

VOL. VIII  
No. 8

† † † THE † † †  
**GREIGHTON  
CHRONICLE**

May 20  
1917

Published on the twentieth of each month from October to June inclusive by The  
Creighton University, 210 South Eighteenth Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

## CONTENTS

The Mystery of Hamlet . . . . .	479
<i>T. J. Livingstone, S. J.</i>	
Glimpsed on the Upper Mississippi . . . . .	486
<i>Francis Cassilly, S. J.</i>	
The Social Value of Medieval Guilds . . . . .	495
<i>I. T. Reilly, S. J.</i>	
Our Last Frontier . . . . .	510
<i>John F. Mullen, A. B. 1908</i>	
With the Editors	
War . . . . .	517
Alumni Help . . . . .	519
Timothy J. Mahoney . . . . .	522
The Educational World . . . . .	524
Among the Books—Philistines and Others	538
<i>W. T. Kane, S. J.</i>	
University Notes . . . . .	544

This magazine is devoted to the interests of The Creighton University. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Omaha, Nebraska, under the Act of March 3, 1879. All communications should be addressed to The Creighton Chronicle, 210 South 18th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.



Vol. VIII  
No. 8

THE  
CREIGHTON  
CHRONICLE

May 20,  
1917



THE MYSTERY OF HAMLET.

\*T. J. Livingstone, S. J.



HERE are two attitudes of mind in which a person may approach the discussion of a drama of Shakespeare: the first is that of Coleridge, who is so penetrated with admiration for the Poet that he is ready to assume a hidden beauty in what seems to him a defect; the other is that of the dramatic critic who takes the accepted laws of the drama as a standard and does not hesitate to brand as a defect any violation of them even by Shakespeare.

As the drama is an artificial product of Man's ingenuity, it is susceptible of change and improvement. Its laws, therefore, are not fixed and unalterable like those of nature, but vary with the changes and improvements of the drama. These laws cannot be formulated *a priori* but must be deduced from the most perfect specimens of the drama we possess. In comparing the laws of the ancient and modern drama, it will be found that some of them are identical in both. Laws of this kind, that have stood the test of over twenty centuries, may fairly be regarded as essential to the drama and hence any violation of them is justly regarded as a defect. A departure from the changeable laws of the drama must be judged on its own merits and to be held as a defect or as an improvement according as it enhances or detracts from the general effectiveness of the play.

A drama is intended for the multitude; accordingly it

should be so clear as to be easily understood by an ordinary audience. This would not prevent a man of genius from constructing a play in such fashion that, while its essential features were easily intelligible to all, it should contain other elements that would be apparent only to the better educated; so that the greater the amount of knowledge and ability brought to its study, the greater would be the store of excellence it would be found to contain. This is always the case in works of nature. A violet, for instance, delights every one with its form, color and fragrance; but in addition to these obvious qualities it contains many others that are perceived only by the botanist, the histologist and the biologist. So a play that delights an audience by its plot, its characters, its wit and passion, may, at the same time, contain other elements of enjoyment perceptible only to the poet, the philosopher, the lawyer or the statesman, singly or collectively. The plays of Shakespeare are undoubtedly of this nature. They never fail to please the multitude and yet three hundred years of study by the learned have not exhausted their latent store of perfections.

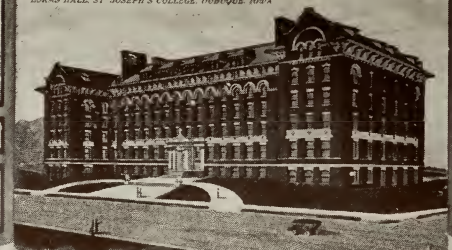
In saying that a play should be so clear that an ordinary audience can easily understand it, I do not mean to assert that people in general do not perceive the difference between a shallow play by a clever writer and a profound one by a genius. No; they perceive the superiority of the latter though unable to tell in what its superior excellence consists. An illustration will serve to make this point clear. I was once struck with the vivid color of a flower; it was so rich that no artificial color could compare with it. Curious to learn the cause of this brilliancy of hue, I examined one of the petals under a microscope and found that the surface, instead of being smooth, as it appeared to the naked eye, was covered with innumerable papillae, in consequence of which there was presented to the sight four or five times the amount of color contained on an equal area of flat surface. Thus the difference between a work of genius and one of cleverness is apparent to all but it needs the aid of a cultured mind to determine in what this difference consists.



TIMOTHY J. MAHONEY, 1857-1917

---

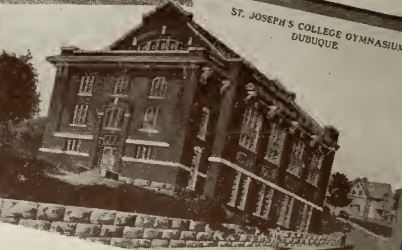
LOWAS HALL ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, DUBUQUE 1904



Administration Building.



ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE GYMNASIUM, DUBUQUE



A GROUP OF DUBUQUE COLLEGE BUILDINGS—Dubuque, Iowa.

For an ordinary audience, the play of Hamlet has no mystery. The plot unfolds itself in a series of striking scenes that appeal to the eye as well as the ear, and so engross the attention that no time is left for speculation. It is only when the play is carefully studied, when the separate threads of the plot are traced out and the various characters, especially that of the hero, are scrutinized that the mystery becomes apparent. And what is remarkable, nearly every commentator invents a different theory to explain it.

There are two elements of mystery in the character of Hamlet: the question of his sanity, and the apparent contradiction between his words and deeds in the matter of avenging his father's murder.

There is no use wasting time in discussing whether Hamlet was really insane. Common sense at once assures us that no one outside of Bedlam would undertake to write a play with a madman for its hero and chief character; and if any one did so, it would evidently be the height of folly to consider such a play from a literary standpoint. As James Russell Lowell (*Among My Books*, page 218) well says: "If you deprive Hamlet of reason, there is no really tragic motive left. He would be a fit subject for Bedlam but not for the stage. He might have pathology enough but no pathos. If Hamlet is irresponsible, the whole play is chaos."

