THE CREIGHTON COURIER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

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LAW DINNER.

On Thursday evening, April 8, at the Hotel Fontenelle, the second Annual Good Fellowship Dinner of the College of Law was held in the banquet room on the Mezzainine floor. About one hundred men were present, including the President of the University, Rev. F. X. McMenamy, S. J., Supervisors William P. Whelan, S. P., and F. Cassilly, S. J., of the Professional schools; Congressman Charles O. Lobeck, Mayor James C. Dahlman, Judges Jas. P. English, Lee S. Estell, Geo A. Day, A. C. Troup, of the District Court; Judge Bryce Crawford of the County Court; Hon. Victor Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, and a number of the Alumni. Several members of the faculty also attended, as did the men of the various classes of the school. Prior to the banquet a reception was held on the balcony overlooking the hotel lobby, and promptly at 7:30 the guests marched into the banquet room to the strains of a hidden orchestra. The President of the University said grace, after which the banquetters drank a toast proposed by the toastmaster, "To the President of the United States." Following is the menu:

Blue Points
Puree Pierre le Grand
Celeri Olives
Paupiette de Kingfish Italienne
Filet de Boeuf Pique Nimoise
Salade de Saison
Glace Panachee
Petite Delices
Fromage a la Creme et Crackers
Demi tasse

Between courses the crowd of merry-makers joined in song, singing the Star Spangled Banner, and the following parodies composed for the occasion by Mr. Jesse A. Ratchford, of the Junior Class:

SONG FOR FRESHMEN
Music of "Tipperary."

It's a long way to Graduation,
It's a long way to go,
It takes a long time and much instruction,
For Freshmen to make a show,
Good-by midnight parties,
So long ladies fair,
It's a long, long way to Graduation,
But we'll be right there.

SONG FOR JUNIORS.
Music—"I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be A Soldier."

I didn't raise my boy to be a loafer,
I brought him up to be a lawyer bold,
I had him act like Story and like Webster,
For these two were great lawyers, so I'm told,
When other boys were wasting time and money,
My boy was reading Property and Code,
So students take a tip, and
Don't give up the ship,
It takes a lot of work to be a lawyer.

SONG FOR SENIORS.
Music—"Michigan."

I want to go back,
I want to go back,
I want to go back to the farm,
Back to father's barn,
With a pitch-fork on my arm,
The legal learning,
For which I was yearning,
Has lost all beauty and all charm,
I think your great big city's very pretty,
Nevertheless I want to go back,
I want to go back,
I have to go back to the farm,
I want three meals a day,
Guess Ill make it pitching hay,
Back on the farm.

At the conclusion of the meal the toastmaster, Mr. Louis D. Kavanagh, president of the Senior class, arose and in a very graceful manner, congratulated the banquetters upon the evident good fellowship which prevailed and expressed the hope that the function might serve to cement the bonds of union between the members of the various classes. He then introduced the following students, each with an appropriate story, the responses being as follows: "Aiding and Abetting," Edward J. Plunkett; "All Men Are Presumed Innocent," Waldo E. Shillington; "Ignorance of the Law is no Excuse," John V. Beveridge; "Breaking and Entering," Mark J. Ryan; "Acquitted," Perry McD. Wheeler. President McMenamy was then called upon and he held the close attention of all the banquetters as he impressed upon the young lawyers the importance of always serving the cause of justice, The principal address of the evening was delivered by Hon. Matthew Gering of Plattsmouth, who took as his subject, "The Art of Advocacy in the West." Round after round of applause greeted the speaker, and when he concluded his address he was showered with congratulations. The following committees had charge of the banquet: General, Louis D. Kavanagh, Eugene V. Keane, T. E. Dunbar; Music and Songs, Lawrence Chapman, Jesse A. Ratchford, John E. Fitzgerald, Julius F. Festner; Invitations to District Judges, Matthew V. Brossard, Edward J. Svoboda, Waldo A. Laur, Harry A. Garver; Invitations to Alumni, William L. Kelly, Martin J. McGovern, William P. Kelly, Joseph J. Fraser, Paul Burke.

"STRONGHEART" REPORT.

The Student Committee in charge of the production of "Strongheart" at the Boyd Theatre on January 23, 1915, has reported as follows:

Total receipts		$349.65
Expenditures—		
Rental Boyd Theatre	$250.00	
Supernumeraries	25.00	
Printing	5.00	
Decorations	2.25	
Flowers	1.50	
Banners	1.00	
Incidentals	2.90	
Total expense	$287.65	$287.65
Net profit		$ 62.00

The financial report from each department was as follows:

Arts College	$128.75
Dental College	101.50
Law College	10.00
Medical and Pharmacy	54.15
Boyd's box office	54.25
Total	$349.65

The $62.00 realized from the play has been turned over to the University for use in connection with the construction of the new Gymnasium. The Committee in charge consisted of Charles F. Shook, President; James W. Martin, Jr., Vice President; Richard D. Kelly, Secretary and Treasurer, who were assisted by Messrs, F. E. Frederickson and F. E. Sheehan.

DR. LEE DIES.

