

THE



CREIGHTON CHRONICLE

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THE OVERCROWDED PROFESSIONS.

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

A BANDON hope, all ye who enter here," might seem an appropriate inscription for the portals of every professional school in the country were we to accept, at their face value, the gloomy calculations and direful predictions thrust upon us at every turn by those who profess to be intent upon saving the young manhood of the country from death by slow starvation in the ranks of the overcrowded professions. We are told, for instance, that there are too many lawyers, doctors and dentists; that the average annual income of professional men in this country is less than \$1,000; that out of sheer self-protection, the states are gradually advancing the requirements for professional training, and in some instances have reached a point which is practically prohibitive. To make the picture still blacker, emphasis is laid upon the suspicion with which professional men are regarded by many people, and attention is called to the change which has taken place since the days when to belong to one of the so-called "learned" professions was to be a man of distinction in the community quite regardless of one's own achievements. Edmund Burke declared that he knew no way to indict a whole people, but these sinister prophets find it easy, not only to indict the professions, but also to speedily return a verdict of "guilty in the worst degree."

In view of the fact that, according to the latest report of the United States Commissioner of Education, there

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were 67,355 students in the professional schools of the country during the school-year 1909-10, it may not be amiss to inquire whether, after all, these thousands of hopefuls are mistaken, and have undertaken a task foredoomed to failure. At the outset we may grant that there are more professional people than are actually required to meet the country's needs, but the same is true of the grocers, butchers, barbers, manufacturers, actors, teachers, common laborers. So far as actual needs are concerned, the country could probably worry along with half the number of those who clamor to serve their fellows in one way or another, and this lucky half would doubtless enjoy a decided increase in prosperity. But it would be idle to rail against the grocery business or the blacksmith's trade, and condemn them as sure avenues to the poorhouse merely because, unfortunately, too many men attempt, without avail, to succeed at such employment, and go down to defeat under the iron heel of competition.

In all lines of human endeavor a constant process of selection, based, if you will, to a large extent upon the survival of the fit, or at least of the strong, determines who shall succeed and who shall fail, and it goes without saying that only a small percentage of those who undertake any task are successful in the sense that they easily o'ertop their fellows. Every state, every city, every village, has its few pre-eminently successful men, but it would be idle to suggest that those whose success is less marked should be dubbed failures, or that those upon whom success smiles not at all, and who for one reason or another, perhaps because of circumstances over which they have no control, find that their lines are laid "along the cool, sequestered vale" should be dismally condemned and held up as a horrid example to those inclined to venture upon a similar calling.

We may therefore grant that there are more professional men than we need, and that many of them are fail-

ures; however, these are reasons, not for tabooing a professional career altogether, but rather for greater caution in undertaking it, and for more perseverance in discharging its duties.

It is doubtless true that the progress of civilization, carrying with it added complexity in the relations of men with each other, tends to accentuate the difference between those who succeed and those who fail, by making success more notable because of its greater reach due to the compactness toward which, under modern conditions, society is tending. For instance, million-dollar attorney fees were unheard of until a comparatively recent time, but in our day he who would measure success at the bar by its rewards should not lose sight of the fact that a goodly number of such fees have been paid during the last few years, and if this represents success it is obvious that the successes of other days must now rank as comparative failures. In other words, the larger opportunities of our times have brought larger rewards, and established a higher standard of excellence, attainable by a comparatively small number of practitioners, the difficulty of attainment increasing in proportion to the advance of the standard. The general medical practitioner of our own or other days must usually be content with an income which shrinks into comparative insignificance when contrasted with the earnings of the modern specialist upon whose success fame and fortune wait with an almost painful eagerness. And so in business, the captain of industry, securely seated on his commercial throne, upbuilt and sustained through the amalgamation of many constituent companies, wields an influence unknown in that other day when the partnership was the largest form of business association. With the quickened pace there has come a demand for better trained men in every line of activity, and the professions have not been exempt from the rule. It may well be that the average earnings are not large, but the possibilities surpass the wildest dreams of other years.

Viewed from the standpoint of the quickened pace, there is therefore no reasonable objection to the raising of standards, for he who would aspire to the higher flights must be willing to train for the task. The raising of standards is noticeable both in the state laws and more particularly in the requirements of the schools and their organizations.

No one now questions the state's right, under the police power, to make any regulations which are reasonably necessary for the protection of the public health, morals, safety or general welfare, nor would any one deny that the practice of medicine, law and dentistry very nearly concerns the public welfare; hence the state has an unquestioned right to regulate, not only the practice of these professions, but also admission to them. Practically all of our states have therefore passed laws providing for a commission or board which is charged with the duty of determining which schools are reputable, and of examining all applicants with a view of ascertaining their fitness for the profession to which they aspire. The various legislatures have, from time to time, advanced the requirements for professional licenses, but the strongest impetus in the general uplift has come from the school men, and has taken form in the resolutions of their associations. For instance, the Association of American Law Schools, organized in 1900, has contributed very largely to the raising of standards in the law schools of the country, and has finally committed itself to the policy of requiring, at least for the present, the completion of a four-year high school course from all candidates for the degree Bachelor of Laws. Likewise the Association of American Medical Schools, the National Dental Examiners, and the Association of American Dental Faculties have exerted a very strong influence for the improvement of professional education.

One of the very interesting questions now under consideration is the minimum amount of preliminary training

which shall be required for matriculation. In dentistry, the standard was until recently three years of high school, but the tendency now is toward twenty-eight credits, or two credits less than ordinarily earned in a four-year accredited high school. No definite standard has been fixed for pharmacy, though many of the better schools are working toward the four-year high school course. In medicine no first-class school will accept students who have not completed at least a four-year high school course, and the tendency just now, particularly in the state universities and the larger private schools of the more richly endowed universities, is toward some college work, the amount required varying from one to four years. According to the United States Commissioner of Education "nearly one-half of the medical schools, and these the ones with the largest attendance, have lately adopted as a matriculation requirement one or more years of collegiate attendance instead of the high school education formerly required."

In law, while, for instance, the statutes of Nebraska only require the equivalent of three years' high school work, neither the State University nor Creighton will accept men as candidates for the degree unless they present satisfactory evidence of having earned thirty high school credits, and commencing this year the State University is demanding one year of college. The situation here is much the same as in regard to the medical colleges, though, on the whole, the medical requirements are higher. On this subject the United States Commissioner of Education says: "There is still a marked difference between the requirements of medical schools and those of law schools. About one-half of the medical schools require for admission the completion of one year or two years of a college course, and the medical course itself comprises four years of attendance, and a large percentage of the graduates take a post-graduate year or two in a hospital."

"In law schools, with the exception of the departments

of about one dozen universities, admission is readily granted to graduates of high schools. While all the medical schools, without exception, require four years of attendance, about one-fourth of the law schools allow graduation after two years of attendance, and two schools grant degrees after only one year of attendance.”

In this connection the following extract from the sixth annual report of the New York Commission of Education (1910) may be interesting:

“In 1907 the American Bar Association set forth in the report of the committee on legal education and admissions to the bar thirteen resolutions, the first twelve of which were adopted at its meeting held in Seattle, August, 1908.

“In January, 1909, the New York State Bar Association appointed a committee of three to consider the recommendations of the American Bar Association relative to legal education.

“The second resolution recommends ‘the adoption of a rule making it a necessary condition of admission to the bar that the candidate shall have an education equivalent at least to that required for graduation from a high school.’

“The third resolution states that in approving a high school education as a minimum requirement in general education the ‘association entertains the opinion that the interests of the profession and of the state would be promoted if all the candidates for admission to the bar should be required to have an education equivalent to at least two years of a college course.’ This third resolution plainly commits the American Bar Association to the fourth principle of the National Association of State Universities in their attempt to define the Standard American University.

“Commenting on the good to come from the adoption of resolution two, the State Board of Law Examiners says:

“ ‘Even that, we think, demands too much. With Massachusetts, for instance, and other states having no educa-

tion requirements for admission to the bar, and New York laboring for twenty-seven years to reach the high school preliminary educational requirements, how can we expect public opinion in many of the states at once and without preparation to sustain the establishment of a high school standard where no educational test has ever existed?

“ ‘New York has one of the best secondary school systems in the world, with either a high school or a registered academy or the means of obtaining a high school education within the reach of every boy in the state, yet New York began with a simple educational requirement in the premises in 1881, and did not reach the present high school standard until 1908.

