

THE CREIGHTON COURIER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

Vol. II.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, AUGUST 15, 1913.

No. 6.

FREE EDUCATION.

Students who are interested in the High School Department and the College of Arts are often surprised to learn that no tuition is charged for the eight years instruction offered. The reason why a four-year preparation course and a four-year college course are thus available without cost to the student is that Edward Creighton and his brother, the late Count John A. Creighton endowed these two departments with enough money to make them free. Neither of the founders enjoyed an opportunity to secure an extended course in education and they were on that account the more eager to make such provision as would assure others the boon of which they had been deprived.

SUMMER STUDENTS PLEASED.

The Summer Session, which closed on August 2nd, though not intended exclusively for members of religious orders, was nevertheless very generously patronized by them and on their departure they adopted the following resolutions with the request that they be published in the Courier:

Whereas: The Creighton University has opened the doors of its College of Arts to women, including religious, and will hereafter confer upon them the degrees equal to those heretofore granted exclusively to men, we the religious who attended the school and who are consequently its charter members, do hereby adopt the following resolutions at this gen-

director, Reverend William P. Whelan, S. J., for his untiring zeal, his solicitude for the welfare of the patrons of the school, individually as well as collectively, and his pleasant, encouraging words, ever ready and always effective. Sincere thanks are also due our capable, conscientious, clever and cordial Dean for the splendid organization of this the initial session, for his tactful management of affairs in detail as well as in the whole, for his unflinching kindness, his enthusiasm, most contagious, his earnestness, as well as the precision with which he satisfied all requirements.

Resolved: That thanks be offered

of The Creighton University for the supreme benefits of the organization, the Sunday afternoon conferences, wherein we were addressed by several of the most celebrated spiritual instructors, thus accentuating most emphatically our duties as religious teachers.

Resolved: That we acknowledge our deep indebtedness to the Right Reverend Bishop, not only for his splendid and cultured instruction, but also for the interest he exhibited in our work, and his encouraging fatherly admonition, leaving us with the well chosen words—"Now you have begun, persevere."

Signed:
Benedictine Sisters, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Bernardine Sisters, Nebraska City, Nebraska.

Sisters of Charity, Denver, Colorado.
Sisters of Humility, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Sisters of Loretto, Loretto, Kentucky.

Sisters of Mercy, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Sisters of Mercy, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Sisters of Mercy, Omaha, Nebraska.
Sisters of St. Francis, Lafayette, Indiana.

Sisters of St. Francis, Buffalo, New York.

Sisters of St. Francis, Dubuque, Iowa.

Sisters of Notre Dame, Dodge, Nebraska.

Sisters of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

OPENING DATES.