Dr. Daniel F. Lee, A. B. '96, former County Physician of Douglas County, and also former Assistant City Physician, died at St. Catherine's Hospital, Omaha, on Tuesday evening, April 13, after an illness which commenced on the preceding Saturday. Death was caused by heart failure. He was 37 years old and unmarried. He resided with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lee, and is survived by them and three brothers, George M., James P., and John A., all of Omaha.

Funeral services were held at St. Patrick's church on Friday morning, April 16, with interment at Holy Sepulcher Cemetery.

JULIUS CRONIN ELECTED.

Julius D. Cronin, O'Neill, was recently elected Dean of Bryan Senate Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity. He is a son of Dennis Cronin, member of the lower house of the Nebraska Legislature.

The election was held at the annual banquet at which forty members of the fraternity were present. Retiring Dean, Frank A. Hebenstreit of Shullsburg, Wisconsin, presided as toastmaster.

NOMINATED.

Mr. Dan B. Butler, Arts '99, who for the past two years has been one of Omaha's City Commissioners, was renominated at the Primaries held on April 6, as was also Mr. Thomas McGovern, whose son, Francis, is a student in the College of Law.

ALUMNI DIRECTORY.

The Alumni Directory, covering all of the Colleges of the University, has just been completed and issued in pamphlet form. There are still a number of Alumni whose addresses are unknown and a determined effort is being made to locate these men. The directory shows the following distribution of the Creighton Graduates:

Alaska 1, Arizona 5, British Honduras 2, California 11, Canada 4, China 1, Cuba 1, Colorado 26, Connecticut 5, Delaware 1, Idaho 23, Illinois 21, Indiana 1, Iowa 150, Kansas 21, Korea 1, Maryland 3, Massachusetts, 4, Mexico 1, Michigan 5, Minnesota 23, Missouri 23, Montana 29, Nebraska 1,213, Nevada 1, New Mexico 3, New York 6, North Carolina 1, North Dakota 3, Ohio 3, Oklahoma 14, Oregon 6, Philippine Islands 2, South Carolina 1, South Dakota 49, Texas 5, Utah 17, Washington 21, Washington, D. C. 5; West Virginia 1, Wisconsin 3, Wyoming 29. Addresses unknown 183.

HAYDEN MARRIED.

Dr. Austin A. Hayden, A. B. '99, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Phillips at St. Mary's Church, Chicago, on Wednesday evening, April 28, at 6 o'clock. Following the marriage, dinner was served at the La Salle Hotel.

LAW TEAM WINS.

Losing only five out of twenty-one games, the Creighton Law team is well satisfied with its basket ball record, especially since the team had practically no coaching and very little practice. In the Commercial League the Law five finished in second place, and this with the handicap of having its three best players barred, and assuming the Nebraska Telephone Co.'s standing of one game lost and no victories. The team's record in the league was ten games won and five losses, the only team actually proving superior being the Omaha National Bank quintet which won the league championship.

In out-of-town games the team's only lost game was against Wayne, greater weight and familiarity with their own floor giving the Normalites the victory.

The Law five was actually outclassed by only a single team, and the season just finished gave proof that Creighton may, upon completion of the gymnasium, look to a 'Varsity team of exceptional strength.

FRATERNITY ENTERTAINED.

On Friday evening, April 9, Eta Chapter of the Phi Rho Sigma Medical Fraternity was entertained at an Inter-Fraternity stag party, held at the home of Iota Chapter of the same fraternity at the Medical Department of the University of Nebraska.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Latin Inter-Collegiate Contest held each year between the students of the various Jesuit Colleges of the Missouri Province took place on April 12.

Dr. T. V. Golden, who finished with the Medical class of 1910, is located at Afton, Iowa, to which place he lately removed from Creston, Iowa. He was recently married.

The Annual Inter-Collegiate English Essay was written by the students of the Arts College on March 24.

Messrs. R. J. Madden and Samuel L. O'Brien of the College of Law alumni have formed a partnership for the practice of their profession at Suite 252-4 Brandeis Theatre Building, Omaha.

Dr. M. J. Scott, chief surgeon at St. James Hospital, Butte, Montana, paid a brief visit to the University on March 31.

Dean A. L. Muirhead, of the College of Medicine, who has been on the sick list, has recovered sufficiently to resume his duties.

Former President Eugene Magevney recently returned to the United States from Italy, where he went on official business connected with the election of the new General of the Jesuit Order.

Creighton field will be the scene of the Big Invitation Field and Track Meet which is to be held in Omaha on May 23.

Mr. John C. Daugherty, who attended the Arts College several years ago, was recently married to Miss Eulalia Kerrigan of Greeley, Nebraska, the wedding being celebrated at Greeley, where Mr. Daugherty is assistant cashier of the First National Bank. A number of Omaha guests attended the wedding.

ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Cornelius Heafy, Ralph T. Wilson and Paul V. Duffy won first, respectively, in the three divisions of the Creighton High School final elocution contest, held at Creighton University Auditorium Wednesday evening, April 21.

These will be awarded gold medals at the final commencement exercises in June. Those winning second place were Lowell D. Hunt, George Boland and Joseph Malloy.