“ ‘There are many states in which it is practically impossible or very difficult to obtain a high school education, and for that reason it would not only be unfair but contrary to public opinion and impracticable to exclude all students in such states from admission to the bar. It would be better to make haste slowly and for those interested in raising the standards to ask primarily that all states which have no educational requirements for admission to the bar to establish a simple and easily reached standard as a beginning, in the hope of ultimately reaching the high school requirement, and that those which have less than a high school requirement should move speedily towards adopting it.’

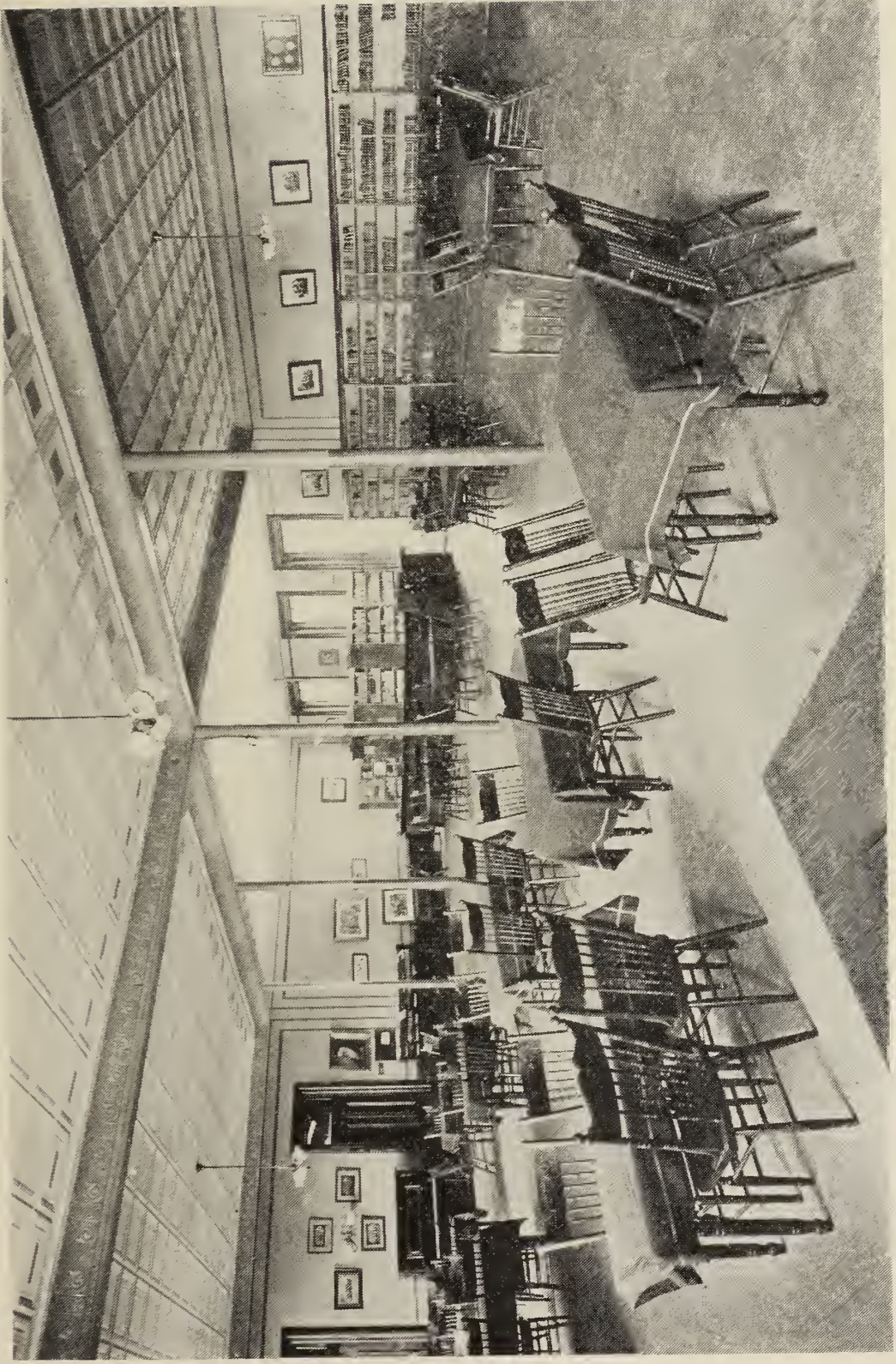
“ ‘Commenting on the third resolution, the State Board of Law Examiners says:

“ ‘Theoretically this resolution is right, but we do not think that all candidates for admission to the bar should be required to have an education equivalent to at least two years of a college course; that is, two years beyond high school. There is a practical side to this proposition as well as a theoretical one. The proposition to exclude from the bar all the bright and ambitious young men whose environment will not permit them to get beyond high school or to go to college may be idealistic, but if it is, it is also impracti-

able. A high school education is practically sufficient and sufficiently prohibitory.' "

Admittedly, a state like New York, densely populated and within easy access of unusual educational facilities, ought to be in a better position to raise its preliminary requirements than states of larger area, less density of population, and more meager educational facilities, and it is at least worth noting that several of the Middle Western states are either trying or about to try the experiment of requiring from one to two years of college in addition to a complete four-year high school course as a condition precedent to matriculation for the study of medicine and law. What the result will be is as yet uncertain, but there is food for reflection in the remark made some time ago by a careful observer that it is possible to raise the standard so high that the number of men trained in schools animated by these lofty ideals will bear such a small proportion to the general mass of graduates given degrees by institutions which do not deem so high a standard feasible, that in the long run the influence of the former institutions will be almost imperceptible, and therefore contribute less to the general uplift than if it had been exerted in the direction of a less marked and more gradual advance, based, in the first instance, upon a strict enforcement of the existing standard throughout the territory within the scope of its influence.

On the whole, the distinct tendency of professional education is upward, and the young man who aspires to cast his lot with those whose self-imposed task is the alleviation of human suffering, the prolonging of human life, and the working out of justice as the only stable basis for a great state, must be willing to bring to his task, not only high ideals, but a prodigious capacity for painstaking work, mental gifts of no mean degree, and an abundant supply of that patience which will count no reasonable wait too long if it hold out even a faint promise of that larger success which is the crowning glory of modern professional activity.



Students' Reading Room - College of Arts and Sciences.



Physical Cabinet—College of Arts and Sciences.

THE STATUS OF ATHLETICS IN A COLLEGE COURSE.

*Terence H. Devlin, S. J.

MEN of very ancient time appear to have had the proper judgment of athletics. Taking up a volume of Plato, we read the description of a young athlete coming from the athletic field, taking his seat beside Socrates and talking with him about the perfect harmony of the powers of the mind and body.

That is the ideal. And it is well always to have an ideal before us, even though we do not reach it. For, as the poet Spencer says somewhere, "He who aims at the sun will anyway shoot higher than he who aims at the bush."

There is no doubt but that athletics in our colleges during the last thirty years have made great strides. But one wonders at times what can be their ideal. There is ever a hue and cry about the athletic furor that has swept over the country. College presidents and college professors, newspapers, periodicals, men in various walks of life from the pulpit down to the humane society, have made outcries against the modern football game.

I remember once witnessing one such game, which was not written about afterwards as a rough game, but as "one of the cleanest and most sportsmanlike played on the field that season." A man came running past with the ball, an opponent tackled him and upset him neatly on his head. A policeman, standing near, remarked that if he were to hit a recalcitrant criminal a blow on the head one-half as hard as the football player had received he would be arrested himself for unheard-of brutality.

*Faculty Director of Athletics, Creighton University.

And there were twenty-two men actively engaged in that sport, with a few others on the side lines yearning to enter it, all of whom were trained to receive just such treatment or worse without sustaining any injury. Again, here is the question of ideals.

And so it might be well to ask, what is really the *raison d'être* of college sports? And to be more definite, why is so much attention paid to the football team? For this is the sport that has aroused so much criticism.