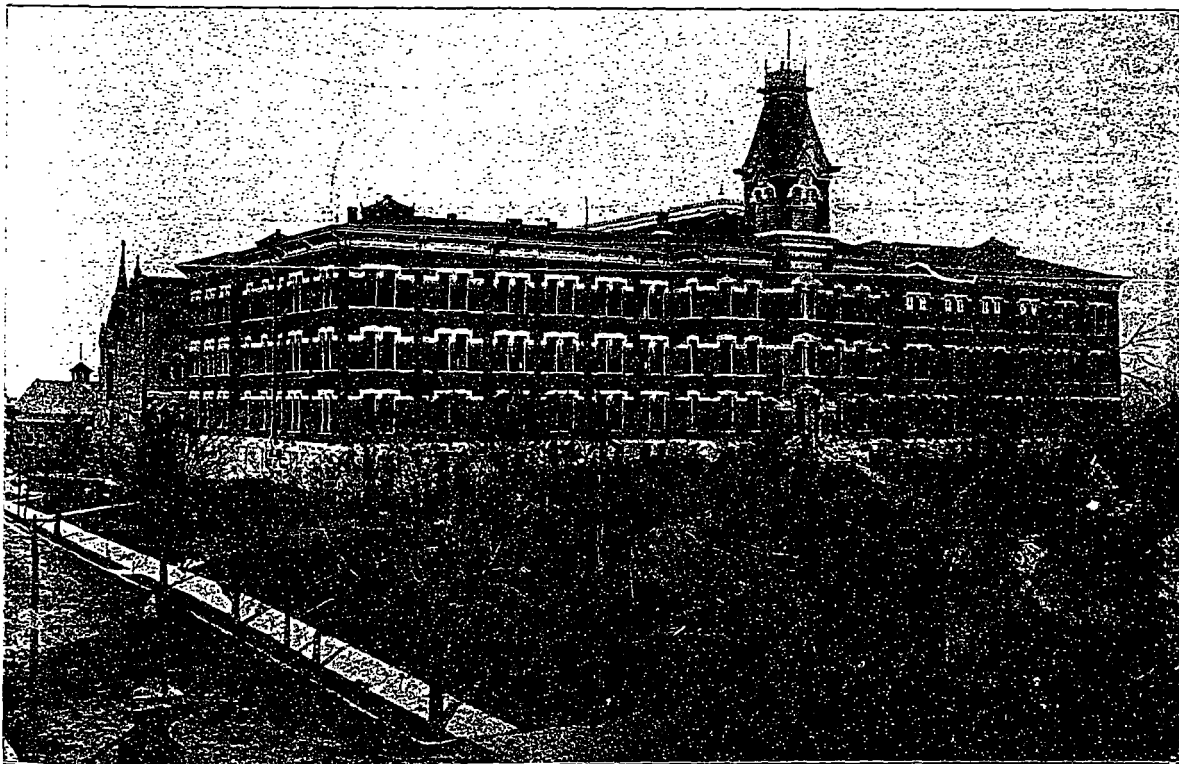
Registration in the Colleges of Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy, for both old and new students, will be held on September 1st, and in the College of Arts and High School on September 2nd. Classes will be resumed immediately following registration.

FESTNER WINS PRIZES.

Mr. Julius Festner, Arts, '12, at present Vice Consul at Leipzig, Germany, participated in an international turnfest at Leipzig and won three prizes, the two hundred yard dash, the high jump and pole vault. The prizes consisted of laurel wreaths and ribbons. Eight thousand Turners passed in parade on this occasion before the King of Saxony and many members of the nobility.

ALUMNI ACTIVITY.

Many of the alumni are taking an active interest in sending new students to the various colleges of the University. A recent letter from Dr. M. J. Scott, Medicine '03, of Butte, Montana, advises that he expects to bring six or eight new students when he comes in September for the opening of classes. Dr. J. J. Galligan, Medicine, '12, of Salt Lake City is actively engaged in organizing a Salt Lake chapter of the University alumni, and reports that there are about fifty Creighton graduates in Salt Lake.



Creighton College of Arts and Sciences.

Thanks to their munificence there is no charge in either the High School or College for tuition and the only expense involved is for books and incidental fees—the total need not exceed twenty-five dollars a year. Of course the students in these departments must pay for their board and room but the university dormitory, which is across the street from the high school and Arts College provides convenient quarters for out-of-town students at low rates.

The professional colleges of Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy are not free, but the charges made by them do not cover more than half of the expense involved in the students' education, the deficit being made up from the university endowment.

eral meeting of the members of the several orders held at the conclusion of this the first summer school session.

Resolved: That we express our earnest appreciation of the opportunity afforded us, and all the religious orders of women, of taking a college course at The Creighton University, and thereby having for our instructors, the Jesuit Fathers, members of the most illustrious teaching order of medieval and modern times, or other instructors, masters in the profession, chosen by them.

Resolved, That we offer most grateful thanks to our able and courteous

to the instructors who so ably assisted in this new undertaking, for their earnest efforts, their faultless ideals set before us by both word and example, and the peerless devotion they showed for their work. We earnestly thank those who furnished the afternoon exercises, the splendid lectures and the other entertaining programs, and we hereby resolve to devote our energies to the progress, enlargement and development of this summer school as well as to our own individual improvement.