The Auditorium was taxed to its full capacity and the audience showed appreciation of the program by their enthusiastic laudation and applause. The judges were the Rev. William P. Fitzgerald, E. E. McMillan and P. E. Horan.

The music was furnished by the University Orchestra.

THE CREIGHTON COURIER

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PLAN.

The ordinary span of life is short at best—probably thirty years represents the maximum period of productive effort at anything like a high degree of efficiency. Youth lacks the experience and the stability that come with years; advanced age lacks the energy and the enthusiasm of youth. True, there are exceptions that only prove the rule, but the most sanguine worker ought not to count on more than thirty years of his best effort. If, therefore, he is to attain his fullest achievement, he must early adopt and rigorously follow a definite plan of conduct.

In the main, he will find his fellows divided into two classes—the planners and the planless. The former, having definitely marked out a course, make their every act fit into the general scheme, and however slowly they may seem to progress day by day, the years disclose deserved growth. Labor takes on an added attractiveness because of the realization that each day's task contributes its proper share towards the desired end. Fatigue and disappointment are softened by the thought that they are but incidents in a journey, whose inevitable goal is success.

To the planless, however, the rebuffs and setbacks of adverse circumstance are apt to be fatal, because magnified out of all proportion through lack of proper perspective fixed by a plan which contemplates a long, arduous struggle. The planless man falls an easy victim to the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," and, a foregone failure himself, he easily drifts into senseless criticism of others. A floater himself, he readily becomes a pessimist whose every thought is colored and distorted by his failure; not only does he not build intelligently his own career, but as far as possible he tears down the good work of others.

Jealousy soon claims him a victim and his days slip by empty of worthy effort, full of bitterness and disappointment to himself and his fellows. When too late, he may discover his blunder, but all too often he will ascribe his lot to adverse circumstance, lack of opportunity, or some other irresponsible cause, overlooking the fact that he has only himself to blame for his failure. His night of despair is unillumined by even a ray of hope, and he stumbles on, an obstruction to the progress of others, a consummate failure.

There are thirty-two million seconds in a year, any one of which may be freighted with consequences the most far-reaching for weal or woe. Neglected, they but forge a chain whose leaden links inevitably drag us down; properly used, they weave the golden strands which bind us to higher, nobler things and assure the prize we all covet—success. The average period of human activity is short enough at best and, as students, we may well determine that, whatever comes, the time allotted to us shall be so used that we can never be charged with swelling the ranks of the planless workers.

NEW BOOK.

Rev. James A. Kleist, S. J., who taught one of the Latin courses at the first Summer Session of the University, has just issued from the press of Schwartz, Kirwin & Fauss, New York, a very attractive little volume entitled "Somnium Scipionis," being a translation of Cicero's "Dream of Scipio." The book is neatly printed and is copiously annotated, the Latin text being given on the left hand page, and the English translation on the right.

GOOD FELLOWSHIP.

The recent Law dinner, permeated as it was, with good fellowship, emphasizes the importance in education of association with one's fellows. The various members of the student body, recruited as they are, from so many places, reared amidst such different surroundings, come to the University determined for the most part to make the best of their opportunity. Many, if not most, of the new students have enjoyed an artificial isolation because of the sparse competition incident to small groups. Success has come easily and all too often has brought an exaggerated sense of one's importance.

The grinding and amalgamating process which inevitably attends one's residence in the larger group of a university is, in itself, a valuable factor in education. After all, the educated man will find no task better worth his while than to help his fellows, and this he cannot do unless he has learned to know them. A university is a miniature reproduction of the larger community outside. Each has its problems, its triumphs and failures, its agreeable and disagreeable people. The university student has a golden opportunity to develop those qualities which will insure leadership when he has entered the world's battle, and he overlooks a priceless opportunity for training who fails during his university career to cultivate the friendship of his clasmates, through the process involve the surrender of preconceived notions, the adaptation of oneself to the peculiarities of his associates. It is this very moulding process that constitutes such a large part of education and distinguishes the well developed man from the narrow, unbalanced fellow. University association offers a rare opportunity to form acquaintances which, with the years, will ripen into friendships and will prove one of life's sweetest joys.

The more of good fellowship, therefore, the better—not the sham good fellowship which involves compromise, surrender of proper ideals, frequenting of improper places, indulgences in dangerous practices, but the genuine good fellowship which is founded on respect, actuated by proper motives and not only develops the man himself but assures the countless joys of association with congenial companions, whose friendship is helpful, not hurtful, elevating not degrading—an inspiration to better things, in the accomplishment of which we may develop to the fullest our native powers.

ARTS HONORS.

The third quarterly examinations were completed at the Arts and High School Monday, April 19, 1915, and the students assembled Tuesday to hear their grades read by Dean Kelly.

Following the reading of the remarks by Dean Kelly, President McMenamy made a few remarks congratulating the successful students, and encouraging those who failed. Donald Keegan gave an elocution selection and Joseph Osdiek rendered a violin solo.

Following is the list of honor students as announced by Dean Kelly.