Assuming it, then, as certain that Hamlet was sane, it may be asked if he did not at least feign insanity. While practically all commentators except the advocates of the insanity theory, agree that Hamlet feigned madness, Furness, the editor of the *Variorum Shakespeare*, who has read and synopsised everything of consequence written about Hamlet in English, German and French, gives it as his opinion that "Hamlet is neither mad nor pretends to be so." He does not, however, give the grounds for his opinion, thinking it incompatible with his duty as editor. The opinion of so great an authority carries great weight, and a careful examination of the play, with this opinion as a guide, has convinced the writer that Furness is right. When Hamlet,

after his interview with the ghost of his father, warns his companions not to betray that they know aught of him—

“How strange or odd soe'er I bear myself,  
As I perchance hereafter shall think meet  
To put an antic disposition on,”

Shakespeare intended this intimation of his future conduct to be solely for the benefit of the audience; so that however oddly they might see Hamlet conduct himself, they would be sure he was only acting. This is clear; because Hamlet addresses the above words to Marcellus and Horatio. Marcellus is never seen or referred to again while Horatio afterwards is told everything by Hamlet and is thus put in the same position as the audience.

In the next place, Shakespeare very judiciously has the scene between Hamlet and Ophelia, which convinces her of his madness, take place off the stage so that we have only her excited version of it. As to all that Hamlet does and says on the stage, I think most people will agree with the King, who, after listening to Hamlet's talk with Ophelia, says:

“What he spoke, though it lacked form a little,  
Was not like madness.”

So, if Hamlet really meant to simulate madness, he did it so poorly as to fail to deceive the very one whom it was most his interest to deceive. This seems to settle the matter.

The second element of mystery in the character of Hamlet is the discrepancy between his firm resolve to avenge his father's murder and his procrastination in putting his resolution into effect, when he might easily have done so, to judge from his frequent self-accusations of neglecting what he considered his manifest duty.

In a play whose theme is revenge, the resolution to take revenge is made in the first act and the actual accomplishment of it is reserved for the final scene of the last act. It devolves on



the playwright to devise means for keeping up the interest of the action during the intervening acts.

In the story, upon which the play was founded, the author considered that the baffling of the various plots made by the king and his courtiers to surprise Hamlet into betraying that his madness was but feigned, was sufficient for the purpose.

Not so, Shakespeare; the plot of the story was too simple for his purpose; so he amplified it and made the assumption of madness (antic disposition) the principal theme and the taking of revenge the secondary theme. In doing this he followed the guidance of Aristotle who condemns the mere punishment of a criminal as the theme of a tragedy because it awakens neither fear nor pity, and who requires the catastrophe to result from some act of imprudence on the part of the hero. Shakespeare saw that the assumed madness of Hamlet was an act of this kind and accordingly made it his principal theme. He then constructed the play in such a manner that the death of Polonius, the insanity of Ophelia, Hamlet's banishment and the letter plotting his death, the revolt and plot of Laertes and the final catastrophe followed from this error of judgment on the part of Hamlet.

Having made the theme of revenge subordinate in the tragedy, the poet had to invent or select new incidents to keep this theme going parallel with the main theme. For this purpose he employed the revelation of the murder by the ghost, the doubt in Hamlet's mind about the ghost's veracity, the play within the play, the king at prayer, the killing of Polonius *in mistake for the king*, the second appearance of the ghost, the expedition of Fortinbras, the rescue by the pirates, Hamlet's love for Ophelia and the revenge of Laertes.

We are now in a position to explain the mystery in Hamlet's character. The explanation is very simple. The Hamlet created by Shakespeare for these new incidents is an entirely different person from the Hamlet of the other incidents taken from the story. The poet endeavored in this play to combine two characters into one as he had in former plays combined two stories

into one, but the two characters will not amalgamate. Hamlet, the gentlemanly scholar of Shakespeare's creation, will not harmonize with the semi-barbarous Hamlet of the old story. Thus, for instance, the philosophic Hamlet would not have killed the hidden Polonius but would have been satisfied to have made him betray himself in the act of eavesdropping. He would never have sent his former playmates, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, to be executed "not shriving time allowed." He had heard the ghost of his murdered father complain most bitterly of having been cut off in his sins, "unhouselled, sent to his account with all his imperfections on his head," and then cry out:

"Horrible, horrible, most horrible!  
If thou hast nature in thee, bear it not."

And can we imagine him, after this, duplicating this horrible deed of his unnatural uncle? For there is nothing in the play to indicate that Rosencrantz and Guildenstern were aware either of the king's crime of fratricide or the deadly import of the sealed letters.

Yet it causes no surprise in the reader to find the Hamlet of the story doing the above things, though, semi-barbarian as he is, he sends the messengers to death only after learning that they are cognizant both of the king's murder of his brother and of the death warrant contained in the sealed letters.

To sum up: in the play Shakespeare's Hamlet, at the close of the first act, makes two resolutions; one is to avenge his father's murder and this affair he looks after; the other is to feign madness; and the carrying out of this part is entrusted to the story's Hamlet. The first resolution is entirely repugnant to the philosophic Hamlet as he gives us to clearly understand when he exclaims:

"The time is out of joint: O cursed spite,  
That ever I was born to set it right."

No wonder, then, that he keeps putting off its execution until the end of the play. The second resolution is entirely agreeable to the semi-barbarous Hamlet, and he acts with the greatest promptness in all the untoward circumstances that arise in consequence of his dissimulation.