Resolved: That we express our gratitude to the Reverend President

THE CREIGHTON COURIER

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by The Creighton University, 210 So. 18th St., Omaha, Nebraska.

Entered as second class matter, May 16, 1912 at the postoffice at Omaha, Nebraska, under the act of July 16, 1894.

ALUMNI AID.

At this season of the year the University looks quite naturally to its graduates for help because they are in a better position than anyone else to estimate the value of Creighton training. A student cannot spend several years at any institution without learning it thoroughly and once he has graduated and has had an opportunity to test the value of his training, his estimate of the course he received ought to be worth while. A sincere desire to help others ought therefore to prompt Creighton men, knowing as they do how valuable a course they received, to send other students to the institution in order that they too may be helped.

But there is another consideration which should impel Creighton men to increase the University's enrollment and that is loyalty, not the mere loyalty dominated by a selfish desire to secure a sort of vindication by inducing others to follow one's own course, but a genuine loyalty born of appreciation and gratitude. Graduates who have been privileged to make their preparatory and college courses in the University have profited by Creighton generosity and the self-sacrifice of the Creighton faculty, to the extent of several hundred dollars in free education, and those who have made their professional courses in the Colleges of Law, Medicine, Dentistry or Pharmacy have paid only one-half of the expense entailed in their education. From the standpoint therefore, of a decent appreciation they ought to contribute as far as possible to the upbuilding of the University by securing as many as possible properly prepared students for the various colleges.

There is still another motive which should prompt them to assist their Alma Mater, somewhat selfish though this motive be. The prestige of a diploma depends upon the reputation of the school which issues it and, other things being equal, the larger the school, the more weight attaches to its degree. The desire to enhance the value of their own diploma ought therefore to impel Creighton graduates to co-operate for the upbuilding of the institution and the broadening of its influence by the largest increase in enrollment consistent with a healthy growth.

Then too, considering the noble purpose which prompted the foundation of the institution, Creighton men ought to relish an opportunity to become participants with the Founders in the splendid task of spreading the blessings of higher education. Money they may not have in sufficient amount to warrant donations in keeping with their ambitions, but no matter how meagre their purse, they may at least contribute their energy toward an increased attendance. There are now about two thousand Creighton alumni, and if even half of them would send one new student to the University this Fall, the enrollment would be at least doubled.

At the close of the last session, the students of the University gave to the authorities several hundred names of prospective students and during the past summer an organized effort has been made to fully inform these prospects as to what the University offers. If now the alumni will contribute their tremendous influence, we may confidently predict that in September Creighton will have by all odds the largest enrollment in its history.

WITHIN PRISON WALLS.

*Julius L. Greer, LL. B.

Few institutions are less attractive to the inmates, or more interesting to outsiders, than the modern penitentiary, but despite its importance in our civilization, comparatively few people have any but the most hazy notions about the organization, equipment and conduct of these places of punishment and reform. A brief description may therefore help to while away a few idle moments.

It is a far cry from the dungeons of old, with their clanking chains, their machines of torture, unwholesome food, unsanitary surroundings and vindictive atmosphere, to the modern penitentiary where every reasonable convenience is provided, where men who wish to reform are given every help, and where those who are confirmed in crime are at least treated with humanity which, whatever its effect on the criminal, does not forfeit the keeper's self-respect, or reduce him to the dead level of the convict in whom all that is human has nearly reached the vanishing point. In fact, the modern penitentiary, thanks to the growing study of criminology, is rapidly assuming a prominent place in the list of agencies whose mission is the betterment of mankind, and is losing the grim aspect which it has heretofore worn as a place of confinement and punishment. "Ex uno disce omnes," "From one learn all," is a dangerous rule of conduct, but having spent several months in prison work in one of the largest and best conducted penitentiaries in this section of the country,—that at Fort Madison, Iowa,—I may perhaps be permitted to describe the conditions under which the inmates of that place live, and thus give those who are unfamiliar with penitentiaries a general idea of how these institutions are organized and conducted.

