

Vol. V
No. 8

THE
CREIGHTON
CHRONICLE

May 20,
1914



ACHIEVEMENT.

Honorable A. C. Troup.



DOUBTLESS the most interesting moment in the life of a youth is when he has arrived at that particular point where he is about to step over the boundary line which divides the ending of a full grown, yet a comparatively care-free boy, from the beginning of the practical responsibilities of a newly grown man. So I regard it as an honor indeed to be permitted to preside upon an occasion where we are to witness nearly one hundred youths of our land take this important step.

The young man who has borne the burden and heat of a long course of study to the point where he is presented as the finished product prepared to enter into a professional career, is indeed a fit subject for congratulation. To you young men, therefore, who have run this race and won it, in the name and behalf of your Alma Mater, this splendid institution of learning that has been established in our midst; in behalf of your instructors, who have labored patiently and long to the end that you might be properly fitted to receive the honors that await you this evening; in behalf of this community in general, which rejoices in the prosperity of its great University; and in behalf of this assemblage of friends in particular, who have gathered to witness this hour of your final triumph, I extend to you, one and

*Judge, Douglas County District Court. Address delivered at Commencement of Colleges of Medicine, Law, Dentistry and Pharmacy, held at Brandeis Theatre, Thursday evening, April 30, 1914.

all, most hearty and sincere congratulations upon what you have accomplished, with our best wishes for your future welfare and prosperity.

Personally, I have been the recipient of so many favors at the hands of the Creighton institutions of this city, that I quite despair of ever being able to repay even one-half of my obligations in this regard. My only means of even attempting to do so is upon occasions of this kind at which I delight, if an opportunity is afforded, to speak the praises of The Creighton University and its noble founders and benefactors, as the faith is in me to express them.

We of the law profession, naturally enough, are more familiar with the results of the work accomplished in the law department than with that of any one of the various other departments, and in that regard, I am able to say that it has now come to be proverbial among the judges of this district, and a sentiment concurred in, I think, by the members of the profession in this community generally, that among the very brightest, the ablest, the most successful and promising young practitioners at the bar of Douglas County today, are those who have received their legal training at The Creighton University. I have no doubt but those familiar with the results of the work done in the various other departments could testify to correspondingly high efficiency in them.

Nor is it alone in this community that these benefits are received. The Creighton University long since, but recently more emphatically than ever, ceased to be merely a local institution. Its fame and influence have gone far beyond the confines of the city and state. It is already favorably known and its influence felt in half of the States of the Union. North, South, East and West, but particularly the great West and Northwest, wherein there is scarcely a community remaining in which one or more Creighton graduates may not be found, now show us representative men in the social, business and professional affairs of the community in which they reside, serving as living examples of the high character of Creighton as an institution of learning and culture.

But a month ago, I chanced to fall into conversation with a young man, resident of a sister state, who is at present a student in the law department of Creighton University. I said to him that I was interested in knowing why he had left his own state with its splendid University (my own Alma Mater by the way) and come to another University located in another state. In answering me he said: "I have not one word of disparagement to utter against the University of my own state. It is a most worthy and time honored institution. But I chanced to come into contact with a couple of young men who had just completed a course of legal training at Creighton University in Omaha, and so profoundly impressed was I at their complete mental equipment to enter the practice of the profession, with an almost assured success from the start, that I decided at once to cast my lot with Creighton too, and so here I am, and here I expect to remain until I complete its course and I am more than pleased that I made the selection I did." And so the influence of this great institution expands.

Truly its founders and benefactors, Edward and John A. Creighton, builded better and broader than they knew. Stop! Have I mentioned as the founders and benefactors of this institution the names of Edward and John A. Creighton only! Let me make an important and truthful amendment to that statement. Let me say rather: Truly the founders and benefactors of this great institution, Edward Creighton, John A. Creighton and Mary Lucretia Creighton builded better and broader than they knew. For be it known that while it is true that it was Edward Creighton who provided the fortune, it was that noble woman, his wife, Mary Lucretia Creighton, who first devised that fortune to the founding of what is now this mighty institution of learning. For while Edward Creighton, (all honor to his sainted memory, and to the noble and generous impulses that actuated him in his life!) had in his heart and mind to do that which has been done toward the founding of a free institution for higher learning, he had never expressed in writing, either by will or otherwise, that desire or intention. He might have done so,

and doubtless it was his intention and expectation that he should do so, and yet the fact remains that he did not do so; and, being called from active life to sudden death in an instant of time, the cherished hope of his heart and mind was left unexpressed, save and except as it was implanted in the heart, mind and confidence of his faithful wife. Dying intestate and childless, the whole of his fortune passed to that sorrowing widow with a power to do with it whatsoever she pleased. Had this good woman been disposed, as many another person, I fear, under like circumstances, might have been disposed, to have diverted that fortune to different and less laudable uses, this community might never have known that Edward Creighton had cherished in his heart and mind the beneficent intention and expectation to found a College for higher learning in the city, and this great institution, as we enjoy it today, might never have had an existence. But faithful as this noble woman had been to all her husband's purposes in life, so likewise faithful was she to those purposes after his death, and scarcely had the first grief of her husband's sudden taking off been assuaged, when, fearful lest she too might suddenly be taken away, she caused a will to be made whereby she bequeathed the substance of her husband's fortune, now in her possession, to the founding of a school for higher education, a privilege which neither she nor her husband, in their youth, had the good fortune to enjoy, dedicated to the free use of all who desired to avail themselves of its advantages without regard to class, creed or color. Thus we see as the result of the act of that noble woman, greatly extended as it has been by the later munificent gifts of Count John A. Creighton, the splendid institution of today. Less than fifteen months after her husband's death and just four months to a day from the date of her will which made this University possible, Mary Lucretia Creighton herself was called to her heavenly reward. And I am sure that if these two generous hearted brothers, Edward and John A. Creighton, were present tonight and could speak, bowing acknowledgment to the virtues of this noble woman they would say to us: "If any tribute is to be inscribed to any of us for the

humble service we may have rendered mankind, we beseech you let the name of Mary Lucretia Creighton be written first." (Applause).

It is well known that the founders and benefactors of this institution were reared in an adherence to the Catholic faith. They were, however, most generous in their consideration for the different religious views of others. So they made it one of the conditions of this school that it should be founded and conducted absolutely and strictly upon non-sectarian principles; that it should be free to every person without regard to class, creed or color; and so it has been and is now being conducted. While the faculty and officers of the institution strongly recommend all of the students to ally themselves with some religious organization for their own moral betterment, they are all free to ally themselves with the church of their choice and so they are disposed to do. A large portion of the student body is non-Catholic in faith, and so, likewise, are many of the instructors throughout the institution.

The University, with all of its varied departments and adjuncts, fitted and equipped with the latest improvements, appliances and facilities for imparting instruction, made possible only by the numerous munificent gifts of Count Creighton, both before and at his death, has already reached a state of expansion far beyond what even the prophetic vision of its founders could have foreseen. Even within the brief period of seven years, elapsing since Count Creighton's death its enrollment has almost doubled, while its facilities for imparting instruction quadrupled. As it continues to increase in proportions and facilities, so may we confidently believe it will continue to increase in power and influence until it shall take high rank among the great Universities of the country. (Applause).

But I am apprised that there is another feature of these ceremonies which these young graduates are eagerly awaiting. So we shall pass to that and now witness the conferring of degrees. (Applause).

ADMINISTERING OF OATH TO LAW GRADUATES.

*Manoah B. Reese

(Mr. Harley G. Moorhead: Hon. Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Nebraska: I have the honor to present the law class of 1914 of Creighton College of Law. As an officer of this Court and as a representative of Creighton College of Law, I wish to certify that these gentlemen have completed the course of study provided by the statutes of this State, and I desire to make this motion, that they be admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors at law with all the rights and immunities going therewith).

At the outset permit me to congratulate you all upon this very important step which you are taking. It is a step that, should you undertake to follow the practice of the profession, will influence your whole life, and will render you practically the slave to all mankind. There are no flowery beds of ease for the lawyer who is faithful to the trust which is reposed in him, and there is no time to fritter away. Life is short and the work of a lawyer is urgent, exacting and persistent.

It is but proper, before directing the oath to be administered to you, that I should call your attention, even though briefly, to some of the duties and obligations of a lawyer. Under the law of this state, as well as under the established ethics of the profession, you are expected to be upright in all your dealings.

You cannot violate the ethics of the profession without losing in your own estimation and in the estimation of the people with whom you may associate.

The legal profession is maligned, and sometimes justly, I am sorry to say; it is traduced, and in some cases justly, I am sorry to say; but the real lawyer who knows the obligations which he has assumed stands in the forefront of the profession.

*Chief Justice, Nebraska Supreme Court.

A very prominent divine in the City of Chicago, at one time when there was a discussion as to the relative merits of the different professions, made this statement, that if he had to be tried for his life upon a charge of which he was not guilty, he would rather be tried by a jury of well educated, competent lawyers than by a jury of clergymen; and this was not spoken without good ground for it.

Of course there are some lawyers, too, to whom you would not be willing to trust anything. Unfortunately, they have become members of our profession, but as I look at you and try to look through you, it seems to me that there is not a single man in this class who would ever fall into that category.

The statutes of this state provide:

“It is the duty of an attorney and counselor—I. To maintain the respect due to the courts of justice and to judicial officers. II. To counsel or maintain no other actions, proceedings, defenses, than those which appear to him legal and just, except the defense of a person charged with a public offense. III. To employ, for the purpose of maintaining the cause confided to him, such means only as are consistent with truth. IV. To maintain inviolate the confidence, and, at any peril to himself, to preserve the secrets of his clients. V. To abstain from any offensive practices, and to advise no fact prejudicial to the honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which he is charged. VI. Not to encourage the commencement or continuance of an action or proceeding from any motive of passion or interest.”

While these duties are imposed, it is also provided by the law that: “An attorney and counselor who is guilty of deceit or collusion, and consents thereto, with intent to deceive a court, or judge, or a party to an action or proceeding, is liable to be disbarred, and shall forfeit to the injured party treble damages, to be recovered in a civil action.”

In this connection let me impress upon you the importance of respecting the confidence reposed in you by your clients. You have no right to divulge any information which comes to

you in the course of your professional employment. Perhaps you may remember that Lord Byron and his wife had certain difficulties, and that after their death the whole world was eager to learn, from the sole surviving attorney in the case, some of the facts connected with the unhappy marriage; he respected the confidence reposed in him, and went down to his grave with the secret securely locked in his bosom.

With these admonitions fresh in your minds I ask you if you are willing to take the oath which the law prescribes that you should take in order to be admitted to the bar?

(The universal response was: I am).

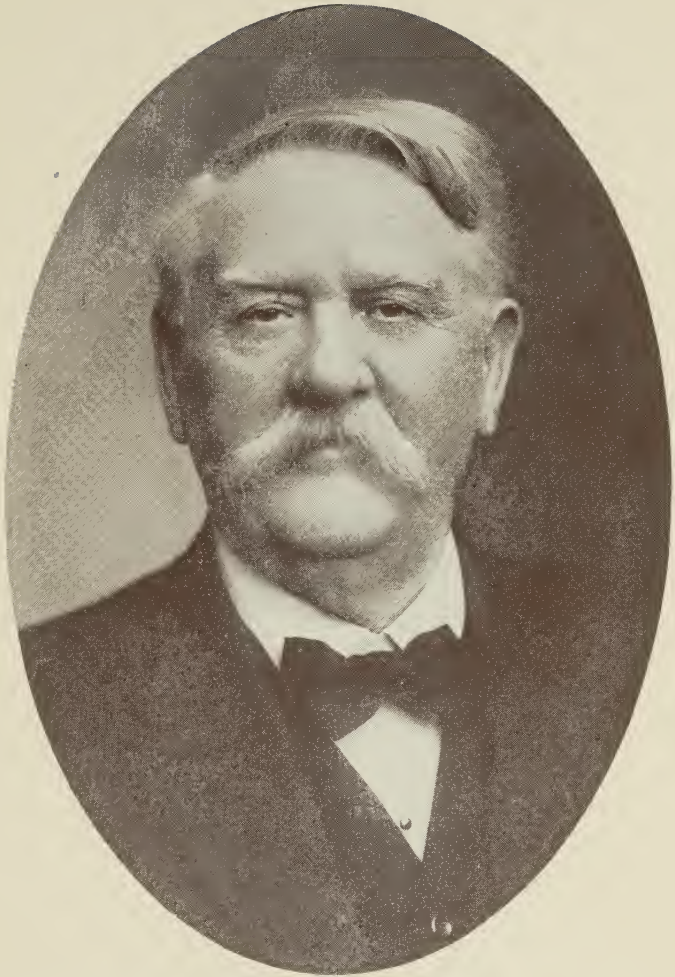
The Clerk of the Supreme Court is authorized to administer to you the oath.

(The Clerk, Mr. Victor Seymour, administered the following oath).

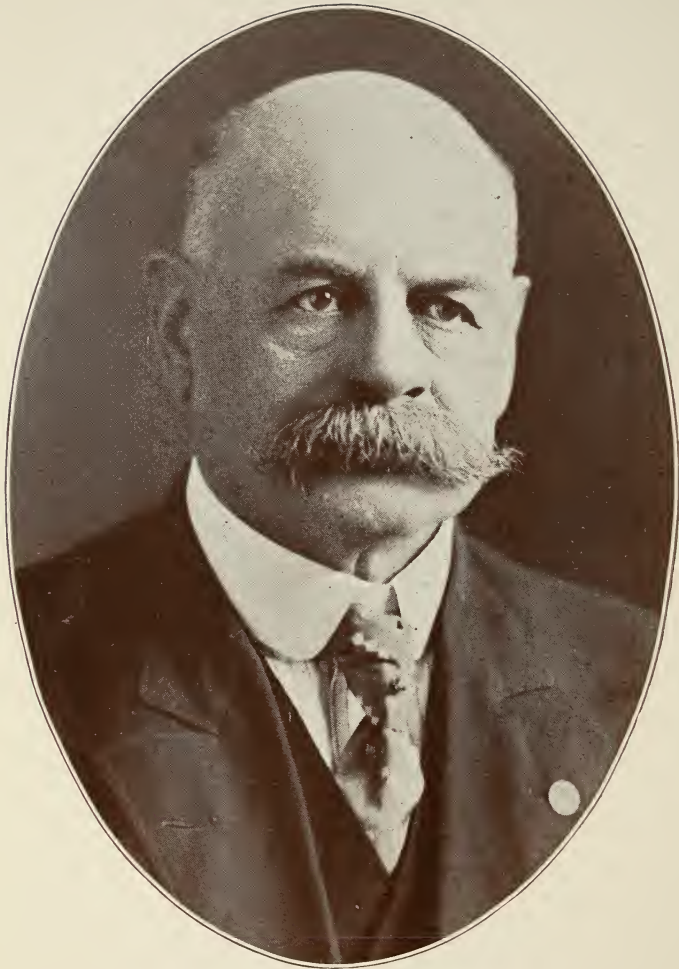
Do you solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and that you will faithfully discharge the duties of an attorney and counselor at law, according to the best of your ability, so help you God?

(The universal response was: I do).

Judge Reese: I congratulate you all upon your admission to the bar of the State of Nebraska. (Applause).



HONORABLE MANOAH B. REESE, Chief Justice, Nebraska
Supreme Court, who assisted at recent Commencement.



HONORABLE JOHN B. BARNES, Associate Justice, Nebraska Supreme Court, who assisted at recent Commencement.

INTRODUCTION OF HONORABLE O'NEILL RYAN.

Honorable A. C. Troup.



IT IS the custom of the Creighton University, upon the annual recurrence of these occasions, as I take it to be the custom of other Universities upon similar occasions, to invite some person, who is distinguished for his learning and ability along some particular line, to come and address the graduating class upon some suitable or appropriate subject of his own selection.

This year the management of the University has deemed themselves especially fortunate in being able to secure the distinguished guest of the evening, as a gentleman not only noted for his quality as a Judge, his learning and ability as a practicing lawyer, but also because of his especial knowledge and high standing as an authority upon public governmental questions of the day. By reference to the program you will see that the speaker of the evening has chosen for his subject, "The United States and the Panama Canal Treaties."