Junior Class—Highest, Benjamin English; first honors, none; second honors, Edward McCaffery and Arthur O'Rourke.

Sophomore class—Highest, Norman Bourke; first honors, James Martin, Joseph and Robert Kirchman; second honors, Henry Bongardt, Philip Daly, Alphonse Dundis, L. Hines, Earl Burns, Charles Kanne.

Freshman—Highest, Charles Bongardt; first honors, Elmer Bergman, Louis Mahoney and Kenneth Klepser; second honors, Frank Shaw, Will Tierney, Bernard McCarthy.

Freshmen pre-medic class—Highest, Nathan Dansky; first honors, Fred Larn, Al Schedhelm, Sol Ravitz and Thomas Gibson; second honors, Tobias English, Henry Levine, James Mounsey, Philip Romonek and Dean Tipton.

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LITTLE BIOGRAPHIES OF ALUMNI

Mr. Raymond G. Young, who graduated from the College of Law in 1908, formed an association soon thereafter with Messrs, Montgomery & Hall, one of the oldest law, firms in Nebraska, the firm now being Montgomery, Hall

R. G. YOUNG.

& Young since Mr. Young became a member of the firm.

In addition to attending to his practice, Mr. Young has found time to do a great deal of private study, and for several years has been a member of the teaching staff of the College of Law.

Mr. William C. Fraser, Who graduated from the College of Law in 1908, cast his lot in Omaha and for some time was a clerk in the office of the Douglas County Judge, which position he resigned to enter upon the practice

W. C. FRASER.

of his profession in which he has achieved marked success. He was associated with a number of other Omaha lawyers at various times but for the past few years has been with Crofoot & Scott, Omaha, a considerable portion of whose trial work he is now handling.

MOUTH HYGIENE.

*A. Hugh Hipple, D. D. S., M. D. S.

"There is not one single thing more important to the public in the whole range of hygiene than the hygiene of the mouth."—Osler.

Everybody knows that the teeth play an important part in preparing food for digestion, that the admixture of saliva with the food in proper quantities is highly desirable if not absolutely essential to the digestive progress, that diseased teeth are frequently the seat of severe pain, that many of our most dangerous diseases are caused by bacteria that entered the body by way of the mouth, that the mouth itself is a breeding place for disease germs, and one might suppose that knowing these things everybody would recognize the importance of mouth hygiene, but unfortunately such is not the case. The public receives its instruction in matters of health and hygiene almost entirely from physicians, and physicians as a rule pay but little attention to the mouth and teeth, leaving that field for the dentists. On the other hand, dentists are very apt to think they have discharged their entire duty when they have put the teeth of their patients in the best possible condition, and fail to point out the relation of the mouth to systemic conditions, the result being that people are left uninstructed in matters of the greatest importance.

Every physician knows that health and life depend upon nutrition, that nutrition depends upon digestion, and digestion to a great extent upon the proper mastication and insalivation of food, but fundamental as these facts may be to him he fails to make full use of them in his daily practice. As an illustration of this it is only necessary to state that in examining an applicant for life insurance, where present and future health and the probable duration of life are the question at issue, he measures and weighs the body, examines the heart and lungs, analyzes the secretion of the kidneys and subjects the applicant to a grilling cross-examination as to his personal history and that of his immediate ancestors, after which he turns in a report without having even looked into the mouth. The teeth may be in perfect condition or so disorganized as to be practically useless, the mouth may be clean or the teeth covered with filth—pus may be exuding from the gums and every mouthful of food swallowed may be carrying into the stomach millions of bacteria, but to him, as an official examiner, these things are like the flowers that bloom in the spring, which have nothing to do with the case. In view of the fact that the chief examiners of life insurance companies are experts in matters affecting health, and that they are supposed to be in advance of the rank and file of the medical profession in matters of hygiene, since such matters affect the policyholders of the companies that employ them, it is evident that oral conditions have not received from physicians the attention to which they are entitled.

The most common result of neglect of the mouth is decay of the teeth. The active agent in the destruction of the hard dental tissues is lactic acid produced by the fermentation of starch and sugar. Particles of bread, potatoes, candy and similar substances lodged between the teeth and about their necks, and in a few hours, through the action of the micro-organisms which are always present in the mouth, undergo fermentation. Now if after each meal all particles of food are removed by the use of toothbrush, a toothpick, if necessary, and the thorough rinsing of the mouth with water, there can be no fermentation and no decay. Particles of meat lodged between the teeth and pressing upon the gum tissue are the cause of more immediate discomfort than particles of starchy matter. They rapidly un-

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*Dean and Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Therapeutics, Creighton College of Dentistry.

MOUTH HYGIENE

(Continued From Page 2)

go changes of a putrifactive nature der the influence of the heat, moist- and bacteria of the mouth, the final ducts of decomposition being of- sive to sight, smell and taste, but se products are alkaline instead of d in character, and have no action on the hard structures of the teeth. ey have a decidedly injurious effect, wever, upon the soft tissues of the uth. The gums are forced from e necks of the teeth and gradually se their tone, the membrane sur- unding the roots of the teeth be- mes diseased, the bony process that pports the teeth and forms their ckets is absorbed and finally the th loosen and fall out. From the ndpoint, therefore, of tooth preser- tion the thorough cleansing of the uth at frequent intervals and the moval of all food particles lodged out them and between them is high- important.