The prison plant comprises a number of buildings of various sizes, all of them brick, and the whole group surrounded by a stone wall thirty feet high and about four feet thick. Surrounding this wall, at convenient intervals, are towers in which rooms have been provided for the wall guards whose duty it is to patrol that portion of the wall which has been assigned to them. Each guard is furnished with a revolver and rifle which he is required to keep within arm's-reach when on duty. The wall is pierced by two large double gates which are used chiefly by wagons hauling provisions to the kitchen, and materials to and from the shops. During certain hours of the day these wagons are permitted to pass through the gates, first, however, being thoroughly inspected by a guard. The third and only remaining opening in the wall is that leading to the turnkey's office, and through this all the officers, guards and employes pass to and from their places of duty about the prison.

The area within the wall is about five acres, and here the prisoners eat and sleep, and the majority of them perform their daily tasks. Here are found the shops of the Fort Madison

LL. B. Creighton College of Law, 10.

Chair Company, employing approximately one hundred and forty convicts, and the Iowa Farm Tool Company with about one hundred and sixty. Here is also the power house which furnishes heat and light to all the buildings in and about the prison. Then there is the storeroom where provisions are kept and disbursed; the tailor shop, where all the prisoners' clothing is made and repaired; the laundry; the carpenter shop; the paint shop; the hose house—the home of the institutions fire department, manned by prisoners who have demonstrated their fitness and reliability; the bakery; the butcher shop; the kitchen and dining room; the deputy's office; the chapel; and finally, the cell house, the home of the convicts. Here are the prisoners' living quarters, each man being assigned to a cell measuring about ten by four and one-half feet, and furnished with a cot, mattress, pillow, necessary bed linen, a chair, a small table, a bible and a cuspidor. Prisoners are not allowed to talk in their cells, but may smoke as much as they please, and engage in any work they like provided they do not cause any noise or other disturbance. Most of the inmates utilize their spare time in reading, each cell being fitted with an electric light which is turned off at nine o'clock each evening.

Among the more interesting activities of the prison are those which center in the school and library. The Chaplain is the principal of the school, and the teachers, who are appointed by him and receive a small monthly stipend, are all prisoners. Attendance of the inmates is optional; the subjects taught are principally the common branches, together with book-keeping and algebra. The school-year covers a period of ten months, classes being held five evenings each week. In connection with the school there is a club composed entirely of prisoners and known as the Historical Society, at whose meetings papers are read by members appointed for that purpose. There is also a well-organized and largely attended chapter of the Volunteer Prison League, whose purpose is to further the moral, intellectual and spiritual interests of the convicts. The watchword of the League is Hope, its founder Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, who has introduced the society into prisons throughout the country. The library comprises about eight thousand volumes, including all the standard prose and poetry, besides a good selection of books on historical, scientific, religious and economic subjects. Any first or second grade prisoner may avail himself of the school and library privileges.

Another point of interest is the Bertillon office, where all new arrivals are measured according to the Bertillon system, and photographed, all of the data thus collected being then filed away for future reference.

The sick are cared for by the Prison Hospital and Dispensary, which are in the immediate charge of the Hospital Steward, the general direction being lodged in the Prison Physician, who is hired by the year.

A LATIN STYLE.

*James A. Kleist, S. J.

Style is a subtle thing, too subtle in fact to be analyzed to its minutest details. With eel-like smoothness, it ever seems to elude the grasp of the keenest analyzer. In the nature of things, true style is nothing generic. Each writer has his own style, or characteristic mode of expression. Buffon went to the length of saying that "le style c'est l'homme." Style must be stamped with the individuality of the writer. The past centuries with their classic writers of all schools and denominations bear out abundantly the statement of the celebrated French naturalist.