The speaker has not confided to me whether it was, or was not, his purpose to impose the solution of the question involved in this subject upon the young members of this class as their first practical task to be performed upon leaving this hall. If he had done so, I think I should have told them that, in all probability at least, all the questions involved in his subject have been effectively and definitely settled and disposed of, and the government's duty accurately defined by these young men in their debating clubs several months ago; and if President Wilson has not been informed of that fact, and what his particular duty is in the premises, a grave oversight has been committed. (Laughter). Lest, however, I may be in error upon this point, and lest it may appear that at least some of the questions in-

volved in this great subject are still unsettled between these young men and the United States Government, and lest the speaker of the evening insist that these questions shall be solved by these young men, I only venture to say that, if the gentleman will be generous enough to tell them how to do it, I will guarantee these young men will have courage enough to tackle the job. With this much said I leave all the rest of it to the speaker of the evening whom I now have the pleasure and honor to present to this audience, the Honorable O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis. (Applause).

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PANAMA CANAL TREATIES.

*Honorable O'Neill Ryan.



YOU have been very gracious, Judge Troup, in your presentation of me to this audience, I fear too generous in your pronouncement upon the virtuous qualities, which I had not known before I possessed in such great quantity. I am very grateful, however, for the information, and to have it expressed so felicitously by yourself, Sir. If I may be permitted, before proceeding to discuss the subject chosen for the address to the graduates, I desire to express my personal satisfaction at the large number of graduates who have the honor and distinction of being accredited tonight with diplomas from The Creighton University.

I listened with much satisfaction indeed to what Judge Troup said in his opening address touching the foundation of this great University. I came, as perhaps some of you may not know, from the city of St. Louis, accredited to some extent to this great institution of learning, by that other great seat of education on the banks of the Mississippi, the St. Louis University, which was the first great body of teaching men beyond the banks on the west side of the Mississippi. There, too, those men who have dedicated their lives to teaching, as here at Creighton, founded the great University of St. Louis. There, too, the words and inspiration of the words which are emblazoned over their doors as over the doors of Creighton are: "Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam." For the Greater Glory of God. And so coming, to some extent, because of my association with that University, and accredited thereby, I learn with profound satisfaction what has been the foundation financially of the great Creighton University, as I

*Former Judge of the Circuit Court, St. Louis, Mo.; Dean of the St. Louis Institute of Law. Principal address delivered at Commencement of Colleges of Medicine, Law, Dentistry and Pharmacy, April 30, 1914

knew the pillars upon which it must rest were the pillars of education for the greater honor and glory of God. And I have learned with pleasure, from what you said, Sir, that a woman had a great part to do in laying deep and strong the financial foundation of The Creighton University, and where, Sir, may I inquire, has there been a great good accomplished for humankind, where has there been a great work of beneficence and charity that, if it has not been directed, has in some degree been inspired by woman? It is fitting that her part in this great achievement should be signalized here tonight. (Applause).

I listened also with peculiar pleasure to the admonition administered by your distinguished Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to the young members of my profession who are about to enter upon the arduous task of earning fees, and I hope, in addition to the good wishes expressed by Judge Troup and Judge Reese, that their paths may not be too difficult, that they may find just and reasonable reward for honest and diligent industry. They enter upon a great and honorable profession. True it is, as the Chief Justice remarked, that there have been, to some extent, at least in these days, suggestions of evil report concerning some members, but a few only, of that profession either at the bar or upon the bench. And to the lasting credit of that profession of which we are members, let me say, speaking so far as I may, on its behalf, that rare indeed has been the instance when the honor and the trust and the confidence reposed in that profession have been betrayed or violated by the men who have taken their oaths to uphold the dignity and the majesty of the law. And throughout the length and breadth of our land, with rare exceptions, you may turn with confidence to your courts for the adjudication of your property or personal rights and find justice administered without fear or favor. And so we are greeting here tonight, through you, Sir, these young men who, I trust will reflect credit upon their Alma Mater, and honor and glory upon the profession of which they tonight become a part.

I cannot speak with so much confidence of the gentlemen and ladies who have become members of the other professions.

My only observation of medicine has been through the making of occasional contributions to the exchequer of certain estimable gentlemen in St. Louis. My experience with dentistry has been brief and somewhat painful (laughter). If I could hope to have the forceps applied by Miss White, I will not say that I might not be willing; and if then the pharmaceutical part of the operation were attended to by Miss Leach, I should be most happy indeed. As to the rest of you gentlemen I shall have nothing further to say, and I hope we shall never meet except in social, personal intercourse.

When Mr. Martin was good enough to convey to me the invitation of the Faculty of Creighton to address the graduates this evening he very thoughtfully left it to me to make the selection of my subject. I have listened upon so many occasions, Ladies and Gentlemen, to addresses to graduates and have so often felt profound sympathy for them that they should be told so many of the elementary virtues that they were supposed to be quite ignorant of, judged by the orator, and of which they should in some way, or by some exertion make themselves a pattern or example, that I felt that it would be perhaps a fair thing and a wise one if I diverted from the stereotyped practice and line of thought pursued by speakers on such occasions as this, and got away from the abstractions and academics of the usual graduation oration and addressed myself to some concrete and vital political or governmental issue; and the one that occurred to me that perhaps ought most to be discussed, because in some respects it has been most, as it seems to me, misunderstood, in respect to various phases at least, is the attitude of our Government toward the Governments of the world insofar as that attitude is involved in the discussion of the great Panama Canal Treaties.

It has been, until the recent more pressing disturbance, that unhappily exists for the moment, (and I trust only for the moment) with our neighbor—Mexico, almost the one subject of discussion in and out of the press, whether or not the Panama Canal Tolls bill of 1912, which exempted our coastwise vessels

from the obligation to pay tolls in passing through the Panama Canal, should be repealed. Judge Troup tells me that the matter has been passed upon and determined by the gentlemen whom I have the honor to address when I occasionally turn around and look at them. I am always addressing you, though I am not always looking at you. I would rather very much, between you and myself with the exception of those two ladies there, look out upon this fair and beautiful audience. (Laughter). How they have settled this question, or whether they have settled it definitely between themselves or between themselves and the Government, I do not know. Whether they were on the right or the wrong side I do not know. I have no doubt there have been with them, as there have been with other people, great differences of opinion as to where the truth lay, and as to what should be the attitude of our government.

It is a question that goes beyond political lines. Unhappily, to some extent, as cleavages are being made in the House of Representatives, and perhaps in the Senate, the debate and the vote seem to follow along the lines of the two great political parties. But in my judgment and from my viewpoint the question is one of such far-reaching moment, is so vital in its fundamentals that it should go beyond party lines, and that men and women, (because women, as happily we know, are becoming a most important factor, as indeed they should be, in the determination of great questions involving our national life and our national honor) should look upon this question, not from the viewpoint of party, but from the greater and more important viewpoint of our national interests irrespective of our political affiliations.

While there are three phases in the question of the repeal of the Panama Canal Tolls bill, really there are but two, and, in the last analysis, perhaps but one that should receive our serious consideration. Now I do not mean to say to you at the outset, and perhaps I may not, at any time during what must be, in the very nature of things, a comparatively brief discussion of this question, say upon which side of this important controversy

my views may happen to be. You may, and I should not be surprised if you will, before I have finished, have at least a reasonably accurate guess upon the subject, because, although I have not either been retained or refreshed, as we lawyers say, for the purpose of making this argument, like most of my profession, I am naturally an advocate and I espouse a side of a cause; I press that side, as young gentlemen of the bar, you will always, I hope, press the side you advocate with vigor and earnestness, but always with absolute fairness.

The three viewpoints which I have to present with respect to the Panama Canal treaty I may take in the inverse order of their importance. We find that, because the platform of the party that is now in power declared specifically in favor of the coastwise vessels exemption from tolls, while in another paragraph it declared generally against subsidies, therefore there should be no departure, so far as the democratic party is concerned, with respect to the advocacy of the exception of coastwise vessels from tolls in passing through the canal. That I regard as of some moment only from a party standpoint. From the standpoint of the lawyer I may say, however, that the specific more generally governs, as we know, in the interpretation of obligations than the general. In other words, if there be a general provision, as there is a general plank in the platform, against subsidies, (if the exemption of the vessels may be called a subsidy, and if in another part of the platform there is a specific approval of the exemption, then we may very well believe that the specific should control the general. But I pass that by because, as I have said before, this question goes beyond, in my judgment, mere party lines or mere party declarations, and goes out along the great broad lines upon which I wish to present to you the views that I entertain respecting exemption of vessels and the interpretation of the treaty.

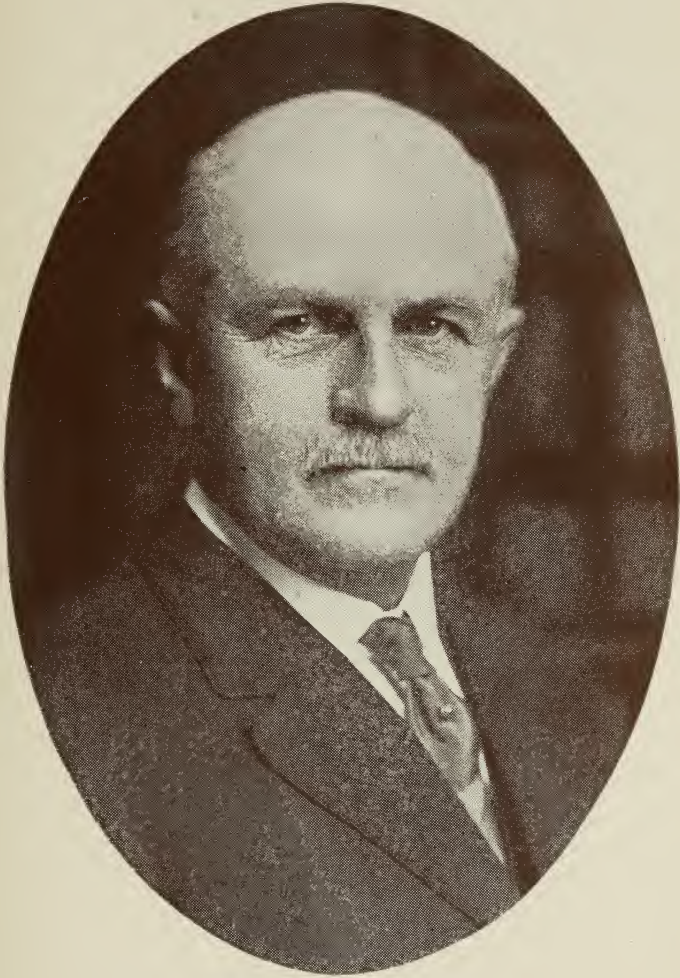
The next consideration would be the question suggested by our President that this is a great economic question, and one that, from the standpoint of the economic interests of our country, requires the repeal of that bill. That, too, is a question of great

moment, because it reaches beyond the mere disposition of canal tolls at Panama and goes to the root of the right of either party or both parties to take such steps as either or both may deem provident and wise for the upbuilding of our shipping industry. They may call this exemption a subsidy or not; or they may call it a protection of a shipping trust or not. Certain it is that under our sovereign powers of government, whether we be or be not in favor of what are generally characterized as subsidies, we should not deny to ourselves, under any interpretation given in a legislative way to the Panama Canal treaty, the right, if we deem it prudent and expedient at any time to exercise it, to exempt either our coastwise or our foreign-going vessels from tolls in passing through the Isthmus of Panama.

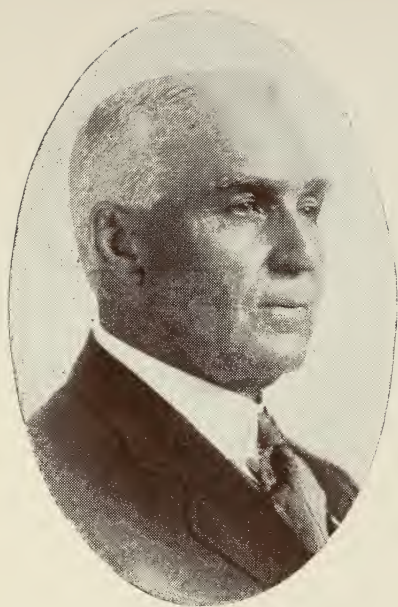
And that brings me, with this general statement touching the economic side or phase of that question, to the third phase, namely, whether or not under the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 our government has the right to exempt, as in 1912 by legislative enactment it did exempt, from tolls our coastwise vessels in passing through the Panama Canal.

Just a brief resume, Ladies and Gentlemen, of the history of that great enterprise may not be amiss. We all know in a general way that the linking together of the two great oceans by a passageway of water across the Isthmus has been the dream of ages.

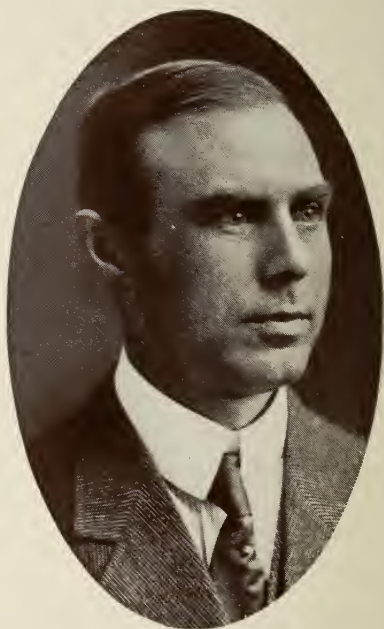
It was 400 years ago on the tenth of last October, when Balboa first saw from that silent peak of Darien the blue waters of the Pacific, gazing upon them with eager eyes, the first living man, so far as history records, who left the Atlantic coast and crossed over the then seemingly impassable Isthmus with its barriers and quagmires, and his eyes rested, under God's providence, upon the waters of the Pacific. And 400 years after to a day, on the 10th of October, 1913, our President, Mr. Wilson, sitting in Washington, pressed the button that flashed the electric current across the continent down through the central states, and into the isthmus, and there, by the force of that terrific power, electricity, broke down the dam of Gamboa and al-



HONORABLE CHARLES B. LETTON, Associate Justice,
Nebraska Supreme Court, who assisted at recent Com-
mencement.



HONORABLE A. C. TROUP, Judge
Douglas County District Court,
who presided at recent Com-
mencement.



HONORABLE VICTOR SEYMOUR,
Deputy Clerk, Nebraska Supreme
Court, who administered oath to
Law Graduates at recent Com-
mencement.

lowed the waters to rush in, and there was union of the two great oceans. The dream of man had been accomplished. The ultimate fact had been realized. The oceans were united by the agency, the industry, and the art of man under the inspiration and the glory of the stars and stripes. (Applause).

And so this work being accomplished, we gave it in greatest and fullest measure to all the world, subject to our sovereign rights over territory and over property. Now, let me say this to you, the questions involved in this treaty are such that we are told by the exemption of our own vessels from tolls in the passage of that canal we have violated our treaty obligations, that we have breached our bond, as it were, between us and England immediately on the one hand, and all the nations of the world, all the maritime nations of the world through England on the other. Is that true? If that be true then I should not stand before you tonight, if I believed it so, because in my judgment—and I have come now, Mr. Chairman to the time when I think I should announce my position, if it has not already been indicated by what I have said—in my judgment our Government has the right, should not relinquish it, and by direction or indirection should not abandon the right to give exemption to our vessels at any time or anywhere she sees fit.

Have we that right? We are told no, that we were bound in making the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by the terms and obligations of a treaty earlier made between this country and Great Britain, designated as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850. The answer to that is complete in this. The obligation of that treaty was that neither country, neither Great Britain nor the United States, should have the right to construct a canal across the neck known as Nicaragua. The Isthmus of Panama was not in question in that treaty except by indirection. The two high contracting parties were dealing with a route across Nicaragua. Neither was to have the right to construct the canal, but both, when it was constructed by private capital, and as a private enterprise, both nations were to unite in what was called its joint protection for purposes of neutrality; that is to say, both nations undertook

to guarantee to whomsoever should build that canal that they should have the protection of both nations so far as the conservation of the property was concerned, and that the canal should be opened so that neither country, nor any other country, could close it in time of war, thus preserving its neutrality for the passage of ships between the two great oceans.

That treaty was entered into under rather peculiar circumstances, that is to say, we were exercising and asserting the Monroe Doctrine over that as well as the other parts of Central and South America. Great Britain had been encroaching upon what is known as the Mosquito Coast, which is the eastern coast of the Isthmus. We were not in a position at that time to assert with any special degree of vigor any complaints, because of what we regarded as an encroachment upon the Monroe Doctrine, and this treaty followed. Nothing was done under it. No attempt was made by any private capital to create this great enterprise. Indeed it was beyond the efforts of ordinary human private enterprise.

