

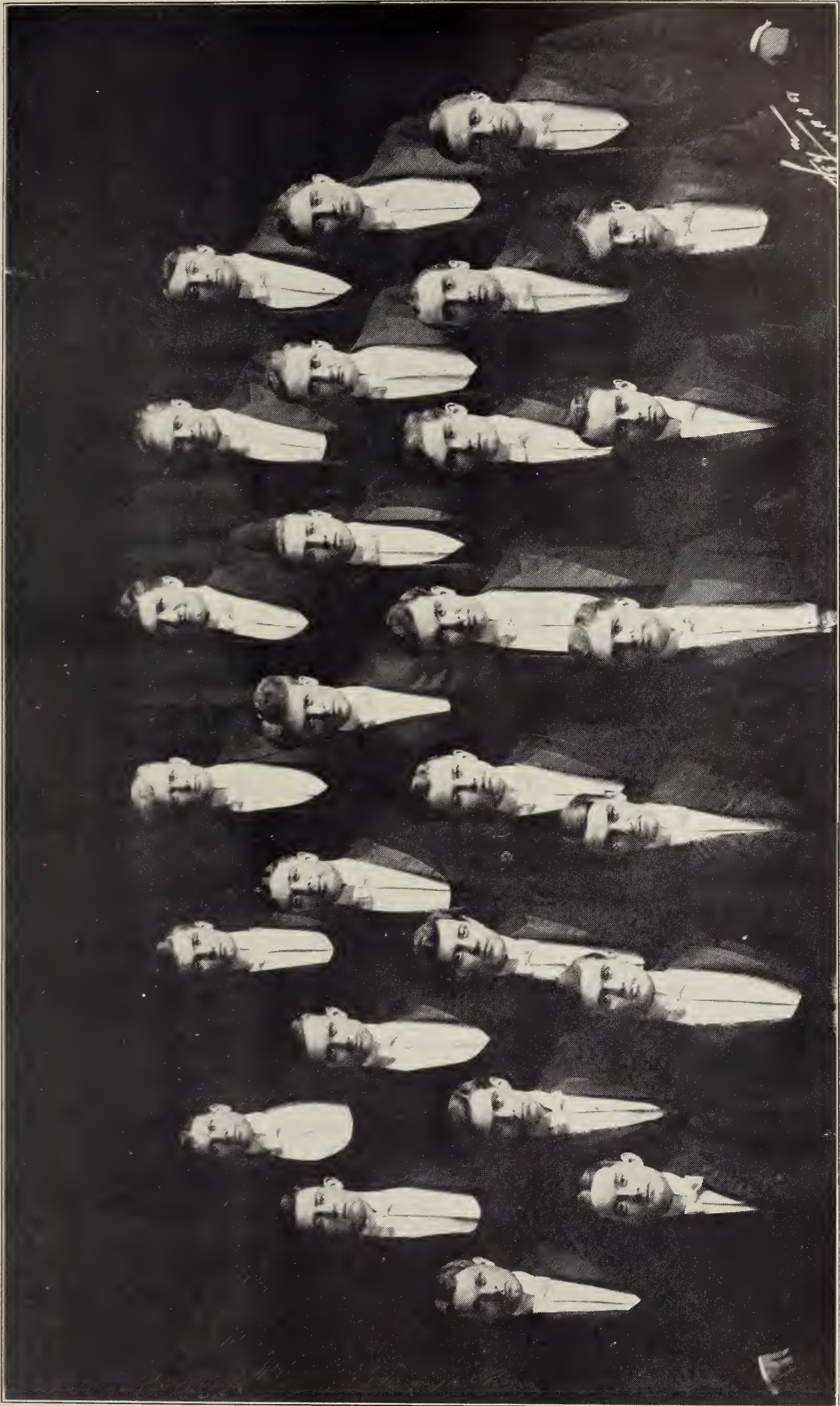
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The Creighton University Glee Club.

Reading from left to right,—Top Row: Messrs. Wilson; McCarthy; Laird; Rademacher; Guyer; Traynor. Second Row: Messrs. Lovely; Lally; Tindall; Brungardt; Hoffmann; Mulvihill; Rosenblum.
 Third Row: Messrs. Bliss; Keyser; Lintz; Larsen; Norris; McVeigh; Zimmerer; Beranek. Bottom Row: Messrs. Murphy; Schwedhelm; Shulthies; Donohue; Loomis; O'Neil.



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HOSPITALS.

*M. J. SCOTT, M. D.

The word "hospital" is derived, more or less directly, from the Latin word "Hospes," which means a guest. In the beginning the word did not refer to an institution for the treatment of the sick as it does now, but was a general descriptive term including what we now call orphanages, asylums, homes for the aged, refuges and similar institutions. Of late years, however, the word "hospital" has been applied only to those institutions affording care and treatment for the sick.

Long before the time of Christ, the rulers of Persia, India, and Arabia, supported institutions for the care of the sick, and Greece, even in its earlier periods made provision for the sick in its temples. So, too, the early Egyptians provided for the sick in their temples, but they had no regularly organized hospitals as we understand the term. Among the ancients the Romans had the best institutions for the care of the sick. Some of them were endowed and in successful operation before the Christian Era. In later times hospitals were conducted in Europe in connection with monasteries and cathedrals.

To come to more modern times, and to America in particular, we find that the first hospital of which we have any account on this continent, was established in 1524 in the city of Mexico, by Cortes in gratitude, as he declared in his will, "for the graces and mercies God had bestowed on him in permitting him to discover and conquer New Spain, and in expiation or satisfaction for any sins he had committed, especially those that he had forgotten, or any burden these might be on his conscience for which he could not

*M. D., Creighton, 1903. Chief Surgeon, St. James' Hospital, Butte, Montana.

make special atonement." This hospital is still in existence and its superintendents are appointed by the descendants of Cortes. Two other hospitals, one with four hundred beds, were established shortly afterwards in the same city.

The next hospital on this continent was established in 1639 at Quebec, Canada, and the next at Montreal in 1644. The General Hospital at Quebec, which is still in operation, was established in 1693.

To come to our own country, we find that the first hospital in the United States was erected on Manhattan Island about 1663 for the care of sick soldiers and negroes of the West India Company. This was followed by the establishment of a hospital for infectious diseases in 1717 and several pest houses for the care of contagious diseases. The Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia was chartered in 1751 with Joshua Crosby as first president of the Board of Managers and Benjamin Franklin as the first clerk. The first endowed hospital in the United States was established at New Orleans through the generosity of Jean Louis, a sailor.

From this puny beginning the hospitals of the United States have multiplied until they are to be found in every section of the country, and today our own country is second to none in point of hospital equipment. The reason for this rapid spread is the growth of population, the superior care of the sick possible in hospitals and the desire of those philanthropically inclined to contribute toward the alleviation of human suffering and the prolongation of human life. Another reason for the growing popularity of hospitals is that people are losing their old-time dread of such institutions, and though there are timid souls who still look upon a hospital as Death's antechamber, this feeling is passing, and there is every reason to expect hospitals to increase in popularity.

Hospital service has steadily improved with the advance of medical education and today the hospital and medical college are marching hand in hand, each complementing the work of the other. The growing popularity of the modern inductive method of teaching has enabled the hospital to render a distinct service to the cause of medical education, and the research of medical professors has in turn redounded to the improvement of hospital methods. Then, too, the tendency of population to concentrate in the large cities has produced housing conditions which make impossible proper care of the sick in many homes; hence city patients are patronizing hospitals more and more as time goes on. Again the advance of surgery and the high esteem in which it is now held has tended to attract to the hospitals patients from the country districts as well as from the city, and the result is that our hospitals have shown an amazing growth in both medical and surgical work because patients are eager to avail themselves of the care and attention afforded by a hospital where every provision is made for emergencies against which the isolated patient, whether in country or city, is seldom prepared.

To the average person a hospital is an institution surrounded with more or less mystery and dread. A brief account of the practical organization and operation of such an institution may therefore be of interest. No attempt will be made at technical details which would be of interest only to the medical profession.

It is obvious that to be successful a hospital should be conducted along those lines which will make it best serve its purpose; hence it must be adapted to the special work it is supposed to do.

The separation and classification of the sick in hospitals was begun in this country as far back as the early part of the eighteenth century when special hospitals were maintained in Boston and New York as pest houses for those

suffering from contagious diseases. This tendency has since developed until we now have hospitals for contagious diseases, the insane, the crippled and deformed, maternity hospitals and occasionally hospitals for the treatment of special diseases, as for instance diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, etc.

Coming more particularly to the detailed management or conduct of a hospital we shall take, for the purpose of illustration, a general hospital, and shall treat the subject from the point of view, first, of the building itself, and secondly, from the standpoint of those connected with the hospital, these being divided into the staff of physicians and surgeons, the body of nurses who wait on the sick and the board of control which attends to the finances of the hospital, its supplies and regulations.

As regards the building itself, to be ideal, it should be located amid the most pleasant and sanitary surroundings possible. The best modern hospitals are so constructed as to afford the maximum of sunlight and fresh air to all the rooms occupied by patients. So far as the size is concerned it is sufficient to say that the hospital should be adequate for the volume of work it will be called upon to do.

Every first-class hospital should include the following departments:

First, that which occupies the greater part of the institution, namely, the rooms for the patients. These should be so constructed as to be quiet, supplied with an abundance of sunlight and fresh air, and provided with all necessary but no superfluous furniture.

Secondly, the surgical department, which includes rooms for dressing wounds; sterilizing instruments, gauze, aprons, towels, etc.; and the operation room for surgical work.

Thirdly, the kitchen where meals are prepared for the sick and the attendants should be equipped with every

modern convenience for the quick and clean preparation of wholesome food.

Fourthly, the laundry should have a complete outfit of modern machinery and a plentiful supply of pure water for thoroughly cleansing the linen used throughout the hospital. It is important that the surgical department, the kitchen and the hospital laundry be so located and so ventilated that none of the gases or odors from these departments enter other portions of the hospital. There are various other rooms and conveniences, the necessity of which will occur to everyone, but it is not necessary to go further into detail.

The modern hospital is built in large part on cleanliness,—hence the importance of using material for the interior construction of the building which will permit of frequent, easy and thorough cleaning, for dust and dirt are the foes against which the hospital must at all times be on guard. A good system of heating, plumbing, lighting and ventilation will do much to maintain the cleanliness of the institution. It may be interesting to the non-medical reader to learn that no surgeon would think of touching a patient for an operation without first scrubbing his own hands and forearms thoroughly with soap and antiseptics, and without having the patient's body thoroughly cleansed in the region of the intended operation. Moreover, no instrument, towel, piece of gauze or anything else used in the operation is permitted to come into contact with the patient until it has been thoroughly sterilized, nor would the surgeon after commencing the operation touch anything which had not been sterilized. Similar care is exercised in the treatment of medical patients and every caution is taken to provide the maximum of comfort and of skilled treatment with the most pains-taking attention to the details of diet, medicine, rest, quiet, etc.

Apart from the Chief of Staff, who has the general direction of the hospital so far as care of the patients is

concerned, there are generally a number of specialists connected with the work, their duty being to attend the cases within their specialty. There are also a number of internes who are resident physicians ready at all times to assist the staff and to give immediate attention in case of an emergency.

Under the instructions of the physicians and head nurse, the ordinary care of the patients is entrusted to the student nurses, a group of young women who have had suitable preliminary education, and who are physically competent to perform the arduous duties of their calling. It is important that they be refined and sufficiently educated to follow intelligently the instructions of the physician and to be companionable for the patients during convalescence. The course in nursing usually extends over a period of three years, and the student nurses are divided into probationers, freshmen, juniors and seniors. The probationers are those serving their first two months to acquaint themselves with the work they will have to do, and to afford the hospital authorities an opportunity to learn whether they will be suitable for the work. After acceptance by the authorities, the student enters upon her course of training and is assigned to duty at various posts, e. g., night duty, medical or surgical ward, private room, diet kitchen, operating room, etc., the period of assignment to each post being generally three months. During their freshman and junior years, the student nurses work with and under the immediate supervision of their seniors, the whole body of students being subject to the superintendent of nurses or head nurse who is a trained, graduate nurse in the regular employ of the hospital.

