of the games were called off because of the "flu" and certain rulings of the students' army training corps.

The season closed with Creighton playing but three games, winning them all.

Out of the wonderful team that played under the Creighton banner last year only two will not return to school, Walter Hull, end,

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and Charlie Little, guard. All other members have signified their intention of returning, which causes Coach Mills to wear a smile that stretches from ear to ear.

Gene Leahy, a student in the Creighton College of Pharmacy, will be the captain of the Blue and White. Leahy is a veteran of three seasons, and is the shining light of the gridiron machine at

his position at fullback. His home is in Winner, S. D., where he spent his vacation in preparation for the coming football season.

Another big boost for the school is the fact that Cliff Long, the best quarterback who ever donned a uniform, will return in the fall. Long created a sensation in western football circles in 1916, when he was member of the Creighton

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squad. He has been in the navy the past two years.

There will be three practice games on the schedule: Morning-side College of Sioux City, Nebraska Wesleyan University and Cotner University will serve in this capacity.

There is some doubt as to the other two teams who will appear on the schedule. One is a member of the "Big Ten" and the other is equally well known throughout

the United States. Mills is not ready to announce their identity yet.

Basketball also will be a big feature at Creighton, as it was last year, when the Blue and White won the championship of the west. They hope to repeat again next season and a schedule is being arranged to provide this.

No captain has yet been elected, but Charlie Kearney, who has been the mainstay of the squad for

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the past two years, will more than likely be elected to this position. Kearney is one of the most popular of Creighton athletes.

Baseball will be renewed at the school next year, and a track team will for the first time appear under the Creighton flag if the institution is admitted into the Missouri Valley conference. The spacious Creighton Gym will enable the track men to keep in trim for their work and will draw a number of men to the school if this branch of sports is added to the year's work.

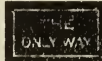
The Phi Rho Sigma Medical Fraternity announces the following pledges: Junior Class, Martin, McCarthy, Richards; Sophomore Class: Bell; Freshman Class: Bierman, Growney, Gianelli, Koehler, McMahon, Nalty, O'Malley, Weber; Pre-Medics: Long, Adams Hall, Farrell, Valerius, Spittler, Fitzsimmons, Custer, Lathrop.

Dr. Henry Bongardt, M. D. 1919, who is located at Petersburg, Nebraska, was a recent visitor at the College of Medicine. The Doctor's friends will be glad to learn that he is meeting with excellent success.

The Jeanne d'Arc Lecture Club of the University, after a forced period of inactivity, due to war-time scholastic conditions, has re-organized and is again accepting engagements. This year the Club will continue its policy of presenting its beautifully illustrated and inspiring lectures not only in the city of Omaha, but also in the convents, colleges and progressive parishes in the territory readily accessible to Omaha. Rev. J. B. deShryver, S. J., the founder of the movement, is Director. Since he organized the first club in Chicago some ten years ago, branches of the club have been established in practically every Jesuit college

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of the Missouri Province. Among the old student members of the Club at Creighton, who are again taking up this work, are Elmer L. Barr, Medicine 1921, winner of many oratorical contests during his period of study in the College of Arts; Charles F. Bongardt, Arts 1918, Law 1922, just lately returned from two years' service as first lieutenant in the 17th Field Artillery and the winner of two Croix de Guerre and the D. S. C., and James W. Martin, A. B. 1917, Medicine 1921, the secretary of the club, who during the past year was the sole lecturer, giving unassisted on two occasions, the exquisite "Life of the Little Flower," once at the Convent of the Good Shepherd and once at the Academy of the Sacred Heart. A number of new men will be trained to carry on this laudable work. The lectures given by the Club include Jeanne d'Arc, Lourdes, Columbus, the Little Flower and St. Cecilia.

The Sophomore Class of the College of Medicine have elected officers as follows: President, Paul V. Duffy; vice president, Miss Viola Barrett; secretary and treasurer, William P. Nemzek.