It was not until in the seventies that the state of Columbia, formerly New Granada, gave to the Frenchman, Wyse, a concession that enabled him to start the deLesseps scheme. Afterwards these rights passed into our possession. We are not concerned with that except to make the statement that all the rights of Wyse passed to deLesseps, and the rights from deLesseps passed to the United States, so that we became the possessor in fee and in perpetuity of all the rights that anyone had had, either Wyse or the French Company, under the right granted by Columbia to construct the canal across the Isthmus. Under these circumstances, and with what had been not merely an abandonment by non-user of the rights growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but by reason of the violations of that treaty by the other high contracting party, Great Britain, we were in a position where we had the right to do what is called in diplomatic parlance "denounce the treaty," which means abrogate the treaty, and I call this to your special attention because much has been said in and out of the press, in and out of Congress, to

the effect that when England entered into the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901 she was surrendering great and important rights which she had acquired under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and it was in consideration of the surrendering of those rights that she made the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901.

I want to call your attention to a report, and to a very brief statement of the report presented to the United States Senate on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 in which the Senate Committee said:

“We think it can be justly affirmed that the convention of 1850 has become obsolete.

“One of the provisions of the convention of 1850 most important to the United States and to the preservation of the republican governments on this continent was that which declared that neither party to the convention should ‘occupy or fortify or colonize or assume to exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America.’”

“At that time the ‘settlement’ of British subjects, as it was called, at Belize, on the coast of Central America, was of the smallest dimensions and had no substance from a territorial dominion. British wood-cutters were there under an ancient Spanish license of timber-cutting and nothing more.

“This was substantially the condition of things when the convention of 1850 was entered into.

“The next step taken after the convention of 1850 was in 1883, when a legislative assembly was constituted to manage the affairs of the settlement. This was followed by a convention between Great Britain and Guatemala in 1859 for the establishment of the boundaries between what the treaty chose to call ‘Her Britannic Majesty’s settlement and possessions in the Bay of Honduras’ and the territories of Guatemala. By this treaty that which was before a licensed industrial establishment became instantly a possession of the British Crown. The settlement government continued until 1862, when the settlement was declared a colony of the British Crown, and a regular colonial

establishment was set on foot; so from that time to this the form and substance of a regular colonial government as a part of Her Majesty's dominions has continued. It is understood that its geographical dominion has been vastly enlarged from the licensed wood-cutting limitations and boundaries that existed in 1850. All this has taken place systematically and persistently, notwithstanding the declaration of Her Majesty's Government, that it should not 'colonize or assume to exercise any dominion over the Mosquito Coast or any part of Central America.'

"In view of all these considerations the Committee is of the opinion that the United States is at present under no obligation, measured either by the terms of the convention, the principles of public law, or good morals to refrain from promoting, in any way, which it may deem best for its just interests, the construction of this canal, without regard to anything contained in the convention of 1850."

To emphasize the importance of that explicit declaration I want to call your attention to the names of the men who signed that senate report; names that will always be illustrious in the history of the statemanship, the judiciary and the bar of our country; names that every gentleman connected with our profession in this audience will recognize instantly:

John Sherman as Chairman, George F. Edmunds, the great senator from Vermont, William P. Frye, another great lawyer from Maine, William M. Evarts who was the leader as he was the Nestor of the American bar at that time; J. N. Dolph, John T. Morgan, the great senator from Alabama; Joseph E. Brown, H. B. Payne and J. B. Eustis.

So you see we have the authority of the greatest names in statesmanship and in law of this generation for the statement that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of 1850 had not only been abandoned by non-user, had not only been repeatedly violated by the other high contracting party in important parts, but it was of no legal or moral obligation so far as this government was concerned.

But nothing, unfortunately, was done at that time to denounce the treaty. It was not until 1898, almost eight years later, after this report had been made, that we came face to face with a national crisis that made it imperative in the judgment of the American people that that canal should be built. The crisis came during the Spanish-American war.

You will all recall, I am sure, certainly those of you who at that time had attained the age of manhood and womanhood, with what breathless anxiety the people of this country waited for the news that the Oregon had rounded the cape and was on her way up to join the American fleet there to destroy, forever, the power in western waters which Spain had held from almost time immemorial. You all recall how we waited for the news. There was none to come. It was before the wireless telegraph had given to the world that wonderful atmospheric method of communication; and for weeks the nation hung breathless in its suspense until the Oregon had rounded the cape on that long tedious, painfully tedious voyage, and until the news had come that Dewey's guns had fired the shots that were to make again history in the United States and the Philippines.

When that war was over, we realized the absolute necessity, particularly after we had become the possessors—unfortunately, the possessors of the Philippines—we realized the necessity of having a short and quick means of intercourse between the East and West, between the Atlantic and the Pacific; the American people made up their minds that the Isthmus of Panama should have a canal, and having made up their minds it would be but a matter of proceeding to accomplish the purpose, and to secure a realization of the hope. We therefore took up the question of negotiating a treaty with Great Britain whereby the Clayton-Bulwer treaty might be formally, as it had been actually, abandoned, and a new treaty made. It is precisely here that there has come the greatest and most lamentable misunderstanding as to our rights under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

There were two treaties, that is to say, there was a treaty negotiated between Lord Pauncefote on one side representing

His Majesty's government, and John Hay, the Secretary of State on the other side, representing the United States, which was this, that it gave to both parties, that is, both the United States and Great Britain, what was in effect a suzerainty over the canal which was to be constructed altogether by American money and maintained altogether by American funds. But the burden, the cost of construction and maintenance being upon the United States, notwithstanding under the terms of that treaty England and the United States were the two high contracting parties, and they were the ones jointly who were to notify the other nations of the world to say whether or not they should yield agreement to its terms, and there was no clause in that treaty which superseded or did away with the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That was signed by Hay and Pauncefote and sent to our Senate, as every treaty once negotiated between two nations must under our constitution, for its action and approval, and that treaty was torn to pieces. I cannot make the statement too strong. That treaty was dealt with in the Senate of the United States as one that was bartering away the rights of the American People, that was putting obligations, great, serious, grave obligations, either from a financial or more important international standpoint, upon our country, and giving us no commensurate benefits, giving us all the obligations and duties of ownership without any of the rights or authority that usually appertain to ownership.

The result was the first treaty as presented contained this clause:

“The canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect to the conditions or charges on traffic or otherwise.” That was the clause under the provisions of the treaty which did not in terms supersede the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and did in terms give to Great Britain and the United States a sort of joint control insofar as the other nations of the world are concerned. When they

got through amending that treaty it also, I may say, left in doubt the right of this Government to exercise belligerent rights over the canal.

When the Senate of the United States, after months of debate, got through with the discussion of that clause, and other clauses of the treaty, they had amended it in vital parts. They had put in it in express language the supersession or superseding of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and they made this article I have quoted to you, and I will quote the other to you as they changed it about, because that is the important section around which the storm of senatorial and congressional debate has raged during the past six weeks. They amended it to read as follows:

“The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations *observing these rules* on terms of entire equality so that there shall be no discrimination against any *such* nation, or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and the charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.”

The United States says this: The canal shall be free and open to all nations observing these rules. What rules? The rules laid down by the United States, and as to *such* nations so that there shall be no discrimination against any *such* nation. That is the language, and the express language finally agreed upon by Lord Lansdowne on the one part, still representing His Majesty's government, and by John Hay on the other part, still representing our states, in the exact terms provided for after a very strong and very forceful debate in the Senate. So that—mark these words—the Senate of the United States left that treaty in its reformed shape, to the effect that the United States building and maintaining that canal should make rules for the use of the canal to be observed by all the nations of the world other than the United States, and that as to all such nations the word *such* being of great importance—you gentlemen who are used to the interpretation of contracts will know that—that as to all such nations there shall be no discrimination.

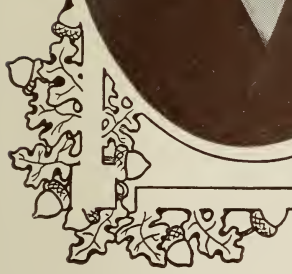
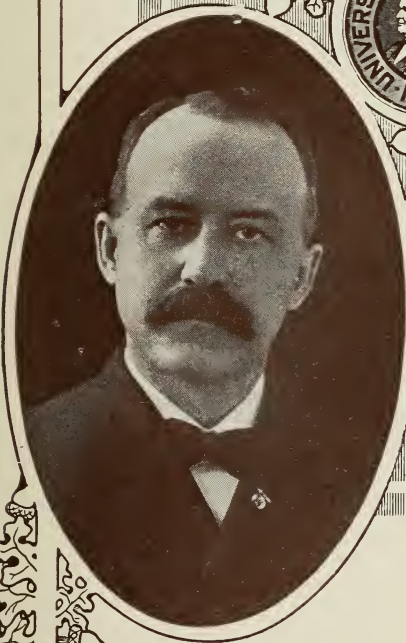
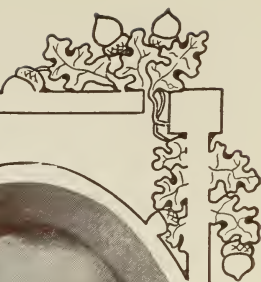
Where the defect in the arguments that have been made lies,

HONORABLE HARLEY G. MOORHEAD, Ph., B., LL. B., Election Commissioner Douglas County, who presented the Law Graduates for degrees, and moved their admission to the Supreme Court at the recent Commencement.

A. L. MUIRHEAD, A. B., M. D., Dean of the College of Medicine, who presented the Medical Graduates for degrees, at the recent Commencement.

DR. A. HUGH HIPPLE, D. D. S., M. D. S., Dean of the College of Dentistry, who presented the Dental Graduates for degrees, at the recent Commencement.

PROFESSOR I. CURTIS ARLEDGE, Ph. C., Dean of the College of Pharmacy, who presented the Pharmacy Graduates for degrees, at the recent Commencement.





MR. JOHN A. BENNEWITZ, A. B., '01; A. M., '04; LL. B., Georgetown, '04;
Assistant Attorney, Union Pacific Railroad Company. Recently elect-
ed President of the Pan Alumni Association.

is this, that time and time again there has been quoted the old or abandoned clause in the first negotiated treaty which never became consummated, while the second has been ignored, and as late as two weeks ago one of the greatest newspapers in the west, the St. Louis Republic, of my own city, had two editorials in which that old abandoned clause was quoted as the clause of the treaty which is for determination and construction now.

Joseph H. Choate, who has been, if he is no longer, because he has passed the age of activity, one of the great lawyers of our country, and who was the Ambassador of this country when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was negotiated (in 1901 under the second McKinley administration) from this country to Great Britain, he too, quoted to the United States Senate the old abandoned clause as the one upon which he based his argument (because he did not appear before that body in person), that we had not the right to exempt our vessels from tolls, because we stood upon exactly the same plane as all the other nations of the earth.

In the last edition of the Commoner of your state, a paper published by the great Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, too, on the fourth or fifth page, this same abandoned clause is quoted as being the clause of the treaty which must be considered in determining whether or not we have relinquished all our rights to any preferences in the use of the canal and stand upon the same plane as do all the other nations of the world.

So I submit to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that by taking this treaty as you find it, in the light of the construction placed upon it by the Senate of the United States in revising that treaty, in the light you find placed upon it by the two high contracting parties, Great Britain and the United States, in view of what had passed in the United States Senate, and what was known to His Majesty's Government, that they accepted that treaty, not only upon the terms imposed by the Senate of the United States, but upon terms that are so plain, it seems to me, that the man who runs may read. In other words we have said to the world:

at an expense of an almost fabulous sum, nearly four hundred millions of dollars, we have constructed this great waterway across the Isthmus; we shall preserve it; having constructed it we shall maintain it; and all the nations of the world, we having gone to this enormous expense, may use this canal upon terms as between themselves of entire equity; so that no nation, outside of the country building and maintaining it shall be a favored nation under the terms of international law in the use of that canal; but as to our selves, why, it is incredible that we should suffer such an injustice as to deny to us our sovereign powers over our own property, and now upon our own unquestioned territory. (Applause).

There are other phases that I should be delighted to present to you tonight. There are two that I will present further, and just for a moment, and I present them chiefly to the members of the judiciary who distinguished this platform, because they involve a great constitutional question, and they are these: Under the constitution of the United States intercourse between the states must be free. It was one of the causes of trouble in the old confederacy that antedated our constitution of 1789, that there was not a union of the states, there was simply a combination, a confederation, and there was not and could not be in the nature of things a union, because of the jealousy that might arise without that perfect and free commercial intercourse that was essential to the prosperity of the people.

No, under our constitution Congress itself cannot interfere with free commerce between the states; that power does not lie in Congress under our constitution. The power does lie in Congress, to the exclusion of the states where Congress has acted, by control over all interstate commerce, over all matters that pertain to the passage of persons and property between the states, to see to it that all that intercourse shall be, as it must be in the very essence and nature of things for the consolidation of the community, and the indivisibility of our states and union, open and free to all.

Now, it has been recognized—and it was recognized by

Blaine thirty years ago—it has been recognized by other great Statesmen of both parties, that the opening of the Panama Canal is simply an extension of our coastwise traffic. In other words, now, the Panama Canal strip is our own property, ceded to us in perpetuity by the Republic of Panama, so that canal passes over our territory, just as much as the Missouri or the Mississippi passes through the territory of the United States. That being so, if this treaty is susceptible of the interpretation now attempted to be put upon it, that we have not the right by our legislative body, federal legislation, to regulate either by exemption or imposition of obligations by way of tolls, the passage of our vessels through that canal, then it breaches, to that extent, and violates, to that extent, the sovereign power that Congress has with respect to interstate commerce, and no treaty can do that.

One of the very much debated questions now is, as to what is the power of the treaty-making body of our land. Under our constitution, it is a supreme law, and so stated by the Supreme Court of the United States in the great Chinese exclusion cases, in an opinion written by Mr. Justice Field, and concurred in by all the court, holding that where a treaty between the United States and China undertook to regulate the right of the Chinese to become citizens of the State of California, in other words undertook to trench upon what Congress was endeavoring to and had enacted upon, that the treaty went beyond its power in undertaking to lessen the power of Congress, and therefore was held, to that extent, null and void. Congress enacted a law with respect to admission of the Chinese in direct contravention of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and in that case the Supreme Court of the United States held that where the treaty undertook to affect the sovereign power of Congress, to that extent the treaty must give way.

I submit to you, under well understood rules of interpretation, where one interpretation of a contract—and a treaty is only a contract between nations, of course—would make that void, and another makes the treaty in its entirety stand, the

latter is to be preferred. That is a well understood principle of law. So I say, if my line of reasoning is correct, Congress has the power of regulation over our interstate commerce and the passage of vessels from Maine down our eastern coast, through the canal and up our Western coast with freight between the two oceans—that is, between the Atlantic and Pacific—along the seaboard states, is interstate commerce, and it seems to me clearly so. Then if the treaty undertakes to regulate the power of Congress over the passage of vessels between the states on one side and the states on the other, then, to that extent, the treaty is in contravention of the powers of the federal government through its legislative department, and must yield. The other viewpoint, and one which makes the treaty in its entirety effective is that Congress has the power and the right to exempt our coastwise vessels from tolls.

Whether or not you may believe that there should be such exemption is a matter I am not going to discuss or touch upon more than I have already done, but I do want to convince your judgments that we have that power, and that we ought not to relinquish it.

There was in the House, when the measure went through repealing the Panama Canal Tolls bill, an effort made—because the bill itself could not be amended under the stringent special rule that was adopted for the passage of that measure—there was a resolution after the measure had been passed, after the bill had been introduced and voted down, that, while this bill had been passed repealing the Panama Canal Tolls Exemption bill, it was passed with a reservation and the understanding upon the part of the Government that it had that right if it saw fit to exercise it. That resolution was voted down. I see a similar resolution was presented yesterday through a minority report of the Senate Committee, and it, too, by the Senate Committee was voted down. A prophet is not without honor save in his own country; I am not in my own country; I am in a friendly country, however, but in any event I shall not prophecy, and I shall not risk even the good reputation you were kind enough to give me tonight by

venturing a prophecy. I know what the House has done, I do not know what the Senate will do. I am expressing a hope that the Senate will not join the House in the repeal of that bill, but if it does, then I sincerely hope, not only that the Senate through the minority, if it be a minority against our President's views, but through the majority, with his concurrence, will add to a measure of repeal the express provision that what ever may be the reasons—you and I don't know what they are—that actuated the Executive in respect to his foreign policy, to ask that this bill be repealed; but whatever may be his reasons, there should be enacted and passed, a resolution expressly providing so all the world may know, that while for the time being, if that is going to be the result now, this bill is repealed and this exemption is denied, that we expressly reserve to ourselves by explicit declaration our interpretation of that treaty, that it is an obligation not between us and the world in common, but an obligation by us towards the rest of the world, reserving to ourselves, all sovereignty, just as we have it over every foot of ground over which our flag floats. (Applause).

THE TEACHING HOSPITAL AND THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A. D. Dunn, M. D.