The nurses are usually on duty eleven hours a day, from seven A. M. to seven P. M., or on night duty from seven P. M. to seven A. M., with one hour each day for recreation and a half day free time each week. Their instruction consists of bed-side teaching in the mak-

ing of beds, giving of baths, handling of patients, etc., (this instruction being in charge of the head nurse), and of class work, lectures being given by the doctors of the hospital staff. At the end of each year the student nurses take an examination and are graded according to their answers.

Compensation differs in various hospitals, but the average is as follows: Probationers, nothing; freshmen, five dollars per month; juniors, seven dollars per month; seniors, ten dollars per month. Some hospitals give the student nurses no allowances; others still charge for the training, the usual charge being one hundred dollars per year. The earnings of a graduate nurse average about twenty-five dollars per week and expenses.

The task of managing the hospital, conducting its financial affairs, purchasing supplies, food stuffs, etc., is lodged, in Sisters' Hospitals, in the Mother Superior and those whom she may appoint to assist her. In institutions conducted by the city, county or the state, the management is looked after by a board of directors provided by law. For instance in a city hospital the management is vested in a committee appointed by the mayor; in a county hospital, in a board appointed by the county commissioners; in a state hospital, in a person or board appointed by the governor. In hospitals conducted by denominations other than Catholics, this work is attended to by a committee appointed by the church or denomination in charge. In private hospitals the management is left to appointees of the owner. In company or contract hospitals, which are quite common in the western states, particularly in mining districts and lumber regions, the management is left to a person employed by the company for that purpose.

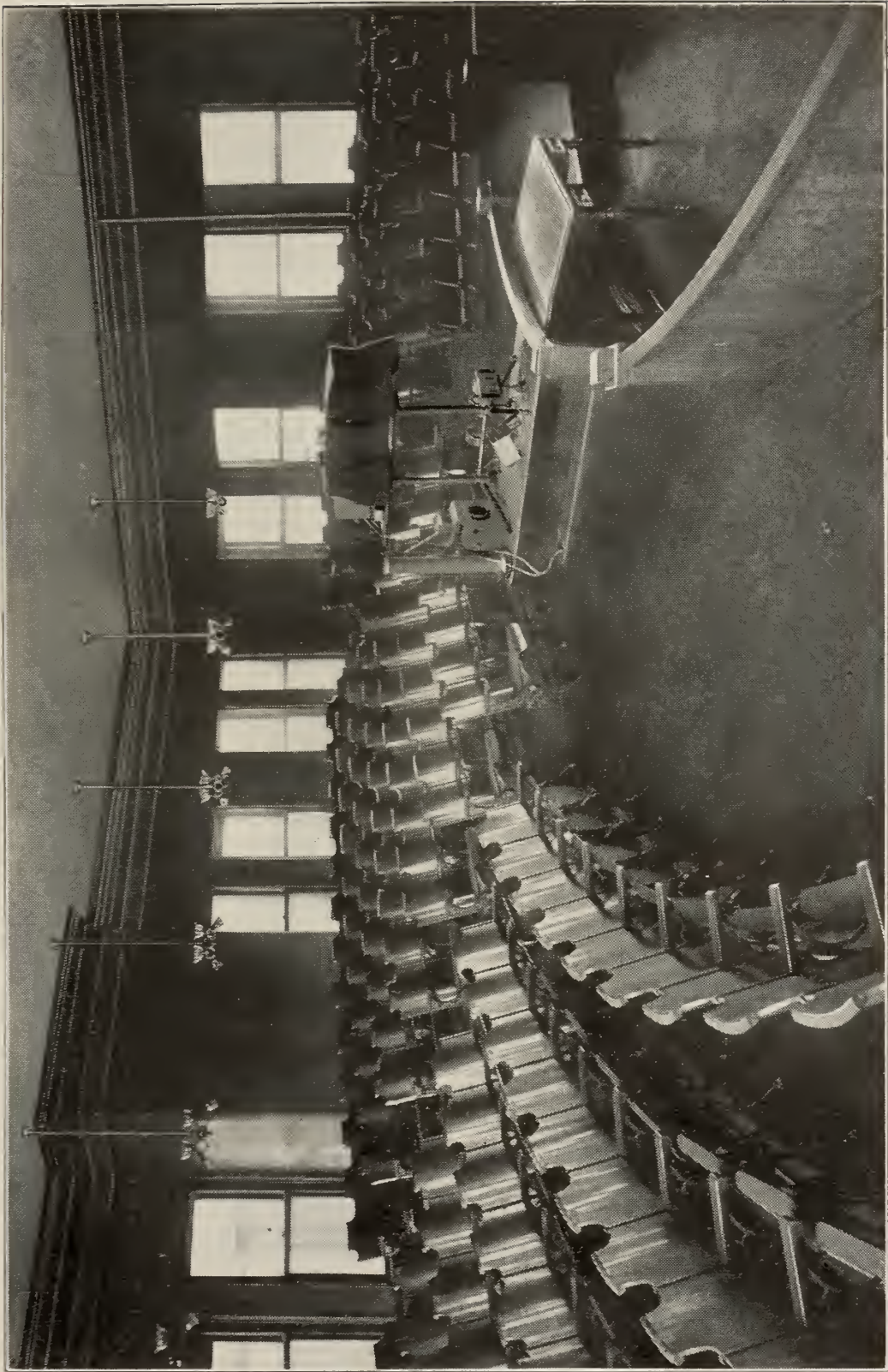
Many people think that on account of the prices paid for hospital accommodations the conduct of a hospital ought to be profitable, especially in view of the fact that in Sisters' hospitals, the Sisters do the nursing without pay, and in

other hospitals, where training schools for nurses are conducted, the nurses receive such small sums. The fact is, however, that no one at all acquainted with the expense incident to the conduct of a hospital would ever think of starting such an institution as a money-making venture. If it were not for the donations and endowments or outside assistance they receive, hospitals would have to close their doors.

In the past, as a rule, Sisters' hospitals have not included training schools for nurses except for members of the Sisterhood in charge of the institution, but of late the demand for hospital accommodations has so increased that the Sisters have found it necessary to establish training schools in connection with their hospitals. The results have been satisfactory and it is likely that as time goes on, more and more of the Sisters' hospitals will adopt this system.

How great a personal sacrifice is involved in the conduct of a hospital no one can tell without experience. The long hours of patient watching, the toilsome days and nights with delirious and unreasonable patients, the anxiety and uncertainty of the work, the constant association with grief-stricken relatives and friends, the close confinement amid scenes of sorrow and suffering, all this is enough to make a staunch heart quail and a brave one falter. But the work has gone on with ever-increasing success and today our hospitals stand as monuments to the heroic self-sacrifice of thousands who have dedicated their lives to the service of humanity "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

M. J. SCOTT, M. D.



Creighton College of Medicine—Lantern Amphitheatre.

IS ORATORY DECADENT

*ALBERT R. WISE, S. J.

In this our day of free everything except tariff, when speech, declamation, and what passes for oratory is as common as the air we breathe, it seems at first blush sheer temerity to propose a question which is so easy of solution. But before we answer in the negative it might be well to look into the matter.

Webster says that oratory is "the exercise of rhetorical skill in oral discourse." The word rhetorical, which enters this definition, may, in turn, be defined as follows: "The art of inventing, arranging and expressing thought in a manner adapted to influence or control the minds and wills of others." The essential elements of this definition may be narrowed down to two; namely, thought and delivery. The thoughts and their oral expression must be such that they will make a strong appeal to the mind; force their truth upon it; strengthen or remove pre-conceived ideas; break down prejudices; awaken sympathy and make it harmonize with the emotion dominant in the speaker.

Is such a power lost?

Many persons stoutly affirm that the golden age of oratory is over and past. It must be catalogued among the many other arts which the ancients possessed and which will remain hidden from all ages, buried deep in the dense dust of forgotten knowledge. This art has died and never will be revived. For oratory, like some delicate plant, demands certain conditions for its growth and development, and the centuries of today and tomorrow, by reason of the

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very nature of things, will never be productive of these requirements. The spirit of the age opposes it. The lines along which our progress is advancing make for retrogression in the field of oratory. The hurry and bustle of the times, and the absorbing determination to wring from every minute its full quota of dollars and cents, have created an atmosphere in which only a phonograph can thrive. The spirit of commercialism, with its get-rich-quick methods, has ended forever the long, serious study and deep reflection which must prelude the public career of the orator.

Our systems of education adapt themselves to the requirements made upon them. They must be guaranteed to produce a marketable product in a few years. The old idea that the college education but furnishes a working foundation is classified as an antique fossil. The diploma must be the "sesame" to commercial success or it is valueless. Yet such persons, beardless in regard to learning, and equipped principally with self-conceit, venture to invade the sacred field of oratory, which is shut and closed to all save the profoundest scholars. Will such voices, the outlets of uncultured minds, even if raised to their topmost pitch, cause any disturbance in the mad Babel of sounds which accompany the pursuit of the elusive dollar, or influence one person to cling more firmly to the right or less tenaciously to the wrong? No, sir; good old Demosthenes and his fellow orators can view from their niches of fame the puerile efforts of these over-eager individuals without any anxiety about the security of their crowns of glory.

Even if, in spite of these unfavorable conditions, the near-impossible be accomplished and the exceptional man acquires scholarly attainments, and possesses endowments requisite for the orator, still he could never hope to rise above mediocrity. His pains-taking efforts to influence the minds and control the wills of others would be all in vain. His audiences assemble to listen only, and not to be taught or directed. The spirit of cold criticism and tolerance per-

vades and in the presence of such an atmosphere could one so far forget his surroundings as to awaken and sustain his great powers! If he should be so rash he will find his audience unresponsive, his efforts unproductive and useless. They may condescend to laugh at his humorous stories, and weakly applaud his fine passages, but if he hopes to make a greater impression he is doomed to disappointment.

The many stump-speakers which each political party throws broadcast over the country have accelerated the decadence of oratory. The candidates or spokesmen of the parties must appear before the people; so each marshalls its forces, labels them with the proper tags, and begins periodically an oral crusade to save the ship of state, regardless of cost. Manfully do they perform their duty and for months before each election their faithful adherents are earnestly harangued. Such performances, viewed from the standpoint of oratory, are very harmful. A false standard and faulty taste are created and nourished. Audiences accustomed to the hubbub and uproar of political meetings would not tolerate the elegance of diction and the delicacy of the art proper to true oratory. Hence the complexion of the political meetings and rallies of today makes the orator in politics a thing of the past.

Thus these "Laudatores temporis acti," with arguments based upon the spirit of the day and its shortcomings, declare for the decadence of oratory.

Their position, however, is assailed by many opponents. These in turn contend that each age and each country has, and will produce its orators of true worth. Eloquence, however, like other great powers, will always be the sacred gift of the chosen few. The style of oratory may change, the manners and forms used by the ancients may no longer exist, but the soul of oratory which enables a man to influence others and shape their thoughts and actions, will always flourish. It would be rash to assert that

the modern orators have excelled or even equalled the perfection attained by the ancients. The style, force, and brilliancy of Cicero and Demosthenes stand unrivalled in the field of oratory.