It can scarcely be said that a winning football team is maintained for the general physical development of the student body. For in a university of five hundred or one thousand students there will be about thirty who can possibly hope to make the team. All others may put on the football costume, come out on the field and be buffeted and bruised and sprained and win what glory can be deserved by "the scrubs," but it is next to hopeless to think of meriting the honor of fighting for the glory of their college colors. And the reason is that they have neither the weight nor the muscle. Therefore football, as far as athletic training is concerned, is confined to the very few; the others, it is true, may practice voice culture on the side lines by yelling their team on to victory, but for actual physical exercise to build up their wasting strength there is none.

And regarding even those who are actively engaged in the sport, there might be the question as to whether it is beneficial for their studies. A prominent member of a university team last season remarked rather jocosely after a severe practice that if his father had put such hardships upon him when on the farm he would have run away from home, and when the player went to his room that night to prepare his lessons for the morrow the midnight oil may have burned indeed, but if it did the probability is that the poor hero was fast asleep over his books.

This rather critical view of the game is taken, not in condemnation of the student, but of the faculty management

of athletics. It is natural for an ambitious young American to wish to win glory in a legitimate way, and perhaps no way at present is given to the student equal to that of the gridiron.

Last season I dare say there was scarcely a single football player or student or alumnus who is interested in the game but knew that one, a certain Mr. McGovern, was quarterback on the University of Minnesota team. After every game in which he participated long accounts of his prowess and skill were published; his picture was on every sporting page from San Francisco to Boston. His name was on every college man's lips, and the possibilities of his being placed on the All-American team were discussed. How many of all those thousands and tens of thousands of college boys and college men could have told who holds the chair of Mathematics or Philosophy in that university, or even who is president? Or let us suppose that one has been chosen to represent the debating or oratorical society, of what interest is that to any one except his own few personal friends? The morning paper announces the fact in a few brief words, and he has received his full meed of praise. But let a man kick a goal from the forty-five-yard line, and he is at once almost a national college hero.

All this is merely the result of the undue prominence that athletics have been allowed to take in college life. They are the spoiled child of the college. During the last few years they have been living riotously, and when college faculties begin by conference rules to hedge them in at once there is a protest.

The object of this article is not to decry athletics, but to suggest that they be kept within proper bounds. For all recognize the advantage of physical strength and endurance in any walk of life. But it must be borne in mind that the primary object of a college is to educate the mind, not to toughen the sinews of the body. A boy or young man

could effect this latter quite as well with the ax on the farm or at the forge and anvil of the blacksmith shop.

Greater attention should be paid to the promotion of those athletics and gymnastic exercises in which all can participate, and even some of these should be made compulsory. For it not unfrequently happens that those who are most in need of them to build up their bodily strength are the very ones who avoid them completely. And without some regulation of this kind we shall continue to have, as we do today, the strange anomaly of securing a high-salaried coach during two or three months for a few specimens of perfect physical manhood trying out for the football team, while hundreds of others are becoming daily more round-shouldered and hollow-chested through lack of the most elementary ideas of husbanding their strength. And this present state of affairs will continue as long as such great importance is attached to intercollegiate contests.

The American wishes to win, and to accomplish this he will use all possible means that are legitimate, and because some latitude has been allowed in this regard managers and coaches have robbed some branches of athletics of almost everything academic, and made them merely commercial, and college faculties have allowed this because, perhaps, they knew that if they had a winning team it meant that the name of their institution would be heralded far and wide.

But wiser and better heads are seeing the abuse in all this, and are not particularly desirous that their college should be known only from the fact that their football team boasted a two hundred and fifteen pound tackle who could advance the ball ten yards every time his signal was called.

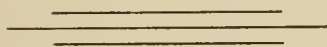
In consequence of this better view rules are being made by colleges to curb this false enthusiasm. But it will avail little if only a few colleges adopt this plan. What is needed is concerted action among all to legislate along lines that will put football, which is only a questionable benefit to a very few, in its proper place, and to raise gymnastic exer-

cises which will benefit all to a high standing in the college curriculum.

To be sure, there is another view of football. There is no game, there is no event in the year which will evoke such enthusiasm and so great a manifestation of college spirit and love for one's alma mater as a modern football game. And men grown old and careworn in commercial life, in meeting a college friend, will become young again, recalling with pleasure how "Smith" or "Brown" made the winning touchdown in their annual battle with a rival college.

But to come back again to the question of ideals. Would it not seem more in keeping with the idea of university life and university training if young men were taught and urged to aspire more to prominence in things of the mind? For these will be a help to them every day of their after life.

But it will be said that this is impossible, that the young student can not or will not appreciate the advantage that this will give him. But again, be it remembered that we are here talking about ideals, and that men will improve only as they have an ideal placed before them. They may not reach it, but they will at least come the closer for the striving.



THE MODEL HOUSE.

*John A. Bennewitz, A. M., LL. B.

THOUGH of deep interest to the scholar and abounding in classic learning the present day discussion of the question "Is Oratory Dead?" is about as fruitful from a practical standpoint as the favorite school debate concerning the comparative military ability of Alexander and Napoleon. For the sake of harmony suppose we admit that the day of the flowing period and poetic metaphor in public speech is past.

There is still left the fact, impressing itself more and more forcibly on the present public, that there is room aplenty in the halls of success for those who have mastered the art of clear, concise, convincing speech. It is not every one with a message that can convey it. But he that can convey it understandingly, fluently and forcibly, is not without his hearers.

In the profession of the law this fluency of speech is unquestionably an asset, the value of which is immeasurable. Unlike the physician whose silent application of the knowledge he has learned may reward him with success, because he need not explain his methods nor give reason for his procedure so long as method and procedure succeed, the lawyer must in the nature of things put his knowledge into words else it is ineffective.

The client desires to know his rights. He insists on a clear explanation of these rights and many times upon the reason for them. The judge will not take the lawyer's

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word on the law, but insists upon a clear and logical exposition of the lawyer's position. The jury has heard the evidence in the case, but it has come to depend upon the lawyer for an assembling, a systematizing and interpretation of the evidence. All of this demands a clear head of the legal practitioner, but it demands more. It requires the ability to fit the clean cut idea to the clean cut word.

The Creighton College of Law recognizes the demand for fluent men. One of its strong endeavors is to put its students in shape to meet the demand. To some, fluency is natural. To the vast majority it means the result of patient and persistent practice. The Moot Court affords this practice to a great degree. The Model House is intended to afford a still more ample field.

It may be interesting to inquire into the nature and methods of the Model House. First of all, what is it? It is a replica, necessarily in modified form, of a House of Representatives, State or National. It is a practice school for public, and especially extemporaneous speaking. It is also a medium through which the students are acquainted to some degree with the making of the laws they will in the practice be called upon to administer and interpret. Bills are introduced, referred to committees, discussed in the house and put upon their passage.

In the organization of the Model House the faculty was confronted with two propositions. First, the necessity of creating interest by making the sessions an actual fight for supremacy. Secondly, the necessity of giving the student body the greatest practice in the art of extempore speaking.

The following plan was worked out and is in effect: The students comprising the Day Junior and Senior classes and the Night Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes are divided into two bodies, respectively termed the Conservatives and Progressives. In this line-up of parties the Model House is a little ahead of other legislatures, though the