Mr. F. C. Armstrong, a Senior in the College of Medicine, was married on May 17th, at St. Mary Magdalen's Church to Miss Gertrude Kennedy. The ceremony was performed by Father Sinne.

The University Mixer Club have announced dates for their dances for the current season. The first was given Tuesday, October 7th, and the remainder will be given as follows: Tuesday, October 28; Wednesday, November 19th; Friday, December 12th; Tuesday, January 13th; Friday, February 13th; Wednesday, April 14th; Tuesday, May 4th. The dances will be held at Kelpine's Academy. Officers for the present year have been chosen as follows: College

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of Arts, Harold Linahan; College of Law, J. Edward Haley; College of Pharmacy, Joseph Esher; College of Dentistry, Eugene Slatery; College of Medicine, Joseph Malloy. The following students in addition to the officers, are members of the Club: Fred Armstrong, George Carrigan, Kenneth Roper, Ray Brennan, George Cogan, Harold Dwyer, Charles Kearney and James Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Abbott of Blue Springs, Nebraska, announce the engagement of their daughter, Merlyn Cecile, to Dr. C. A. Anderson of Beatrice, Nebraska. Dr. Anderson is a graduate of the College of Dentistry, having completed his work with the class of 1918. The wedding will take place this month.

Mr. James G. Vetter, a junior in the College of Medicine, was married in July to Miss Helen Adams, the ceremony being performed at St. John's Church by Rev. Thomas McNeive. The attendants were Prof. William Ferris, formerly of the High School faculty, and Miss Nellie Fodrea.

A son, who has been named John Bertram, was born September 18th to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Giever. Mr. Giever is a senior in the College of Medicine.

Mr. Francis A. Silver, LL. B. 1916, who is serving the city of Butte, Montana, in the capacity of alderman, spent a couple of days early in October in Omaha, enroute to his home from Rochester, Minnesota, where he had been taking treatment under eye specialists at the Mayo Foundation.

Dr. Will R. Waggener, M. D. 1905, and Mrs. Waggener of Silver Creek, Nebraska, visited University friends early in the month.

Mr. Raymond C. Coffey, LL. B. 1912, has been appointed a deputy county attorney at Omaha, the appointment being made by County Attorney Shotwell.

Mr. Eugene L. Mahlin, LL. B. 1915, who has been practicing law at Fremont, Nebraska, since graduation, was married on September 19th to Miss Lula Mae Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Walker of Bellwood, Ne-

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braska. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Mahlin was serving as police judge when called into service a year ago.

The University's enrollment promises to reach a record mark this year. The figures for the various departments are as follows: College of Law, 112; College of Medicine, 102; College of Dentistry, 111; College of Pharmacy, 70; College of Liberal Arts, 244; High School, 373. This total, added to the 626 in attendance at the Summer Session, makes the enrollment for the year easily the largest in the history of the institution. This large increase in the student body renders additional accommodations necessary. The Liberal Arts College and the High School departments are particularly hard pressed for room and it has been necessary to deny many applicants admission. Dormitory accommodations for out-of-town students have also been at a premium and many late comers were turned away for lack of accommodations. With added housing facilities and larger accommo-

dations for the students in the over-crowded departments the total enrollment would be much larger than it is.

Mr. Dana W. Geiselman, LL. B. 1912, has recently been elected vice president of the American State Bank of Omaha.

Dr. William J. Nolan, Ph. C., M. D., of the College of Pharmacy faculty was married on Monday, September 1st, at Newport, Rhode Island, to Miss Anna Frances Harrington. Dr. and Mrs. Nolan are now at home in Omaha.

Mr. Julius Festner, A. B. 1913, Law 1919, left the early part of September for Washington, D. C., where he has entered the Catholic University of America for a year of post-graduate work. Mr. Festner was one of the winners of the Knights of Columbus scholarship.

Mr. B. E. Quick, Ph. G. 1915, and Mrs. Quick, announce the arrival of a little son, Joseph Akers Quick, at their home in Morrill, Nebraska, on September 3, 1919.



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