AMERICAN medical educators have directed their efforts in the past decade largely to perfecting the two "laboratory years" of the medical curriculum and in fixing the requirements for medical education. Well organized, adequate, scientific work has resulted in the first two years, while the clinical years have on the whole lagged badly.

Success in business depends on ability to forecast the future or on supplying products for which there is a demand. The medical college like any factory takes in raw material and turns out a more or less finished product in the shape of doctors. Its success will rest on its reputation and its reputation will be fixed by the character of its products. Given fair raw material the product of the first two years must average well, for in most of our medical schools the machinery is adequate and the personnel excellent. The machinery for the last two years, in a goodly percentage of our doctor mills is antiquated, rusty, defective and poorly run, so that when the product is put on the market it, too, often has a brilliant *nosological veneer*, without the essential "filler" of knowledge and method.

The practice of medicine is a mixture of science and art. It depends on the application of the principles of science to the interpretation and treatment of disease. It has been said that the "essence of science is method;" it may be added that *art is all method*. Therefore medical educators who do not appreciate method at its full value fail singly in their responsibility to the community.

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The discussion is directed largely to the teaching hospital which forms the minority of our hospitals although many of the facts adduced are equally applicable to hospitals which have no medical college affiliations.

The significance and purpose of the so-called laboratory years as preparatory to the students' entrance into the more complex laboratory, the hospital, has been commonly lost sight of. In the first two years our students are taught to observe, collect and collate data on which to formulate judgments; the students' work in the last two years is too largely confined to lecturing, and to a more or less desultory reading and "plugging" for examinations. Medical education should not be considered as a problem in absorption, to borrow a phrase from the physical chemists. The trouble lies in our failure to grasp the conception of the hospital as the *laboratory* in which the student spends his last two years, observing, recording, utilizing and applying the knowledge already gained in the study of disease. The English have developed this system in their "hospital medical colleges" where the student walks the wards with this or that professor and serves as clinical clerk. Practical instruction is largely passed with the day of the praeceptor. With him the student spent much time seeing cases, and filling prescriptions, assuming responsibility in interpretation and in treatment in accordance with the proficiency acquired. The opportunity to observe cases at close range diminished with the institution of a third and fourth year medical course, and the student learned his practice from the benches and from books. Much was gained by this carefully administered didactic work, but a distinct loss was suffered. The doctor today too frequently gains his first real experience without supervision after he enters practice. Assistance is often far away and his reputation suffers by too frequent council. To state the fact bluntly, *most of our doctors laboriously learn the rudiments of practice unsupervised and at the expense of the sick public. The abolition of this evil lies in the teaching hospital, and it must be emphasized that the hospital has not appreciated its educational func-*

tion and the obligations it owes to the community as an educator.

We divide the activity of the hospital into four functions, namely:

- (1) Caring for and educating the sick.
- (2) Educating nurses.
- (3) Educating physicians.
- (4) Contributing to existing knowledge.

Most of our American hospitals functuate in caring for the sick and as money-making tools in the hands of their staffs. Except in the perfunctory and mechanical training of nurses (we dare not use the term education) the educational activities of the vast majority of our hospitals is negligible. It is interesting to note in passing that one of the important features of "Battle Creek" is *the patient's conferences*.

The doctrine of liberty and equality with its bizarre misapplications, invades the care of the sick in America. The rich patient occasionally "buys" a doctor outright, and the pauper often considers it his inalienable right to have the same at the expense of the community. The idea of being an instrument of education becomes, through ignorance, a *Bete noire* to the patient. He absolutely loses sight of his real personal interest in his false sense of injury. The principle that the daylight of publicity is the best preventive against negligence and ignorance is forgotten. It is a well known fact that cases subject to student examination are much better diagnosed than the strictly "privates." Surgeons operate better under the stimulus of the peering, searching, criticising eyes of students and physicians. Their appreciation of this is substantiated by the fact that the great surgeons of the world seldom operate without a considerable audience of students or medical men. It is an impressive fact that most of the great "lights" of medicine and surgery are, and have been, the teachers. Teaching compels study, develops a workable knowledge, induces careful case analysis, and promotes efficiency in the physician's care of the sick. It is sound psychology that when one actually knows a thing one can tell it. The teacher in the presence of students



COLLEGE OF MEDICINE—CLASS OF 1914

TOP ROW—M. A. Shillington, F. C. Hawes, J. H. Thompson, W. H. Crawford, J. H. Peony, C. B. Foltz, C. O. Moore, W. Quigley, Guy Van Scoyoc, G. H. McArdle, L. H. Foichman, Joseph Anthony.
 SECOND ROW—L. A. Lynch, B. A. Brungardt, R. J. Hanley, F. Schwerty, M. B. Murray, James McAllister, R. J. Jellison, Jr., W. L. Storey, R. E. Hall, Charles Hoffman, N. P. McKee.
 THIRD ROW—W. K. Fast, H. B. Moorhead, L. J. Storkan, Thomas O'Conner, G. W. Briggs, Leon Dawson, G. J. Kadavy, Robert Marble, P. F. Golden, H. J. Pittock, L. M. Elwood, David Franklin.



COLLEGE OF LAW—CLASS OF 1914.

TOP ROW—Carl C. Kadleman, Thomas J. McGuire, George W. Pratt, Emmett T. Hannon, Louis W. Setz, Walter T. More, J. W. Weingarten.

SECOND ROW—Floyd W. Marshall, John O. Moran, Edmund J. Nicholas, Jesse E. Jacobson, Francis R. Keegan, Edward J. McVann.

THIRD ROW—Howard Smith, L. B. Day, Joseph M. Lovely, Leo E. Ineichen, Edmund H. McCarthy, Walter C. Hronek, Patrick J. Barrett.

finds himself using more methods of gaining information, considering a wider range of possibilities, weighing treatment with greater care, and formulating judgments with keener exactitude. Dr. Keen says: "I speak after an experience of nearly forty years as a surgeon to a half dozen hospitals, and I can confidently say that I have never known a single patient injured or his chance of recovery lessened by such teaching; moreover * * * who will be least slovenly and careless in his duties—he who prescribes in the solitude of the sick chamber and operates with two or three assistants only, or he whose every movement is eagerly watched by hundreds of eyes, alert to detect every false step * * * I always feel at the Jefferson hospital as if I were on the run, with a pack of lively dogs at my heels." The service to society of the teaching hospital in giving better care to patients, in educating better doctors and nurses, in adding to the general enlightenment of the community, and in advancing the art of medicine, can scarcely be overestimated.

(1) The hospital must be an integral part of the medical college, not an institution where education privileges are bought or granted by suffrance. It is just as absurd for the Professor of Medicine to attempt to teach medicine in a borrowed ward, as it is for the Professor of Chemistry or of Physiology to essay to teach his subject in a laboratory the use of which is extended to him by courtesy. *The staff of the hospital must be the staff of the medical college* and they should gain their position through proficiency in teaching or from scientific attainments. The reprehensible converse is too frequently true. The Professor too frequently owes his position on the college faculty to his possession of a desirable hospital appointment, and the college must "swallow" him in order to gain clinical advantages for its students. *The direction of the hospital and the medical college should be one and the same.*

(2) An abundance of material must be accessible for teaching purposes, otherwise the roster of beds functionates merely as bait to catch the prospective student. Inasmuch as the medical clinic is the backbone of the last two years, medical material

should predominate. The surgical and "specialty" material in all of our Omaha teaching hospitals, save one, (Douglas County Hospital) is far in excess of the medical material. For the year 1912-1913 St. Joseph's hospital had 5,244 admissions with 3,919 surgical cases, 1,230 eye, ear, nose and throat cases, and 985 medical; the Methodist hospital had 2,142 admissions with an average of *twelve hospital days per patient*. During this year there were 1,284 operations and 365 medical cases. The Clarkson hospital had 1,556 admissions, all but 410 of which were distributed among surgery and "specialties." In glancing over the list of this hospital's cases I find about 500 that can properly be considered medical. We must not lose sight of the fact that only a very small percentage of these medical cases is accessible to the student in these hospitals.

(3) The charity material must not be used merely for the personal ends of the "heads," but it should be made accessible to the capable young physicians whose best years are spent idly in their offices waiting for practice. It is much easier for an energetic young American physician to get an opportunity to work in a European clinic than at home.

(4) Discontinuity of service, so common in our municipal hospitals savors of "port barrel politics" which desires to give to each his slice. It impairs efficiency, disjoins all system and precludes any investigative work. *The hospital service must be continuous.*

(5) The hospital must have adequate laboratories. The last two years must serve to amalgamate the laboratory sciences and the practice. Our present system tends to divorce them. In the prevalent disassociation of the first and second halves of the medical curriculum, the bearing of the laboratory years on practice is obscured. Even our "clinical laboratory courses" are given apart from the patients. Audience of laboratory space and equipment must be available for student, routine and research work. Skilled laboratory heads must be provided, and the association of the hospital laboratories with the general laboratories must be intimate, because on this association medical

progress depends. The senior students' days should be spent in ward, laboratory and post mortem room. The more closely he confines his activities to the above, the greater his prospect of becoming a safe, efficient and progressive practitioner.

It may have been assumed from what has been said that the student is the one directly benefitted and society is to reap its reward indirectly from the education of the physician. This is far from the case. The senior student becomes part of the hospital machine, he is a cog in the wheel; he has several cases assigned to him and his duties are fixed. He is responsible for histories, for laboratory work, for reports on literature applicable to the case, for collecting histories of similar cases, and he must be keenly and earnestly alert to the comfort and welfare of the patients. The psychic effect on the patient of his association with properly trained, eager, developing minds is good. It does much to distract and to dispel ennui. The senior medical student of the next decade will have had two years of college training, he will have had three years medical work, and in development and culture he will be the peer of the candidate for the A. M. degree in the university. Can one possibly maintain that this association can result in anything but benefit to the patient? The patient will occasionally be the subject for a general demonstration, but most patients enjoy the quiz and listen keenly to the discussion of their problem. The majority of patients admit that they enjoy even the amphitheatre clinic. I have never had an intelligent patient express a regret as to having been shown to a class.

To be sure certain abuses will crop up, but with the perfection of such a hospital teaching system the advantages will become minimal and the disadvantages maximal.

If one can read the signs aright the compulsory interne year is almost here. Pennsylvania already insists on it as a preliminary qualification for taking the examination for a license to practice. This has brought a system of hospital inspection to determine what hospitals are prepared to give, and do give, satisfactory interne year. The senior student's work need not con-

flict with the interne's duties. Work there is in plenty for all. A method of distribution is all that is necessary,

The trend of modern education is toward learning by doing, and away from learning by speculation. The student must be active, not passive, or fail in the acquisition of the training which the future will demand. Medical colleges that wish to remain in the game must look to their hospital alliances and must perfect a machinery by which the student may learn to act by doing.



FELLOWSHIP

The man who wrote "For it's always fair weather, when good fellows get together," sounded the depths of fraternity and did a service by emphasizing the fact that whatever the outward circumstances, fellowship spells happiness. What though the raiment be crude, the fare homely and the purse lean, if genuine friendship prevail? What matters it that talent be meager, the countenance unattractive, or the form ill-shaped if the heart-beat finds warm response in him we call friend? The accidents of circumstance cannot break the spell conjured up by fellowship and separation may dim, but it cannot wipe out the halo which radiates about a genuine friendship.

Some one has said that much of the best in education comes from rubbing shoulders with one's fellows. The student trained in private, without chance to associate daily with other minds engaged in similar tasks may perhaps attain to a book knowledge which will entitle him to be called well informed, but educated, trained, developed, he cannot be unless he has mingled with his fellows, grappled with them intellectually, vanquished and been vanquished in turn. Real education is a seasoning process, and comes slowly from constant effort, developing now this, now that faculty until at last the pupil has become a student, the student a scholar, and the scholar a man.

At this time of the year when the examinations marshal their horrid minions to tease and tantalize the student body, and the languid spring weather beckons out of doors, education is put to the test and the student learns not only how much he has retained from his instruction, but how much strength of purpose he has developed in the process. With the close of the school year come vacation problems which again lay heavy demands upon the training of the class-room, and upon the solution of these problems will depend the success or failure of what

was meant to be a period of relaxation, but not idleness. As the poet so well says: "Absence of occupation is not rest, A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed."

If the fellowship of the school year plays so large a part in the student's development as to be deemed one of the most potent factors in moulding character and evolving that something we instinctively call a man, with what care should not the student safeguard the precious vacation period and shun, as a plague, companionships which, however pleasant for the moment, spell eventful decay of ambition, lowered ideals, perhaps physical decline, and inevitable failure to make the most of oneself.

The very attractiveness of fellowship is one of its most dangerous elements. Man is essentially a social animal and craves companionship with congenial fellows. The line of least resistance is naturally the easiest to follow, and unconsciously, perhaps, the student just released from the school-room, will slip into companionships which allure, but eventually destroy. Unless he is on his guard, and selects his associates with a proper appreciation of their influence upon himself, he may, at the reopening of classes, regret the foolishness which presided over the selection of those to whom, during the summer, he held out the hand of fellowship. He may discover, when all too late, that for him fellowship was not friendship, but folly.

COMMENCEMENT. If Solomon were asked to write something about Commencement, he would doubtless plead that there is nothing new under the sun, and yet, hackneyed though the occasion be, and replete with sheer tedious repetition, there is, to the individual graduate, something very new, something very strange about Commencement, for it marks the end of school-day effort and the beginning of a life full of surprises.

Perhaps the most striking incident of the post-Commence-

ment struggle is the feeling of helplessness which almost overwhelms the average graduate when he finds little clamor for his services and less than half as much deference as he might have been led to expect. The truth is he has entered a world of competition where success depends not only upon native ability, training and opportunity, but quite as much upon experience, and of this latter commodity he can not boast an excess. If he has been a leader in school and by dint of frequent success has become acclimated to the higher altitude of those who win he may find the lower air of failure oppressive, but he should not despair, for if he will only reflect a moment he will realize that struggle and disappointment must precede triumph, else it is not worth the winning.

Perhaps the contrast between Commencement night and the morning after may seem too marked, the one surrounded by memories of bright lights, soft music, encouraging faces, and the other characterized by the indifference, even coldness, of a world that is in a hurry and does not care. However the graduate should take courage, for he is now in that maelstrom which, at college, he delighted in calling the "cruel world;" he is on the battle-field of life for whose combats he so often sighed when the quiet of the class room palled upon him; he has come, at last, after weary waiting, to the threshold of that career for which he so diligently prepared.

Little wonder, then, that the skies are overcast and the prospect dreary. It is the black night of first effort, the hour of trial.

Feebly the young graduate gropes his weary way, stumbling, staggering, falling. But if he arise and plod on, though his course be tedious and tortuous, he will gain the goal—perhaps not the goal of his ambition, but the goal for which he is adapted. Not all who enter school with him could hope to win the highest marks—neither may all who enter life's struggle reasonably expect to top the highest peak.

Nor is it necessary. Happiness lingers in the vales no less

than it crowns the summits. All were not meant to be leaders; most of us were destined for humbler paths. The poet, Gray, must have had us in mind when he so sweetly sung:

“Far from the madd’ng crowd’s ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learned to stray
Along the cool, sequestered vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.”

But though all may not lead, all may succeed if they diligently apply the lessons of the school. If to that integrity upon which they were trained to look with so much esteem, they add that industry without which they were repeatedly told they could never win, they may reasonably hope for at least a sufficient share of the success to make their lives worth while. What though others gain loftier heights, carry heavier burdens, and receive the well-deserved plaudits of their fellows if the toilers on the lower levels share in that peace and content that crowns effort in a worthy cause. What boots it that our more gifted brothers climb higher, if we make the most of our opportunities and attain the farthest height to which our strength will carry us. We have succeeded no less than they, and great though the distance between them and ourselves may now seem, perhaps when our perspective broadens, and our view grows larger, there may appear, after all, but a trifling difference between us. As has been well said, if looked at from the fixed stars, there would be little difference between the prince and the peasant. Success is largely comparative, and if we may truthfully say when the struggle is over, that we have made the most of our opportunities, then have we succeeded no less than our more fortunate brothers, who, with more ability, or better chances, have pushed farther on.

To all of which Solomon might rejoin—“There is nothing new under the sun.”



COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY—CLASS OF 1914

TOP ROW—J. E. McCann, George P. Carroll, I. B. Mowry, F. J. Kobitschek, W. S. Warder, M. D.; B. H. Denton, F. B. Frenking.
 SECOND ROW—W. Somason, L. E. Meyers, H. D. Coy, J. S. Kelly, F. S. Taylor, R. E. Allen.
 THIRD ROW—Loretta White, J. A. Gorgerty, O. A. Runyan, C. W. Rogers, Paul Becker, E. A. Doyle, H. F. McGrane.