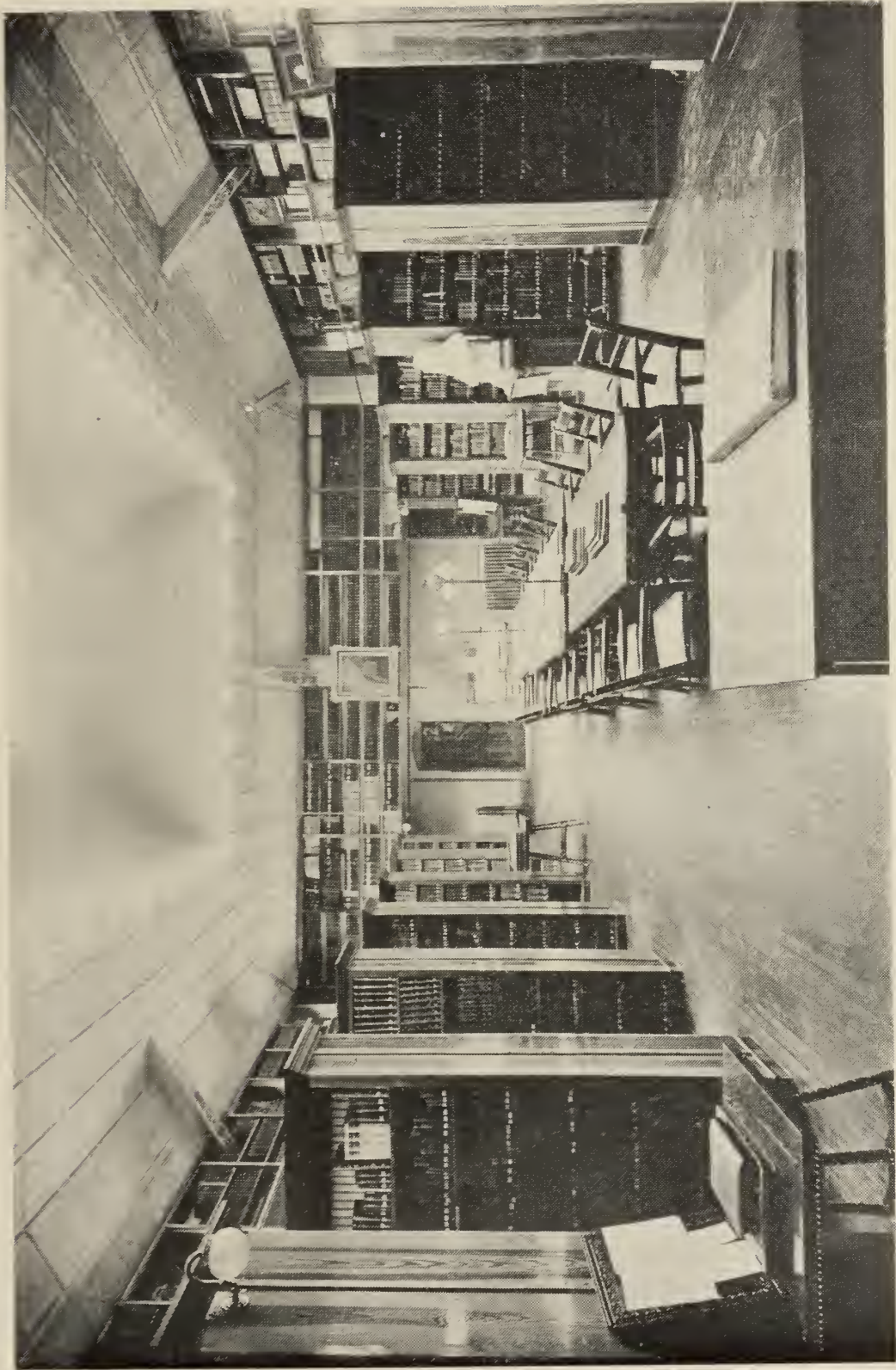
signs point to like denominations of the great political factions of the country at no far distant day. These two parties, the Conservatives and Progressives, meet in caucus at the beginning of each session and elect their floor leaders, a member of the faculty acting as speaker of the House. Titles of bills are submitted at the beginning of the session by those in charge of the house. These bills are referred to committees appointed by the speaker and drafted by them. The two bodies of the respective parties choose by lot the sides of the bills which their followings are to champion. At each meeting a bill is reported from the committee to which it has been referred.

The speaker then awards each leader twenty minutes for discussion of the bill. This time he is to divide among three of his colleagues, whose order of precedence in speaking he is to establish. In order that there may be some time for preparation for these six men on the merits of the bill they are warned by the speakers in advance.

The discussion is now open to all members of the House who care to participate. The Freshmen are not assigned to either party and may affiliate with whichever they please. While they are not compelled to take the floor they are urged to do so, and credit is given them for their effort. The Freshmen really hold the balance of power, and the manner in which they vote in most cases determines the fate of the bill.

The upper classmen are required to take part in debate at least once during the session, and may participate as often as their initiative and earnestness may prompt. Attendance is required of the entire student body, and a full system of credits is arranged. The credits are figured in the general average of the student's work at the school.

In the selection of titles for bills the faculty aims to choose such as are timely and fraught with interest. Here are a few samples of these bills to be introduced at the present session. Bills to provide—



View in University Library.

For a board of arbitration for compulsory settlement of disputes between capital and labor.

For certificate of health to be presented by both interested parties as a prerequisite to obtaining a marriage license.

For the single tax.

For recall of the judiciary.

For repeal of the Daylight Saloon Law.

This is but a partial list. The full list comprises a number equal to the number of weekly meetings of the Model House throughout the year. In addition to these the students may draft and introduce such bills as they may wish to present. These also will be referred to committees, reported and discussed at an arranged time.

There is ample room for practice in developing the faculty of ready speaking. The required work will aid in the development. But it devolves upon the individual student to seize his opportunities and derive the utmost efficiency from the advantages afforded. The Model House offers the facilities—it is the earnest student who will reap the most abundant profit.

EDITORIAL

Volume III. The CHRONICLE is now entering upon its third year, and feels that it has much reason to be satisfied with the record it has made. Its ideals are high, perhaps unattainable, but it hopes to grow in finish, strength, popularity and influence as time goes on. This year, therefore, it has added an Editorial Department, in which matters of university interest will be briefly discussed, and an Undergraduate Section, in which student contributions of merit will be printed.

The publication was meant to be thoroughly representative of all that is best in the university, and in thus adding these two departments the CHRONICLE is only working out the ideal toward which it has been steadily striving from the beginning.

Another innovation this year is the sending of the publication to every man in the five colleges of the university, and we suggest that the various numbers be carefully preserved and bound together in lieu of a university year-book, for we hope to incorporate in the magazine, not only a strong array of leading articles, but also, through timely News Notes and pictures, to preserve a fitting memento of a busy year.

Special Ticket Some of the most fascinating, not to say spectacular, incidents of university life center about those activities which are not part of the regular curriculum. The pleasant surprise at witnessing a clever dramatic performance by our classmates, the wholesome pride which wells up spontaneously as we listen enraptured to the magic melodies of our glee club, the wild enthu-

siasm of successful physical encounter with rival college men on the gridiron, diamond or court, the exhilaration of triumph in oratorical or debating contests, all these are priceless gems which we shall long cherish in memory's stronghold when the wear and tear of lectures, recitations and examinations have been forgotten. It is on these occasions that the grind of daily struggle with our books is cast aside, and, care-free, we enter into that splendid enthusiasm without which college life would be dreary indeed.

Then, too, it is at times such as these that we enjoy an opportunity to measure our combined numerical strength and to feel the mass effect of university enrollment. The pity is that all too often many of us are prone to feel that we cannot afford the expense incident to the enjoyment of these pleasures which mark red letter days in college life. This same difficulty has beset other educational institutions, and many of them have resorted to a scheme under which, by dividing the financial burden among a large number, the unit of cost has been reduced.

Out of a desire, therefore, to ensure the maximum of pleasure to the student body at the least cost consistent with security, the university has, after consultation with both faculty and students, decided to adopt this plan and issue special student tickets which will admit the holders to the college play, glee club concert, 'varsity debate, all of the athletic contests, whether in football, baseball or tennis, and include a subscription to the CHRONICLE. Apart from the fact that the cost of these items will be reduced by half, the effect, both upon the student body and those who participate in these various activities will be beneficial, for the students will thus enjoy frequent opportunity to realize their combined numerical strength, and those who essay to represent the university will feel encouraged to herculean effort at thought of the large audience which will thus be assured.

The annual fee will be five dollars, upon payment of

which a special ticket will be issued, as above outlined. This first year, however, the fee will only be three dollars and fifty cents, payable during this first semester by all the students of the College of Arts, Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy. Of course it must be apparent that if only a few of these tickets were sold it would be impossible to make the price so low—nothing but the widest possible distribution of the expense entailed by these activities would warrant the proposed reduction. For the present the fee will not be required from students of the High School, but they will be allowed to avail themselves of the reduced price by purchasing tickets, if they so desire.

In order that all of the men in the University may have complete files of the CHRONICLE it will be sent to them commencing with this number, but students of the High School who wish to secure the publication should send fifty cents to the CHRONICLE office covering the first four numbers, and upon payment of an additional two dollars on January 2, 1912, they will receive the special tickets entitling them to this publication for the second semester, as well as admission to the various affairs already referred to. Should students of the High School wish to secure reduced rate admission to the football games of this season, they may do so by complying with the requirements imposed on students in the Colleges of Arts, Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy, namely, by paying \$3.50 now. These special tickets may be procured at the offices of the various departments of the University.