From this description of style, it would seem that, strictly speaking, there can be no mere copy or imitation of style. Or rather, there may be an imitation of the peculiar style of another person, but that copied style cannot be said to be one's own style. No man can successfully hit off another character in all the multitudinous details of life. Stage effects differ from real life in this, that the former aim at complete impersonation, whereas the latter is, in the nature of things, the most individual of all accomplishments. And what is true of life, is likewise true of style.

But here the question may be raised; if this be true, can there be any advantage in teaching Latin composition at school? The reason for doubting is that the most essential ingredient in the subtle makeup of style would seem to be wanting, namely, individuality. Or can we seriously hope to advance our students so far as to develop a Latin style of their own? This is hardly possible, and although the Renaissance was prolific of Latin writers, it may still be doubted if any one of these ever succeeded in attaining to a truly Latin and individual style. There was too much of mere copy and imitation of antique models in those days of the revival of classical art and letters. However, our school exercises in Latin composition are not on that account a bootless occupation. It should be noted here that all forms of Latin writing have two aspects: they should be idiomatic as well as individual or characteristic of the writer. Were both of these elements lacking, our many years' poring over the ancient masters should be considered a mere waste of time. On the other hand, teaching the pupil to case his style in an idiomatic mould, even if he does not succeed in tinging it with his own personality, is by itself one of the best means of bringing out the hidden treasures and awakening the latent forces of his youthful mind. Indeed, whatever mental training power is inherent in the study of Latin—and there is more of such power in it than our dollar-loving age is willing to admit—is brought into fullest play by exercises in writing idiomatic Latin. That student then may be said to have accomplished the purpose of his training who acquires the power of expressing his thoughts in such clear and simple, if not elegant, language as would strike any Roman of classical times by its truly classic ring. If however, over and above such idiomatic expression the student were enabled by his study of Latin models to impart to his lines a touch of his own individuality, this were indeed the height of ambition in our Collegiate teaching of that ancient language.

*Translator of Kaegis' Classical Greek Grammar and Exercises and Author of Latin Prose Composition, Professor of Latin and Greek, Creighton College of Arts and Sciences, 1907-08; Sacred Heart College Prairie du Chien 1908 to date.

Schools Accredited.

One of the most reliable methods of determining, within reasonable limits, the relative standing of the professional schools of the country is afforded by the rank conferred by the New York Board of Regents, who have for several years issued annual hand-books containing information about these schools. The friends of the University will therefore be pleased to learn that all of the Creighton professional colleges have been accorded by the Board of Regents their highest standing, and the Creighton graduate is therefore free to present his credits in New York with assurance that they will be fully recognized.

COLLEGES OF ADVERTISING.

*Frederick M. Hall, A.B.

Advertising is acknowledged to be an art; in fact it is almost a science as well as an art, and the study of it might well be taken up as a part of the modern college curriculum. There was a time when American universities had no courses in Law, and it was only when it became apparent that the profession deserved the systematic instruction possible alone in a university that the more representative universities put Law into their curriculum. A marked improvement was very soon apparent and the advancement from that day to this has been constant.

Advertising is in its infancy—its field of activity is unlimited; it knocks at the mansions of the rich,

*A.B., Creighton College of Arts and Sciences, '94.

and the cottages of the poor; it appeals to the capitalist, the merchant, the mechanic, the laborer, and the farmer—in fact no one is secure against its attack.

In the largest sense, advertising applies to every walk of life; there are no trades, no professions, no lines of business which do not at some time have to rely upon advertising—for instance, the politician must have its aid; the capitalist and financier seek its help; the manufacturer must have its assistance in selling his goods; the merchant cannot long exist in business without it, for advertising, when rightly conducted, is his most valuable assistant—good advertising is in reality salesmanship on paper. But advertising costs money, a great deal of it, and there is scarcely any way in which money can be more recklessly spent with so little return as in advertising if it is injudiciously done.