If we inquire into the cause of their excellence we shall find the secret to consist in the intense study and close application which they bestowed upon their chosen profession. It was not a side issue with them, or a pleasant pursuit for leisure moments. Their whole life was devoted to it, long years of patient preparation paved the way to their ultimate success. They did not depend solely upon the acuteness of their intellects, but educated them thoroughly to act their difficult part—to cross swords with the keenest opponents, and come off victorious. They did not rely solely upon the exhibition of grey matter, and expect their audiences to pardon their uncouthness in delivery or defectiveness in control and modulation of voice. Not one small detail escaped their notice. The same polish which was bestowed upon their great orations was lavished on the men themselves, so that action and thought would harmonize perfectly. They were the products of rigid self-discipline, and this, united to their natural attainments, has won for them the first place among orators.

The tenor of the times in which these men lived aided their pursuits, instead of impeding them. Once they had risen superior to the luxury and corruption which surrounded them, their ambition led them unswervingly to the honors most highly coveted by the ancients. Their strength was not overtaxed to keep abreast of the times. The “strenuous” life was unknown then. Cicero himself tells us that although he was overwhelmed by the duties of his public offices, he still found ample time to rest his mind after court wranglings, in the quiet pursuit of literature.

Today circumstances have changed and the modern life exacts in one day not only its due allotment of labor, but encroaches upon the work of the morrow as far as possible.

When the day is done, very few indeed have the energy or the courage sufficient to seek rest in serious study. They turn rather to light amusements which will give pleasure and not tax the tired intellects. Thus both the orator and his audience are affected. The one rushes hurriedly to the rostrum with the determination to put forth his best efforts, yet lacking that force and charm which leisured labor would produce. The other generally prefers the quiet rest of an evening at home, with the assurance of securing an exact copy of the speech in the daily papers. The Forum and the public baths of Rome, the "Agora" and the "pnyx" of ancient Greece have ceased to be, and with them the strongest inducements for unceasing labor in the profession of oratory. In these marts of news and criticism, the ancients gathered to listen to the efforts of aspiring poets and orators, with the same eagerness with which the moderns attend the grand opera. Just as the fashions of today make attractive and lucrative the career of the actor, so then the large appreciative audiences called forth and demanded a high standard of oratory.

Yet despite these adverse conditions, modern oratory has struggled for existence, and its efforts have not been fruitless. On the shelves of our libraries will be found many volumes treating of oratory and orators, and although great respect is shown to the ancients in these books, yet some compilers have not hesitated to place a few modern orators on an equality with the celebrated speakers of past ages. They have done so only after a careful balancing of worth and merits. In the speeches which they have chosen for our consideration will be found, upon investigation, suitable themes and subjects, strong logical thought clothed in choice, virile language and contemporaneous history declares that men's actions were prompted or influenced by these speeches. Thus every essential of true oratory is satisfied, and although there may be lacking the finished brilliancy of the ancients, this defect should not cause us to fail to see their true worth.

Is oratory decadent? "Adhuc sub iudice lis est." In forming our opinion we should not allow ourselves to be influenced by the vast number of second-rate speakers who are ready on any and every occasion to appear before the public. Many of these men are interesting talkers, but should make pretense to no greater honors. Hence a selection of the real from the apparent, the permanent from the ephemeral, is necessary. Those who have striven to single out and hand down to posterity the names of the men who have earned and fairly won the great dignity of orator, have been correct in their selection and the sanction of common consent is placed upon their choice. A careful study of the master speeches selected will soon convince one that they need but the living voice to add that touch of vitality which would mould thought and stimulate the will to action. One must acknowledge that there is present in these speeches every requisite for oratory. But do they excel or even equal the standard attained by the ancients? We think not, and feel safe and secure in our opinion, for we know it accords with that held by the majority of earnest critics, and is forced upon one after a thoughtful study of the question.

And further, if we compare the men of today who have gained distinction in deliberative, demonstrative and forensic oratory, with a Webster or a Wirt, the decline of oratory in our own country becomes very apparent. With good reason then do some claim that the growing spirit of the day, since it has made our public a reading public, has put an end to the career of oratory.

Whether this statement be true or not, must be decided by the future. But at least one variety of oratory will always exist. If the time does come when forensic, deliberative, and demonstrative oratory cease to be, still must these words be fulfilled unto the consummation of time: "Go ye into the whole world and preach the gospel to every creature." Even if the future were to bring the realization

of the fabled golden age of the ancients, and justice and right, and peace, and harmony, will rule the earth, yet the voice of the pulpit orator would not be stilled. Men's minds and wills, even then, could be brought yet nearer to the fountain source of all goodness, God our Father, so that His will may be done on earth as it is in heaven.

ALBERT R. WISE, S. J.

CO-OPERATION VS. COMPETITION IN EDUCATION.

*PAUL L. MARTIN, A. M., LL. B.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen :

At the outset, on behalf of The Creighton University, allow me to thank your worthy chairman and committee for their kind invitation to participate in this evening's function, and permit me to assure you that personally I appreciate the honor of a place on your toast-list.

It is said of President Hadley of Yale that he is always very courteous to the ladies, and never misses an opportunity to pay them a delicate compliment. A faculty banquet was in progress, so the story goes, the professors and their wives being seated about the table in a room hung with paintings of famous beauties, when the President arose, and unwittingly pointing at the paintings on the wall, said, to the infinite delight of all present, "What need of all these painted beauties, when we have so many others with us?" And so I might ask, why speak of co-operation in a gathering such as this when, on every hand, there is such abundant evidence that the teachers of Nebraska appreciate its importance, and are here in such goodly numbers to acclaim their fealty to the principle that co-operation is the first requisite of that larger growth to which, as educators, we all aspire? But a word of caution may not be untimely, nor a suggestion out of place.

No one denies that we live in a wonderful age, events of far-reaching importance crowding upon each other until the mind is lost in bewilderment. Only yesterday the telephone, the telegraph, the electric motor, the rotary engine, the sea-

*Response to toast at banquet held in Lincoln, Nebraska, November 23rd, by the University, College and Accredited High School Section of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association.



Creighton College of Medicine—Pathological Laboratory.

going castle, the air-ship, the phonograph, the automobile, the wireless telegraph were but vague possibilities; today they are realities ministering to the wants of man. In invention, the dream of today is the achievement of tomorrow; yesterday's impossibility, today's accomplished fact.

In art, in science, in government, in discovery, progress is the watchword, perfection the goal.

In commerce, changes of gigantic import have transpired, organization and reorganization have followed in quick succession, and today our civilization presents a spectacle significant almost beyond realization—kingdoms of finance, empires of commercial influence bowing in complete subjection to self-made rulers whose sway, impatient of restraint, recognizes no geographical or national boundaries, but imposes itself with arrogant, almost undisputed supremacy, upon the nations of the earth until, like Alexander of old, the modern King of Finance may cry out for new worlds to conquer.

Little wonder then, that in this commercial age the principles of successful business should have permeated our daily lives, and that even education should have felt the influence of the business man. But this influence need not be sinister—education has much to learn from commerce, for if the training of the schools is to fit men for good citizenship, the practical element, which sound business always emphasizes, must not be ignored. Hence there is much to commend the modern drift toward practical education in manual training, domestic science, improved laboratory methods, the inductive method of teaching, and the general tendency to adapt education, as far as possible, to the preparation of men for their share in the work-a-day world. The merely academic is being merged with the practical.

But after all, business and education are essentially different, and should not be actuated by the same principles. Business is built on profit, education on character;

one measures progress by its bank account, the other by its contribution to the advancement of the race. The ideals of the one are bounded by the ledger and the balance sheet, those of the other by the almost limitless horizon of the trained mind which, filled with a noble discontent, makes each achievement the stepping stone to further progress, ever striving for that ideal

“Which like the circle bounding earth and skies,
Allures from far, yet as I follow, flies.”

Business, then, and business principles are not of themselves safe guides for the educator, and much as we may admire the successful business man, we should not permit education to be commercialized. If, like another Alexander, the King of Finance, having subjected the business world to his control, sighs for new worlds to conquer and turns to the nation's educational system as a legitimate field of endeavor, with no higher motive than mere lust for power, he should be courteously informed that he is rushing in where angels fear to tread, that he is meddling with a task for which he has no special preparation, and that the schools of the country were not meant to glut the wild ambition of any man, but must be preserved inviolate and untainted, pure fountains of learning and inspiration at which the youth of the land may freely drink without fear of infection. But if the Captain of Industry, filled with a noble ambition to advance the cause of education, enlists his ripened judgment under the banner of the schools and brings to the purely financial side of their work the immense impetus of adequate facilities and ample endowment, remembering always that his department is exclusively that of finance, if, in a word, he burns with effective, well-ordered, properly directed enthusiasm to uplift, sustain and advance the cause of education, then does he serve his fellows well, and give an impelling example of that splendid co-operation which in this modern day of stu-

pendous commercial combination and centralization is the surest hope of enduring success.

Scientists tell us that the force of gravity varies according to the mass. So with educational institutions; their attraction seems sometimes to vary with their bank account and enrollment. It is the big thing, the big institution, the big man, the big city, that elicits our admiration. In fact, even the crook is somehow regarded with a little additional curiosity, not to say admiration, if he has perpetrated a big fraud. May it not be that our worship of success, our admiration for the big business man has unconsciously warped our judgment, or at least started our appreciation along the wrong line, impelling us to approve that which is big and powerful without discrimination? And is there not danger that this admiration of what is big and strong may overshadow the appreciation which we owe to those smaller units in our educational structure, upon which, as upon the stones of a building's foundation, really rests the stability of our educational system? Is there not danger that in our admiration for the big educational institution we may forget the lone teacher busy with her little class, and lose sight of the fact that her patient co-operation with her few pupils may start ambitions in whose triumph not only she and the victors but whole communities will share? May it not be that under the influence of this modern fetish there is danger of our overlooking the fact that what is large may also be unwieldy, and that as personal contact is the first requisite of successful education the smaller institutions may, after all, provided their equipment is adequate, enjoy an advantage to be reckoned with, particularly by those to whom distant hills are always green, to whom co-operation is of trifling importance, and who must needs journey to distant states in quest of that education for which ample provision is made at home? And, what is more, is there not grave danger that this admiration of what

is big and powerful may color our views and prompt us to an erroneous definition of co-operation and competition?

So-called co-operation which truckles to mere commercial success is a misnomer, and need not engage our attention. On the other hand, competition which takes the guise of misrepresentation, of a mad scramble for mere numbers regardless of quality, is scarcely less reprehensible.

But there is a co-operation and a competition which may exist side by side to the tremendous advantage of education. That co-operation which prompts a teacher or an institution to take a friendly interest in a competitor, to share the fruit of one's experience and judgment, cannot but make for the upbuilding of the whole educational system, and this, too, without the elimination of that healthy rivalry or competition which demands of each his best effort. Friction is the first law of movement; competition rightly understood and fairly practiced, is a prime requisite of educational progress. The rivalry of the class room is the surest guaranty against the lethargy of admitted superiority; the competition of rival educational institutions, within reasonable limits, lends that stimulus to the work without which it would deteriorate to the dead level of purposeless endeavor and certain mediocrity. Rivalry and competition, in a spirit of fair play, ensure that healthy educational circulation without which there must be inevitable stagnation.

Life means movement; we progress or retrograde, but never stand still. Our ideals guide our achievements, stimulate our ambitions, and fix our goals. What the life principle is to the body, ideals are to the man or society, and there is no surer proof that mortification has set in than the loss of one's high ideals. On the other hand, no surroundings however homely, no opportunity however limited, no trials however difficult, can effectually suppress the individual or society animated by proper ideals. And here, ladies

and gentlemen, lies the glory and hope of education in Nebraska.