Besides his failure to unify the character of Hamlet there are several other glaring defects in the play, defects which even a tyro could correct. Thus, for instance, (1) No motive is given for Hamlet's feigning madness; (2) No reason is given for his harsh treatment of Ophelia; (3) It is left uncertain whether the pirates were hired by Hamlet or came up by chance; (4) The talk about the child actors and the advice to the players have nothing to do with the plot; (5) The author neglected to implicate Rozencrantz and Guildenstern in the king's plot of the sealed letters, in consequence of which Hamlet is made to commit a revolting crime; (6) Almost immediately after the killing of Polonius, whom Hamlet supposed to be the king, the unreasonable ghost says: "This visitation is but to whet thy *almost blunted purpose.*"

It is evident from the above defects that Shakespeare either refurbished an old play of some inferior writer, as many think, or the text of his play has come down to us in a very imperfect state, as Halliwell thinks. "My sad and strong belief is that we have not the materials for the formation of a really perfect text."

## GLIMPSED ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Francis Cassilly, S. J.

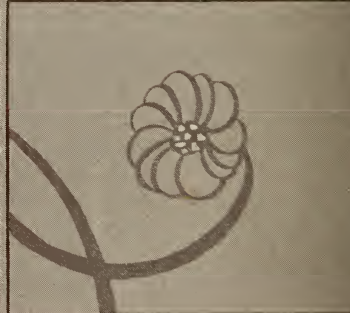
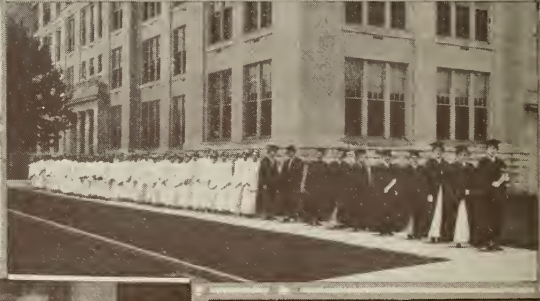
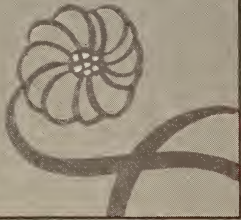


WITH most benevolent dispositions toward all, and without even a subconscious intention of inflicting his experiences on a patient public, the writer left Omaha on the Tuesday of Holy Week, bound for the great commonwealth of Minnesota. At the mention of this State, three names occur spontaneously to the mind—that of the great churchman, Archbishop Ireland, its upbuilder of Christianity; that of James J. Hill, who laid its highways of steel through tangled forests and over rushing rivers, and that of the Mayo Brothers, who have rendered it famous in the annals of surgical science.

Leaving Omaha on a brooding evening of early spring, we woke in the morning to find ourselves riding through a fast falling snow. We reached Mankato, a slumbering town on the banks of the Minnesota River, at an early hour, and were soon comfortably housed in the newly built residence of the Jesuit fathers, who have here a very flourishing church and school. Their presence in this locality is due to the persecuting hand of Bismarck and the infamous May laws of Germany which drove them into exile from their native land. But Germany's loss was America's gain, for they soon helped to build in the heart of the west a center of peace and industry and virtue. A visit to the class rooms of the parochial school revealed the presence of 660 children, descended from various nationalities but all Americans in loyalty and patriotism, whose sturdy little frames showed the effect of the health-giving breezes of the great northwest. Wading through the slush-covered streets, we visited the well-managed St. Joseph's Hospital and home of the aged. High on the brow of the hill overlooking the valley of



A GROUP OF CAMPION COLLEGE BUILDINGS—Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.



A GROUP OF ST. TERESA COLLEGE BUILDINGS—Winona, Minnesota.

the Minnesota River appeared the stately Mother-House of the Notre Dame Sisters.

In company with the Rev. John Kuhlman, who was formerly prefect of studies in Creighton University, we boarded at noon an eastbound train. Our journey lay through a country of heavy black soil and by several of the ten thousand lakes which are said to dot the state. The melted snow lay everywhere in pools, as though reluctant to quit the surface of the ground and waiting in the hope of forming another lakelet.

At Waseca, the home of numerous Creighton students, past and present, we enjoyed for a few moments the company of Rev. J. J. Treanor, who is noted for conducting a splendid high school for boys and girls. The young people are all devoted to him, and he is very proud of the professional success which has attended those who have completed their courses at Creighton. Several prominent clergymen joined us at various places along the route, bound for Winona, where they were to take part in the Maundy Thursday services at the Cathedral. They were the Revs. R. Hughes of Mankato, G. P. Murphy of Rochester, and S. Condron of Janesville. The train stopped only a few minutes at Rochester, the home of the Mayo Brothers. One through train is run for the accommodation of their numerous patients. The town is said to have eight hospitals, but the principal surgical hospital, at which 8,500 patients are yearly treated, is under the management of the Franciscan Sisters. The Mayos and the hospital Sisters are said to have started their career in partnership without means or reputation, and each has helped the other to win both.

About dusk we reached the Cathedral town of Winona, which has a population of some twenty thousand. In olden days it was a noted lumber center, but with the felling of the great forests, it replaced this industry with flour mills and other manufactures. This town, with its six churches, one of them an imposing edifice built by eleven hundred Polish families, is the center of great Catholic activity.

The especial pride of its zealous bishop, the Right Rev.

P. R. Heffron, are the colleges of St. Teresa for women and St. Mary's for boys and young men. The women's college, under the management of the Franciscan Sisters has achieved great success, the United States Commissioner of Education having recently stated that it was the best equipped institution of its kind in the country. Its buildings, which occupy two large blocks of the city, form a splendid home of modern culture; and its varied courses are conducted according to the latest methods and system. The dean, Dr. Mary Molloy, is a bundle of energy and enthusiasm, and she is constantly planning further improvements and developments. The various laboratories, recitation rooms, gymnasium and auditorium are marvels of arrangement and efficiency, and the students want for nothing which may assist them in the pursuit of virtue and learning. One of the departments is a school of education which fits its students to become high school teachers. A summer school is also organized at which 275 teachers attend. Mother Leo is the guardian spirit of the institution, and under her capable direction the enrollment is increasing steadily. High standards are maintained, but even with the strict requirements more than one hundred students are enrolled in the college, while the high school attendance is in the neighborhood of 250.