It is confidently hoped that this special ticket will appeal to the men of the University as it has appealed to other similar bodies of students, and that when the plan has been inaugurated the results will be so eminently satisfactory that no one would even suggest a return to the method now in vogue.

Reciprocity. Creighton men may not be much wrought up over the recent rejection by Canada of President Taft's reciprocity program, but every Creighton man ought to be much concerned about that reciprocity which takes definite form in the bestowal of his patronage upon those business men who, by their liberal use of our advertising section, have made the CHRONICLE possible.

The publishers of this magazine have no desire to pose as recipients of gratuities from the business men of Omaha, and are convinced that the advertising section of the CHRONICLE can be of real service to those who wish to reach that portion of the buying public which is busy with collegiate tasks. We therefore bespeak for our advertisers a liberal share of your patronage, and shall be glad to have you let them know that you are Creighton men, thus giving them a chance to prove the effectiveness of our advertising.

Some of the local stores give a special discount to Creighton students, but you must ask for it to get it—the merchants are not mind-readers. All of them, whether they give discounts or not, will appreciate the information that you are from Creighton; they are paying generously for our space—without their help there would be no CHRONICLE; so let us reciprocate by patronizing our advertisers and by telling them, when making our purchases, that we are from Creighton.

UNDERGRADUATE.

AN ATTACHMENT.

William Flaherty '14.

By a mountain's glide on a
desert's side
Lives merely a brooklet with me
We've spent many years and
the time now nears
When I from the brooklet must
flee.

I've studied its course; I've
traced its source;
But its end seems never to be,
Its gurgling laugh and its con-
stant chaff
Are to me a mystery.

Its monotonous tone has a
sound of its own
To greet me at morning or eve,
And its babbling cry when I am
not by
Forbids me ever to leave.

With the rising sun it dimples
its run
And plays round the roots of
the tree
And it mellows bright with a
signal light
And chuckles "good morning"
to me.

Throughout the long day, when
I am away
I hear it, tho' cannot see.
It is not the mere sight but the
musical flight
That I cherish so lovingly.

Though it sometimes annoys
and my aged heart cloy
When I sit there and stare
stupidly;
Its gurgling resumes in those
sly undertones,
I imagine it's laughing at me.

Soft its evening tune, like a
lullaby croon,
And the moon seems to search
for the lay;
Then I sink in a daze and my
eyes cease to gaze
On the brook 'neath the moon's
cold ray.

Oh! the stream will flow on and
I'll soon be gone
To a somewhere; perhaps it
may be
Where the music's more sweet
than the flow at my feet
And this for eternity.

NEWS NOTES.

LAW.

There are twenty-six Degree men in the school, the following colleges being represented: University of Nebraska, St. Benedict's College, Notre Dame, St. Thomas College, St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus, Turkey, Fremont College, Knox College, St. Mary's College and Creighton.

Mr. Arthur E. Ryman, '10, was married to Miss Jessie F. Moyer on Wednesday, October 11th, at Denver, Colorado.

On Wednesday evening, September 27th, the students held an informal smoker, with the Seniors of the College of Arts as special guests. The principal feature of the evening was a short talk by Honorable A. C. Wakeley on his recent three months' trip in Europe.

The speaker of the evening was introduced by Mr. Carl J. Aldrich, President of the senior class, and at the close of Mr. Wakeley's remarks Mr. W. Walter Hoyer, also of the senior class, responded on behalf of the school. Mr. Hoyer's vigor-

ous address was enthusiastically received and all present showed unmistakably their approval of his plea for the building up of a strong college spirit and for strong co-operation in everything that concerns the welfare of the institution.

A number of the alumni were present and commented on the growth of the school, both in point of numbers and college spirit.

A vaudeville performance by Messrs. Blair and Mulvihill, snake drill, college yells, songs and refreshments helped to while away an evening's enjoyment not soon to be forgotten.

During the summer the library quarters were enlarged and the books arranged so that the students have direct access to them. The library now occupies three large rooms, with a separate stack room for texts, and a private study for the faculty. On account of the increased attendance it was also found necessary to enlarge the offices.

The enrollment this year is 117 as compared with 104 last year. The growth of the school is indicated by the following table:

1904....18	1908.... 62
1905....33	1909.... 88
1906....40	1910....104
1907....61	1911....117

The enrollment this year includes the sons of the following attorneys:

William D. McHugh, prominent in corporate litigation.

George A. Magney, First Deputy County Attorney, Douglas County.

Judge Walter I. Smith, recently appointed by President Taft as a federal district judge.

John P. Organ, formerly City Attorney of Council Bluffs, Ia.

George W. Scott, formerly Mayor of Davenport, Ia.

Finley Burke, formerly of Council Bluffs, now deceased.

George W. Shields, formerly County Attorney of Douglas County and at present member of the Nebraska Bar Commission.

Among the more prominent new students are: Mr. E. J. McVann, Manager of the Traffic Bureau, Omaha Commercial Club; Mr. A. H. Bigelow, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction at Lead, South Dakota; Claude B. Matthai,

Chief Clerk, Union Pacific Law Department.

Mr. Gerard A. Floersch, honor man of the Freshman class two years ago, has registered as a Junior after an absence of one year due to trouble with his eyes.

The first session of Division No. 1 Moot Court was held on Friday evening, October 13th, and the first session of the Model House will be held on Wednesday evening, October 18th.

Mr. William P. Lynch, '06, is a candidate for County Judge of Douglas County on the democratic ticket.

Professor Harley G. Moorhead and Mr. Charles Haffke, '08, are democratic candidates for judge of the local district court.

On Friday, September 8th, the County Commissioners of Douglas County unanimously agreed to accept a tentative proposition submitted to them by the Douglas County Law Library Association, looking to the removal of the latter's library to the new Court House, and on Saturday, September 23rd, the scheme was ratified by the members of the Association. The transfer was completed on Saturday, September 30th, and

the books will be removed to the new Court House as soon as it is finished. The College of Law is at present engaged in assembling a new library of its own which, in conjunction with the large collection of books already owned by the College will give it one of the best law libraries in this part of the country.

Professor Frank Crawford, who has had charge of the course on Public Service Companies, will here after give a short series of lectures based on his observations in England last year. His course in Public Service Companies is being given by Professor Herbert S. Daniel.

Honorable James P. English, County Attorney of Douglas County, will hereafter lecture on Criminal Procedure. The substantive criminal law will be taught by Mr. James P. Fitzgerald, who is a graduate of the Arts Department of the University and of the Law Department of the University of Michigan. Mr. Fitzgerald is at present one of the Deputy County Attorneys of Douglas County.

Professor Paul L. Martin attended the convention of the Association of American Law Schools held at Boston, August 28, 29 and 30th.

During the summer Professor John A. Bennewitz made an extensive western trip and visited all the principal cities of that region.

Mr. Philip E. Horan, who underwent an operation at St. Joseph's Hospital during September is now recovered sufficiently to resumé his classes.

Professor R. G. Young, '08, who is teaching Damages and Sales, has been made a member of the firm of Montgomery & Hall.

Professor J. W. Woodrough of the firm of Gurley & Woodrough, is now associated with Honorable Ralph Breckenridge under the firm name of Greene, Breckenridge, Gurley and Woodrough with offices in the City National Bank Building.

The graduates of 1911 are located as follows:

Mr. William J. Donahoe is practicing at Albion, Neb.

Mr. Florence W. Driscoll is associated with Parrish & Martin, with offices in the First National Bank Building, Omaha.

Mr. William R. Green is practicing in Council Bluffs with Mayne & Hazleton.

Mr. Clement B. McCartan is practicing at Pocahontas, Ia.

Mr. Patrick H. McNally is as-

sociated with the Law Department of the Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago.

Mr. Hubert C. Robertson is practicing with his father in the Barker Block, Omaha.

Mr. Dale P. Stough is associated with Honorable J. R. Dean at Broken Bow, Neb.

Mr. Charles J. Thielen is at Moorcroft, Wyoming.

Mr. Julius J. Zitnik is associated with Abbott, Dunn & Crawford, Omaha.

Mr. James H. Hanley, private secretary to Congressman Lobeck, who has been at Washington attending the special session, has returned to the city to await the reopening of Congress.