COLLEGE OF ARTS—CLASS OF 1914.

TOP ROW—C. S. Lenz, J. R. McDermott, J. F. Dermott, E. K. McDermott, J. K. Lancaster, P. C. Harrington,
 SECOND ROW—C. T. McNiry, W. J. Flaherty, H. J. Hahn, F. L. Bushman, E. J. Plunkett, P. A. Burke, B. A. Hennessey,
 THIRD ROW—N. J. Haverly, R. A. Cahill, H. T. Sullivan, R. J. LaPorte, E. A. Connolly, J. P. Moore.

PAN-ALUMNI. If there were any misgivings about the Alumni banquet before that affair was staged, the aforesaid misgivings died a natural death when the big dining room at the Commercial Club was taxed to its capacity to accommodate the varsity men and a good sized overflow of late-comers necessitated the opening of some of the Committee rooms adjacent to the main dining hall. But not only was the crowd large—it was also enthusiastic, and voted a “big night.” The speeches were short, snappy and full of “pep,” and the entertainment features of the program carried all by storm.

If there was anyone at the banquet who did not have a good time, he must have been suffering from an incurable grouch. From the moment the Glee Club sang “Sit Down, You’re Rocking the Boat” until everybody sang “Auld Lang Syne,” there was not a dull moment, and if the universal chorus of praise and congratulation means anything, it means that next year’s banquet will be worth going miles to attend. The out-of-town alumni showed up well, and many letters and telegrams of regret were received from those who could not attend. It is safe to say that the home-coming movement has been so auspiciously launched that hereafter the only difficulty the committee in charge will have will be to find a dining hall big enough to accommodate the clan.

The Glee Club, the orchestra, the speakers, the special entertainers, Toastmaster McVann, Mr. Harry Burkley and Professor Tallmadge deserve the thanks of all who attended, and here’s hoping that next year they may all combine again to make the home-coming such a success that even this year’s triumph may suffer by contrast.



AMONG THE BOOKS

* T. J. Conners, S. J.



OF COURSE, to be strictly up-to-date in our reading, we patriotic Americans must, for the time being, devote most of our leisure hours to the literature that treats of Mexico, what she has been, and what she is, what she wants, and what, in view of present circumstances, she is likely soon to get. Naturally, the bulk of our information will be derived from our daily newspapers; in them we shall see Mexico as she is, and probably the majority of us will be content to base our judgment as to what she is going to be in the near future upon the opinions and dogmatic pronouncements of our favorite editorial seers. But some of us will prefer to do our own thinking on this matter, and, therefore, we are going to read up her history, as we know very well that an accurate knowledge of the trend of present events can be gained only when we view them in their proper perspective, in their relation to the past. We may even be tempted to take a hurried glance again at Prescott's "Conquest"—a long way back to be sure—but we will remember that the pictures he paints for us must serve only as the vague and rather romantic back-ground for the authentic, hard facts of the past ninety-three years of Mexico's existence as an independent nation.

Of keenest interest, we fancy, and most illuminating will be our perusal of the second half of the seventh volume of McMaster's History of the People of the United States, dealing in minutest detail with what we shall probably have to designate hereafter as our First Mexican War. Necessarily, we shall recognize the vast differences between the circumstances that led up to and culminated in the struggle of '47, and the circumstances that have brought about the present imbroglio; nevertheless, the

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comprehending student of that war will be well qualified to forecast the outcome of any future conflict between the two republics.

Readers of the Chronicle who are desirous of going more deeply into this study might consult, with profit some recent volumes recommended by the New York Times' Book Review. We quote from its issue of April 26th:

“G. L. Rives’, ‘The United States and Mexico, 1821-1848.’ Mr. Rives has traced in this book the relations between the two countries in the calm spirit of impartiality that forms the best attitude of the writer of history, and his work is a mine of information on just such subjects as the present Mexican embroilment has rendered vitally important. As a history it promises to remain first in its field for many years to come. W. E. Carson’s ‘Mexico: The Wonderland of the South,’ is practically a pen-picture of Mexico as that republic is today and in the revised edition, that has just been published, brings the historical narrative down to the Huerta administration. As instances of special pleading on both sides of the present revolutionary troubles by natives of Mexico, the Huerta government finds support in ‘The Case of Mexico and the Policy of President Wilson’ by Senator Rafael De Zayas Enriques; and the elaborate and in some respects unique defense of the revolutionary party by L. Gutierrez de Lara entitled ‘The Mexican People: Their Struggle for Freedom.’ ”

After assimilating the contents of this short course on Mexico, we should certainly be qualified to analyze with intelligence the daily news “from the front,” and to discourse thereon with authority to the edification and enlightenment of our less “knowledgeable” neighbors.

However, it is possible that the war-cloud may pass away without precipitating upon us the threatened tempest. In this to-be-desired event, the writer of these notes would like to direct the attention of his readers to a book of fascinating literary charm, replete with information that should be in the possession of every fair-minded reader who has ever been at all interested (and what reader of English literature has not?) in the history of

England during "the spacious times of great Elizabeth." The writer's own attention was called to the work by the following notice, which appeared in *The Nation* of April 16th:

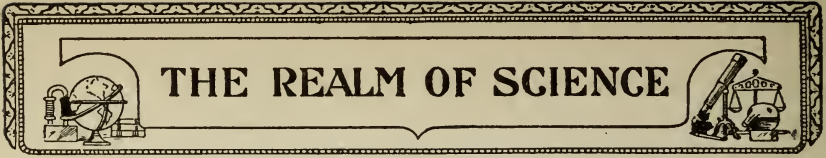
"Some thirty-six years ago Dr. Augustus Jessopp, head master of King Edward the Sixth's School at Norwich, published in a very limited edition, his study of 'One Generation of a Norfolk House.' It attracted attention and the next year (1879) it was brought out in regular form for the trade. Now a third edition has been issued by Putnam, incorporating the corrections and additions for which the author had long been collecting material, but which failing health had prevented him from making for himself. The editor, without much labor, might have carried the revision even further. Thus Dr. Jessopp's description of the condition of the Jesuit College at Tournai in 1875 is left without alteration, apparently, though it would have been perfectly easy to learn the present status of the school. As a whole, the book retains its vital interest and its value. It deals directly with the group of cousins of the Walpole family, staunch recusants, who, in the later years of Elizabeth's reign, possessed great estates in Norfolk and the adjacent counties.

"One of them in particular, Henry Walpole, of Anmer, was a devoted Jesuit under the direction of the famous Parsons, and laid down his life as a missionary to save his country from heresy. He is Dr. Jessopp's chief hero, but there is a vast amount of information in the book about the religious byways of the age. The curious in such matters may be recommended to read with the present work the life of 'Coke of Norfolk,' which has recently been brought out in cheaper form. The founder of the Coke family, the great Chief Justice, was a fellow pupil with Henry Walpole at the Norwich School."

A writer in the *Month*, reviewing the first edition, that of 1878, says: "Dr. Jessopp has produced a really remarkable book—remarkable for its original research, and remarkable for the manifest desire to be fair to a cause from which he differs in so many points. The labor that the compilation of this book has entailed must have been immense. To the diligence of the care-

ful and accurate student of facts, Dr. Jessopp adds a power of classifying and arranging those facts, of producing them clearly and vividly, and of expressing himself with vigor and energy. His book, therefore, though eminently the work of a thorough antiquarian, and consequently betraying minute care in the accuracy of its details, is at the same time highly graphic and extremely forcible. To us this history of the Walpole family as it existed in the days of Elizabeth, is as fascinating as a work of fiction, and we doubt not that many readers besides ourselves will feel its power."

To all lovers of real literature we would suggest that they include this volume in the list of their coming vacation reading. To the younger readers of the Chronicle, who have loved and sympathized with the heroes and heroines of Robert Hugh Benson's masterpiece of historical fiction, "Come Rack, Come Rope!" we can promise new thrills, if they take up this narrative of facts, wherein reappear many of the characters of that fine tale, particularly the heroic *Campion* and the arch-villain *Topcliffe*. Of course, the Catholic reader will know how to make due allowance for some opinions and judgments of the author not in accordance with Catholic doctrine. He will recognize in these the conscientious convictions of a sincere and honest man.



*William F. Rigge, S. J., F. R. A. S., F. A. A. A. S.

THE ASTERIOD PROBLEM.



THE solar system is commonly divided into four parts. The first is the sun, occupying the central position, and dominating the motions of all the other members by his overpowering attraction. The second are the eight large planets circulating about the sun in almost circular orbits, the earth being the third in the order of distance. In these we might include the satellites or moons of the planets. The third part is the asteroids or planetoids, that is, star-like or planet-like bodies, placed midway between the large planets and thus separating them into two groups of four each. Their orbits are not quite so circular, many are ellipses of considerable eccentricity, and they are remarkable for their diminutive size and their great number. They are to form the subject of the present sketch. We will therefore dismiss with a bare reference, the fourth and last part of the solar system, the comets and meteors, practically all of which have orbits of high eccentricity.

A great deal could be said about the asteroids, although at first sight the subject might seem to be the least attractive one in the realm of astronomy. I will confine myself, therefore, to three points, the methods of discovery and of handling the large number, and lastly about some remarkable asteroids. As the asteroids are all very small bodies and appear like faint stars, their motion among the stars is their only sure mark of identification. The old method of noting the positions of the stars, making a map, and then comparing this map with the sky after some time to see if any stars had moved away or new ones had

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come, soon proved to be too laborious and too slow for the purpose. The photographic plate did away with the necessity of charting the stars, but still the comparison of a plate with a former or later one was tedious, until the expedient was tried of making a positive of one plate and superposing it upon the other which remained negative. A new star would then be disclosed at a glance.

However, all was not plain sailing. The asteroids moved during the time the exposure lasted, which, in most cases, was several hours. The brighter ones might be found on a single plate by their trails, but the fainter ones could make no impression at all. To remedy this evil, the plate was given the motion of the expected asteroid, so that it might remain apparently stationary, while the true stars left trails.

Another difficulty was that specks of dust or other accidental defects were at times taken for planetoids. Dr. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg, Germany, who was recently awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of England for his work in photographing and discovering asteroids, now uses a twin telescope and always takes his plates in duplicate simultaneously. Putting two plates taken at different times into an instrument called a stereo-comparator, he can recognize an asteroid in a moment. This instrument is in principle identical with a stereoscope, in which we look at two photographs, at each with one eye only, and see objects standing out in relief, just as they do in nature. The stars being the same on both plates, serve as a common background, but the planetoid, on account of its change of position, stands out alone as it were in the foreground.

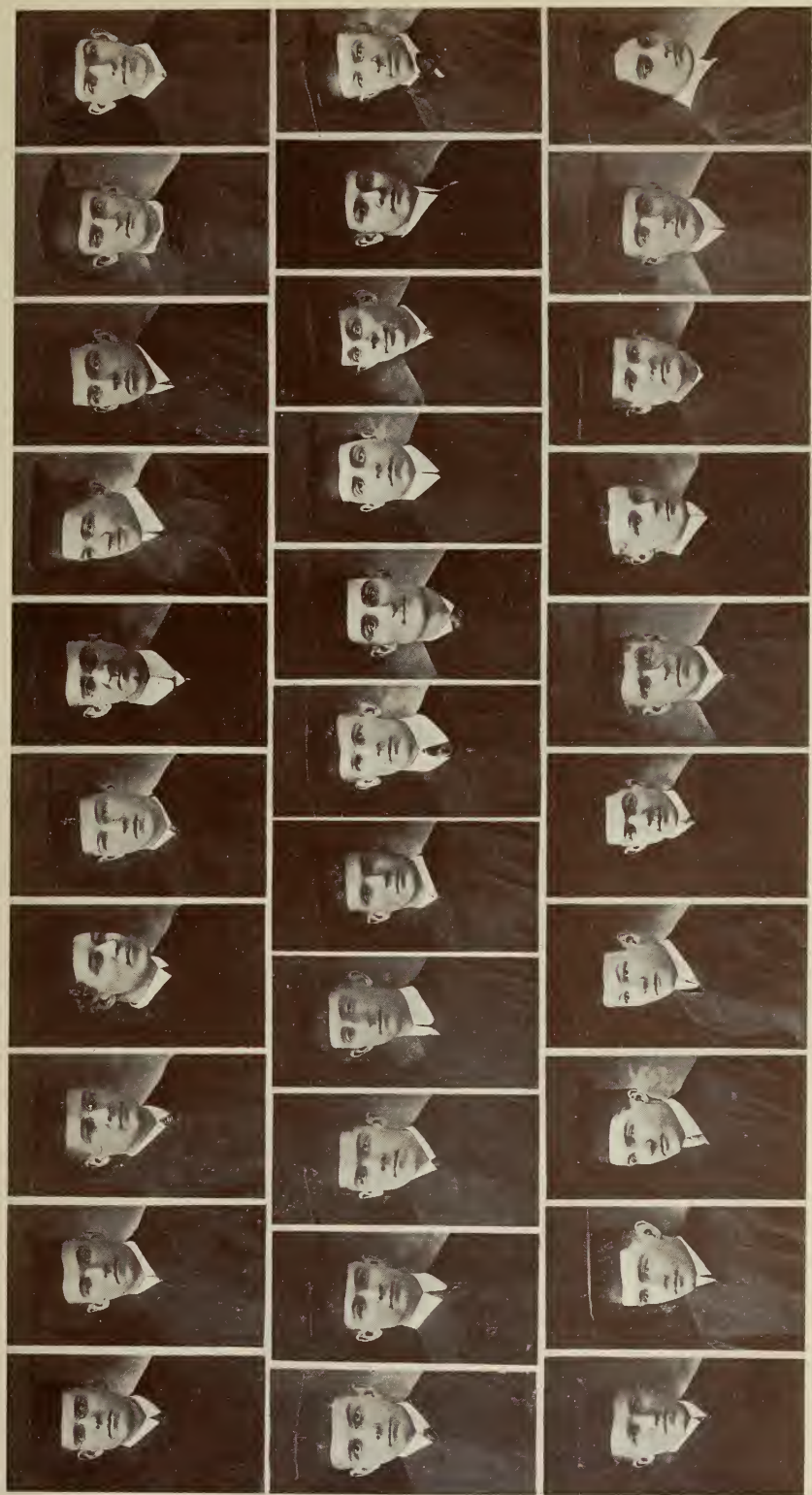
The number of the asteroids has already become alarmingly large. Last year, 1913, 88 new ones were discovered, so that the list totaled 814 on last New Year's day. As many more, probably await discovery. Astronomers are at their wits ends in knowing what to do with them. They are so small—some perhaps only 25 miles in diameter—that nothing can be learned from them. And on account of their smallness, the computa-

tation of their whereabouts entails more labor than that of the large planets. And still this work must be done in some way, as otherwise we do not know whether we are looking at an old member of our solar system or at a new one, and valuable discoveries might thus be frustrated.

The policy of astronomers is now in favor of computing only approximate orbits and verifying predicted positions at certain times by photography. This verification, or identification of old bodies must be done at all costs, and the enormous labor it has caused, has received such splendid rewards in the discovery of remarkable asteroids, that it is most cheerfully undergone in the hope of greater prizes.

The first great prize awarded to astronomers for their painstaking labor in regard to the asteroids was the discovery of Eros. This planetoid comes nearer to us than any other heavenly body except the moon, and for this reason is most invaluable in finding the sun's distance from the earth. Kepler's third law gives us a rigorous connection between the times of revolution of the planets round the sun and their proportionate distances from it. As the times of revolution can be found with all desirable accuracy, we have an excellent knowledge of these proportionate distances. But we wish to know them in miles. For this purpose it is sufficient to know the distance in miles of any one body, from which the distances of all others, even of the stars, can readily be obtained. The nearer this body is, the greater is the accuracy in the determination of its distance, as every student knows when he takes up practical surveying.

Mars can come within 35 million miles of the earth, and Venus within 26 millions. But Venus is observable in this position only about twice in 126 years, the last times being in 1874 and in 1882, and the next one in 2004. But Eros can come within 13 millions, half as far away as Venus, and nearly one-third as far as Mars. And as Eros is, in appearance, a luminous point like a star, and can be photographed with plenty of other stars as points of reference, the determination of the distance of Eros, and with it that of the sun, is the most accurate in practice that



COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—CLASS OF 1914.

TOP ROW—C. E. Burns, R. B. Porter, F. L. Newcomb, McCabe, G. F. Tafée, F. S. Fexton, C. P. Woody, F. A. Griffin, L. Bills, J. Dusek.

SECOND ROW—H. G. Lee, William Jiskra, R. J. McElroy, J. C. Shyne, E. W. Highly, E. G. Hertert, F. E. Johnson, William Milder, R. J. Lilliedoll, R. R. Beaman, F. W. Schmidt.