Only a few decades ago the care-free Indian roamed our broad acres and in the wild, wide stretches of the open prairie found fit setting for his crude civilization scarcely one remove from the brute animals whose pursuit, capture and death, was for him a worthy occupation when not engaged in bloody, crafty, often fiendishly cruel encounter with savage rival tribes. But now how changed! The pioneer, with steady advance, drove back the native denizens of the land, and where once the tepee smoke curled gracefully upward and floated out upon a veritable sea of virgin soil, today the school house rears its proud head, firm set amid the billows of waving corn, a cheering beacon light raised aloft and maintained by an eager people who rejoice in this labor of love.

Could the untutored child of the prairie return tonight, and for a moment witness this splendid gathering, what bewilderment would claim him captive, and how his amazement would deepen if with prophetic vision it were given him to peer into the future and witness the achievements of that other day when the educators of Nebraska, marching shoulder to shoulder under the banner of intelligent co-operation and well-ordered competition, shall have demonstrated anew that in union there is strength, and that in the splendid service of education he is a traitor who seeks to sow discord, or to engender any feeling other than that of the heartiest good fellowship and the sincerest goodwill.

PAUL L. MARTIN, A. M., LL. B.

SOME AIDS TO LATIN WRITING.

*JAMES A. KLEIST, S. J.

Following is a brief summary of hints for writing readable Latin. It is hoped that such a summary will not be unwelcome to those readers of the *Chronicle* who are still plodding their weary way through the mazes of Latin and Greek. Such lists of useful information as they may have picked up while hurrying through grammar and classical writers, they will here find gathered, sifted and presented for their convenience within the narrow compass of the summary. The hints here given are designed as so many aids to the student in his endeavor to acquire a Latin style which a Roman of the *Golden Age*, were he now to return to earth, could not condemn as the mere stammering of a "barbaros." On the contrary,, compliance with the rules here laid down will go a long way towards imparting to his composition some of that characteristic color which Romans alluded to when congratulating themselves upon their *loqui Latine*. With them, *Latine* spelled correct Latin, that genuine and idiomatic sort of Latin upon which bygone ages have bestowed such unbounded admiration, and which to our own day has proved such a mighty instrument in training the minds of the young.

Alas that we are not Romans! Latin, like all the languages of civilized nations, has an idiom all its own. To us it must ever remain a foreign tongue. And it is by no means child's play to get at the idiom. It is doubtful if we shall ever succeed in developing a Latin *Sprachgefuehl*, that unerring, instinctive and habitual feeling for the correct, if not graceful, handling of Latin words, forms and phrases. However, there is nothing like trying, for it is consoling to

know that in the study of Latin and Greek to fall short of the absolute ideal is not at all synonymous with failure. Far from it. The very best efforts we spend in trying to bring order out of chaos are of themselves productive of so much good that for centuries no better means of training the youthful mind has been devised.

The rules here presented have been culled from approved sources. However, no exaggerated, much less exclusive importance should be attached to them. There is no such thing as a hard and fast rule,—there is no rule without an exception. Moreover, the very brevity of a rule is a bar to its comprehensiveness. As Horace says: “*Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio*”—While I aim at brevity I become obscure. With this proviso, the summary may be safely dismissed on its errand.

NOTE—Lest he lose himself in the bewildering labyrinth of rules and fine points of style, the writer has taken for his trusted guide the *Latein-Schulgrammatik* of Schmalz and Wagener. Besides, the light of many other scholars has helped to illuminate his path. Special acknowledgment is due to *H. Menge*, author of *Repetitorium*, and *Krebs*, author of the *Antibarbarus*. The standard work on Latin style is *Naegelsbach, Stilistik*.

I. RULES DEALING WITH PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. Latin prefers a concrete to an abstract noun, the name of a person to that of a thing, the name of the people to that of their country. Latin also avoids personifying inanimate objects.

My health has been poor from childhood: *A puero infirma valetudine usus sum.*

The statesmanship of Themistocles saved Greece: *Themistocles prudentia Graeciam liberavit, or Themistoclis prudentia Graecia liberata est.*

Rome was at war with Spain: *Romani cum Hispanis bellum gesserunt.*

In his old age Cato studied Greek: *Cato senex Graecas litteras didicit.*

The arms of Greece defeated the King of Persia: *Armis Graecorum rex Persarum victus est.*

During Sulla's dictatorship murder was a common thing: *Sulla dictatore multi perierunt.*

Napoleon marched through Switzerland: *Napoleo per Helvetios profectus est.*

He went with a message to Kolchis: *Nuntius in Colchos abiit.*

Note—In similar connections, however, only in Graeciam, per Italiam, a Sicilia, etc., could be used. Consult the dictionary.

2. Where we should be satisfied with a pronoun, Latin will sometimes have us use an appropriate noun (especially *animus* and *corpus*), or our general phrase calls for a more specific turn in Latin.

Horace went to Athens for *his* education: *Horatius animi colendi causa Athenas profectus est.*

Do you take good care of yourself? *Corpusne (valedudinemne) curas?*

Boys take much interest in athletics: *Pueri multum sunt in exercendis corporibus.*

The Gauls joined Hannibal: *Galli copias (castra) cum Hannibale coniunxerunt.*

To lie down on one's bed: *Corpus lecto imponere.*

To pay attention: *Animum attendere.*

Ceasar reassured his army: *Ceasar militum animos confirmavit.*

3. Verbal nouns ending in *tor* and *sor* denote that a person has chosen a certain line of action for his special



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calling, or that he has made a name for himself by even one single action.

Tonsor, orator, cantor, mercator. . . . by trade, profession.

The first speaker: *Qui ante me (eum) dixit.*¹

The audience kept interrupting the speaker: (Ii) *qui audiebant dicentem* interpellabant.

M. Twain amuses the reader with his funny stories: M. T. *legentium* animos narratiunculis delectat.

He promised a reward to the deliverer of the city: *Ei qui urbem conservasset,*² praemium pollicitus est.

Daniel O'Connell was the liberator of Ireland: D. O'Connell *liberator* Hiberniae exstitit.

Maecenas was a man of wit and pleasure: Maecenas *facetiarum ac voluptatis amator* fuit.

¹We have a similar phrase in English: The gentleman who spoke last, or who just sat down.

²In another sense: *Eum qui urbem conservavit praemio donavit.* (Here a *fact* is referred to.)

Corruptor is a professional boodler.

The successor of Numa: *Qui Numae successit.*

4. It may be convenient, if not necessary, at times, to render a noun by a clause. Indirect questions are preferred.

I ask your help: *Peto ut me adiuves.*

I want to know your opinion on this point: *Quaero ex te quid hac de re sentias.*

He calls a spade a spade: *Libere id quod sentit, dicit.*

Fools are blind to the needs of the hour: *Inepti quid*

tempus postulet non vident.

Under the circumstances: *Quae cum ita sint.*

I am very well pleased with your success: *Non me poenitet quantum profeceris.*

Note—Especially accusatives with infinitives make good substitutes for English nouns, but they rarely depend on nouns directly.

We believe in the existence of God: *Deum esse credimus.*

The paramount importance of friendship is evident: *Maximam esse vim amicitiae facile intelligitur.*

Plato advances proofs for the immortality of the soul: *Animos esse immortales Plato demonstrat.*

There are no traces of his presence: *Vestigia quibus appareat³ eum ibi fuisse nulla sunt.*

³*Quibus appareat* is inserted to connect vestigia with the accusative and infinitive. So also *afferentium* and *illa* in the following examples.

The news of the flood of Paris has alarmed us all: *Nuntius afferentium Lutetiam aquis esse inundatam omnium nostrum animos terrore percussit.*

The teaching of the skeptics that we must doubt of everything is absurd: *Scepticorum illa opinio de omnibus esse dubitandum est absurda.*

5. When an English adjective with a noun is expressed in Latin by two nouns, or an English adverb with a verb by two verbs, such a figure is called hendiadys. It is of common occurrence, but should be used judiciously.

A sharp attack: *Ardor et impetus.*

Blind Chance: *Temeritas et casus.*

Feverish heat: *Aestus febrisque.*

Native reserve: *Natura pudorque.*

Quite openly: *Aperte atque ingenue.*

Loud murmuring: *Clamor et murmuratio.*

To demand peremptorily: *Poscere et flagitare.*

To defeat utterly: *Fundere fugareque.*

To be mortally frightened: *Metuere atque horrere.*

Note—The use of hendiadys is by no means unlimited. A close study of classic writers is the only safeguard against its misuse. In many instances, *plenus* with a suitable noun will express the idea accurately:

A haughty gesture: *Gestus superbiae plenus.*

A kind letter: *Litterae humanitatis plenae.*

A criminal scheme: *Consilium plenum criminis.*

Alarming news: *Plenus terroris nuntius.*

A dignified answer: *Responsum dignitatis plenum.*

A jolly man: *Homo plenus iucunditatis.*

A sour old fellow: *Senex plenus morositatis.*

6. Adjectives expressing praise or blame are not, as a rule, joined directly to the proper name. Insert *ille* or some apposition.

The wise Socrates: *Socrates homo sapientissimus; Socrates ille sapientissimus.*

Far-famed Corinth: *Corinthus urbs clarissima; Corinthus illa clarissima.*

Note—The case is different with stock epithets or surnames, as *Laelius Sapiens*, *Sulla Felix*, *Alexander Magnus*.

7. Note the following peculiarities in the use of comparatives:

Gravior morbus: A *pretty* severe illness.

Plura loquitur: The fellow talks *too* much.

Liberius loquitur: He talks *rather* bluntly.

Senectus est natura loquacior: You get *chatty* when you get old.

Note—It would take *too* long to tell, *longum est narrare*. Which was the braver, Caesar or Hannibal? *Uter fuit fortior, Caesar an Hannibal?* (*Natu*) maior, the older of two brothers.

8. The superlative is often merely relative; it is always such when used as above in No. 6.

Homo acutissimus: A *very* shrewd man, or *so* shrewd a man.

Quite a pleasant old chap, isn't he? Incundissimus ille quidem senex est.

A chum of mine: Mihi amicissimus.

A deadly foe: Homo inimicissimus.

9. *Nemo*¹ and *quisque* deserve special attention.

1. While *a savant* is not *doctus*, but *doctus homo*, and *a Roman* is not *Romanus*, but *homo Romanus*, still:

Not a savant, no savant—*nemo doctus*; not a Roman, no Roman—*nemo Romanus*.

In such cases *nemo* is considered a noun; in others, again, it passes for an adjective, as in *nemo civis*, no citizen; *nemo poeta*; even *nemo homo* is found.

2. *Quisque* is *each* and *all* (distributively.) It is used:

(a) After *unus*: *Leviter unum quidque tangam*: I confine myself to a few remarks on each point.

(b) After reflexive, interrogative, and relative pronouns: *Suum cuique* tribuendum est: Let each man have his due.

Se quisque diligit: Each man loves himself.

Non agitur quam locuples, sed qualis quisque sit: It is not a question of riches but of character.

Quam quisque novit artem, in hac se exerceat: Let each man ply the trade he knows.²

- (c) After superlatives and ordinals: *Ditissimus quisque*: All the rich men.
Quinto quoque anno ludi fiebant Olympiae:
 The Olympian games were held every *four* years.

Note I. In particular, *primus quisque* has two uses: (1) *In due order, one after the other*, as *primum quidque explicare* would be: To tell the whole story and each detail in due order just as it happened. *Primum quemque versum recitat*: His recitation is perfect, because each line is recited in due order.

(2) *Primo quoque tempore*: As soon as possible, at your earliest opportunity.

¹*Nemo. nullius, nemini, neminem, a nullo.*

²Or, let all ply their *respective* trades.

Note II. If of a defeated army *vix decimus quisque* erat reliquus, the writer wishes to say that out of every hundred more than ninety men were killed. Accordingly to give 10 per cent. discount, might sometimes be rendered by *decimam quamque partem de pretio deducere*.