When we consider the mouth as a eus of infection a field of still great- interest is opened up. Whether the fection be direct through the contact the bacteria with mucous membrane, whether it be through the absorp- on of toxins from mucous surfaces, sults of the most serious character ay follow neglect of the hygiene of e mouth. It must be remembered that all mouths, clean or dirty, healthy or unhealthy, contain an immense number of micro-organisms, many of which are harmless, but some of which are capable of producing disease. Dur- ing mastication these bacteria mingle with the food and are swallowed with it. In addition to the bacteria normal- ly found in the mouth, others such as the pneumococcus that causes pneu- monia, and the bacillus of tuberculosis are frequently found in the mouth of healthy individuals. Of course there are many others which are taken into the mouth with food or water and find a lodgment there.

That disease does not more fre- quently result either from direct con- tact of bacteria with the tissues of the mouth, or from their introduction into the stomach and intestinal tract is due to the natural defences of the body. In the mouth, for instance, the constant secretion and swallowing of saliva has the tendency to wash the bacteria into the stomach, where most of them are destroyed by the gastric juice. There is also a constant desqua- mation going on whereby the super- ficial layers of cells of the mucous membrane are continually being shed, carrying with them the attached bac- teria. In the mouth, too, as elsewhere throughout the body, special blood and tissue cells wage relentless war upon bacteria, and what is perhaps most interesting of all is the fact that there seems to be a mutual antagonism be- tween the organisms that commonly exist in the mouth and those that are only occasionally found there, the re- sult being that the intruders are us- ually overcome in a short time.

The number of micro-organisms nec- essary to produce such a disease as typhoid fever or pneumonia is not known, but all authorities agree that the danger is proportionate to the number and virulence of the bacteria. Now the number of disease producing organisms is enormously greater in an unclean mouth than in a clean one. Moreover the bacteria in a filthy mouth are likely to be much more virulent than in one that is well kept, and those that ordinarily are harmless may be on a pathogenic character under hy conditions. The maintenance a cleanly condition of the mouth, therefore, bears a relation to the health an individual similar to that of the intenance of clean streets, alleys back yards to the health of a city. one imagines that all the disease ms are removed or destroyed in ier case, but disease is much less ly to occur under cleanly than filthy conditions, and if it does oc- is less likely to be of a virulent ty

In addition to decay of the teeth which is almost always present, th general effect of a lack of cleanlines in the mouth is a chronic inflammatio of the mucous membrane which sooner or later extends to the membran which surrounds the roots of the teeth causing the disease commonly know as pyorrhea. If the teeth are badl decayed there may also be abscesse discharging pus. To these genera conditions the name oral sepsis ha been given. These conditions in then selves are serious enough, but un fortunately the secondary effects ar sometimes even more serious. One o the most common results is the back ward extension of the infection the involvement of the tonsils. other is the enlargement of the gl of the neck. This is important such glands are very liable to bec tuberculous. Infection may also ex tend to the orbit, by way of antrum or to the ear via the eustachian tub

Perhaps the most frequent and far reaching effect of oral sepsis is foun in its influence upon the digesti tract. When the mouth is in an un clean and unhealthy condition th number of bacteria is enormously i creased and the saliva is infected. T food, mixed with the infected saliv and usual imperfectly masticate passes into the stomach loaded wi bacteria. Here the infected food un dergoes excessive fermentation wit the result that sooner or later a catar rhal inflammation of the lining mem brane of the stomach is set up. Unde normal conditions the gastric juice de stroys most of the organisms that en ter the stomach, but one effect of th inflammation is to lessen the powe of the gastric juice to destroy bacteri so that larger numbers of them fin their way into the intestines, the lin ing of which becomes infected. Wit a more or less general infection o the entire digestive tract a large amount of tonic or poisonous matter is produced, the absorption of w may give rise to diseased condi of a general nature.

Pathologists tell us that many obscure diseased conditions are due the absorption of bacteria and toxin from mucous surfaces and that th gastro-intestinal canal is the most im portant source of infection. There also an increasing tendency to regar the mouth as the primary source the septic condition. To those, ho ever, who have never given the su ject much consideration it is almo startling to find such a statement this in a recent work on pathology: "There is every reason to believe that many of those ill-defined conditions embraced by the terms 'chronic rheu- matism' and 'muscular rheumatism' owe their origin to sepsis, and tha the focus of infection is often in mouth. It is a common experi to find that such conditions clear with the removal of the oral sepsis

Much has been done within the few years to impress upon the pu the importance of mouth hygiene, much remains to be done. The numb of people who absolutely neglect th mouths is appalling. Education, ho ever, will remedy this condition time. The day is not far distant whe physicians will look at the teeth a well as the tongues of their patients, when dentists will realize that they are practicing a branch of medicine intimately related to health, when every child will receive instruction in mouth hygiene, and when the toilet of the mouth will receive as careful attention as the toilet of the When that day comes we will h taken a long step forward.