The following is an extract from the Hot Springs Weekly Star, under date of August 25th:

“E. R. Juckett, who has been practicing law in this city for the past seventeen years, and who by the way is one of the best known attorneys in the Southern Hills, formed a partnership the first of the week with P. F. Ward, a popular young attorney who came here recently from Omaha.

“Mr. Juckett’s practice has been steadily increasing and Mr. Ward first came here as an assistant. He has made himself

such a valuable man that they decided a partnership would be mutually beneficial.

“Mr. Ward is a graduate of Creighton University College of Law, 1910, and has been admitted to practice in the supreme court of Nebraska and the supreme court of South Dakota. The new firm will do a general law practice and will be located after September 1st in their new office in the Post-office Block.”

A chapter of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity will be installed for the College of Law if the national officers act favorably on the petition submitted recently by the John Marshall Club.

The following officers have been chosen by the organization: Mr. Walter T. Loomis, President; Mr. Henry Monsky, Secretary, and Mr. Carl J. Aldrich, Treasurer. A very enjoyable smoker was held at the Henshaw Hotel Saturday evening, September 23rd, thirty being in attendance. Short talks were made by Mr. Walter T. Loomis and Mr. Gerard A. Floersch.

Professor Edward F. Leary has removed his law office to 407 First National Bank Building.

On Saturday morning, October 7th, at St. John’s church,

Miss Nell Callahan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Callahan, was married to Mr. William A. Schall, '07, the ceremony being performed by Reverend Martin M. Bronsgeest.

The bride was attended by Miss Katherine Schall, Miss Marie Callahan, both of Omaha, and Miss Elizabeth Phillips of Denver.

Mr. Joseph Kinney of Casper, Wyoming, was best man, and the four ushers were from out of town.

Following the church ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, and a large reception was held in the afternoon from three to four o'clock.

After an extensive eastern wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Schall will make their home in Omaha at 1923 South Thirty-third street.

The following class officers have been elected:

Freshman Day—

President—Mr. Emmett Hannan.

Vice President—Mr. Leo Ineichen.

Secretary—Mr. John Moran.

Treasurer—Mr. George Kennedy.

Junior Day—

President—Mr. J. W. Dehant.

Vice President—Mr. W. J. McNichols.

Secretary—Mr. L. A. Magney.

Treasurer—Mr. R. B. Organ.
Sergeant at Arms—Mr. J. H. Hopkins.

Senior Day—

President—Carl J. Aldrich.

Vice President—Owen McCaffrey.

Secretary — Arthur Rosenblum.

Treasurer—Dana C. Geiselman.

Sergeant at Arms—W. Walter Hoyer.

Freshman Night—

President—P. J. Barrett.

Vice President — W. C. Hronek.

Secretary-Treasurer—H. H. McCulloch.

Sergeant at Arms—H. F. Gillespie.

The Creighton University Democratic Club organized for the season Friday evening, September 29th, at Arlington Hall and elected officers. There were about one hundred and fifty of the student body present. Among the speakers of the evening were: Thomas J. Flynn, candidate for Clerk of the District Court; Leo A. Hoffman, candidate for Coroner; William P. Lynch, candidate for County Judge, and Charles

Haffke, candidate for District Judge.

The officers elected are: President, W. Walter Hoye of the College of Law; vice president for the College of Medicine, J. F. Borghoff; vice president for the College of Dentistry, J. P. Schneeberger; vice president for the College of Pharmacy, A. G. Fletcher; vice president for the College of Arts and Science, George Riley; secretary, L. M. McGuire; treasurer A. A. Doyle.

The club proposes to hold weekly meetings at which one or more of the candidates at the coming election will be invited to make addresses. Other topics of the day will also be discussed from time to time.

MEDICINE.

Professor Crowley has been elected to active membership in the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the most exclusive chemical organization in the United States. It numbers among its members about one hundred thirty of the country's most prominent chemical engineers. The following extract from the constitution of the Institute will give an idea of the care with which its members are elected:

"All candidates must be not

less than thirty years of age and must be proficient in chemistry and in some branch of engineering as applied to chemical problems, and must at the time of election be engaged actively in work involving the application of chemical principles to the arts. All candidates for admission to this Institute are expected to have expert knowledge of at least one branch of applied chemistry, and must fulfill one of the following requirements:

1. Candidates who hold no degree from an approved university or technical school must have had ten years' experience in chemical technology; five being in responsible charge of operations requiring the elaboration of raw materials, the design of machinery involving chemical processes, or the application of chemistry to industry.

2. Candidates who hold the degree of A. B. (Bachelor of Arts) from an approved university or technical school offering a four-year course must have had at least eight years of practical experience as outlined under No. 1.

3. Candidates who hold the degree of Ch. E. (Chemical Engineer), B. S. (Bachelor of Science), in Chemistry or Chemical Engineering, or E. E. (Electrical Engineer), C. E. (Civil

Engineer), or M. E. (Mechanical Engineer), or equivalent degrees from an approved university or technical school offering at least a four-year course, must have had at least five years' experience as outlined under No. 1.

4. For candidates who in addition hold the degree of Ph. D. (Doctor of Philosophy) or Sc. D. (Doctor of Science) in Chemistry, the number of years required to earn the higher degree may be deducted from the number of years of experience required."

Pursuant to a recommendation made by Dr. Colwell, Secretary of the American Medical Association, the medical curriculum has been reconstructed so as to make the instruction in medicine and surgery better balanced, less time being given to surgery than under the former arrangement.

Mr. W. Howell Scott has been appointed registrar vice, Miss Anna M. Cajori, resigned.

L. B. Bushman, M. D., associate professor of Ophthalmology, has been granted a year's leave of absence to pursue a course of post graduate work in the hospitals of London and Vienna.

During the summer the new wing of St. Joseph's Hospital

was formally dedicated and opened to the public. This increases the facilities of the hospital by 150 rooms and gives the students of the College of Medicine access to clinical facilities second to none. Competent critics who have examined the hospital agree that while there are other larger institutions for the care of the sick, none are better equipped.

Dr. A. O. Mack is taking special work at the Edgar Hospital, New York City.

Dr. A. D. Dunn spent two weeks at the Johns Hopkins Medical College in October, inspecting the system of teaching clinical medicine.

A thoroughly equipped new laboratory has been fitted up for physical diagnosis, and is in charge of Dr. George A. Stevens.

There are sixty new students enrolled—a large increase over last year.

A complete set of stereopticon views in anatomy, obstetrics, and skin diseases has been imported from Scotland, and will add very much to the facilities for teaching these subjects.

The clinic is much larger than ever before, the gynecological clinic, under the super-

vision of Dr. Rudolph Rix, having increased two hundred per cent.

The senior class has elected the following officers: Mr. John Dwyer, President; Mr. N. E. Long, Vice President; Mr. N. E. Cris, Secretary-Treasurer.

A dancing society has been organized and will give a series of six dances at Chambers' Academy. Following are the officers: Mr. Otis Morgenthaler, President; Mr. Justin Young, Vice President, and Mr. V. Caughlin, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Phi Rho Sigma fraternity entertained at an informal smoker in the Rome Hotel rathskeller on September 16th. Short talks were given by various medical men, and Mr. Harry Miller, coach of the University football team, addressed those present on the relation of athletics to student life. This was the first of a series of informal entertainments to be given during the winter.

The mother of Dr. F. L. Borglum, '02, died at her home in Omaha on September 11th.

Mr. John Galligan of the senior class has been selected Manager of the University football team. Mr. Galligan played on the team several years ago,

but was prevented by his studies from joining the squad last year. In recognition of his excellent playing and executive ability he was chosen manager last year and the office was again conferred on him this season.

The following officers have been elected in the Junior class:

President—Mr. John Follman.

Vice President—Mr. William Arrasmith.

Secretary-Treasurer — Mr. Frank Carey.

Dr. Hugo Wightman, professor of Anatomy, attended a meeting of the State Anatomy Board, held at Lincoln, Nebraska, on Saturday, October 7th.

The following officers have been elected in the Sophomore Class: President, Mr. Robert E. Hall; Vice President, Mr. Robert T. Jellison; Treasurer, Mr. Robert J. Hanley.