THIRD ROW—C. E. Peterson, J. L. O'Neill, F. W. Ohlson, R. W. Pfisterer, J. E. Kehl, William, Eberhardt, H. L. Bradshaw, J. W. English, Leo O'Brien, Stella Leach.



COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—CLASS OF 1914.

TOP ROW—A. J. Putnam, H. F. McGowan, F. J. Hiber, J. H. Hingsst, L. C. Webber, G. H. McLeese, E. C. Malm, T. H. Daniels, J. E. Thayer, J. E. Evans.
 SECOND ROW—Genevieve Hayes, C. H. Chase, D. W. Miller, A. M. Deetkin, J. A. Kafka, I. C. Schroll, O. A. Treinen, H. J. Noll, F. B. Gruesel, E. J. Hermansky.
 THIRD ROW—F. A. McCunniff, Mrs. E. L. Roth, R. J. Rebal, E. F. Brown, L. B. Jewett, H. M. Huebner, J. T. Kearney, M. R. Miller, A. T. Reams, E. S. Swanson.

astronomers could desire. So that, as I said, the capture of this one planetoid more than repays the labor of keeping track of the other eight or more hundred.

Then again orbits of the asteroids have gaps or empty lanes, from which the perturbations of the large planets, especially those of the giant Jupiter, have torn them away and made their times of revolution more in unison with their own. In this way we may learn much about the mechanism of the heavens.

Following up this last idea I will call attention to only one more point, in which an asteroid may prove to be of great utility. It is in regard to the problem of three bodies. Having established the law of gravitation, that bodies attract each other with a force which is directly proportional to the product of their masses (or the matter they contain) and inversely so as to the distance between them, Newton completely solved the problem of two bodies, and showed that they must forever revolve around one another in similar orbits, which must be conic sections, that is, ellipses, parabolas or hyperbolas. When, however, there is a third body, the orbits are not so simple, they are as regular, that is, as law-abiding, as before, but entirely too complicated for even the present very flourishing state of our knowledge of mathematics.

The genius of the great masters has, however, shown that in certain cases the problem of three bodies is reducible to that of two. I will mention only one instance. It has been proved, when the three bodies happen to be at the corners of an equilateral triangle and moving in certain directions, that they will always remain in this relative position. Now, as a fact, and here we may imagine with what enthusiasm a mathematical astronomer would be carried along, there are some asteroids that do actually occupy each one a corner of an equilateral triangle with Jupiter and the sun in the other two. They are known as the Trojan group, and are called, Achilles, Hector, Patroclus and Nestor, and since their discovery have almost perfectly kept the places assigned them by theory.

While the asteroid problem is therefore a serious one on account of the great number of apparently useless tramps in our solar system, the care of which exceeds, by far, that of all the useful members, it is not entirely without such interest as can set even a phlegmatic mathematician in a furore of excitement and enthusiasm.



It is the intention of the University of Wisconsin Regimental Band to make a concert tour to the Pacific Coast during 1915, with a view to appearing at the Panama-Pacific and Panama-California expositions at San Francisco and San Diego.

The organization is to be made up of from fifty to sixty men, chosen from the hundred or more regular men taking band work for credit, together with representative men of the faculty and of the alumni who, on account of their musical ability have been instrumental in placing the band on its present footing as among the really fine college organizations of the country.

The tour is to be self-sustaining, but it is not to take on the aspect of a money making venture, as the members will receive no consideration for their services other than their necessary expenses and the advantage of travel through the western part of the country and the expositions.

The trip is to be made during the vacation of 1915, in order not to interfere with the scholastic duties of the members.

Frederick J. Allen of Boston has recently issued a little book entitled, "The Law is a Vocation," in the course of which he says:

"The field is greatly overcrowded and the average earnings very small. This is the great objection. Only the more able or fortunate in securing profitable legal practice can hope to win more than a bare competency. Young men may not only be indebted to their families and friends for a course of study covering three or four years in preparation, but after that for a period of five, ten or even fifteen years consumed in acquiring a competent practice. Many never reach such a practice, and are obliged to turn to some other occupation for part or full income,

or to come down to the end of life in straitened circumstances, unable to do for their families what was earlier done for them to place them in the profession. ****

In conclusion it might be well to remind the reader, obvious though it may seem, that each individual has got to work out the problem for himself, in the light of the conditions and circumstances surrounding his particular case. Let him remember that far more important than any question of location or method of practice are the personal qualities that he brings into the firm. Let him be scrupulously honest and upright, prompt in doing the particular piece of work, satisfied to give only the best that is in him to each job that he undertakes, and determined to succeed, and it will be an unusual combination of circumstances that can down him."

The University of Iowa has a new president, Thomas Huston McBride. The former president, John Gabbert Bowman, resigned because of friction with the State Board of Education. Mr. Bowman will engage in business in New York City.

Thomas Huston McBride was born at Rogersville, Tennessee, July 31, 1848. He was the son of the Rev. James B. and Sarah Huston McBride.

He attended Monmouth College and received his B. A. degree from that institution in 1869, and his M. A. degree in 1872. Later he attended the University of Bonn for one semester. In 1895 he was given an honorary Ph. D. from Lennox College. From 1870 to 1878 he was professor of mathematics and modern languages. In 1878 he came to Iowa as assistant professor of natural sciences, and six years later was made professor of botany.

An introductory course for freshmen has been planned by the faculty of Oberlin College, and will be offered for the first time in the year 1914-15.

The course is designed to inform incoming students of the purpose, conditions and opportunities of college life. A series

of weekly lectures will be given by members of the faculty under the general supervision of the dean, dealing with the interests that appeal to college students, both within and outside the curriculum of study, with the purpose of acquainting the freshmen with the relative importance of these various interests.

The course will comprise the following topics: The purpose of a college course, scholarship and honors, departments of study, selection of courses, principles and habits of study, use of the library, college government, the honor system, health, athletics, general reading, music and art, etc.; vocational aspects of a college course, choice of a vocation, the college and the community.

The Yale student body rejected the honor system for examinations and class-room work as proposed by the Senior Council April 3rd. A vote of three-fourths was required for the adoption of the plan, but not near that proportion favored it.

The University of Southern California has decided to abandon rugby and take up the old American game once more.

The change was made by the Faculty Committee on Athletics, which felt that the benefits derived from the English game were more than overcome by the loss from the severing of football relations with the other Southern California colleges.

The students of Oberlin College are raising a fund for the purchase of a new athletic field. At the first meeting \$1,396 was pledged. The total cost will be \$35,000, and the alumni are expected to co-operate.



Students of the Arts college during the period from 1894 to 1899 will remember Joseph Burke Egan, who, even as a college student, showed unusual promise as a writer. His classmates will recall that when, on one occasion a criticism of Tennyson's "Break, Break, Break" had been assigned as a task by the professor of English, "Joe," as he was familiarly known, surprised teacher and students alike by bringing in an original criticism splendidly done in verse. Another time when he had written a story which appealed to the professor as unusually good, his classmates were delighted to learn of its acceptance by Donohoe's Magazine, but they were not surprised when "Joe" said he would devote the proceeds of the story to the purchase of an oyster supper for the class.

The Omaha Sunday Bee for April 26th contains a handsome picture of Mr. Egan and a write-up which we herewith take the liberty of reprinting for the entertainment of his many Creighton friends:

"Joseph Burke Egan was born in this city and was a member of the class of 1899 at the Creighton Arts College, and is now making a name for himself and his former home in staid old Boston, his pres-

ent home. His first novel, 'Little People of the Dust,' was issued from the Pilgrim Press, Boston, October 15th, and so great was the demand for the work that another edition was issued November 15th.

"Mr. Egan recently rejected a proposal to publish another novel in serial form and it will appear under the title of 'The Hermit of Happy Hollow,' dealing with life in the northwest. Egan also has several plays before the eastern critics, which promise well. Mr. Egan is engaged each day with the duties of submaster of the Washington Grammar School, the largest grammar school in New England, having an enrollment of 4,000 pupils.

"He is the son of Mrs. Josephine Carroll, now residing at 1618 North Twenty-fourth street, South Omaha, and was born in Omaha in 1880. Mrs. Carroll is one of Omaha's oldest school teachers and is one of the best known in this part of the country. She is the daughter of John Godola, one of the earliest pioneers in Omaha, who owned the corner of Thirteenth and Farnam streets, where he died in 1863. Seven months after Joseph's birth his father, Michael J. Egan, an engineer on the Burlington, was killed in a wreck. Mrs. Egan began teaching

in the Omaha public schools in 1883 and since that time, with the exception of twelve years when she was the wife of John C. Carroll, now deceased, has been on the roster of the Omaha school teachers. She is now teaching both night and day school, nights at Comenius and days at Omaha Heights. For ten years she has been teaching each Friday night a class of foreign girls at the local Young Women's Christian Association. She has been for years a member of the teacher's examining board at South Omaha and a member of the Library Board. She was a close friend of the late John A. Creighton.

"Joseph Egan gained his primary schooling in Pacific school, after which he spent eight years at the Creighton Arts College. He soon out-distanced his classmates in literary efforts and his tastes turned toward poetry. His first poem was pronounced a gem for one so young, by Father Weir, S. J., one of the faculty, who preserved the few stanzas. At the age of 14 he began contributing to the various literary magazines of the country. His literary ability enabled him to win several medals, notable among them being the intercollegiate English essay medal in 1889 the year of his graduation.

"Upon leaving Creighton Egan's aspirations for a high literary education led his mother to take him to Harvard. Mrs. Carroll studied a special course, her

son took pedagogy and journalism, while Mr. Martin, now Dean of Creighton Law School, roomed with them and studied law. Mrs. Carroll returned after a year and a half. She proudly points to the fact, that with the exception of the first year, Joseph earned his entire tuition and spending money through the great school. This he did by teaching classics at St. Thomas Aquinas College at Cambridgeport, Mass.

"He found favor with the school authorities on the day of registration. He arrived late and the registrar was ready to close the books. Egan answered a few questions so promptly that they decided to hold the books open for him, and gave him a written examination. The young man had had nothing to eat that morning and was forced to undergo an examination lasting from noon until 8 o'clock in the evening. The paper as a result was barely legible, requiring the services of an expert to decipher it. According to his mother, he was always a poor penman. The results of the deciphering, however admitted him to Harvard in 1904 and that same year he was appointed submaster at the Washington Grammar School, the position which he still holds.

"In many ways this school is wonderful. It handles about 4,000 children, and is situated in the most congested district of Boston. Space is so valuable that the children play on the roof. One thousand

and five hundred of the students are boys, and four baseball games can take place at one time on the roof, while 500 little girls can play. The stairs are of glass, up which the scholars march four abreast. Single classes contain 200 pupils in gymnasium work, while there are ten superintendents or principals in the building.

"The students of the school are for the greater part of foreign parentage and offer a great field for educational work. Here it is that Mr. Egan's love for childhood and his understanding of the child nature stands him in good stead, for he is a favorite with the entire body. With the boys Egan's love for baseball makes him their leader and he often indulges in the games on the roof of the mammoth school.

"Several years ago Egan married Miss Grace Robinson, a former neighborhood friend in Omaha. About two years ago he erected a new home in Boston, and with his literary efforts expects to soon be able to give up his school work and devote himself exclusively to that line. 'Dodo,' as his mother fondly speaks of him, has the ability and will succeed.

"'Dodo' is remembered in Omaha among other things for his escapade in the blizzard of '88. He strayed from home and was given up for lost, when they finally found him playing quietly in the snow, apparently unconscious of any cause for worry. He is espec-

ially remembered by South Omaha friends for his work in night school at that place, after spending one year at Harvard. He had a "rough-neck" gang to deal with, and each night was a battle with the students. Egan was victor, and the nightly event of getting thrown out of the school house soon became too monotonous for the boys, so they decided to behave. Egan at that time taught under Prof. Wolf, now superintendent of schools at Lincoln."

At the meeting of the Omaha Technical Club on April 20th, Dr. Crowley gave a learned and most interesting lecture on "Solutions." He said that the term had now been made applicable to gases and solids, no less than to liquids. Sometimes the solvent and the dissolved substance may exchange names, but then their powers are not equal. Electricity plays a great part in the mutual action of bodies on one another. While the various compounds of copper or of cobalt are different in color, they can all be made to show the same color in special solutions.

The lecture was held in the large lantern amphitheatre of the medical college, and was richly illustrated with experiments. Nearly all of the matter presented had been discovered within the last three years. Original and very simple explanations were given of the curious behavior of solutions in lowering the freezing and boil-

ing points. A solid solution, that is an alloy, was shown, whose melting point was sixty-five degrees centigrade, while the lowest melting point of the components was over three hundred degrees.

The attention of the audience made up what was lacking in its size, and the subsequent discussion showed that much of the matter presented had been assimilated by the listeners.

On Thursday evening, April 23rd, the Varsity Glee Club gave a successful concert at Wayne under the auspices of the Wayne Normal School. The singers are unanimous in praising the citizens of Wayne, and the faculty and students of the school for the royal reception accorded the club. Not the least pleasant of the experiences incident to the trip were those shared by the singers after the entertainment as guests of various citizens of Wayne, who generously opened their homes to the varsity men. All of the negotiations with the representatives of the college were eminently satisfactory, and the normal students and townspeople vied with each other in making the trip a memorable one.

Dr. F. J. Despecher, one of the professors in the College of Dentistry, will sail June 27th from Montreal on La Tourraine for Paris, where he and his wife will visit until the latter part of Octo-

ber. It is thirty years since Dr. Despecher visited his home in France, and on this account his family is making elaborate plans for his entertainment. A deer hunt on the private grounds of his brother at Bois Marin, near Paris, will be held in September. Dr. Despecher's brother has an estate of more than fifteen thousand acres, upon which has been laid out a beautiful golf course. While abroad the Doctor will attend the World's Dental Congress, held in London during August.

April 15th was a notable date for the Day Freshman class of the College of Law, for it marked the celebration, around a generous banquet board at the Paxton Hotel, of the end of the year for the largest freshman class in the history of the college. The Arrangement Committee had done themselves proud in the menu they provided, in the dainty programs and in the toast list. From the moment the guests sat down until they had dispatched the appetizing feast and enjoyed themselves to the utmost at the sallies of the toastmaster, there was not a halt in the program.

Following is the menu and toast list:

Consomme en Cup
Olives Radishes
Baked Fillet of Flounder
Pommes Parisian
Sauce Romolodi
Larded Beef Tenderloin

New Potatoes in Cream
 Asparagus Tips
 Combination Salad
 Neapolitaine Ice Cream
 Fancy Cake
 Coffee

Toasts

Toastmaster, Maurice B. Griffin.
 "He Knows the Law".....

.....John V. Beveridge
 Debaters.....Frank Sheehan
 AthleticsJohn Shannon
 Class of 1916.....Frank Barrett

At the conclusion of the formal program, Professors Reardon and Fitzgerald and Dean Martin made a few remarks.

On Saturday evening, April 18th, Bryan Senate of Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity held its annual banquet and election of officers at the Hotel Loyal, twenty-three members being present. Retiring Dean E. J. Nicholas presided as toastmaster and introduced the various speakers of the evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dean, F. A. Hebenstreit, Shullsburg, Wisconsin; Tribune, Frank O. Malm, Omaha; Warden, Wilfred J. Boyle; Clerk of Rolls, Harry E. Gantz; Clerk of Exchequer, John V. Beveridge; Master of Ritual, John J. Shannon; Bailiff, Chester A. Morgan.

The Senior Class of the College of Arts has ordered a large stone fountain, which will be presented to the University upon its arrival.

The presentation will be the occasion for a big celebration.

The Senior Class of the Academic Department has planned the gift of a flag pole, and it is probable the two gifts will be presented on the same day.

The fountain to be given by the college students will be placed in front of the main entrance to the university which faces east. The design gives the effect of falling water, the base of the fountain being surrounded with four small lion heads. _____

Creighton Medical alumni will be interested to learn that Dr. Herman Sugarman, '10, now of Los Angeles, Cal., has been appointed on the consulting staff of the Santa Fe railroad, and also chief of the medical staff of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Association of California.

Thursday evening, April 30th, witnessed a spectacle of animation at the Brandeis Theatre, when the rising curtain disclosed upon the stage, tier after tier of graduates in cap and gown, seated behind the judges of the Supreme Court, the Deans of the various Colleges and the speakers of the evening. The body of the house was packed to the doors—never has a Creighton commencement been attended by a larger crowd of the graduates' friends and well-wishers. The occasion was electric with the thrill of congratulation and anticipation and when Honorable A. C. Troup,

Judge of the Douglas County District Court formally opened the evening's program with a few well chosen words, round after round of applause greeted him. He received the closest attention as he sketched the University's growth and the applause was deafening as he concluded as follows: "Even within the brief period of seven years, elapsing since Count Creighton's death its enrollment has almost doubled while its facilities for imparting instruction have quadrupled. As it continues to increase in proportions and facilities so may we confidently believe it will continue to increase in power and influence, until it shall take high rank among the great private universities of the country."