MUSICIANS' BANQUET.

On Saturday evening, April 10, Glee Club and Orchestra members w entertained at a banquet held at Hotel Fontenelle.

BORGLUM FAMOUS SCULPTOR

recent issue of the New York Sun ins an account of the early strug- and triumphs of a Nebraskan who led Creighton University more two decades ago. The story is fore reproduced here because of appeal to those who are interested the University.

lon Borglum, brother of August um, musician, Omaha, and a Ne- a boy, has made good. The New Sun tells a story of his life gles that is of interest to all erners and will appeal to the men. The tale, as related by the , is in substance:

ne Sunday morning in the late '90s old friends, August Saint Gaud- Frederick Macmonnies and Bela ratt, held a reunion in Pratt's o in Paris. When they had talked old times and recalled many in- ts of the Chicago world's fair hich they and their work had closely associated, Pratt suddenly ged the tenor of the conversation

y, boys, come out here and take ep at my back shed. I've got thing to show you."

llowing him to the shed, where and tools were usually stored, Gaudens and Macmonnies found studio, bedroom and woodshed ined, its occupant a young absorbed in his modeling. The that had become as a liv- breathing thing under his hand ar removed from those classical ts which often dominate the American students living and ing abroad. Instead it repre- two cowboys of the western lassoing wild horses. The lithe, figures of the men, one of them his horse erect with an arm ed in the act of throwing the other clinging like a le to his struggling broncho, epitomi d free life of the west the beholder with a sense strength and power.

ung sculptor was Solon of Nebraska, an Americ y, who had gone to Paris with a desire to see pictur o study painting. One day, wh eager funds were almost exhaust- nd the necessity for returning to erica seemed imminent, he went to n des Plantes to sketch lions' s. An American walked up to inspected and praised his work introduced himself as Phinistar Proctor. It was Proctor who made him known to Bela L. Pratt and it was Pratt who held out to him the hope of a longer stay in Paris by of- tering him the use of the old woodshed studio and sleeping quarters.

en Borglum was installed in his quarters he continued his sketch- nd his rather aimless wanderings gh the Louvre and Luxembourg, ness and homesickness growing him every day. It was his long- r the plains of the west and for ld friends, the horses, that led to obtain permission to visit cer- stables in Paris and to begin the eling of cowboys lassoing wild s.

e enthusiastic words of praise Saint Gaudens, Macmonnies and Pratt bestowed upon his work that Sabbath morning when they visited Borglum in his improvised studio marked the turning point in his career. He determined to exhibit the group at the next salon, and thereafter to con- trate all his efforts on sculpture d of painting.

ranchman, Solon H. Borglum, owns a studio in the heart of York.

is at present second vice presi- of the National Sculpture Society merica.

e cowboy sculptor is virtually aught, his lessons being learned experiences on ranch and plain, at Indian camp fires and in the re- moteness of the mountains of the west. In his early years he showed neither interest in nor any tendency toward art. It was not until he had reached the age of 25 that he suddenly dis- covered his ability to draw and de- cided to leave the ranch and become a painter. Even then years passed before he found in sculpture his true medium of expression. When he achieved his first success by exhibiting his group, "Lassoing Wild Horses," at the Paris salon, he was nearly 30.

He was born of Danish parents at Ogden, Utah, in 1868. He grew up a frank failure at school, hating books and loving horses and the wild, free life of the plains.

By the time he was 16 young Borg- lum had chosen his course in life. He decided that the life of a cowboy would appeal to him more strongly than any other trade or profession, and accord- ingly left for California to help an older brother stock a ranch. Here he passed six years, his days a round of the strenuous activities, physical hardships and thrilling adventures that fall to the lot of the average cowboy.

When finally his brother sold the ranch and invited Solon to go with him into the railroad business the latter refused. He still had all the old zest for horses, cowboys, Indian camps and ranch life. So he decided to take possession of a 6,000-acre ranch which Dr. Borglum had acquired some years before at Loup River, Neb. Here he put up a shack and resumed the re- sponsibilities of boss.

When young Borglum had been on the Loup River ranch for some three years an artist friend visited him, showed him his sketches and told him about a proposed trip to Europe, where he intended to pursue his studies. One evening the conversation closed with an utterly irrelevant question put by artist to the cowboy.

Solon," he asked, "why don't you me an artist?"

* * * * *

New York art dealer negot Borglum's bronzes and marbles sculptor returned to America. In all his work was exhibited at the alo exposition. In 1903 he was warded a contract for four monu- mental groups for the St Louis ex- position and allowed to choose his own subjects. The result was four more western groups—"Wild Indians Danc- ing," "The Progressive Indian Direct- ing His Son to School," "The Pioneer in a Storm" and "A Cowboy at Rest."

Mr. Borglum knows his subjects, the horse and the Indian, as do few other artists who have attempted to portray western life. They have been his friends and comrades, and the Indians he has lived among, not casually or professionally, but with the insight born of sympathy.

"These people are my dear, dear friends," he says. "At Christmas time they send my little daughter, Monica, strings of beads, wondrously woven baskets and gay belts, with messages of love for us all."