The following graduates visited the College during the month of September: Dr. A. H. Pearson, '08, of Kensington, Kansas; Dr. T. V. Golden, '10, of Creston, Iowa; Dr. R. E. Bray, '11, of Lincoln, Nebraska, and Dr. John S. McAtee, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who has just finished a year's internship in a hospital at Salida, Colorado.

DENTISTRY.

A model new operating and reception room is being equipped and when finished will contain a complete set of the most modern furniture and appliances known to the dental profession.

During the summer Dr. Hipple attended the National Dental Association Convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

The following officers have been elected in the various classes:

Senior—

President—Mr. Guy Souders.

Vice President—Mr. A. B. Johnson.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. Clarence Patten.

Junior—

President—Mr. Harry Boyne.

Vice President—Mr. Benjamin Haller.

Secretary—Mr. Louis Lintz.

Treasurer—Mr. Harry O'Connor.

Freshman—

President—Mr. Walter Sorenson.

Vice President—Mr. John Kelly.

Secretary — Miss Loretta White.

Treasurer—Mr. E. A. Doyle.

Mr. Guy E. Souders was united in marriage to Miss

Hazel Eaton of Denver, Colo., on September 2, 1911. The ceremony was performed in Auburn, Nebraska, at the home of the groom. Miss Eaton was a former Omaha girl and has many friends here.

Mr. George Balderson and Mr. J. J. Sullivan of the Lincoln Dental College are among the new students, and Miss Loretta M. White of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is a Freshman student this year.

The Omaha Druggist for September contains a picture and very complimentary notice of Dr. Bert Dientsbier, 1911, who has opened an office at 715 City National Bank Building, Omaha.

The members of the 1910-11 class are located as follows:

Rose Agans, with Dr. Bruening, Omaha.

K. P. Church, with Dr. Dorward, Omaha.

J. P. Connolly and Bert Dientsbier, City National Bank Building, Omaha.

Albert Davis, in his hometown, Oxford, Neb.

F. T. Fridrich, Ashton, Neb.

B. F. Gibbs, Omaha, Neb.

F. M. Gleeten, Little Sioux, Iowa.

F. M. Henderson, Tabor, Ia.

H. E. Newton, Omaha, Neb.

Frank Riley, Seneca, Kans.
S. Swartz, with Dr. Williams,
Omaha, Neb.

Chas. Tobiska, Crete, Neb.
D. E. Tyler, Alliance, Neb.
Joseph Vacek, Peru, Neb.

The following removals are reported:

C. S. Corfmon, from Omaha to Spokane, Wash.

C. E. Bolzell, from Oakdale to Stanton, Nebr.

J. A. Knox, '09, from Belgrade, Nebr., to Long Pine, Neb.

M. B. Latimer, '09, from Tabor, Ia., to Corning, Ia.

W. J. Nolan, '09, from O'Neill, Neb., to his home town, Yankton, S. D.

R. V. Osten, '09, from Bloomington, Neb., to his home town, Plano, Ill.

T. P. Regan, from Lyons, Neb., to Crofton, Neb.

W. E. Stoft, '09, from Douglas, Alaska, to Omaha; associated with Dr. Despecher.

Guy Brown, '10, from Pilger to Emerson, Neb.

Chas. Heyne, '10, from Grand Island to Lyons, Neb.

C. E. Hanson, '08, from Pilger, Neb., to Wakonda, S. D.

Herbert Parmenter, '10, from Lincoln, Neb., to Denver, Colo., where he is connected with the Denver Dental College.

Dr. Leo Karrer, '09, of Ogallala, Nebraska, was a visitor in

Omaha during Ak-Sar-Ben week. Dr. Karrer reports a large practice, with the nearest competition fifty miles away.

Dr. Jos. F. Baptist, '09, was recently married in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dr. Fred Henderson, '11, was also a visitor during the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities. Dr. Henderson has sold his practice in South Omaha and is now located at Tabor, Iowa, where he is doing nicely.

PHARMACY.

The annual smoker of the senior class was held at the Creighton Institute Hall, Tuesday evening, September 26th.

The hall was decorated with festoons of the college colors, blue and white.

The guests were the junior class and the members of the faculty, and all were greeted with enthusiastic Creighton yells when they entered the hall. Mr. C. R. Sherman, member of the state board of pharmacy, was present as a guest of honor and favored his hosts with a very interesting address.

Light refreshments were served. President James Norris rendered several vocal solos and Mr. John Vitamous and



Physics Lecture Room—College of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. John Roppler presided very creditably at the piano.

The following extract from the Omaha Druggist for September will interest Creighton men:

“K. L. Kreizinger was born in Moravia, Austria. Came to America with his parents at the age of thirteen and settled in Butler County, Neb., where he worked on the farm in the summer and attended the rural school during the winter months. Later he attended the Fremont College and began to teach school, obtaining a state life certificate and degrees of B. S. and B. Ped. He finally took up the study of pharmacy and received a Ph. G. degree, finishing his college work in Chicago. He then returned to Fremont College and took charge of the Department of Pharmacy, where he was dean of the school for six years, resigning that position about September 1st to accept the chair of Materia Medica at Creighton College of Pharmacy. In 1910 he took the examination before the Nebraska State Board of Examiners and passed with a general average of 100. Professor Kreizinger has also received his degree as Master of Pharmacy. He expects to make Omaha his permanent home.

Professor Kreizinger is without doubt a very popular teacher and has made an enviable record as such at Fremont while in charge of the pharmacy department at the Fremont Business College. The ill health of Professor Wormley made it necessary for him to seek a western climate, and we believe the Creighton College has made a happy selection in securing Professor Kreizinger as his successor.”

Mr. C. W. Homrold, '08, who is now located at Hampton, Nebraska, was a visitor at the school early in October.

Mr. Claude Ralyn, '11, visited the school on his way to Falls City, Nebraska, where he will enter the drug business.

Mr. Tony Sievers, '11, successfully passed the State Board examinations held at the Pharmacy building in August.

Mr. George Thompson, '11, visited the school early this month.

Mr. A. Tourville, who was compelled to leave the Senior class last year on account of sickness, has returned to his studies.

Mr. Pool, '08, who has been engaged in the drug business at Denver, has sold his store and returned to Omaha.

Mr. Kent, '09, who is now clerking at Beaton's, visited the college on October 4th.

Mr. Chris Frandsen, Walton, Nebraska, made a business and pleasure trip to Omaha during Ak-Sar-Ben week.

Mr. Elmer Jensen from Berwyn visited the school on September 7th.

Mr. Leon Beza was a visitor at the school during Ak-Sar-Ben festivities.

Mr. Herman Goebel, '11, spent a day in Omaha during September. Mr. Goebel was returning from Wyoming where he spent the summer.

Mr. Chris Ruopp, '11, is now located in Omaha.

Mr. George Larsen, '11, was in Omaha on September 4, and spent the day at the school. Mr. Larsen reports that he is making extensive improvements in his store at Friend, Nebraska.

ningham, Vice President; Mr. John Lowe, Secretary; Mr. Carl Russum, Treasurer; Mr. Preston McAvoy, Mr. Omer Sullivan and Mr. Rene Choquette, Critics.

At the last meeting of the Oratorical Association a number of subjects for debate were proposed, most of which were accepted. Among the questions to be debated are the following: "Resolved, that a tariff for revenue only is more beneficial to the people of the United States than a protective tariff." "Resolved, that vivisection for scientific purposes is justifiable." "Resolved, that the closed shop policy as advocated by labor unions should receive the support of the people." "Resolved, that United States senators be elected by direct vote of the people." "Resolved, that in the United States an income tax is practicable and desirable."

ARTS.

The Dramatic Society of 1911 was organized Saturday afternoon, September 17th. Sessions will be held weekly. Professor Albert R. Wise, S. J., is in charge, and these officers were chosen: Mr. Stephen Boyle, President; Mr. Edward Cun-

On Saturday evening, September 30th, the members of the Creighton University Glee Club met at the College of Arts and Sciences and organized for the coming year. The affair was in the nature of an informal smoker, during which club matters were discussed and the constitution and by-laws, as pre-

sented by Professor A. J. Tallmadge, S. J., were adopted by the club. The pleasure of this informal gathering was enhanced by the presence of alumni, whose influence and support count for so much. Mr. Thomas J. McShane, Arts, '99, briefly but tersely expressed the alumni sentiment.