In view of its vast field of activity,

its importance and the skill for which it calls, advertising deserves the careful and studious attention of thoughtful men. There should be, and probably is, among advertisers of repute, as much honor and dignity as among lawyers, and I think that the establishment in universities of courses in advertising would have the effect of bringing the art of advertising to a higher point of perfection than it has yet attained.

The college course might not entirely prevent injudicious advertising, but it would surely reduce the volume of misdirected advertising. For instance, former Vice President Fairbanks, in his address before the Ad Club convention, told of an Eastern firm which published a handsome booklet and had it distributed throughout a portion of France; the booklet, a fine specimen of the printer's art, was beautifully illustrated, and printed upon paper of an exceptionally good quality, but the returns were disappointing. The company was at a loss to understand the lack of returns, so they wrote to the Consul and asked him to explain the difficulty. It was very easy, for he found upon examination that the booklet had been printed in English, and distributed in a country where probably not more than one in a thousand people could read it, however much they might admire it. The booklet failed in its mission—a striking example of injudicious advertising.

Foreign advertising should receive careful attention, in view of the fact that, of late years we have been reaching out for foreign commerce, and there will doubtless be a marked increase in our trade with the people of other countries. Advertising ought to prove a potent factor in securing this trade.

Advertising which is strong, virile, telling, requires the services of men of brains, ingenuity, and initiative, men who can devise effective, attractive campaigns and carry them through successfully; men thoroughly conversant with their subject, and able to write intelligently and convincingly; men whose arguments will produce results, for it is results, not efforts, that count in this twentieth century.

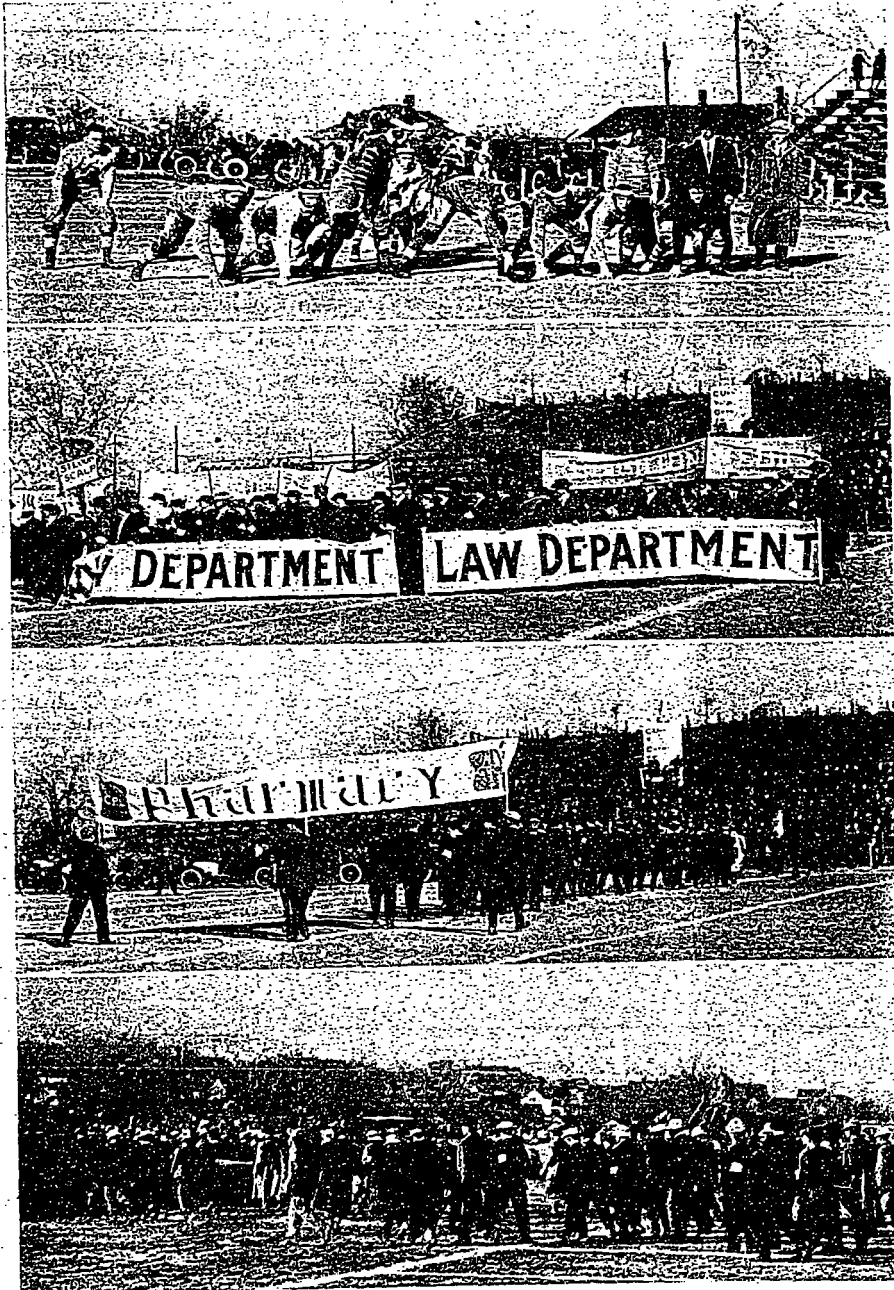
If universities are to establish chairs or colleges of advertising, it is important that the work be conducted by men of wide experience, who enjoy moreover the task of imparting their information and have the ability to do so.