Note III. The best men are the most ambitious: *Optimus quisque est gloriae cupidissimus*; or, *ut quisque optimus, ita est cupidissimus*, or *quo quisque melior, eo est cupidior*.

10. Reciprocity is thus expressed:

(1) *Byinter nos, inter vos, inter se*, as *Amamus inter nos*: We love each other. *Fidem date inter vos*: Shake hands with each other. *Inter se aspiciunt*: They cast looks at each other.

(2) By repetition of *alius, alter, neuter*, as *They saved each other*: *Alius alii fuit salutem, or alter alteri fuit salutem. Debemus neutrum eorum contra alterum iuvare*: We must aid neither of them (against the other), we must observe neutrality.

(3) By repetition of the noun, as Brothers should not leave each other in the lurch: *Frater fratrem ne deserat*. *Apes apium sunt similes*: Bees look like each other, all bees look alike, or one bee looks like another.

11. The pronoun *is* omitted

(1) When it should be in the same case with the noun to which it relates, as Virtue starts friendships and keeps *them* alive: *Virtus et conciliat amicitias et conservat*. (Also, *virtus amicitias et conciliat et conservat*; *virtus amicitias conciliat, conciliatas conservat*.)

(2) When in contrasting two things a genitive depends on it, as I like Terence's comedies better than *those* of Plautus: *Fabulis Terentii magis delector quam Plauti, or quam Plautinis, quam Plauto, quam fabulis Plauti*.

(3) After the participle: *Abeunti invidit*: He envied the man who departed.

Note—Mark the difference between *Verum dicentibus facile credo*: I am ready to believe those who (such as) speak the truth; and, *verum dicentibus iis facile credo*: I believe them *when (if, because)* they speak the truth.

12. The idea of *likewise, also, besides, too*, is expressed thus: Use *idem* when the same subject receives a further predicate; use *item (ipse, ipse quoque)* when a new subject is introduced.

Crassus eloquens fuit, idemque legis peritus: C. was eloquent; he was *likewise* an able lawyer. *Crassus eloquens fuit, itemque Cicero*: Crassus was eloquent, *so* was Cicero.

13. Also the indefinite pronouns call for special attention: *Aliquis, quis, ullus, quisquam*.

(1) *Mitte aliquem de tuis*: Send some one (any one) of your men. *Cum aliqua cura*: With some care. *Si non magnam, at aliquam spem habeo*: I have some, if not a great, hope.

(2) *Quis* (without emphasis) after *si, ne, num.*

Si quis dixerit: Should anyone say. *Num quis venit?* Anybody at the door? *Dixerit quis*: Someone may say (or object).

(3) In negative sentences, or such as convey a negative idea, use *ullus* as an adjective, *quisquam* as a noun.

Ne cuiusquam famam violaveris: Do not injure anybody's character. *Nego me quicquam fecisse*: I deny that I did anything. *Quisquamne te misit?* Has anyone sent you? *Sine ulla spe*: Without a gleam of hope. *Si quisquam, Cato sapiens fuit*: If ever man was wise, surely Cato was.

14. English adverbs may often be rendered by verbs.

Necessarily, *necesse est*; hardly, *vereor ut*; apparently, *videor*; besides, *accedit ut*; constantly, *non desisto*; usually, *consuevi*; unfortunately, *doleo*; no longer, *desino*; probably, *haud scio an*; possibly, *feri potest ut*.

He is constantly bothering me: *Venare me non desistit*.

15. *Nemo non*, everybody; *non nemo*, many a man; *nunquam non*, always, every time; *non nunquam*, sometimes; *nemo unquam vidit*, none has ever seen; *ne templis quidem temperatum est*, not even the temples were safe.

JAMES A. KLEIST, S. J.

(To be concluded.)

NEWS NOTES.

On Thursday evening, November 17th, an informal affair was held in the Assembly Hall by the students, alumni and faculty of the Department, the principal feature of the evening's entertainment being a very instructive address by Professor Frank Crawford on the Law Courts of England. Professor Crawford spent last year in England and made a careful study of the English courts and their operation, and this fact, coupled with his pleasing delivery, made his lecture of unusual interest. He laid particular emphasis upon the expense of English litigation, the power of the English judges, the division of English lawyers into barristers and solicitors, the peculiar conditions surrounding the conduct of English cases, and the large volume of libel suits, many of which smack of blackmail. His lecture was attentively followed by all present and at its conclusion the Chairman, Mr. Clement B. McCartan, '11, called upon Mr. Charles J. Thielen, '11, who expressed the thanks of the audience for Mr. Crawford's treat, and emphasized the importance of student co-operation in the up-building of the Department, laying particular stress upon the spirit of goodfellowship which prevails, and upon the various advantages offered by the school. At the conclusion of the speaking, a generous repast was served, followed by cigars and a general hand-shake. College yells were given with a will, those so inclined amused themselves at dancing and the evening closed with a serpentine drill and a big chorus. The splendid University Orchestra of thirty-five pieces under the direction of Professor William O'Connell enlivened the evening with timely music and Mr. Norris of the Pharmacy Department, assisted by Mr. Loomis of the Law School at the piano, contributed a fine vocal number. All in all, the evening was one long to be remembered and those present expressed the hope that other such functions might be provided later in the year.

Believing that the practical side of legal education deserves more attention than it generally receives in most law schools, and desiring to further extend the Moot Court work which has already been developed to a high degree of efficiency at Creighton, arrangements have been completed to double the amount of court

training and to provide special instruction along practical lines. Beginning with the second semester, Hon. Edward W. Simeral, former County Attorney of Douglas County, and for many years one of the most prominent members of the Omaha bar, will hold an extra session of the Moot Court on Saturday mornings at 9 o'clock to hear arguments on preliminary matters, motions for new trials, and to try those cases in which there have been disagreements in the regular sessions. Mr. Simeral will also sit as Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, and will have charge of all Probate matters and of all litigation on the equity side of the court. In addition to preparing the statements of fact for the various trials and arranging for the Friday evening sessions of the trial branch of the court, Mr. Simeral will also assist the students as far as possible in the typical cases which they may expect to meet in practice, thus conducting what will amount to a legal clinic. This course is believed to be an innovation in legal education, but there is every reason to anticipate its entire success, and that it will prove a distinct advance in the development of Creighton's policy to give that well-rounded theoretical and practical training which will best prepare its graduates for the successful practice of their profession.

On Wednesday evening, November 23rd, Professor Paul L. Martin represented the University at the meeting of the University, College and Accredited High School Section of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association at Lincoln, and responded to the toast, "Competition vs. Co-operation in Education." The presiding officer was Superintendent N. M. Graham of the South Omaha schools, who is President of the Association. President A. E. Turner of Hastings College acted as toastmaster and discharged his duties in a masterly manner. The other speakers and their subjects were as follows: "Mark Hopkins and His Log," Vice-President L. A. Garrison, Grand Island College; "Culture vs. Vocational Curricula," Chancellor Avery, Nebraska State University; "C. Q. D.—Saving the Bible to Education," President S. W. Stookey, Bellevue College; "Horizontal Revision in Education," Chancellor William Oeschger, Cotner University. The exercises were in charge of Chancellor C. A. Fulmer of Wesleyan University, and Professor Laurence Fossler, of the Germanic Department, University of Nebraska.

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. David L. Gogerty, '08, shows how well he ran in the recent Wyoming election: "I am elected County Attorney of Sheridan County by a majority of two hundred. The ordinary majority has been six hundred Republican, which I had to overcome, so you see I made a good race."

Mr. Ernest T. Grunden, '09, writes as follows from Elwood, Nebraska: "I was defeated for the Legislature by forty-five votes. I carried all the precincts in my county, but as Frontier is strongly Republican, I lost out. From a financial standpoint I am glad of it, as I have six cases in District Court for the January term, two in Phelps and one in Frontier County."

Mr. Edward B. McDermott, '10, who was elected County Attorney of Buffalo County by a majority of eight hundred and sixteen on the Democratic ticket in the face of a normal Republican majority of three hundred, enjoys the rather unique distinction of having won against a former Justice of the Nebraska Supreme Court. Mr. McDermott carried twenty-two out of twenty-six townships and carried his opponent's township by twenty votes.

Mr. William N. Jamieson, '10, who was elected County Attorney of Sarpy County, has been appointed by the County Commissioners to serve during the unexpired term of his predecessor, Mr. Ernest Ringo, who has gone to Portland, Oregon, to engage in the practice of his profession. Since election Mr. Jamieson has been retained in a number of important pieces of litigation and reports that his prospects are very flattering.

Arrangements have been completed for debates with the law departments of the University of South Dakota, and Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois. The question is: "Resolved, That the conservation policy of this country should be left to the states rather than to the United States." The debates will be held between February 15th and March 15th next, the exact date to be fixed by the entertaining team, which in the case of the first debate will be the University of South Dakota, and in the second, Creighton.

The first preliminary try-out for the selection of the Creighton representatives will be held during the first week in January.

The last two sessions of the Debating Club were devoted to a discussion of the question proposed for the inter-collegiate debates. At the meeting held on November 30th the debaters were: Affirmative—Mr. Frank P. Matthews and Mr. John W. Delehant, Night Freshmen; negative—Mr. Walter W. Hoye and Mr. Ferdinand M. Ward, Day Juniors. The debaters on December 7th were: Affirmative—Mr. Patrick H. McNally and Mr. Hubert C. Robertson, Day Seniors; negative—Mr. Lloyd A. Magney and Mr. G. B. Hyatt, Day Freshmen.

An innovation has been made in the method of conducting the Debating Club. Every candidate for graduation after September, 1911, must present credits showing completion of the course in Debating and Public Speaking. These credits are assigned on the basis of attendance, debate and participation in the work of the club generally. It is thought that this change will arouse and sustain interest in the club and properly emphasize the important part which ability to speak well plays in the work of the lawyer. To further stimulate the men to activity, particularly in connection with the inter-collegiate debates, one hundred dollars in prizes are offered, divided as follows: First in each team, twenty-five dollars; second in each team, fifteen dollars; third in each team, ten dollars.

The first semester examinations commence on December 12th and end on December 23rd. The second semester begins on January 4th.

The subjects upon which the Seniors will prepare their graduation theses are as follows:

J. N. Baldwin—"Situs of the Marriage Contract."

W. A. Brockie—"The Constitutionality of the Grandfather Clause."

W. C. Heelan—"The Employer's Liability Problem."

W. R. Green—"Effect of the 28-Hour Law on the Liability of the Carrier to the Shipper."

F. W. Driscoll—"The Dartmouth College Case; Its Effect on Modern Corporation Law."

W. J. Donahue—"What is the Status of Citizens of Our New Dependencies."

P. H. McNally—"Insanity in Law."

C. B. McCartan—"Situs of Sale in C. O. D. Shipments."

H. C. Robertson—"Enforcement of Contracts Entered Into Within a Foreign Jurisdiction."

D. P. Stough—"Railroad Mergers Under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law."

C. J. Thielan—"Was Sternberg v. Brock Correctly Decided?" (Right of preferred shareholders to participate in the dividends of the common stock after the preference.)

R. J. Webb—"The Constitutionality of the Federal Corporation Tax."

C. H. Wright—"Duties of a Railroad Company Toward Persons Who Are Neither Passengers Nor Trespassers."

J. J. Zitnik—"Is the Decision in Wells v. Calnan Correct?"

F. C. Yates—"A Uniform Codification of the Laws of States of the United States Should Be Adopted."

A large eastern law school which for many years has been conducting a three-year course, recently wrote to the Creighton College of Law for information about Creighton's four-year night course. It is probably not generally known that in the matter of a four-year night course Creighton is a pioneer, there being only five such courses in the United States, and Creighton's is the only one maintained by a university in this Western country. There seems to be little doubt that all of the better schools will gradually adopt the four-year course, since it is difficult for men to satisfactorily prepare for practice in three years at night, devoting the major portion of their time to a bread-winning occupation, when no first-class school attempts to fit its graduates for practice in less than three years' study in a day course, the students giving most, if not all, of their time to study.