The club will again be in charge of Professor Tallmadge, who is responsible for the success and reputation the organization has won and purposes to make even a better record with his carolers of 1911. Mr. Richard Kersey, the popular leader of the club, will again handle the baton and intends to begin practice shortly.

The officers for 1911-12 are:

Mr. Harry V. Burkley, '81, President; Messrs. Thomas J. McShane, '99, Charles D. Beaton and Walter T. Loomis, Law, '12, Vice Presidents; Mr. R. N. Hamilton, Arts, '13, Manager; Messrs. James Norris, Pharmacy, '12, Alfred Hoffman, Medicine, '12, George Keyser, Law, '13, Louis Lintz, Dentistry, '13, John Ormsby, Arts, '15, Members-at-large of Executive Committee; Messrs. H. V. Burkley, Chairman, Thomas J. McShane, Charles D. Beaton, Professor A. J. Tall-

madge, Faculty Member; Walter T. Loomis and R. N. Hamilton, Executive Council. .

Steps are being taken for a concert at St. Joseph, Missouri, which will probably be given during the Christmas holidays, also one at Dubuque, Iowa, to be given early in the new year.

Rehearsals are held every Tuesday evening from 7:30 to 8:30 and on Sunday afternoon from 2:30 to 3:30.

The High School and College of Arts opened Tuesday, September the fifth, with the very satisfactory enrollment of four hundred and fourteen students. This is a good increase over last year's enrollment and the largest recorded in the history of these departments. A very noticeable increase among the out-of-town students is the feature of the enrollment.

The repairs necessitated by the fire last spring were completed but a few days before the opening of school. The interior of the building has been completely renovated and is in more satisfactory condition than before the fire. New rooms have been fitted out for the use of the College Band and Orchestra, for the College Library, and a new Physical Laboratory for the use of the High School students.

The football schedule for this season is as follows:

Oct. 7—Western Union College at Omaha.

Oct. 14—Yankton College at Yankton, South Dakota.

Oct. 21—South Dakota School of Mines at Rapid City, South Dakota.

Oct. 28—Morningside College at Omaha.

Nov. 4—University of South Manhattan, Kansas.

Nov. 18—Marquette University at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Nov. 25—St. Thomas College at Omaha.

Nov. 30—Des Moines College at Omaha.

The first game resulted disastrously for Creighton, the score being 28 to 0 in favor of the Western Union College. The Creighton team was in poor shape and despite the encouragement given by a very large crowd of enthusiastic "rooters," were unable to score against their opponents.

The following officers have been elected in the Oratorical Association:

President—Prof. Isaac Bosset.

Vice President—Louis D. Kavanaugh.

Recording Secretary—Omer P. Sullivan.

Corresponding Secretary—F. Julius Festner.

Treasurer—James H. MacCauley.

Committee on Debates—Mark J. Ryan, Raphael N. Hamilton, Ernest P. Simmons.

Committee on Absentees—Michael J. Quinn, Thomas Keenan, Donald L. Stuart.

Censors—Charles W. Hamilton, Chester A. Wells.

SCIENCE.

We quote the following from the *Annals of Harvard College Observatory*, Vol. LIX, No. VII, from an article by Professor Edward S. King on "Photographic Observations of Occultations."

"An accurate prediction of the times is required for the photographic method, as the period covered by a single plate is only about four or five minutes, and should the occultation come late, it might occur while the plate holder was being changed. The predictions have been made by the graphical method of Professor William F. Rigge, which is described in *Popular Astronomy*, Vol. 3, page 454. This method has proved very satisfactory in practice, giving the times and

position angles quickly, and with the required degree of accuracy.''

All traces of the great fire of May 8th have practically disappeared from the Physical Department. The loss was not as great as was at first feared. The instruments and the cases were not touched by the fire directly but they were thoroughly drenched by water. The cases had a short time before been lined with burlap. This made the matter worse under the circumstances because it increased and held the moisture. It was after two days and a half that the instruments were removed from their ruinous situation and transferred to an attic, where shelves had to be built to contain them.

Two mineral cases were broken by falling debris and all the minerals, even in other cases, and their labels were soiled. A large hole was torn through the ceiling by the fire.

The months that followed were full of work and anxiety. The entire ceiling, even the joists, had to be removed. There was not even a roof for several weeks. During all this time the cases were exposed to continual injury from rains and

falling material. The largest instruments, which had been placed in an adjoining corridor, were moved about and injured by careless workmen. To this cause we must ascribe the breakage of a glass plate in the large 8-plate X-ray machine, and of a number of plates in the fixed and movable cases. But the time of trial had its limit. By the beginning of August the cabinet had been completely repaired, the ceiling had been plated, the floor and cases painted, and the instruments and movable cases brought back. Only then could the instruments receive attention because the enormous heat in their temporary quarters in the attic, which was generally over a hundred degrees and reached a maximum of one hundred twelve, precluded almost the possibility of approach.

The glass ware needed only to be cleaned and the wood work to be revarnished. Paper and cardboard diagrams and charts were, as a rule, a total wreck. About half of the photographic negatives were glued together. The lantern slides were disfigured but not ruined in essentials. The large binocular microscope, the triple stereopticon, the large induc-

tion coil, the Geissler tubes, and their accessories, were unharmed. But the large X-ray machine, mentioned before, as well as two smaller ones, had to be completely overhauled and repaired. Three electric meters were almost a total loss. The thorough cleaning of all the instruments can be done only as they are being used during the year.

One galvanometer, struck by the lightning that most probably caused the fire, as well as one of the conduit pipes, through which the elevator current entered the house, and out of which the same flash tore two large pieces, are preserved in their original condition as souvenirs of the great fire. This might easily have been worse. We are grateful especially for the time at which it came, towards the end of the school year, and four months before the reopening of classes.

ALUMNI

Mr. Felix J. McShane, who attended the University during the 90's is a candidate for sheriff of Douglas County on the democratic ticket.

Mr. H. A. Houser, who is now general manager of a large min-

ing company with headquarters at Monterey, Mexico, visited Omaha friends during the latter part of September. Mr. Houser is personally acquainted with the Madero family and witnessed many interesting scenes in the recent Mexican revolution.

Mr. John G. Jamieson, '09, has been appointed assistant to Commissioner J. M. Guild of the Commercial Club, in competition with more than fifty applicants.

Mr. Thomas Lynch whose marriage to Miss Frances McCreary, took place on September 20th, entertained twenty-five of his former classmates at a banquet at the Henshaw Hotel on Monday evening, September 18th.

The World-Herald under date of September 20th, contained the following:

“The wedding of Miss Frances McCreary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. McCreary, to Mr. Thomas Lynch took place Wednesday morning at ten o'clock at the Sacred Heart church. Reverend Father McGovern read the wedding lines.

The bride was gowned in heavy white satin with court train and trimmings of princess lace caught with pearls.

Miss Blanche McCreary, sister of the bride, and Miss Laura Lynch, sister of the groom, were bridesmaids.

Mr. Lynch was attended by Mr. Thomas McGovern of Denver and Mr. M. L. Igoe of Chicago. The ushers were Dr. H. M. Fitzgibbons, Mr. F. O. McCaffrey, Mr. W. A. Schall and Mr. Edward F. Leary.

The wedding was followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride's parents."

Mr. Charles O'Malley, for a number of years employed as paying teller at the Corn Exchange National Bank, Omaha, has accepted a position as State Agent for an insurance company with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. John O'Malley, who attended Creighton in the early 90's, has been visiting his mother in Omaha, accompanied by his wife and children. Mr. O'Malley is engaged in the hotel business at Lead, South Dakota.

Mr. Bernard H. Spitznagle, who attended Creighton in the 90's, was married to Miss Violet Kramer on August 9, 1911, at The Dalles, Oregon. The attendants were Miss Gretchen Kramer, sister of the bride, and Professor John A. Bennewitz of the Law Department.

Mr. Spitznagle holds a responsible position with the State Savings Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT

The enrollment in the various departments for the past four years is as follows:

	1908	1909	1910	1911
High School.....	302	319	306	329
Arts and Sciences.....	64	69	79	90
Law	62	86	98	117
Medicine	174	200	180	194
Dentistry	81	70	80	82
Pharmacy	69	75	107	110
	752	819	852	922

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