Three miles from St. Teresa's and on the outskirts of the city, is the college for young men, under the patronage of the Bishop, who has gathered together a staff of nine priests and five lay professors. The city of Winona bought the site of the college for \$25,000 and presented it to the diocese. A building of ample proportion has been erected with every modern convenience. The domestic arrangements are in charge of Sisters, who, it is needless to say, look carefully after the comfort and welfare of the students. The college is still in its infancy, having been built only some four years ago, but it has already accomplished much for the 150 students in attendance. The faculty hope to recruit from it the priests of the diocese. A hospitable reception was extended to us by the president, Very Rev.



Wm. Griffin, and his genial assistants, Rev. John Peschges and Francis Kelly.

We left attractive Winona on Easter Monday in company with the Rev. Charles Ryan of Campion College. Gliding across the Mississippi, we passed by a strange formation called the "Sugar-loaf," which juts up from the highest range of hills and stands an enduring monument of rock by the majestic river. In the centuries of its existence it has been the silent witness of many strange transformations in modes of travel, beginning with the frail canoe of the Indians and the stronger craft of the voyageur to the crowded fleets of steamboats, that have given way in turn to the giant engines with their trains of cars a quarter mile or more in length.

At East Winona we took the Oriental Limited of the Northern Pacific which had been speeding continuously for four days since Good Friday afternoon, from Portland and Seattle on the Pacific coast and was scheduled to reach Chicago at 9:10 on Monday evening. By that time it would have covered more than 2,200 miles in seventy-three hours—an engineering feat for which one may well uncover his head in memory of the empire builder, James J. Hill.

Our course lay southward on the east bank of the Mississippi between the hills through which the tireless flowing river had been boring its way for uncounted ages. From the car window the stream, brimming with its swollen head-waters, was seen to roll and glance in the sunlight, at times confined to its bed and again overflowing the lowlands on either side. But ever the far-lying hills to the west accompanied us in our journey, now narrowing to a single bluff and again opening in broad alleys to give us a glimpse of interlacing heights beyond.

An hour's ride brought us to the famed city of La Crosse, the home of numerous Catholic churches, and the see of the venerable Bishop Schwebach, who this year commemorates the twenty-fifth anniversary of his episcopal consecration. The citizens of the town are taking advantage of the occasion to bestow his name on its principal thoroughfare. Our destination

was Prairie du Chien, which in pioneer days was the principal town of the surrounding territory, for it was railhead, and traffic had to be interchanged between the cars and the numerous steamers plying from port to port. Taking a bus, we passed by a lone surviving tree standing in the main street, which marks the spot where the brave warrior, Black Hawk, made his stand for liberty in the war that bears his name.

Further on we came to the spacious convent and grounds of the Sisters of Notre Dame, who have erected a tall and graceful shaft on which stands a statue of the famed discoverer, Pere Marquette. It was certainly an inspiration to see this lone figure rising majestically above the earth as though taking possession of it in the name of Christ. We were now on sacred ground for here by this angle of sandy soil whose vertex is the junction of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, had passed the world-renowned missionary and voyageur. Here it was after dangers and toils that he had finally caught sight of the mighty stream to which he gave the name "River of the Conception" and whose banks, if only he had possessed a prophetic eye, he could have seen peopled by great cities and teeming millions. We can imagine his transport when he penned the simple undying words in his journal, "We safely entered Missisipi on The 17th of June, with a Joy that I cannot Express."

Was it an inspiration that led to the occupation of this hallowed site by a Catholic college and by the same order to which Marquette belonged? Surely he would have felt amply recompensed could he have foreseen that this charming retreat, where lordly rivers wind between encircling hills and about wooded islets, would one day become a shrine sacred to religion and learning. Secluded from the gilded haunts of men, the youths of Campion College enjoy an enviable existence. Study, prayer and innocent recreation round out their full and happy days, and prepare them for the sterner duties of future life.

Four or five large buildings give ample accommodation to the faculty and the 340 students. It was a pleasure to meet an old friend in the popular president of the college, the Rev.

George Kister. The Rev. Ignatius Hamill presides over the Pere Marquette Hall, a splendid new building in which we lodged. Other members of the faculty are the Revs. Claude Pernin and Simon Blackmore who formerly taught at Creighton. We were informed that the United States Government is contemplating the purchase of some two thousand acres of land adjacent to the junction of the two rivers for the purpose of a national park. Aside from the historical association of the place, the purchase would be justified by the wealth of scenic beauty that would thus be conserved to future generations.

After a brief day at Campion College, we resumed our journey southward to Dubuque. This beautiful city, starting at the river bank and climbing the steep hills to the west, is full of surprises for the Catholic traveler. Bound for Mount Carmel, the novitiate and mother-house of the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, we kept ascending until we stood on a high eminence, which hangs above the surging waters of the Mississippi far beneath. This popular sisterhood was the first to locate in Dubuque, and in their sequestered home one hundred novices are preparing by meditation and study for the arduous labors that await them in city and country. From a columned portico under the eaves a charming panorama unrolls before the eye, territory of three states, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, being in plain view. To the left the roofs of the city are seen descending to the water's edge, eastward the level fields of Illinois stretch away to the line of the horizon, a mound in the hazy distance marking the spot of the famed Dominican Convent at Sinsinawa. Down the river rising from a valley is seen the top of a monument erected to Julien Dubuque from whom the city takes its name.