One of the most noteworthy evidences of the growing importance of advertising is the establishment of Publicity Bureaus for the upbuilding of cities and states, the chief purpose of these bureaus being to advertise the resources and attractions of the particular city or state, and to place in a favorable light the advantages there for business or residence.

With the field practically unlimited and a potency almost immeasurable, advertising challenges the attention of the thoughtful, and it is to be hoped that before long our universities will recognize the importance of offering suitable opportunities for the student of this subject.

John A. Creighton Boulevard.

At a recent meeting of the City Commissioners of Omaha an ordinance was passed under which a new drive was established to be known as the John A. Creighton Boulevard. To the present generation and to the thousands of people who have enjoyed and in the future will enjoy the benefits of the wise investments made by the Creighton family, a reminder of the Count's princely generosity is scarcely necessary, but it is fitting that the city to which he gave so liberally should have taken this step to perpetuate his memory.



Scenes at Creighton-St. Louis Football Game on Varsity Campus.

LAW AND LAWYERS.***P. L. Martin, A.M., LL.B.**

Have you ever listened to the heated argument of two men, each of whom was absolutely sure that he was correct and his opponent hopelessly wrong, and as you listened, has it occurred to you that this seemingly insignificant controversy demonstrated the necessity of courts and lawyers? The poet must have had something like this in mind when he wrote:

"'Tis with our judgment as our watches. None
Run just alike, yet each believes his own."

Of course there is much abuse of the law and the lawyer, but, candidly, would not the abolition of both spell chaos? A world without lawyers would be a world without order, without government, without progress, peace, stability or happiness.

To be sure, lawyers are not all high-minded men, but neither are all those who follow other walks of life. A lawyer is much like his fellows, whatever their occupation. He is subject to the same environment, the same temptations, the same inexorable sway of demand and supply, and if sometime he stoops to the mire the dishonest client will be found at his back urging him on. In short, the lawyer is no better and no worse than his associates in other lines of work, but he is indispensable. Blot out the law and lawyers and civilization dies with them.