The sculptor's work has been by no means restricted to western life. Among a large number of other groups done by him are the Backus Memorial in the Parker institute, Brooklyn; an equestrain statue of General John B. Gordon, confederate states of America, on the capitol grounds at Atlanta, Ga.; an equestrian statue of the western hero, Captain O'Neill at Prescott, Ariz., and a soldier's monument in Danbury, Conn. He is now at work on a statue of Jacob Leisler, the reformer of early New York, to be unveiled at the cele- bration of the Huguenot society at New Rochelle next June. His statuette of "Washington in 1753" was invited to the Pennsylvania academy exhibition and to the exhibition at Rome. His "Boy With the Fish," full of grace and sylvan charm, is a design for a fountain.

PREPARATION FOR TRIAL

*C. J. Smyth, A. M., LL. B.

One of the first things necessary, in fact the condition precedent to the preparation of a case for trial, is procuring the client. Now, I do not profess to tell you how that will be done, but assuming that you have a client and he comes into your office in regard to bringing a lawsuit, how are you to treat the matter? You should first listen to his story and after he has finished telling it you should then question him closely and get from him an accurate statement with respect to every element in his case. If you are familiar with the principles of law that you think should govern, you should question him with respect to the principles. If you have a stenographer have your client's statement taken down in short hand. If you think there is any loop-hole in it, question him closely until you have gotten everything that you think is in the case. Do not limit your inquiries to what may favor his case. Go into the matter which you think may be against him. Get the whole case.

Having learned all the facts, if you feel entirely familiar with the law applicable you may express an opinion; if you do not, simply say to your client, "I will make a study of this matter and tell you later what I think about it." But do not express an opinion until you feel absolutely sure both as to the facts and the law.

The client withdraws from your office and you proceed with your investigation and reflection. Having the facts and the principles of law clearly in mind and being willing to undertake the case, you should then notify your client that you will represent him. Now comes the task of drawing your pleadings. Here I want to emphasize the importance of thoroughly understanding your case before you attempt to draw your pleadings. Every case has certain elements in it. You should in the beginning set those elements down on a piece of paper in their logical sequence. Then see whether or not you have the facts to meet those elements. If you have, proceed to draw your pleadings, first stating the facts necessary to satisfying the Court as to the first element, then as to the second, and so on to the end of your petition.

A good pleader first analyzes his case thoroughly, and then synthesizes it by putting together the elements in their proper order. Too much importance cannot be attached to this process.

In drawing your pleadings, as I said, you should state the elements in their logical sequence. Take for instance an action sounding in tort for negligence. You should first state the business of the defendant, then the relation of the defendant to the plaintiff—for instance, that he was an employee engaged in a certain department. The next allegation should set out the facts which show that the employer neglected to perform his duty to the employee. Of course, you do not state the duty because that is a matter of law which it is improper to plead, but you state the facts showing the negligence, and then you plead that the plaintiff was injured while in the discharge of his duties. You should set out the nature of the injuries, and the damage suffered, concluding your petition with a prayer for relief. Be careful that you do not fall into the statement of a mere conclusion of fact or a mere conclusion of law; your pleadings should set out the operative facts—some call them "ultimate facts," I prefer the word "operative," the facts that go to show the gist of the action. Do not wait until the other side has a motion against you to "make more definite and certain." Don't wait for your adversary to correct your pleadings. To do that is to fall into a slovenly way of doing business, because if your pleadings are improperly drawn it is proof that you have not thought accurately with regard to your case. Don't ever rely, in drawing your pleading, upon the possible or probable mistakes of your opponent. Proceed on the theory that he will be "up to snuff," and then you will be ready for him.

Once your petition is properly drawn the next task is to get your evidence. You don't have to bother much about that until an answer has been filed, but when it is filed, examine it carefully and see that there is no ambiguous statement in it. If you find a phrase in the answer that is ambiguous make a request for an order to require your opponent to make his petition more definite and certain. I would not advise that you be too quick to file demurrer. If the answer is not clearly open to a demurrer, do not file it, because to do so means that you should be prepared to defend the demurrer and very often your defense of a demurrer, made after several days of labor, if you are a careful lawyer, has but one result, namely, to educate your opponent—you are not under any obligation to educate him. As soon as you have had your demurrer sustained he will ask for leave to amend and will get it as a matter of course, and then goes to his office and avails himself of all your effort. I prefer rather to file a demurrer and to take advantage of any defect upon the trial. Of course, I am not forgetting that the court will construe pleadings in favor of the pleader, but I am willing to take my chances upon that rather than educate the other side. You don't owe a duty to the other side and it is a bad practice to let him look after himself and prepare his own case.