The Department has received as a gift from the estate of the late Mr. R. S. Hall a large collection of books, including many volumes of the Congressional Record.

Professor John A. Rine has been elected City Attorney of Omaha, to succeed the late Mr. Harry Burnam. This promotion comes as the result of four and one-half years' successful work in the position of Second Assistant Attorney. Mr. Rine is thirty-two years old and it is doubtful if there is another City Attorney in the United States who has attained a position of such importance at such an age.

One of his first official acts was to appoint as his successor in the position of Second Assistant City Attorney, Mr. Clinton Brome, who graduated from the Creighton College of Law in 1908 and has been associated with his father since then in the practice of law with offices in the Brandeis Building, Omaha. Mr. Brome is at present a member of the firm of Brome, Ellick & Brome, the other members of the firm being his father and Mr. Alfred G. Ellick, Deputy County Attorney, who is also one of the Professors in the Law Department.

The enrollment, by classes, since the organization of the department, is shown by the following table:

		Matric- ulates	Gradu- ates
1904-05	.....	18	0
1905-06	.....	33	6
1906-07	I.....	19	
	II.....	14	
	III.....	7	7
	—		
1907-08	I.....	27	
	II.....	6	
	III.....	12	
	Special.....	16	11
	—		
1908-09	I.....	28	
	II.....	25	
	III.....	7	
	Special.....	2	7
	—		

1909-10	I.....	22		
	II.....	21		
	III.....	26		
	I Night.....	19	88	22
		—		—
				53
1910-11	I.....	32		
	II.....	19		
	III.....	18		
	I Night.....	26		
	II Night.....	7	102	
		—		

The following table, showing the percentage of growth in the various departments of the University, during the last five years (1906-1910 inclusive), indicates that the Law Department has grown almost four times as rapidly as any of the other departments:

	Increase	Per year
Arts and Sciences.....	.45	.09
High School.....	.25	.05
Medical.....	.13	.026
Law.....	1.66	.33
Dental.....	.43	.086
Pharmacy.....	.21—	.042—
Entire University.....	.24	.048

In enrollment per year of existence, the Law Department also shows up favorably, as indicated below:

	YEARS.						
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
Arts and Sciences....	17	23	22	29	29	38	30
Medicine.....	33	41	50	53	52	88	81
Law.....	18	33	40	61	62	88	102
Dental.....	49	92	100	82	70	80	..
Pharmacy.....	..	..	..	..	96	105	110

Mrs. Ida Cowles West, mother of Ralph M. West, '11, died Friday evening, November 25th, at 7:40 at the family home, 3623 Jackson Street, Omaha, from paralysis. Mrs. West was stricken November 6th last, and failed to rally from the attack. Deceased had been a resident of Omaha about twenty-five years, coming to this city from Grinnell, Iowa. She is survived by her husband, Mr. Joel W. West, the well known attorney, and four children, George, Elmer, Ralph and Alice, all of whom live in Omaha.

The funeral was held Sunday afternoon, November 27th, from the family residence, the pall bearers being E. M. Bartlett, Frank T. Ransom, Judge George A. Day, Judge A. C. Troup, E. G. McGilton, E. A. Mills, George M. Ribbel and J. J. McMullen.

The December number of The Brief, entitled "Sunrise," has been issued. This is the fourth number of a series entitled "Confessions of a Law Student." The booklets are for gratuitous distribution among those who are interested in legal education, and are meant to discuss the problems which confront the law student. Judging from the number of requests for the pamphlets they are arousing considerable interest.

Mr. William C. Fraser, '08, who has been employed as Docket Clerk in the office of Hon. Charles Leslie, County Judge of Douglas County, since graduation, has resigned to accept a position in the office of Brome & Ellick, where he succeeds Mr. Clinton Brome, '08. Mr. Fraser's position with the County Judge is taken by Mr. Julius L. Greer, '10, who entered upon his new duties on December 5th.

Mr. Arthur P. Schnell, '07, has recently been elected County Judge of Meade County, South Dakota, at a salary of \$1,800 per year. Since graduation from Creighton, Mr. Schnell has been employed as County Auditor of this same county. Both he and Mr. Charles S. Burke, '08, took the South Dakota Bar Examination before the Supreme Court on November 4th and both passed, though one-third of the applicants for admission failed. Mr. Burke is located at Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Mr. J. H. Hanley, '10, has formed a law partnership with Mr. Edward J. Waters, with offices at No. 638 Bee Building, Omaha, the firm name being Waters & Hanley.

Mr. Benjamin Cunningham, '10, who is now practicing at Wood River, Nebraska, visited the Department on December 2nd.

The enrollment, by classes, since the organization of the Department, is shown by the following table:

Department of Medicine.			Matric- ulates	Gradu- ates
1892-93	.....		33	1
1893-94	I.....	23		
	II.....	18	41	2
1894-95	.....		50	14
1895-96	.....		53	21
1896-97	.....		52	1
1897-98	.....		88	12
1898-99	.....		81	15
1899-00	I.....	40		
	II.....	49		
	III.....	26		
	IV.....	21	136	20
		—		
1900-01	I.....	27		
	II.....	40		
	III.....	49		
	IV.....	26	142	27
		—		
1901-02	I.....	39		
	II.....	31		
	III.....	34		
	IV.....	38	142	37
		—		
1902-03	I.....	29		
	II.....	28		
	III.....	41		
	IV.....	45	163	29
		—		
1903-04	I.....	42		
	II.....	45		
	III.....	34		
	IV.....	28	149	27
		—		
1904-05	I.....	55		
	II.....	42		
	III.....	39		
	IV.....	36	172	33
		—		

1905-06	I.....	48		
	II.....	45		
	III.....	38		
	IV.....	41	172	39
		—		
1906-07	I.....	42		
	II.....	40		
	III.....	31		
	IV.....	38	161	35
		—		
1907-08	I.....	42		
	II.....	39		
	II.....	33		
	IV.....	44	158	41
		—		
1908-09	I.....	58		
	II.....	43		
	III.....	41		
	IV.....	32	174	29
		—		
1909-10	I.....	51		
	II.....	54		
	III.....	45		
	IV.....	44	194	44
		—		—
1910-11	I.....	37		
	II.....	49		
	III.....	50		
	IV.....	44	180	
		—		

Dr. Clifford P. Fall, of Beatrice, President of the Nebraska State Board of Health, and Dr. E. Arthur Carr, of Lincoln, Secretary of the Board, made a tour of inspection of the Medical Department on December 7th, and after examining not only the buildings and equipment, but also the records, and the clinical facilities afforded by St. Joseph's Hospital, expressed themselves as well pleased by what they had seen. They were entertained at lunch at the Hotel Loyal by Drs. Langfeld, Muirhead and Crowley.

The Dancing Club held another of its very popular parties at Chambers' Academy on the evening of December 12th.

Dr. Louis A. Dermody, '10, Interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, Omaha, is ill with typhoid fever. His place as House Physician is being filled by Dr. Edward T. Gaule, '10.

Dr. Amesbury Lee, '10, who is practicing at Pickrell, Nebraska, and Dr. William Sandusky, '10, who is practicing at Pleasantdale, Nebraska, visited at the college during November.

Dr. N. P. Caldwell, Secretary of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, visited the Medical Department last month on a tour of inspection preparatory to issuing his report on the condition of the medical schools of the country. He was entertained at lunch at the Loyal Hotel by Drs. Foote, Crowley, Muirhead and Dunn. After making a careful inspection of the department's equipment he expressed himself as well pleased, particularly with the new laboratory building.

Dr. Charles N. Gruesel, '10, and Dr. Ludwig Lubeley, '10, passed the Montana State Medical Board examination held in November.

Eta Chapter of the Phi Rho Sigma fraternitly will entertain the national convention on December 28th, 29th and 30th. The Rome Hotel will be headquarters for the guests; representatives are expected from all of the leading medical college cities of the country. Surgical clinics will be held at St. Joseph's Hospital on Thursday by Drs. Allison and Jonas, and on Friday by Drs. Lord and Hamilton. Among the more prominent out-of-town visitors will be Dr. Joseph B. McFarland, professor of pathology and bacteriology at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.

The Convention Comittee consists of the following men: President, Dr. Thomas V. Moore, Jr., Eta Chapter; Vice President, Dr. Frank A. Burnham, Iota Chapter; Secretary, Dr. R. M. Wildish, Iota Chapter; Treasurer, Dr. J. F. Borghoff, Eta Chapter.

On Wednesday evening, December 28th, a reception will be held at the Eta Chapter house on West Leavenworth Street. On Thursday and Friday mornings from 8:30 to 11:30 the surgical clinics will take place. The business sessions will be held at 11:30

and 3 o'clock on Thursday and Friday and the convention will be closed with a formal banquet given at the Rome Hotel on Friday evening at 7:30, the toast list being as follows:

Toastmaster, Dr. D. C. Bryant.

"Past History of the Phi Rho Sigma," Dr. Joseph B. McFarland, Philadelphia.

"Present History of the Phi Rho Sigma," Dr. C. G. Grulee, Chicago.

"Future of the Phi Rho Sigma," Dr. B. M. Riley, Omaha.

"Phi Rho Sigma as a Professional Asset," Dr. A. C. Stokes, Omaha.

"Phi Rho Sigma Smoke Talk," Dr. J. S. Foote, Omaha.

"Phi Rho Sigma vs. Other Fraternities," Dr. Matt Tinley, Council Bluffs.

The article by Professor Foote on "Comparative Histology of the Femoral Bones" which appeared in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal for Thursday, October 20th, 1910, will be published in the March number of the Transactions of the American Medical Society, with a complete set of colored plates.

The enrollment of the Department since its organization is shown by the following table:

Department of Dentistry	—Matriculates—			Gradu- ates
	Men	Women	Total	
1905-1906	46	3	49	1
1906-1907	92	0	92	33
1907-1908	98	2	100	37
1908-1909	79	3	82	33
1909-1910	69	1	70	19
1910-1911	79	1	80	—
				123

A recent report in the Post of Boston, Massachusetts, shows that out of seventy-six candidates who took the examination given by the State Dental Examiners, only twenty-five passed, one of the number being Dr. J. A. Moran, of Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, who graduated from the Creighton College of Dentistry last April. The examination, which lasted three days, was held at Boston on October 25, 26 and 27.

Dr. E. J. Perley, '10, of Emerson, Iowa, has just received letters patent on a safety garment rack, which is intended for use in colleges, hotels, theatre lobbies and other public places. It is a device for locking umbrellas, canes, hats and garments of all sorts so as to prevent theft.

Dr. T. P. Regan, '09, located at Lyons, Nebraska, visited the Dental Infirmary on November 14th, and reported receipt of a communication from Dr. J. P. Dinneen, also '09, who lately located in Ogden, Utah, where he has a very satisfactory practice.

Drs. E. J. Perley, '10, H. Mitchell, '10, and Max Dunshee, '10, took the Iowa State Board examination at Des Moines on Monday, December 5th.

Dr. C. B. Eller, '09, of Clarinda, Iowa, visited friends in Omaha and Council Bluffs during the Thanksgiving holidays.

On November 14th, in one of the rooms of the Department, the members of Omega Chapter of the Delta Sigma Delta fraternity held an informal smoker at which a number of non-fraternity

students were entertained. Drs. Hipple and Hamilton of the faculty were present and both spoke encouragingly to the students, emphasizing the importance of that fine spirit of fraternity which prompts a man to help those with whom he comes in contact. Cards and refreshments helped to pass the evening away pleasantly, and at the conclusion of the program it was unanimously agreed that the occasion had been an entire success, and the hope was freely expressed that those present might soon have an opportunity to enjoy such another treat.