As we enter the art studio of the convent, a striking painting of St. Philomena arrests the eye. It was painted to commemorate a legend which is prettier than any of the Indian myths that cling to hill and dale of this romantic region. When the pale faces began to supplant the Indians there lived in the neighborhood a hardy pioneer, named Walsh, who was wont to take

rifle in hand and, mounting a fleet pony, ride like the wind through the forest and prairie. One day, so the legend goes, a figure crossed his path, and checking his steed at the unwonted sight, he heard the mysterious words, "I am Saint Philomena, and you must know that a band of holy women will come to sanctify this place and train the girls to virtue. I want you to give them a home." So saying, the apparition disappeared. In obedience to the celestial injunction the settler staked out a claim. When asked by the inquisitive what he intended to do with the land, he invariably replied, "I am waiting for the holy women who are to come. This will be their home." All got to know of his intention, but it was regarded merely as the eccentric whim of a good old man. Years lapsed, and one day a small party of black-robed women appeared at the boat-landing. Walsh, hearing of their arrival, came to them and said, "I have been waiting for you these many years; your home is ready." Conducting them to his farm he gave it into their hands. They settled upon it and to this day it remains in their possession. The matter-of-fact reader may ask, "Did St. Philomena really appear to Walsh?" Each one may judge for himself, but at least it does not seem more difficult to give credence to the vision than otherwise to explain its sequel.

In company with the Rev. Thomas Collins, a friend of former Chicago days, we rode along the crest of the hills in the sunset of a cloudless day. The hill tops were bathed in splendor, while long shadows fell over the city in the valley. Every turn of the road brought a new hill into view, and the city seemed another Rome with more than seven hills and each crowned with a magnificent building devoted to some charitable, religious or educational purpose. The stillness of the evening settled down with the gathering darkness, and one felt an atmosphere of peace stealing into the soul as though God's benediction was hovering over holy ground.

Entering for a few moments the boarding college and high school of Mount St. Joseph, which is under the management of the Sisters of Charity, we had an opportunity of seeing another

splendidly appointed institution for the education of women. The groups of students in their various study halls were absorbed in their work and their happy faces told of the joy that reigned within their bosoms.

Stepping out from the convent into the cool night, we found ourselves suspended between the stars above and myriad lights shining from below. On the summit of a distant hill we could trace the outlines of an imposing building by the illumination of its hundreds of windows. No matter from what point it was viewed, it ever seemed to gleam like a halo over the darkened city. It was Loras Hall, one of the numerous buildings belonging to Dubuque College. This college whose grounds extend over several blocks, has been steadily increasing since its foundation many years ago, until it now has more than five hundred students. The night is not a favorable time for the inspection of a college, but we managed to see the large chapel and a hall containing one hundred students who were diligently engaged in their studies under the surveillance of an instructor. Some twenty-two priests, in addition to a number of lay teachers, comprise the staff. In the absence of the president, Right Rev. Msgr. Daniel Gorman, we were cordially entertained by Father Edward Howard, a former student of St. Mary's College, Kansas, and Father Collins. One could not but carry away from Dubuque the conviction that the zealous and enlightened direction of its four bishops and archbishops, in union with the self-sacrificing labors of its many priests and religious, had succeeded in making religion flower in the wilderness and in raising up an intelligent and edifying laity.

All in all, the upper Mississippi valley, seen first of white men by the heroic Marquette in 1673, has become a great Christian empire. Churches and Christian schools abound. Thousands of Catholic students, men and women, are here being carefully trained according to true and exalted standards. An atmosphere of peace and happiness permeates the colleges, strict discipline prevails, daily communion is generally practiced, and if no untoward event happens, the students are destined to do

their share in the upbuilding of a progressive, happy and prosperous people. Of the great work that is going on so silently, yet so efficiently, we may say in conclusion:

*Vivat, floreat, crescat.*



# THE SOCIAL VALUE OF MEDIEVAL GUILDS.

I. T. Reilly, S. J.



THE nation-wide agitation last summer and during the early part of this year, when the unions of railroad employees in the United States threatened to stop work if their demands were not met, was a remarkable commentary on the power of concentrated action of workingmen. For, whatever we may have thought of the use they made of their advantageous position, we realized in our apprehension of the serious possibilities of their proposed step that tremendous power was vested in them to secure recognition of their claims.

We are likely to think that labor unions are a modern institution, and to flatter ourselves that it remained for us of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to effect, at last, the amelioration of the lot of the workingman by their organization. But centuries before, the Catholic Church had conceived and fostered a system of co-operation among tradesmen and craftsmen that will repay some study. This system is the mediaeval guild.

The purpose of this paper is to show the influence of these guilds on the life of the people of the middle ages. It aims to point out the advantages accruing to the body politic of the towns where they flourished—to the people both as members of the commonwealth and as individuals in their limited domestic circle. First, what were these guilds? They were voluntary associations for religious, social and commercial purposes. These associations were divided according to their aim or purpose, into three classes: (1) Religious or social guilds. (2) Merchant guilds. (3) Craft guilds.

While both the guilds, merchant and the craft guilds com-

bined, with a distinctly recognized and enforced regulation of trade, close social relationship, still there were religious and social guilds, differing from them in that the religious and social guilds had no industrial functions whatever and were not interested in the monopoly or supervision of any trade or craft.

The purpose of the merchant guild or guild merchant of each town was to secure commercial advantages for its members and to obtain the monopoly of trade in some country or of some particular class of goods. The craft guilds aimed to secure for their members, drawn from the people who lived by their handicraft, such as the weavers, the dyers, the workers in leather—the protection and monopoly in their various towns of the different trades or crafts.