At the conclusion of the Judge's address the graduates of the various colleges were presented to the President for the conferring of degrees as follows: College of Medicine, Dean A. L. Muirhead, M. D.; College of Law, Professor Harley G. Moorhead, Ph. B., LL. B.; College of Dentistry, Dean A. Hugh Hipple, D. D. S.; College of Pharmacy, Dean I. Curtis Arledge, Ph. C.

President Magevney, before conferring the degrees, read in the original Latin one of the diplomas, and remarked felicitously that though the inscription on the parchment was in Latin, the audience would readily understand its content. He then conferred the degrees upon the graduates, who

arose in a body for the ceremony.

Professor Harley G. Moorhead then addressed himself to the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, presented the Senior class of 1914 of the College of Law and made a motion that they be admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors of law.

Chief Justice Reese then admonished the graduates briefly and impressed upon them emphatically the duties of their profession.

After reading to the graduates the section of the statutes relating to the practice of law, the Chief Justice said: "With all this fresh in your mind, I ask if you are willing to take the oath which the law prescribes, if you will be admitted to the Bar. The universal response was "I am." Thereupon Mr. Victor Seymour, Deputy Clerk of the District Court, administered the oath of office to the graduates and at the conclusion, Judge Reese congratulated the graduates upon their admission to the Bar of Nebraska.

The University orchestra then rendered a short selection and after a short introduction by Judge Troup, the speaker of the evening, Honorable O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis, was presented to the audience for discussion of the topic "The United States and the Panama Canal Treaties." Judge Ryan after heartily congratulating the graduates upon the close of their

school careers admonished them that there were many vital questions demanding solution, among them none being more important at the present moment than the proposed action of the United States concerning the Panama Canal Tolls. Handling his subject with skill and with marked oratorical finish, he held the closest attention of his audience for an hour, and was frequently interrupted by loud applause.

At the conclusion of the exercises the orchestra played Kretschmer's Coronation March as the audience filed out. The graduates of the various colleges are as follows:

College of Medicine.

J. Anthony, G. W. Briggs, B. A. Brungardt, W. H. Crawford, L. E. Dawson, W. K. Fast, L. M. Elwood, D. Franklin, L. H. Fotchman, C. B. Foltz, P. E. Golden, R. E. Hall, R. J. Hanley, F. C. Hawes, C. E. Hoffman, R. T. Jellison, G. J. Kadavy, L. V. Lynch, G. H. McArdle, James McAllister, N. P. McKee, Robert Marble, C. O. Moore, H. B. Moorhead, M. B. Murray, T. P. O'Connor, J. W. Pecony, H. J. Pittock, W. Quigley, F. Schwertley, M. A. Shillington, J. C. Storkan, L. W. Storey, J. H. Thompson, Guy Van Scoyoc.

College of Law.

Patrick J. Barrett, L. B. Day, Emmett Hannon, Walter C. Hronek, Leo E. Ineichen, Jesse E. Jacobson, Carl C. Katleman, Francis R. Keegan, Joseph M.

Lovely, Edmund H. McCarthy, Floyd W. Marshall, Edmund J. Nicholas, Thomas J. McGuire, Edward J. McVann, John O. Moran, Walter T. More, George W. Pratt, Louis W. Setz, Howard F. Smith, Jay Weingarten.

College of Dentistry.

Roy C. Allen, Paul Becker, George P. Carroll, Herbert D. Coy, Edward A. Doyle, H. Denton, Joseph B. Frenking, John G. Kelley, Frank J. Kubitschek, Joseph E. McCann, Henry F. McGrane, Ira B. Mowry, Lester E. Myers, Charles R. Rogers, Orville A. Runyan, Walter Sorenson, Franklin S. Taylor, William S. Warder, M. D.; Loretta M. White.

Chollege of Pharmacy.

Roy R. Beaman, Homer L. Bradshaw, William Eberhardt, Joseph W. English, E. C. Hertert, Frank E. Johnson, J. Emmett Kehl, Stella Leach, Raymond J. Lilliedol, William Miller, Leo O'Brien, J. L. O'Neill, Charles E. Peterson, Ralph M. Pflasterer, Fred W. Schmidt.

At six o'clock, a dinner was given at the Omaha Club to the visiting guests, the gentlemen at table being Chief Justice Manoah B. Reese, Associate Justices Charles B. Letton and John B. Barnes, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court, Victor Seymour; Honorable A. C. Troup, Professor Harley G. Moorhead, and Deans A. L. Muirhead, A. Hugh Hipple, I Curtis Arledge and Paul L. Martin. After the dinner the guests

went to the College of Law, where in Court Room No. 1, the graduates donned cap and gown and formed in procession for the march to the theater, headed by the guests of honor. After the exercises the Law graduates returned to the College of Law where, in the presence of Mr. Seymour, they signed the Roll of Attorneys of Nebraska.

The Omaha Commercial Club dining room on the eighteenth floor of the Woodmen of the World Building witnessed, on Tuesday evening, April 28th, the first Pan Alumni banquet when nearly two hundred and fifty covers were laid for the alumni, who had gladly co-operated to make Home-coming week a tremendous success. The dining room was filled to overflowing and extra tables were set in committee rooms to take care of the late arrivals. The graduates were seated according to classes and ranged from the patriarchs of '79, '80 and '81 to the youngsters of '13 and '14, but there was little difference noticeable save for the years—everybody entered into the spirit of the occasion, and had such a time as only a crowd of jolly college men can have. The meal proved that the chef had entered into the spirit of the occasion and had responded nobly. For the benefit of those alumni who were not present, the menu is herewith reproduced:

Cream of Tomato
 Radishes Olives
 Black Bass, Tartar Sauce
 Saratoga Potatoes
 Spring Chicken
 Potato Croquettes
 French Peas
 Head Lettuce Salad
 Neufchatel Cheese
 Fancy Ice Cream Assorted Cake
 Small Coffee
 Cigars

The speaking part of the program, the "talkfest" as it was called, was presided over by Mr. Edward J. McVann, who bore the title "Noise Moderator" with distinction. From the moment the diners marched into the dining room to the strains of the orchestra, to the moment the crowd sang Auld Lang Syne, Mr. McVann managed the affair with consummate skill. The Glee Club which preceded the merry-makers to the dining room, opened the evening's program by singing as the guests were being seated, "Sit Down You're Rocking the Boat," and the meal had not proceeded far when Mr. McVann read the following telegram.

"Monterey, Mexico,
 April 28, 1914.

Creighton Alumni,
 Omaha,

Owing to slight disturbance am detained here. Exciting news current that Huerta has fled account conspiracy against his life and reached Texas border in safety. Believed to be headed for Charities

and Corrections convention in Omaha. Have advised him confidentially to look in on Alumni banquet. Look out for him.

Arthur Houser.”

The reading of the telegram was greeted with applause and laughter. Instrumental music was furnished by the University orchestra and vocal music by the Glee Club. Among the solos were: Piano, Frank W. Hodek; Clarinet, James W. Martin, Jr., and tenor, Mr. George Kohler. The Glee Club sang and sang and sang, leading the grand chorus of parodies, which had been specially prepared for the occasion. When coffee was reached on the menu, the assemblage was startled by several loud shots fired in quick succession, and on looking to the north end of the room, discovered, standing on a table, Signor Huerta, who gesticulated wildly and delivered a short speech, in which he scathingly denounced the banqueters as cowards. He had scarcely finished, however, when Mr. Walter W. Hoye, LL. B., '12, jumped to his feet and made a short rejoinder in which he resented the remarks, insisted that the guests were not cowards and to prove their patriotism suggested that they all sing the national anthem, which they did to the echo.

Mr. George Hughes, the noted story-teller of Council Bluffs, was then introduced and he kept the audience in an uproar for fifteen

minutes, being compelled to respond to a double encore. Mr. Francis Potter, professor of the mandolin, was then presented by the toastmaster and seated on one of the tables, he played "My Old Kentucky Home" with variations and the crowd enthusiastically demanded an encore, which he very generously gave. Then came a song by the Glee Club, as only the Club could give it, and when the last echoes of the encore had died away, Mr. John W. Delehant, A. B., '10, LL. B., '13, of Beatrice, Nebraska responded to the toast "Learning to Creep." He was followed by Dr. G. M. Boehler, D. D. S., '08, of Alma, Nebraska, who spoke on "Our Alma Mater." The toastmaster then arose and proposed that the guests drink a silent toast to the institution and its founders, after which the Varsity Glee Club sang the Alma Mater song. Dr. B. M. Riley, M. D., '00, Omaha then spoke in jovial vein of "Medical Mischief" and the toastmaster announced the return of the election of officers with Mr. John A. Bennewitz chosen as president for the ensuing year. When introduced by Mr. McVann, Mr. Bennewitz made a very happy speech in which he thanked the alumni for their votes and pledged his best efforts to make of the organization such a success as would prove beyond question his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him. The entire assemblage

then stood and sang Auld Lang Syne.

Among the guests of honor were President Magevney, the Deans of the five colleges, the officers of the Athletic Board of Control, and a number of faculty members.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, John A. Bennewitz. Vice Presidents: College of Arts, Maurice F. Donegan; College of Medicine, Dr. M. J. Scott; College of Law, Arthur P. Schnell; College of Dentistry, Dr. G. M. Boehler; College of Pharmacy, C. B. Fricke. Secretary Edward F. Leary. Treasurer, Harry V. Burkley. Executive Council: College of Law, J. I. Negley, Anson H. Bigelow; College of Medicine, Dr. B. M. Riley, Dr. T. J. Dwyer; College of Dentistry, Dr. E. H. Bruening, Dr. W. L. Shearer; College of Pharmacy, F. B. Starke, F. W. Marshall; College of Arts, Dan B. Butler, J. A. C. Kennedy.

The following telegram from Dr. M. J. Scott, Medicine '03, of Butte, Montana, was read:

"Extremely sorry that important business matters make it impossible for me to leave Butte next week, would surely like to be with you. I trust you will have a big attendance and I know you will have a dandy good time. My best wishes to you all."

A letter from Mr. William P. Flynn, of Miles City Montana, was also read as follows:

"I am very sorry that I cannot

be present at the Alumni Banquet. I am building several houses, and have engagements in the engineering line that will take all my time for some time. However, I would very much wish that I could spend the night with the boys, and promise you that at the next year banquet I will be present.

I believe that no institution in our country has done better by us than old Creighton, and that no benefactors were more wrapped up in the students than the Creightons. It is with pleasure that I hear of our alumni doing well and I assure you that on the night of the banquet I will be with you in spirit."

Among those who were present from out of town were, W. C. Heelan, County Attorney, Mullen, Nebraska; John A. Fagan, Chicago; B. H. Spitznagle, Council Bluffs, Judge Neil H. Mapes, Schuyler; J. H. Reifenrath, Crofton, Nebraska; S. E. Ewing, Creston; Dr. Benjamin J. Haller, Blair, Nebraska; Dr. Fanny L. Pett, Dow City, Iowa; Dr. D. H. Westfall, Pope, Nebraska; Attorney Fred W. Mesmore, Beatrice, Nebraska; Dr. Sadie C. Doran, Falls City, Nebraska, James M. Lanigan, Pocatello, Idaho; Dr. Thomas N. Burke, Elkhorn, Nebraska.

A dozen parodies, sung to popular airs, helped to pass the evening pleasantly. Words of a few of these songs are herewith reproduced:

Tune: Apple Blossom Time in Normandy.

When it's apple blossom time in Normandy
I want to be in Normandy.
But football days I want to spend at
old C. U.,
When it's football time up at the
'Varsity.
I want to be right there,
And I'll yell for dear old White and
Blue,
Football time at old C. U.

Tune: Rebecca of Sunny-brook Farm.

When next 'Turkey-day' comes 'round.
We'll all be there!
And help roll the score some more
And we'll hear the college band;
And the rooters on the stands
Will count the score—O—with a roar!
So come back to that 'Turkey-day'
game!

Tune: Silver Threads Among the Gold.

Fellows we are growing old, Silver
threads among the gold;
But our lives shall ever be linked
by Creighton loyalty.
Fondest mem'ries e'er will be, will be,
College days, Dear 'Varsity!
Yes, Old Creighton, you will be,
will be,
Always young and dear to me.
Chorus—
Fellows we are growing old, Silver
threads among the gold.

Tune: When Irish eyes are smiling.

When Creighton eyes are smiling
Sure it's like a morn' in Spring;
In the lilt of Creighton laughter
There's a hearty Creighton ring
O, when Creighton Hearts are happy
Sure it's sunshine all day long!
And when Creighton lips are singing
There's sweet music in their song!

Tune: Dixie.

O here's to dear old Creighton, hooray,
hooray!
Our hearts her memories e'er will
thrill,
We'll always cheer old Creighton, hoo-
ray, hooray,
Then one cheer for Creighton;
hooray, hooray,
We'll whoop 'er up for Creighton;

Tune: Sit down, sit down, sit down,
you're rocking the boat.

Sit, down, sit down, sit down, it's
time to eat.
Your Cream of Tomato 's ready for
the table:
No matter where you are, just chuck
your stale cigar,
This is no hot tamale 'joint' in Mexico
afar.
Sit down, sit down, sit down, and hook
a Black Bass;
Lassoo a chicken just hatched out
(you'll find no Dublin Ale or
Stout);
Sit down, sit down, sit down, it's time
to eat.
Let our lives forever be linked by
Creighton loyalty.

Tune: Auld Lang Syne.

Should Auld Alumni be forgot and
never brought to mind?
Should auld Alumni be forgot and the
days o' auld lang syne?
For auld lang syne my boys, For
auld lang syne,
Let's raise a song in Creighton's
name, For auld lang syne.

We'll toast the class of '81, To Burk-
ley and the rest;
We'll toast the class of '81, and wish
them happiness!
To McVann and Butler, Ed Leary,
and the rest
Give praise; but here's to '81, and
to them happiness!

Seventy dentists from various
points in the central west congregated in Omaha April 29th, to attend the first annual clinic and the second annual banquet of the Creighton Dental Alumni Association.

During the course of the afternoon clinics were held in the College of Dentistry, Drs. J. E. Woolim, C. E. Woodbury, C. J. Wonder, B. Dientsbier, J. P. Slater, A. N. House, H. A. Nelson and W. A. Walsem participating. The development of the science of dent-

istry and all phases of dental work were touched upon by the practitioners for the edification of their fellow alumni and student body at the school.

In the evening the molar extractors thrust aside the worries of business and gathered around the festive board at the Loyal for the second annual banquet of the association. Following the report of President G. M. Boehler, Alma, Neb., papers were read by Drs. Doyle, Dientsbier, C. C. Allen, Hipple, Woodbury, Hamilton and Bruening.

Dr. A. O. Hunt, former dean of the old Omaha dental college and veteran of the local dental ranks, was the honored guest of the evening. Dr. Hipple, dean of the College was another distinguished guest at the dinner.

President G. M. Boehler officiated as chairman.

The most notable graduate of this year's class is Mr. Edward J. McVann, Manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Omaha Commercial Club, and a national authority on freight rates. The following extract from the Omaha Bee will interest Mr. McVann's many friends.

"To enter college in 1883 and now, thirty-one years later, to graduate from that college is the experience of E. J. McVann, manager of the traffic bureau of the Omaha Commercial Club.

No, Mr. McVann is not especially thickheaded—at least he has

not been found so by those who have had to oppose him when he is fighting rates. But like many another boy he ran out of money back in the '80s and had to quit the college before he finished.

Mr. McVann came to Omaha from his home in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as a boy of 16 and entered Creighton College thirty years ago. He was to graduate from the academic course in 1885. Before that date came, however, the school raised its general standard so that his class could not graduate until 1888.

Mr. McVann was out of money. Three years more were too much. He packed his little grip and went back to Cedar Rapids, where he got a job to hold body and soul together. School dropped clear out of his mind for a number of years. Finally he came to Omaha again to work, and after some time again went east. Now for some years he has been in Omaha, first as an employe of the railroads and later as manager of the traffic bureau. At odd times between fighting the rate cases for the Omaha Commercial Club interests he has taken law at the Creighton University—at night or in day-time, just as his time fitted in best.