Now you come to the question of your testimony. In preparing evidence let this be your rule, never put a witness upon the stand until you have questioned him fully, not through your client, but personally; of course if you have an associate it is very well to rely upon him, but if you have such an associate, you should see every witness, talk to him and have a clear understanding in respect to what his testimony is to be. If you can't get him to come to your office, go to his house or place of business, but see him at all events. It is a poor excuse to say, when a witness has disappointed you upon the stand, "Your Honor, I didn't expect this witness to testify that way." It is a poor rule to let a witness go on the stand and when asked a certain question answer, "Why, I don't know anything about it." It is poor consolation to you if a witness answers differently than you expected. You have no right to expect any answer until you have talked to your witness. It is very important that you should go over his testimony with him. First get your side of the case and then go over with him the questions that the defendant's counsel will be apt to ask. Cross-examine the witness, not in an offensive way, of course, but tell him it is necessary that you should do this in order that he be prepared. Very often a case is lost because a witness hasn't thought about it or discussed it recently. He has witnessed some transaction a year or two before the trial, you call him into court without any previous examination and when he testifies you are disappointed. He has not thought about your case and he is not certain about it. His answers will show this uncertainty and are apt to lose your case, whereas if you had discussed the whole matter with the witness and brought it all back to his mind he would have answered positively and quickly, without any hesitancy, the jury would have said to themselves, "This man knows what he is talking about and we believe him."

Having prepared your witness there is another duty to perform. You should never go into court, certainly not into a court of record, until you have briefed your case, not only in your mind but on paper, supporting every point by authorities. Put your brief away in your files and when you go to court it will be ready. The other side may raise a question on this or that point, but if they do, turn to your brief and cite your authorities. If you have prepared the case hurriedly in your mind you may be lost, but if you have it properly briefed when you go into court you can present an argument on any phase of the question and be able to say to the judge, "Your Honor, this is what I am contending for. Here are the cases to support my contention." When I was Attorney General I often listened to arguments made before the Supreme Court by attorneys who were not sure of their position and have heard the Court ask, "Well, Mr. Smith, isn't this the proposition you are contending for?" and Mr. Smith would hem and haw and cough and dodge the question. The fact is Mr. Smith was afraid to answer one way or the other because he was not sure. This hesitancy is always proof that a man has not studied his case properly, for if he has a real grasp of it, he will say, "No, your Honor, that is not the proposition I am contending for—it is this," and then he will go on with hammer and tongs to establish his proposition. You cannot do that though unless you have a brief prepared. It is preparation that makes a strong lawyer in court; without it, he will be a weak, hesitating, indifferent, unguided advocate.

One more suggestion and I am done. You should always commence your investigation by seeking to determine what is right. You should reflect that you have to defend your position with all responsibility for your course, and you should therefore ask yourself—Is this right? I do not mean to say that all propositions which are legally right are also morally right and you should, therefore, inquire at the outset whether what you are asked to do is right whether it is reasonable, whether it is in accordance with the dictates of conscience, and if you are able to say "Yes, that is right, it is reasonable, it is common sense, it is just;" then you are on the right track. If you cannot measure it by these standards, look out, you are on thin ice, and you will surely fall through to the irreparable injury of your cause, your client and yourself.

By following these general rules you will master your case and being a master of your case you will then be able to assist the Court in administering justice.

*Associate Dean Emeritus, and Lecturer on Practice, Creighton College of Law. Address delivered at Moot Court session on Friday, October 25th, 1912.

ARTS HONORS.

(Continued From Page 2)

Fourth high, division A—Highest, William Remmel; first honors, Vincent Burkhard; second honors, James Clayton and Isadore Finkenstein.

Fourth high, division B—Highest, Dan Dorsey; first honors, Joe Malloy, Paul Kenebeck, Edward Fogarty; second, Leo O'Connell, Stephen Egan, [illegible] Kennebeck, Edward O'Neill and [illegible] Harrington.

Third high, division A—Highest, [illegible] Doran; first honors, Lafayette [illegible]more, Philip Cogley, Edwin Bourch; second honors, Ralph Kastner, Lawrence Hannan and Percy Bell.

Third high, dvision B—Highest, [illegible]h Wilson; first honors, Luke C. Conroy, Harry Welsh, Ignatius Polski and John Urban; second honors, Steven McCarthy, Elias Camel and Francis McCartney.

Second high, A—Highest, Ralph Swoboda; first honors, Breden Brown, Harry Burkley, William Barry and Joseph McGovern; second honors, Onufry Dundis, William Guigan, Hugh Toner, Tom Foley and Ralph Cox.

Second high, B—Highest, Charles Murphy; first honors, Henry Beck and Mark Hindeland; second honors, Edwin Ryan, Norman Jones, Donald McVann and Morgan Sullivan.

Second high, C—Highest, Charles Charvat; first honors, Philip Abboud; second honors, James Connell.

First high, A—Highest, George Marsh; second honors, Joe Mulvihill and William Kroth.

First high, B—Highest, Francis Gerin; first honors, Peter McDonald; second honors, Edward Growney.

First high, C—Highest, Clarence Garry; second honors, Walter Erickson, Robert O'Brien, George Stormsand and Jeremiah Burns.

First high, D—Highest, Bert Shay; first honors, Leroy Craven, Cornelius Sullivan, Milbert Kregci, Arthur Chalupski, Lowell Hunt, William McCarthy and Edward Meherns; second honors, Peter Badura and Alois Sowicki.