The real origin of the guilds is a moot question. Several theories have been proposed to explain their rise. Some authorities say that they sprang from a non-christian soil, from the instinct for association, and assign for their earliest origin the banquets common among the Teuton and Scandinavians. Others claim that they were Roman corporations (*collegia*) established in Western Europe under Roman dominion and remodeled on Christian principles after the barbarian invasions had swept over the Roman provinces. Brentano, the first to institute a thorough investigation of their origin, holds that the guild in its earliest form was an outgrowth of the family and that the spirit of association or banding together of the various trades or handicrafts, altogether in accord with the genius of Christianity, was fostered by the Catholic Church and brought to a degree of development that the guild idea would not have attained apart from the vivifying influence of the Mother whose concern it is to bring all men to happiness.

While there were guilds in Italy and Spain, they were most widely spread and had the greatest influence among the so-called Teutons—the English, the Germans and the Flemish. The guilds were found in England as early as the seventh century; in France and Flanders as early as the year 779. In



Germany, the first well-known guild was that of the watermen of Worms, with a charter dating back to 1106.

In this paper in which we are treating of the social value of the guilds, we may take the English guilds as typical of those in Europe, and accordingly confine ourselves to them. For, while the industrial guilds in the various countries may have differed in their industrial phases, their social features were not altogether dissimilar. What, then, did the guilds do for the people of mediaeval England both as members of the commonwealth and as individuals in their family circle? The answer to this question will occupy us in this paper.

It may be well to remark at the outset that before the rise of the guild merchant or the organization of the trades, while the towns were still under the yoke of the feudal lords, religious associations or societies appeared throughout Europe. The nature and object of these organizations testify that the Catholic Church was their author. We are told on the authority of Hincmar, Archbishop of Rheims, that they were formed for every exercise of religion, and included mutual assistance as well as the succor of the needy. Each religious guild had a distinct purpose. All its members were on an equal footing and there was not the distinction between master, journeyman and apprentice which existed some centuries later in the professedly industrial guilds. The religious guilds were named after some saint. Tapers were lit before his statue and Masses celebrated in his honor. The ordinances of each society prescribed that once or several times during the year every "brother and sister clad in the livery of the guild and with lighted taper in the hand was bound to assemble in the church on the appointed day to assist at Mass, after which they met to discuss the affairs of the guild and adjourned to feast together for the nourishing of brotherly love." These processions were characterized at times by pantomime or pageantry. For example, the procession of St. Helen's guild of Beverly was headed by an old man bending under a cross; then came a comely youth costumed to represent Saint Helen, followed by an old man bearing a shovel—

the three actors were intended to portray the finding of the Cross.

In these religious societies the guilds-man was a beneficiary of the guild on numerous occasions. When he was sick or in poverty, or experienced a reversal of fortune, or when old age with its infirmities overtook him, and even when he fell foul of the law and was clapped into prison, he experienced the sympathy and support of the guild, by substantial aid and the payment of his fines. In case of theft, fire, and every other kind of loss, he was recompensed out of its bounty. He was at times visited by his associates who brought him gifts of clothing. At times he was given weekly payments, or money was advanced to him by way of loan, affording a precedent for the accident and fire insurance companies of the modern world.

This ministration of charity was not the cold, impersonal or haughty doling out of the modern social uplifter or self-styled charity-worker, in the odious meaning of the terms. On the contrary, encouraged by the Church, it was a personal, gracious ministering by the members themselves, after the case had been brought before the guild-masters; thus uniting the whole brotherhood by a bond of sympathy in their common distress and misfortune. In accepting this aid, no one felt that he was the object of charity, but rather that he was experiencing the kindly offices of his brethern, even as he himself had cared for them.

Not only during his life but also after his death, he enjoyed the benefits of membership in the guild. The last rites over the remains of the deceased were solemnly conducted by it, even the funeral expenses being defrayed by it. Tapers were lit about the coffin and the brethren took turns watching during the night and praying for the departed one. All were present at the Mass celebrated for the repose of his soul, and escorted the body to the grave; money was distributed to the poor "for the soul's sake of the dead."

In addition to this mutual help, which marked the activity of all the religious guilds, some of them took upon themselves other works of benevolence, such as the relief of the poor who

were not members of the guilds, the maintenance and repair of churches and the establishment of free schools. It was customary also for them to provide for a certain number of aged men and women, for cripples and incurables. People from all classes of society were members—the wealthy, such as they were, and the poor, priest and layman. All bore an equal share in their support by the payment of dues. These social and religious guilds were numerous. In Norwich there were twelve; in Lynn, twelve; and passing to Germany for examples, in Lubeck, seventy; in Cologne, eighty; in Hamburg, one hundred.

The influence of these associations on the townsmen was unmistakable. If we recall that in mediaeval England few of the towns had more than ten thousand inhabitants, and that facilities for communication between them were primitive, we shall readily understand that the religious or social guilds contributed largely to the municipal and domestic well-being of the communities where they were established. For left to themselves the townspeople might have lapsed into dull heavy endurance of the burdens of their lives or they might have become separated by caste distinction. But the association of all classes effected by these guilds joined them by religious charity, social intercourse and amusements. There developed in these comparatively small communities a spirit of friendliness and mutual help that did much to make the happier and to give them high ideals of their duties as citizens. They were interested in the public welfare because they were devoted to the good of their neighbors. The rich came to realize that they were but stewards of the Creator, entrusted by Him with plenty only that they might give of their abundance to those who were less blessed.

It is in the development of these ideals that the influence of the Church is clearly traceable. For the distinctively religious practices which formed so important a part of the guild-life and which entered so minutely into the daily life of the people, the corporate attendance at Mass, the pilgrimages, the exercises of charity—were all acts of religion. As they were of frequent

occurrence, the people were constantly impressed with high ideals of upright living and of consideration for the rights and distress of others—circumstances that made for good citizenship and put into their hearts the strength to bear the heat and burden of their lives without repining. Although there was poverty and suffering, there was at hand alleviation for its distress; but pauperism or a pauper class, as we know it now, and all its attendant miseries was unknown. Whether the religious guilds were actually responsible for the non-existence of this class of unfortunates at that time may be open to debate; but it is quite certain that their methods of relieving distress, sanctioned by the Church and pervaded by her influence, were effective in preventing much of the suffering that in our day is at once the cause of pauperism in some instances and the effect of it in others. The Church, it is true, did not assume complete control of the guilds, but rather directed them in such a way as to teach the townsfolk to train themselves in the exercise of charity and religion.