On April 30 when the diplomas were handed out E. J. McVann received a diploma from the law school and the degree of Bachelor of Laws. These admit him to the bar in the state of Nebraska. He

will continue to be manager of the traffic bureau, although he expects to practice law also in Omaha.

His son, Donald, aged 16, is just completing his freshman year in the Creighton High School, Mr. McVann was president of the Alumni Association.

The Oratorical Association will stage a public debate at the University Auditorium about May 20. William Flaherty, Walter Coakley, J. Langdan and Edward P. Plunket will be the debaters and woman suffrage will be discussed. Honorary certificates of membership will be presented to seniors who are members of the association.

William J. Flaherty, senior in the College of Arts, is the winner of the annual intercollegiate English essay contest held between the Jesuit Colleges of the Missouri province.

The English contest is regarded as one of the big events of the year at all of these schools, and rivalry is keen for a good rank in the contest.

All students of the college departments of the following ten colleges submitted papers: Creighton University, Omaha; St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri; Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois; Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Detroit College, Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Ignatius College, Cleveland, Ohio; Campion College, Prairie Du Chein,

Wisconsin; St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas, and St. John's College, Toledo, Ohio. The decision of the judges ranks Flaherty first among more than 1,000 students.

The common subject upon which all the students wrote reads: "The duty of the American College Graduate Toward the Philippines."

The actual writing of the essay was done on April 1, when a whole day at each of the colleges was devoted to the competition, after a period of preparation on various phases of a more general subject.

This is the fifth time that Creighton has received first place, the other winners being Patrick E. McKillip in 1894, John T. Smith, 1899; John A. Bennewitz, 1901, and Edward F. Leary, 1902.

The Alumni of the College of Medicine held their annual election of officers on Wednesday evening, April 29th, the results being as follows: President, T. J. Dwyer, M. D., '02; Vice President, George W. Dishong, M. D., '07; Secretary and Treasurer, Rudolf Rix, M. D., '99. The banquet was attended by a number of out-of-town Alumni, as well as the local men and this year's seniors.

The 38th annual meeting of the Nebraska State Dental Society held at Lincoln from May 18 to 21, appears to have been well attended by a representative gather-

ing of dentists throughout the State. The handsome program of twelve pages issued for the occasion was well sprinkled with names of Creighton professors and graduates—a concrete evidence of the prominent part which is being taken by them in the general movement to advance the profession, and press into its service the latest discoveries and devices. The following items of interest to Creightonians are gleaned from this program.

Amongst the officers of the Association are Drs. H. E. King of Omaha, treasurer, and G. M. Boehler of Alma, the Superintendent of District Societies. On various committees are found the names of Dr. E. H. Bruening of Omaha, Dr. A. N. House of Exeter, Dr. R. W. Reed of Omaha, Dr. W. L. Shearer of Omaha, Dr. W. A. Walzem of South Omaha, Dr. H. E. Newton of Omaha and Dr. A. D. Davis of Oxford. A report on the Panama Pacific Dental Congress to be held in San Francisco in 1915, was read by Dr. Bruening, who is chairman of the Executive Committee for Nebraska.

The following interesting clinics were offered by past or present Creighton men. A table clinic on local anesthesia was given by Dr. J. E. Woolm of Gordon, Neb., who used jaws from a skull to demonstrate the location of the nerves. Dr. W. D. Grundy of Superior explained the gold inlay, sectional method and step cavity in central.

A quick method of refitting misfit dentures and replacing all new rubber in broken dentures without taking an impression was illustrated by Dr. A. N. House of Exeter.

Dr. W. L. Shearer of Omaha showed a case of osteoma of the jaw which he operated before the senior class during the winter, he showed patient, tumor and results of operation. Dr. A. D. Davis of Oxford gave a practical demonstration of approximal gold foil filling in bicuspid using non-cohesive and cohesive foil; and in collaboration with his office partner he displayed a new anatomical shell crown, a third clinic by Dr. Davis was of an amalgam filling. Dr. H. E. King demonstrated the use of non-cohesive with cohesive gold, using tin foil in plaster teeth; and Dr. G. M. Boehler gave a table clinic on the same subject. Dr. E. H. Bruening also displayed interesting exhibits gathered in his own practice and taken from the college museum.

The above is certainly a splendid record for one college to make at a meeting of a State Association, whose members hail from dozens of Colleges, especially when it is considered that the Creighton graduates who took part in it are all comparatively young men since only eight classes, including that of the present year, have thus far been graduated.

The following from the Omaha

Bee for Sunday, May 3rd, throws an interesting side-light upon the class which graduated from the College of Law:

"The class of twenty men who received diplomas from the law department of Creighton University last Thursday evening is notable for several reasons. First, every man in the class earned his diploma under adverse circumstances, being forced to earn his own expenses while gaining an education; secondly, there are six nationalities represented, with the Irish in the van, closely followed by the native Americans.

The line of work followed by the men is varied, ranging from a jewelry salesman to a justice of the peace. Some of the men will not enter directly into the practice of their profession.

Patrick J. Barrett has sold men's hats at Brandeis store during his spare hours, and has also helped his receipts by acting as a private tutor. He is as yet undecided as to location.

L. B. Day has solicited for and taught in a local business college. He will enter the law firm of DeBord, Fradenburg & Van Orsdel.

Emmett Hannon has levied fines as justice of the peace in South Omaha and has used the money to pay his school expenses. He will continue in this capacity.

Walter C. Hronek has been responsible for the soles of the class, as he has been supplying the members with shoe-wear for the last

few years. Hronek will enter the law office of James C. Kinsler.

Leo J. Ineichen has turned the taste for style on the part of his classmates and university students into ready money at his gents' furnishings establishment. He will practice in St Paul, Minnesota.

Jesse J. Jacobson carried mail and Carl C. Katleman sold jewelry. He will enter the law office of Monsky & Burke.

Francis R. Keegan has acted as collector for the Omaha Printing Company. He will practice in South Omaha.

Joseph M. Lovely is a contractor and will follow up that work. Edmund H. McCarthy is a window decorator, but will give up that business and locate in Papillion. Floyd W. Marshall sold drugs, and will be connected with the Harley-Haas Drug company. Edmund J. Nicholas has worked for the Lion Bonding Company and will now enter the legal department of that concern.

Thomas J. McGuire has been the South Omaha correspondent for The Bee and will locate in South Omaha.

E. J. McVann has acted as traffic manager for the Omaha Commercial Club and will now specialize in interstate freight rate cases.

John O. Moran, who has acted as day clerk at the Flatiron hotel, will enter the legal department of the Union Pacific.

Walter T. More has acted as collector and will practice in Omaha.

George W. Pratt has run a messenger service and acted as salesman during his course. He will also locate in Omaha.

Louis W. Setz will practice at Oakland, Iowa, his home. Howard F. Smith, son of Federal Judge W. I. Smith of Council Bluffs, has worked in a law office and will practice in the Iowa town.

Jay Weingarten, who has worked for the Burlington, will enter the legal department of that railway here.

Of the twenty men who received diplomas, only one-third are members of the original class of three years ago. Eight of the class started their course in the night school of the law department.

L. B. Day is the only member of the class who can boast of having two initials, neither of which represents a name. His diploma is thus printed, and he goes by the name of "L. B." among the students"

The following internes have been appointed by the College of Medicine:

B. A. Brungardt, L. H. Fotehman, G. J. Kadavy, N. P. McKee, C. O. Moore and F. Schwertley, St. Joseph's Hospital Omaha; R. F. Jellison, Jr., and Guy Van Scoyoc, Judge Mercy Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah; Harold Morehead, Mercy Hospital, Council Bluffs, Iowa; L. E. Dawson, Mercy Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa, W. K. Fast, Clarkson Hospital,

Omaha; R. E. Hall and Robert Hanley, St. Joseph's Hospital, Takoma, Washington; C. E. Hoffman, Latter Day Saints' Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah; L. A. Lynch, St. Margaret's Hospital Kansas City, Kansas; James McAllister, Salida, Colorado; T. P. O'Connor, St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis, Minnesota; M. A. Shillington, Brainard Hospital, Brainard, Minnesota; W. L. Story, St. Francis Hospital, Colorado Springs Colorado; J. W. Peony, Denver County Hospital, Denver, Colorado; H. J. Pittock, Swedish Mission Hospital, Omaha.

Dr. J. Anthony will go to Prague, Bohemia, where he will take up a post-graduate course.

On Wednesday evening, April 22d, the University Orchestra, under the direction of Professor Bock, gave a concert at the University Auditorium. This was the first independent appearance of the orchestra, and it acquitted itself with a finish that spoke volumes for both players and leader. The auditorium was filled to overflowing and each number met with hearty response. Following is the program:

Part I.

Coronation March from "Folk-
 unger"..... Kretschmer
 Aria—"With Verdure Clad"..
 Haydn
 Miss Hazel French True

Symphony in G Major, "Surprise"..... Haydn

- (a) Adagio, Vivace assai
- (b) Andante
- (c) Menuetto
- (d) Allegro molto

PART II.

Hungarian Dance.....Michaelis

Mr. Frank Hodek

Violin Concerto in E. Minor, Op.

64Mendelssohn

- (a) Allegro molto appassionato
- (b) Andante
- (c) Allegretto non Troppo

Allegro molto Vivace

Mr. Fred Fredericksen

Waltz—"Blue Danube".. Strauss

On the evening of April 22d Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McConnell opened their beautiful Farnam street home to the Seniors of the College of Dentistry at a dinner party given in honor of Mr. Joseph McCann, a member of the class and half brother of Mr. McConnell.

The decorations carried out a color scheme of blue and white, the college colors, and were very attractive. The rooms were hung with Creighton, and class of 1914 pennants; the archways with portieres of blue and white streamers and the lights shaded with blue and white. Over the fireplace was an electric sign that flashed off and on the words, "Creighton Dental, Success."

The tables were placed in the form of the letter U, decorated half and half with white and blue, and crystal candlesticks with

candles and blue shades. The place cards were men in formal dress, showing a mouthful of teeth, some needing the attention of a dentist. In the menu were candies, made in the form of a set of false teeth, combined in natural colors, red and white. The cream was frozen in the shape of skeleton heads, and the cakes covered with icing of teeth and foreceps.

Talks were made by Miss Loretta White, the only girl in the class; Mr. Bell, president of the class, and the following faculty members; Dr. Hipple, Dr. Woodbury, Dr. Shearer, Dr. Crowley, Dr. Sherraden, Dr. Bruening and Francis Cassilly, S. J.

Covers were placed for: Dr. C. E. Woodbury, Dr. E. H. Bruening, Dr. K. McMartin, Dr. R. W. Reed, Dr. P. T. Conlan, Dr. M. L. King, J. B. Mowry, J. A. Gogerty, G. A. De Freece, Walter Sorenson, Dr. W. H. Sherraden, Dr. A. L. Muirhead, Dr. T. D. Boler, Dr. C. C. Crowley, Dr. W. L. Shearer, Rev. Francis Cassilly, Dr. W. L. Ross, F. S. Taylor, R. C. Allen, F. O. White, F. A. Taylor, George P. Carroll, Paul Becker, Roy E. Bell, F. J. Kubitschek, Joseph B. Frenking, C. R. Rogers, J. G. Kelly, Dr. A. H. Hipple, H. F. McGrane, W. S. Warder, P. J. Campbell, H. D. Coy, J. E. McCrann, E. A. Doyle, O. A. Runyan, B. H. Denton, K. E. Meyer, C. L. Mallet; Misses Loretta White and Catherine Minick, Secretary.

Miss Loretta DeLone, a prominent harpist in New York City, and a very successful teacher, will give a course in connection with the University Summer Season, which commences June 20th. Miss DeLone studied the harp in Chicago and Paris, is the originator of the classic novelty, the Harp-ologue, and has been engaged as harpist in many of the churches in New York and Brooklyn. She has appeared frequently with Symphony orchestras. Persons who desire to study with her during the coming Summer Session are requested to communicate with her at once at 41 West Thirty-seventh street, New York.

“In the Land of Revolutions.” a three-act comedy, laid in Central America, will be staged by the students of the Arts College May 26th, under the direction of Professor Bosset. All of the parts will be taken by students and the production will be elaborately staged, careful attention being devoted not only to the dramatic side of the production, but also to the costuming and stage setting. The Arts play is an annual affair and is always looked forward to by the students with a great deal of interest.

On Wednesday evening, April 29th, the annual elocution contest for the preparatory department of the College of Arts, was held in the University auditorium before an

audience which taxed that structure to its capacity. The contestants were divided into three divisions, the winner in each earning a gold medal. The Judges were Mr. Harry V. Burkley, Arts, '81, Professor Anson H. Bigelow of the College of Law, and Reverend Thomas J. Wallace, S. J.

Leroy Ryberg, in “Wolsey to Cromwell,” won first in the first division; Charles S. Costello, giving “Here She Goes and There She Goes,” won second, and Cornelius Heafey, with “The Dukite Snake” as his piece, won third.

The second division winners were Earl P. Carroll, giving “The Soul of the Violin,” who won first; Valentine J. Roche, “The One-Legged Goose,” second, and John C. McAvoy, “The La Rue Stakes,” third.

Leo R. Beveridge, telling “The Old Actor’s Story,” won first in the third division; Norbert J. Kessler, “The Raven,” second, and Elmer L. Barr, “The Face on the Floor,” third.

Edward S. Dowling, Clifford J. Mullen, Paul V. Duffy, Francis Harrington, Elias G. Camel, Cornelius H. Tillman and J. Clifford Long were the other contestants. All of them showed ability and received high marks in the judges’ decisions.

The College Glee Club and orchestra furnished the music.

The many friends of Mr. C. J. Smyth, one of Creighton’s most

prominent alumni, and now Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, will be pleased to read the following extract from the Portland (Ore.) Spectator for April 18th last:

“In honor of Constantine J. Smyth, who recently came to Portland as special representative of the Department of Justice, Samuel Hill was host at a very delightful banquet at the Arlington Club on Thursday night. Mr. Smyth is a very distinguished lawyer, and has won a number of important suits for the government. He hails from Nebraska, but his gift of eloquence and wit and his very delicious accent are quite un-Nebraskan.

“To meet Mr. Smyth, Mr. Hill invited over a score of men, some of whom are famous in many lines of endeavor. As it is quite impossible to disunite Sam Hill from good roads, it happened that when he introduced Governor West, the executive told what Mr. Hill had done for the betterment of our highways. Archbishop Christie, in a very charming way, welcomed Mr. Smyth to Oregon, and assured him that his paths would be made smoother through the efforts of Mr. Hill. Richard W. Montague, on behalf of the bar, greeted the guest of the evening, and Major Bowlby welcomed him as a recruit in the good roads movement. C. S. Jackson entertained the diners with philosophic epigrams and humorous observations from his inexhaustible anthology. In intro-

ducing Mr. Smyth the host paid a very high tribute to his ability as a lawyer, and expressed the pleasure that all felt in having Mr. Smyth as a visitor and the hope that all concurred in that he might become a citizen of Oregon. Mr. Smyth's response was most felicitous and he promised to try to live up to the extraordinary virtues that Mr. Hill and the other speakers had conferred on him. Of course it was just possible that he would fail somewhere; but in the matter of becoming a supporter of and worker for good roads he knew that he would achieve success.”

Reverend Anton Kippes of Irene, South Dakota, an Arts graduate of 1905, has presented the Science Department with a gas meter reading from one-thousandth of a cubic foot to one hundred feet. This meter will do excellent service in the physical laboratory in measuring the flow of gas through burners of all kinds, whether used for light or for heat. Its want was very much felt in the experiment, described some time ago, of determining the efficiency of a steam engine, when the City very courteously loaned its meter to the College for a few days.

Bishop McGovern of Cheyenne, A. B., '90, made a brief visit in Omaha lately en route to Rome.

Mr. William P. Rooney, LL. B., was married on April 22d to Miss Armina Mae Broghamer at Chadron, Neb., where they will be at home after June 1st.

Mr. Edward Burke, one of the early students in the College of Arts, has been appointed postmaster at Anaconda, Mont.

The recently organized Junior Mandolin Club made its first appearance at the final elocution contest held at the Arts College in May.

Mr. Dan B. Butler, Arts, '99, City Commissioner of Omaha, has been confined to his home lately with a slight attack of sickness.

The Bulletin of the College of

Law, which was recently received from the printer, has been distributed.

On March 6th, his time having expired, Professor Rigge was re-elected to serve on the Board of Directors of the Omaha Technical Club for a term of three years, and on April 14th Professor Crowley was chosen as President of the club for the ensuing year.

Professor A. R. Schmitt's description of the Omaha tornado of Easter Sunday, last year, has been incorporated into the Iowa Weather and Crop Service for 1913, which has just appeared. Professor Schmitt is in charge of the High School Physics Department of Creighton.