Dr. A. B. Parmenter is now located at Modale, Iowa, where he recently purchased a practice.

Mrs. Charles Tighe, mother of Dr. John Tighe, '09, of Albion, Nebraska, and of Mr. Daniel Tighe, who is now a member of the Junior Class, died at her home in Bancroft, Nebraska, on Friday morning, December 2nd. The funeral was held on December 5th. The classmates of Dr. Daniel Tighe sent a floral offering.

Dr. J. A. Devine, '09, was married November 21st to Miss May Campbell, of O'Neill, Nebraska. After a wedding trip to Chicago and other eastern cities, Dr. and Mrs. Devine will be at home at O'Neill, where the doctor has been practicing since graduation.

Dr. John Tighe, '09, was among the recent visitors at the Department.

The regular monthly meeting of the Tri-City Dental Society was held at the Loyal Hotel, Omaha, on Tuesday evening, November 29th. The program was in charge of Dr. E. H. Bruening. Dr. C. H. Gietzen read a paper on "A Plea for Artistic Details in Prosthetics." The paper was illustrated with models in plaster and articulated dentures.

Dr. M. I. Gordon gave a review of a paper which appeared some time ago in the Cosmos Magazine on "The Oral Manifestations of Specific Diseases."

Dr. Bruening then submitted two questions for discussion: "Do we always do the best for our aged patients by placing for them properly fitting and perfectly articulated dentures?" and "Do we use the rubber dam in all treatment cases?" The idea brought out with reference to the first question was that the digestive organs have become accustomed to food of a kind easily assimilated without teeth, and by furnishing good substitutes for the natural teeth, there is danger of over-eating and consequent digestive disturbances. In connection with the second question it seemed to be the conclusion of those present that the dam is not always necessary.

Applications for membership were received from Drs. J. P. Slater and D. B. Butler.

The enrollment of the Department since its purchase by the University is shown in the following table:

Department of Pharmacy	Men	Women	Total	Gradu- ates
1905-06	85	11	96	56
1906-07	95	10	105	45
1907-08	98	12	110	52
1908-09	107	5	112	57
1909-10	72	3	75	47
				257
1910-11	103	7	110	..

Joseph Svoboda, '06, who has been in California all summer, is again working in Omaha.

A pleasant letter has been received from B. A. Armitage, '05, who is working in Kearney.

H. W. Baker, '06, has purchased a drug store at Havelock, Nebraska.

Bernice Barnes, '05, who started a drug store last year at 40th and Dodge, reports that business is very satisfactory.

Ed Wynant, '08, recently resigned his position with the Bronson Drug Co. of Council Bluffs to assume the management of his father's business, at Emerson, Nebraska. Last Spring he made a trip through the Northwest and passed through Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and California, clerking at different towns in these states, returning in September to Council Bluffs.

Miss Mary Boler and Ernest Jensen, graduates of this Department, having completed the required time of practical experience for registration in Nebraska, took the examination at the meeting of the State Board of Pharmacy in November, successfully passing. Riley Roach and Mack Ritter of the present Senior class also very successfully passed the same examination.

Many applications are being received for enrollment in the January class beginning the course in pharmacy.

Miss Myra Cook, '06, is clerking in her father's store at Red Cloud.

Edward Duffy, '09, is clerking in Council Bluffs.

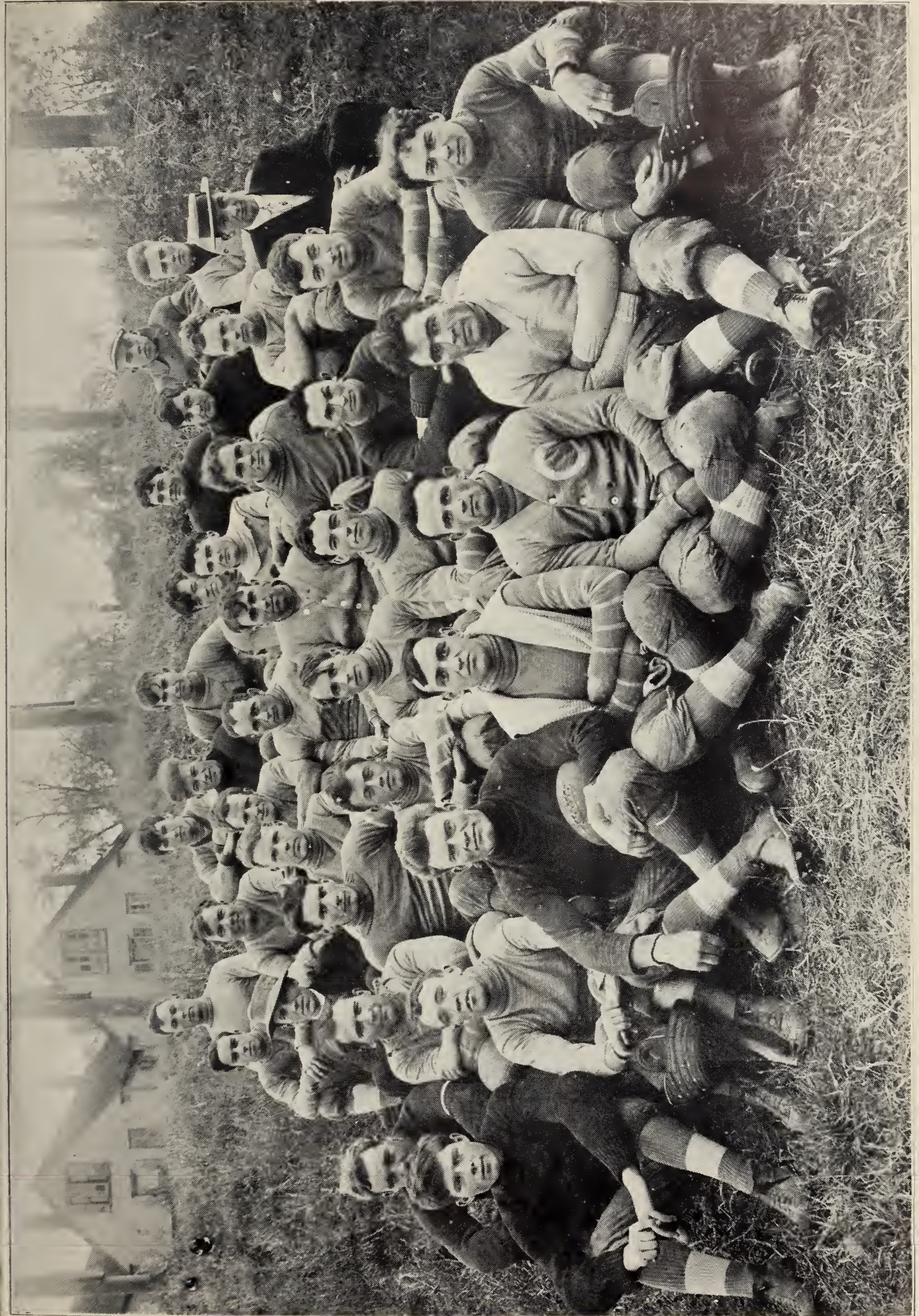
R. D. Dunkle, '09, is with George F. Davis of Council Bluffs.

E. E. Whitten, '05, visited the school, and is planning to take up work again as he is much improved in health.

A. F. Kelstrom, '06, who had the misfortune of fracturing his leg last summer, is at his post again with E. E. Bruce & Co., Omaha.

L. M. Price, '02, is managing Dr. Lucke's store at 6th and Pierce streets, Omaha.

Alfred Schiller, '07, was recently appointed manager of the Drug Department of the Bennett Store, Omaha.



The Creighton University Foot Ball Squad.

Reading from left to right—Bottom Row: Madden; Philbin; Lee, (Capt.); Tamisica; Hronek; Marrin; Festner. Second Row: Creighton, (Ass't Coach); Hall; Hopkins; Haller; Cramer; Hoye; Levy; Young. Third Row: Galligan, (Mgr.); Moffet; Hibbard; Hefferman; Morganthaler; Miller, (Coach); Uridil, (Trainer). Fourth Row: O'Neil; Zavedil; Kyle; McNickols; Miller; McCarth.

The enrollment of the High school by classes for the past nineteen years is shown by the following table:

Department of Arts

	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10
Preparatory	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	28	21	10	9	20	26	26	28	24
3rd Academic	90	65	59	66	60	72	40	49	52	59	58	87	104	137	119	84	100	129	134
2nd	42	36	43	30	35	42	40	42	32	45	38	31	53	73	51	53	62	55	69
1st	29	27	25	34	23	25	34	30	30	19	31	38	39	40	40	41	60	58	50
Humanities	15	20	18	18	27	22	20	27	30	21	24	21	22	29	32	31	46	43	50
TOTALS	230	148	145	148	145	161	134	148	144	167	179	198	228	288	262	235	294	313	327

The enrollment of the College of Arts and Sciences by classes during the same period is shown by the following table:

Poetry	10	8	8	13	11	18	13	10	13	19	31	21	22	20	18	24	28	32	29
Rhetoric	7	10	8	9	12	9	11	10	9	11	17	22	16	14	13	16	18	20	20
Philosophy	0	5	6	7	6	11	6	8	8	5	10	15	24	16	15	13	15	11	18
TOTALS	17	23	22	29	29	38	30	28	30	35	58	58	62	50	46	53	61	63	67

The following dispatch from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, under date of November 17th, will interest Creighton men, particularly those who were privileged to know President Fitzgerald:

“The Rev. Thomas S. Fitzgerald, Rector of Marquette University in Milwaukee at one time, and later President of Creighton, University, Omaha, today unexpectedly resigned his post as pastor of the Church of the Gesu, the most important Catholic church in the city, because of illness. His resignation was not announced until after he had left the city, for it was feared that the strain of bidding his congregation farewell might prove fatal. He has gone to Florissant, Missouri, a famous Jesuit retreat of the Missouri province, of which he was at one time the head. It is not expected that Father Fitzgerald will ever return to active life, for his condition is extremely critical. The former Omaha priest has been pastor of the Gesu for eleven years and was largely responsible for the enlargement of Marquette College into a university.”

Father Fitzgerald died on December 11th.

On November 15th the students of the Arts Department assembled in the College Auditorium to pay their respects to the President of the institution, the Rev. Eugene A. Magevney, on the

occasion of his patronal feast. It is customary for the Creighton students to honor the College head on this day, which is known as "President's Day." A short program was given by the students, followed by a brief address by the rector and the granting of a holiday. The program included music by the Creighton Glee Club and the Creighton University Orchestra, addresses by Herbert J. Connell, Carlisle Lentz, President Magevney and an original poem by Charles Hamilton. The latter was a tribute to the President, and follows:

How like some mighty symphony
 Whose deep rich tones entrancing roll,
 Or, softly flowing, seem to bring
 A world of beauty to the soul,
 The monuments of great men rise,
 Not piled by weary hands from stone;
 But from their deeds, which glow and burn,
 Immortal qualities alone.

Or as the flood of some great stream
 Which, from a rocky gorge, to light
 Bursts forth in awful cataract,
 Displaying grandeur, strength and might;
 And from the purple rocks leaps down
 A foaming, broad, resistless tide;
 So from the lives of truly great
 Burst forth the virtues they would hide.

They hold their course unchecked, unstayed;
 They fear not censure, scorn, nor blame,
 Nor seek for glory from the world,
 Nor plaudits, though deserved by fame—
 Their actions sanctioned by their God,
 Why should they ask the will of men,
 I speak of those who rule by love,
 With word, with action, and with pen.

The warrior wins his meed of praise;
 The statesman's laurels, too, are given;
 But all of these are dross before
 The mind of him who works for heaven.
 The timid spirit that he wins
 To see aright the ways of truth,
 Shall shape for him a crown divine,
 Lasting as God, perpetual youth.