Abbot Snow, an English Benedictine, writing on the Church and the crafts in the middle ages, says that "the Church thus entered the daily life of the people and directed it into religious channels. \* \* \* Had a fire brigade started in those days," he says, "it would have taken the form of a guild, with a patron saint and an appointed festival day. The fire engine would have been solemnly blessed, perhaps candles burned before a statue of the saint while it was in operation, and assistance given not only to injured fire-brothers, but also to the victims of the conflagration." However amusing it may be for us to think of such an occurrence, we must admit that it was practical religion and an instance of how the Ecclesia Magna could descend to details to bring all men to God.

So much for the non-industrial or social guilds. The other guilds were the guild merchant and the craft guild. As we remarked above, these guilds while professedly and primarily commercial or industrial in their purpose, yet had a social and religious side. In the medieval towns, the chief occupation was

trading in the product of their own handicraft, both foodstuffs and objects of manufacture, as well as in goods brought from abroad. To protect and regulate this trade, the merchants in each town associated themselves into a union, which really exercised a monopoly of the trade of the town. No one but those whose names were on the roster of the guild was permitted to engage in trade in the town unless certain conditions laid down by the guild were observed. These interlopers, as they seem to have been considered, were to conduct their trading so as not to interfere with the business of the townsmen. In order to insure themselves further against injurious competition, a kind of protective tariff was introduced, whereby the foreign merchants, and even those from other English towns, were required to pay the town tolls to which the townsmen were not liable. In Leicester in 1260, there was a guild ordinance which made illegal a partnership between a registered guildsman and a stranger in the sale of any merchandise.

Besides this practical protection of the townsmen from interference in their trade, the guild merchant secured for its members the benefits of fraternal organization. All the members shared in the common expenditures of the association. Competition with one another was reduced to a minimum; for provision was made that "any one who is of the guild merchant may share in all the merchandise which another guildsman may buy."

The guild meetings held annually, in many guilds more frequently, were marked by conviviality and feasting. In some guilds the meeting was commonly known as "the drinking." As in religious guilds, so in the guild merchant there were statutes providing for the release of imprisoned guildsmen, for the amelioration of the miseries of poverty and for compensation for loss of property by fire, burglary or flood. Other activities of a philanthropic character were provided for.

Gradually the guild merchant came to be supplanted in its influence over the lives of the townsmen by the organization of the various crafts or occupations in the town; so that by the fourteenth century the guild merchant's authority and prestige

had waned considerably. There was no opposition between the guild merchant of the town and the craft guilds in the same town. Both existed for a time together; many men belonged to both guilds. Yet the rise of the craft guilds was to mean the gradual decline of the guild merchant. For the craft guilds, growing up in response to the needs of the handicrafts, much as the guild merchant had come into existence to regulate trade, subsequently withdrew from the province of the guild merchant trading occupations.

They had the same purpose with regard to the crafts as had the guild merchant in regard of trading in general—to preserve and regulate the monopoly of their own occupations in their own town. The weavers seem to have been the first to organize themselves into a craft guild. They were soon followed by all the trades. As there were separate guilds for even such occupations as the fletchers or the makers of arrows, the bowyers or makers of bows, the stringers or the makers of bowstrings, it is not surprising that there were in London in 1350 more than forty craft guilds; and the London of that time was not the great city of today, but had a population of 25,000. The corporate standing of the craft guilds was usually given by the town government, though it was not uncommon for them to have it by charter from the crown.

A brief outline of the organization of the craft guilds may not be out of place here. All of them had a strictly industrial and a social phase. Each craft guild of the town secured protection from outside influences for its members by permitting no one to carry on any handicraft to sell the product of his skill unless he was approved by the guild of that trade. While practically any man who was a capable artisan and who observed the rules of the craft was a member of the guild of that craft, generally more definite approval was necessary; so that before he was permitted to work in a town he was required to have the testimony of some members of the craft guild as to his ability. But usually he obtained a place in the craft as a full member



*Geo. R. Perry*



*Geo. H. Kelly*



*Geo. W. Morgan*



*Geo. W. Conner*



*J. M. McLaughlin*



*Thomas E. Davis*



*Geo. D. Patton*



*Walter A. McCall*



*Charles F. McSherry*



*John Brown*



*W. H. Hays*



*Samuel Decker*



*A. J. Moore*



*W. H. Mathews*



*Walter H. Thompson*



F.M. Rapp



R.H. Stone



M.L. Brennan



L.C. Walsh



W.M. Decker



M.E. Dougherty



F.F. Ellinger



W.J. Harrington



F.G. Rabe, J.P.



E.L. Wise, S.P.



J.C. Layton



W.W. Dwyer, Jr.



H.W. Eaton, H.



R.J. Lubitsch, S.



L.J. Krause



F.H. Harrison



M.C. Daughjen



F.F. Theson, D.H.



E.J. Smider



Dr. J.H. Wallace, D.H.T.



R.R. Parz, Ty.



N.E. Brennan



C.L. Jones



J.S. Bauer



H.L. Miller



B.J. Galton



H.K. Jones



W.J. Hagan, W.H.



H.E. Murphy



R.O. Scherer



R.O. Gemzell





only after he had successively been apprentice, journeyman and master.