The lawyer's importance emphasizes the necessity of correct training. A famous orator is reputed to have said: "Let me write a nation's songs and I care not who makes its

*Dean, and Professor of Contracts, Common Law, Pleading, Evidence, Code Pleading, Trial Practice and Conflicts, Creighton College of Law.

laws." He might quite as well have said, "Let me train a nation's lawyers and I care not who makes the laws." The public, as well as the individual student, is therefore deeply interested in the lawyer's training, and has a right to know under what conditions the future conservators of the peace are being prepared for their duties.

James Bryce, England's late Ambassador to the United States, says in his "American Commonwealth" that every other man in this country is a lawyer,—which is only another way of expressing the fact that the American people are deeply interested in the law and many of them have actually completed law courses, though not following the law as a means of gaining a livelihood. It is becoming more and more apparent that a knowledge of the law, gained in a first-class school, is one of the best preparations for business, for, apart from the value of the actual knowledge acquired, the mental discipline is of incalculable worth—hence the rapid multiplication of law schools and their increased enrollment.

No one now seriously questions the advantages of a modern law school over the lawyer's office as a place to learn the law. Ours is an age of speculation, and it goes without saying that an institution devoting the time and energy of a large staff of competent professors to the task of properly imparting legal training is in a much better position to do so than is the lone lawyer, busy with his own private work, without time, special training or energy to keep in touch with improved methods of instruction, new books and the thousand and one details that go to make up a successful law school.

Whether, therefore, one studies to fit himself for the practice, mental

discipline or to better prepare for business, there is just one proper place to go and that is to the modern high-grade college of law.

Once a person has determined to enter a law school, the next question which confronts him is—what law school?

There are more than one hundred law schools in the United States and a postal will bring their catalogues in a few days. To the inexperienced student the task of selecting a law school is one of admitted difficulty, but the difficulty does not minimize the importance of choosing the proper place to prepare for one's life work. A few suggestions may therefore be of assistance.

Time was when culture was supposed to cling to the East and every Fall witnessed a long procession of intelligent, industrious, painstaking Western men journeying to the Eastern founts of knowledge. Now, however, this is changed, for the West has developed rapidly and today it enjoys schools which are second to none. Moreover Western men have been quick to appreciate the importance of preparing for their professional careers in their own vicinity, where they may enjoy the opportunity of cultivating the acquaintance of fellow students who will be professional co-laborers with them and of judges and lawyers who are influential and whose friendship will be valuable in future life, and particularly of keeping in touch with the march of events in the field of their future endeavor. Three or four years' absence necessarily breaks the thread of connection and the returning stranger finds the desirable places filled by competitors who remained on the ground and kept in touch with men and affairs at home. For these reasons Western men are patronizing their own institutions and the Eastern schools are commencing to realize that they must look to their own immediate vicinity for the bulk of their students.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Scarcely any activity of the university is more interesting than the Employment Bureau through which deserving students are helped to secure congenial work at which they may earn enough money to pay part of their expenses while going to school.

Omaha offers unusual opportunities for student employment because of its population and many-sided activities, and the location of the various colleges close to the heart of the retail district makes it easy for students to go from their lectures to their places of employment without expense and with little loss of time.

The kinds of work at which the students are employed are as varied as the experience of the applicants, and while the Bureau does not guarantee to find employment it has yet to learn of a deserving young man who searched energetically for employment without finding it.

A large number of the best students at Creighton earn part of their expenses while studying and this fact contributes a seriousness to the student body which is apt to be lacking where few of the students realize the steadying influence of enforced self-support.

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. Buildings and equipment valued at quarter million dollars. Clinic unequalled in this vicinity. Twenty internships open to graduates.

College of Dentistry

Founded in 1905. Ten thousand dollars worth of operating chairs reserved for students' use. Largest and best equipped infirmary in this locality.

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. degrees. 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 Teachers' certificates and in undergraduate and professional subjects for degrees.

INFORMATION COUPON.

CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY.

210 South 18th Street, Omaha, Neb.
Please send complete information concerning *

to _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

1913

DATE _____

* Insert Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, College or High School as interested. 30



View of 'Varsity Tennis Courts.