His works are not for any class;
He gives to those in sorest need,
Nor hesitates when it is asked,
Because of value, race or creed.
'Tis but the little minds that doubt
And grope and falter in their fears;
He seeks his guidance from the Lord,
Whose wisdom rules the endless years.

Thus, Father, has your life's work been,
And we, your charge, assembled here,
Thank God, in loyalty and love,
That He has joined another year
Unto that chain of valued ones
Through which, untiring, you have trod
For our protection in the right,
Striving to lead us unto God.



On the evening of November 16th the Junior Literary Society entertained as their guest of honor the Rev. Eugene Magevney, President of the University, and presented a very enjoyable and well rendered program. An official criticism of the performance at the previous meeting opened the entertainment and was followed by an elocution selection, "The Dying Soldier," by Rene Choquette. Essays on the lives of William Cullen Bryant and Henry W. Longfellow were read by Gerald La Violette and Edward Flanagan. The subject of the evening's debate was, "Resolved, That Bryant is a greater poet than Longfellow." The question was warmly contested by Edward Cunningham and Francis Roberts on the affirmative side and Leo Selzle and John Grady on the negative. The rebuttals on both sides were especially meritorious. After a short consultation the judges awarded the decision to the negative. At the conclusion of the exercises the President of the University made a few remarks, in which he thanked the members of the society for the very instructive program of the evening. He congratulated them on the manifold opportunities they enjoyed in the Junior Literary of developing both taste and talent, and of acquiring that all-around versatility which would prepare them suitably for any avocation in life to which they might afterwards aspire. It was for them to realize the fact and

give themselves with ever renewed energy and interest to the work of composition and oratory as the only vehicles for the effective delivery of noble and soul-stirring thoughts. Life, he said, is largely what we make it, and youth is its seed time. Once they became convinced of this they would sow wisely at the start and in the years to come would reap a rich and enduring harvest. Several vocal and instrumental numbers lent a pleasant variety to the evening's performance. Professor W. D. Tierney, S. J., presided.

Very Rev. J. Marra, S. J., Superior of the Denver Mission of the Society of Jesus and editor of the *Revista Catolica*, was the guest of the University recently. He was on his return journey from Rome, whither he went some months ago on important business.

The following students were announced as having been selected at the preliminary oratorical contest held in the Arts Department. They are six in number and will later compete for the honor of representing Creighton at the annual intercollegiate contest. Herbert Connell and L. B. Day were picked from among the Seniors. Louis Kavanagh and Mark Ryan from the Sophomore-Junior. Preston McAvoy and Omer Sullivan from the Freshmen. The final contest will be held in the college auditorium before the entire student body, probably in January.

As usual, a large gathering assembled to take part in the Senior Hop given at Chambers' on November 22nd by the class of '11. It was a pronounced success and representative of all the departments of the University. It is looked upon as an annual social affair of moment, and the Seniors are quite satisfied that this year's venture met all requirements and was fully equal to any of its predecessors.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Knights of Columbus, Tuesday evening, November 22nd, Professor William Dooley, Dean of the Arts Department, delivered an address upon "Various Aspects of the Educational Question"—always a live topic, but never more so than in our own day and midst. Education, he contended, was not a mere accumulation of facts, but a development and strengthening of mental resources. It aimed primarily at that solid intellectual equipment which qualifies the mind to

meet the demands made upon it, no matter how varied or trying they may be. Neither high school nor college graduate could ever expect to forge to the front on the strength of his intellectual qualifications who had not realized this truth and made it the working basis of all his strivings for promotion. Solidity was the chief requisite in education, and could be the product only of a trained mind. If compassed, everything else would follow naturally and in due season. If overlooked, nothing could take its place and the results would be unfortunate.

As the University eleven had no game scheduled for November 12th, the second team occupied the undivided attention of blue and white followers. Denison Normal College visited Creighton Field and went away winners over the "scrubs" by a score of 12 to 6. Had it not been for repeated fumbles the Creighton team would easily have won, as in scrimmage they outplayed their opponents, going through the line easily for large gains. But poor handling of the ball was fatal, both of the Denison scores being the direct result. On one occasion a forward pass, muffed inexcusably, bounded into the hands of a Denison player, who ran in a clear field forty yards to a touchdown. The visitors' other score was made under like circumstances after a thirty-yard run. The game was, nevertheless, an interesting one and was marked by repeated brilliant plays on both sides.

The Creighton eleven was defeated 3 to 0 at St. Paul Saturday, November 19th, by the Saint Thomas Military Academy team. The contest was close and intensely interesting. Penalties were few and the game was decidedly clean throughout. The day closed with a box party tendered by the Saint Thomas management to both squads at the Shubert Theatre. To Rev. John Dunphy, head of the department of athletics at the academy, the Creighton boys are indebted for a very pleasant time—a courtesy which they hope to be able to reciprocate in the not very distant future.

The football season closed on Thanksgiving Day with a victory over Des Moines College by a score of 6 to 2. The game was fast and exciting, marred only by the failure of Creighton to make a larger score, as might easily have been done. Des Moines could not gain a yard through the lines and during the last half

openly confessed their inability by the invariable adoption, when they had the ball, of an unvarying open shift play, which was not at all puzzling, but gained more yards than could be gained in any other way. Creighton, on the other hand, gained freely through the opposing line and consequently played a close game. Progress, however, was thus necessarily slow, and but one score was made, where a greater variety of play might have produced a result more gratifying to the University rooters. A large attendance witnessed the game, while the Creighton Band as usual contributed its share toward enlivening the situation. Coach Miller has deserved and has received high praise for the work he has done upon the team during the season. He left the last week of November for Notre Dame University, followed by the gratitude and best wishes of his many friends at Creighton.

On Saturday, November 26th, Professor Rigge attended the fourth regular meeting of the Southwestern Section of the American Mathematical Society, which took place in the Engineering building of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. The morning session lasted from ten o'clock until noon, and the afternoon session from two to five o'clock. There were twenty in attendance. Thirteen papers made up the program, of which ten were read at the meeting. The titles of some of them were very short, but more than unintelligible to the uninitiated. Thus, for instance, one treated of "Imaginarities on a Cubic," another on the "Series of Zonal Harmonics," another on "Curves in a Function Space," and still another on "Assemblages with Closed Derivatives." The time devoted to the sessions was most agreeably spent. Professor Rigge was very much interested in the lively and intelligent discussion of all the papers. One of the chief benefits of the meeting he considered to be the making the acquaintance of so many able specialists from neighboring states.

The outside of the observatory has lately been painted stone color and now presents a very pleasing appearance. A number of pictures showing both interior and exterior views were recently taken, and will be published soon in the Chronicle.

Mr. Thomas F. Swift, Jr., who for some time past has been engaged in business in Kansas City, Missouri, **Alumni** has returned to Omaha, where he has opened offices for the conduct of the cement business, having secured the general agency of a large cement concern. Mr. Swift and his family are living at 41st and IZARD Street.

The father of Mr. Frank Keeshan, '06, was buried from St. Philomena's Church, Omaha, on November 20th. His death occurred on Friday, November 18th.

Mr. Frank A. Furay, '93, is one of the organizers and directors of the new Commercial Savings & Loan Association which has just moved into handsome and commodious new quarters on FARNAM Street, Omaha, next door to the Corn Exchange National Bank.

Mr. Frank Baliman, who attended the Undergraduate Department during the middle nineties, died in Manila, Philippine Islands, shortly before Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Baliman was born July 10, 1881, in Omaha and until his departure for the Philippines resided with his parents at 808 North Forty-second Street, Omaha. He was unmarried and is survived by his parents and sister Ethel. He was a very popular student at Creighton and took a prominent part in athletics and public speaking. In the Philippines he was engaged in the sale of machinery and in the practice of his profession of mechanical engineer. His death comes as a great shock to his family, who were expecting him home for Christmas.

On Tuesday evening, November 22nd, Omaha Council, Knights of Columbus, gave a smoker at which the vocal music was rendered by two Creighton men, Messrs. Harry Burkley and John McCreary, who attended the Undergraduate Department in the early days of the institution.

Preliminary steps have been taken looking to the publication of a complete Alumni Directory, showing the present address and occupation of each graduate. This involves a great deal of work in view of the fact that nothing of the kind has ever been issued by the University and the directory will not be ready for distribution for several months, as the labor and delay

incident to communicating with the 1,053 graduates of the University will make an earlier issuance impossible. The following table shows the number of matriculates and graduates in each department since 1892. The first class, numbering five, graduated in 1891 with the degree of A. B.

		Matriculates	Graduates
1892	Arts	17	0
	High School	230	
		<hr/>	
		237	
1893	Arts	23	5
	High School.....	148	
	Medicine	33	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		204	6
1894	Arts	22	6
	High School.....	145	
	Medicine	41	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		208	8
1895	Arts	29	6
	High School.....	148	
	Medicine	50	14
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		227	20
1896	Arts	29	6
	High School.....	145	
	Medicine	53	21
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		227	27
1897	Arts	38	11
	High School.....	161	
	Medicine	52	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		251	12
1898	Arts	30	6
	High School.....	134	
	Medicine	88	12
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		252	18

1899	Arts	28	8
	High School.....	148	
	Medicine	81	15
		<u>257</u>	<u>23</u>
1900	Arts	30	8
	High School.....	144	
	Medicine	136	20
		<u>310</u>	<u>28</u>
1901	Arts	35	5
	High School.....	167	
	Medicine	142	27
		<u>344</u>	<u>32</u>
1902	Arts	58	10
	High School.....	179	
	Medicine	142	37
		<u>379</u>	<u>47</u>
1903	Arts	58	15
	High School.....	198	
	Medicine	163	29
		<u>419</u>	<u>44</u>
1904	Arts	62	22
	High School.....	228	
	Medicine	149	27
		<u>439</u>	<u>49</u>
1905	Arts	50	16
	High School.....	288	
	Medicine	172	33
	Law	18	
		<u>528</u>	<u>49</u>
1906	Arts	46	13
	High School.....	262	
	Medicine	172	39
	Law	33	6
	Dental	49	1
	Pharmacy	96	56
		<u>658</u>	<u>115</u>

1907	Arts	53	13
	High School.....	235	
	Medicine	161	35
	Law	40	7
	Dental	92	33
	Pharmacy	105	45
		686	133
1908	Arts	61	14
	High School.....	294	
	Medicine	158	41
	Law	61	11
	Dental	100	37
	Pharmacy	110	52
		784	155
1909	Arts	63	11
	High School.....	313	
	Medicine	174	29
	Law	62	7
	Dental	82	33
	Pharmacy	112	57
		806	137
1910	Arts	67	13
	High School.....	327	
	Medicine	194	44
	Law	88	22
	Dental	70	18
	Pharmacy	75	47
		821	144
1911	Arts	79	
	High School.....	306	
	Medicine	180	
	Law	102	
	Dental	80	
	Pharmacy	110	
		857	

The number of graduates in each department is as follows:

Arts and Sciences.....	193
Medicine	427
Law	53
Dentistry	123
Pharmacy	257
Total	<u>1053</u>

Mrs. Joseph Butler, wife of Joseph Butler, retired contractor, and mother of Dan Butler, City Clerk, and Joseph Butler, Assistant City Gas Commissioner, died at the family home, 115 South Twenty-ninth Street, Omaha, Saturday afternoon, November 27th, aged seventy-one years, after an illness of three weeks. The funeral was held on Tuesday morning, November 29th, from St. Peter's Church, interment being at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery.

Mrs. Butler had lived in Omaha for twenty-five years. She was born in County Tipperary, Ireland. She is survived by her husband, three sons and three daughters—Dan, Joseph, Nell, Margaret and Sister Mary Elizabeth.