When a young man began as an apprentice, he was bound out to a master craftsman for a varying period of years, often as many as seven, by signed articles of agreement between the master and the parents of the boy. By this agreement, the master was to furnish food and lodging for the boy and to teach him all he himself knew of the trade. The boy on his part was to live in the master's house, to obey his commands, to maintain inviolate his master's confidence and to do him no harm by improper behavior. Upon rounding out his period of apprenticeship he was freed from the supervision of the master, and became a journeyman or a workman in his own right. The word journeyman may have originated from the practice of hiring these men, who had completed their apprenticeship, by the day, from the French word '*journee*', or it may have originated from the custom the workmen had of making journeys from town to town or to other countries to secure employment or to learn by seeing methods of craftsmanship in other places. While a journeyman he was employed by a master and received his wages from him. Although as an apprentice he took part in the general meetings of the guild, it was only after he had spent some years, (Doctor J. J. Walsh says three) as a journeyman that he was entitled to make application for full membership in the guild of his craft. He was not admitted, however, until he had presented to the officers of the guild some specimen of his handicraft. If the work was judged to measure up to the standard of the guild, it was declared a 'masterpiece' and the craftsman was admitted to full membership. If during his period as a journeyman he had been thrifty, he was now in a position to set up his own establishment and in his turn to have apprentices and hire journeymen.

It may be well to bear in mind that in the middle ages factories as we know them now, did not exist. All the industries were carried on in the homes of the masters, who usually took a hand in the work of both apprentices and journeymen. This

relation between master and workman had important results. For uniting as it did the interests of the working classes with those of the master or employer it seems to have prevented disputes between the master and the workman in the same craft until the middle of the fourteenth century. Owing to the religious character of the craft guilds the men considered one another as brothers and settled their differences of opinion by mutual forbearance or by appeal to the guild masters without the heat of fancied injustice or oppression. Harsh treatment was unknown; quarrels were eliminated, and charity and mutual help prevailed.

To secure "good and loyal work," inspectors were appointed by the guilds to examine the materials used by the craftsmen, their tools and their measures. For the same end work at night or by candle-light was forbidden. The hours of labor were regulated so that the workman was protected from excessive toil. Urbain Gohier, a French Socialist and sociological writer, writing in the *North American Review*, is authority for the statement that during the middle ages "In an immense number of corporations and cities (he does not say whether in France or England), a work day was often only nine hours long and sometimes only eight or even seven hours long. Work was prohibited on all Sundays and holydays. Moreover, on every Saturday and on the eves of over twenty-five Church festivals during the year the working day ended at four o'clock." While some writers mention these facts they do not assign any reason for the shortened hours of labor on these days. But if we recall the dominant influence the Catholic Church exercised in these guilds, we shall readily see that the shorter hours on these days were intended to enable the artisan to fulfill his religious duties, as well as to afford him rest and recreation. Man was to live by his labor but not for it; nor only for the enrichment of his employers.

Besides the benefits of the guild in its industrial capacity, social benefits are seen in the rules drawn up to direct the members in their personal relations with one another. Here also

we can perceive to what an extent religion permeated the craft guilds. And it is not a matter of surprise that religion had such influence on the crafts; for the craft guilds as well as the guild merchant, patterned as both were on the older religious or social guilds (the work of the Church), were preeminently indebted to the Catholic Church. These social features of the craft guilds were quite similar to the social features in their prototype, the guild merchant. On the feast day of the patron saint of the guild the tools of their craft were laid by and all, attired in the livery of the guild, assembled in the church to assist at Mass and to do honor to the memory of the saint. The guild altar or chapel was resplendent with decorations and the light of many candles.

Fines for infractions of the rules were often required to be paid in specified quantities of wax to insure an undiminished supply of candles to be burned about the body of the deceased members and in the guild chapel at the shrine of the patron saint. Members of the craft often willed property on their demise to the guild for the support in part of a chaplain to say Masses for their souls and for those of their relatives. There were rules that legislated away competition among the members. Other regulations provided for mutual assistance in time of distress, care for the widow and orphan, attention to the sick and those in prison, attendance in a body at the burial of the deceased members.

The convivial features of the guild are not to be overlooked. On their patron saint's day or oftener they all assembled at a feast, which ranged in the delicacy and variety of the viands "according to the wealth of the guild, from bread and cheese and ale to all the exuberance of which the middle ages were capable."

One or two of their practices are not without interest. The pastry cooks of Coutance—to take an example from a continental guild—had Masses said at the four Ember days to expiate for the sins of gluttony they might have occasioned. Others again were accustomed to make the change of their

officials during the singing of the Magnificat at vespers. The organ and singing ceased when the words, "He has set down the mighty from their seat," had been intoned. The warden who had presided during the previous year then arose and delivered up the insignia of his office. At the conclusion of the verse, "He hath exalted the humble" the newly elected warden was escorted to the place of honor and invested with the symbols of authority.

And now we come to a feature of the craft guilds which is at once intensely interesting and of prime importance to the modern world. We refer to the series of cycles of mystery or morality plays—the beginning of the modern English drama. They consisted of a number of dialogues based on scenes from the Bible. After their introduction into England during the thirteenth century, the craft guilds claimed and actually obtained entire charge of their production. Tanners, book-binders, goldsmiths, coopers, blacksmiths, farriers, bakers, butchers—all had representatives in the series of pageants. Each town seems to have conducted its own cycle of plays independently of other towns, though strangers were permitted to attend them.

When the town decided to give a play, each craft guild was directed to choose a manager to whom the rule or outline of the entire pageant was given, and the particular part that his guild was to stage. He was entrusted with the whole conduct of the play. The properties necessary and a fixed sum of money for expenses were placed at his disposal. He appointed the actors and directed the rehearsals. The actors were paid in proportion to the length of their lines and the importance of their roles. During the rehearsals and at the public performance they ate and drank at the expense of the guild; and on the completion of the scene they represented, they partook of a banquet at which "they had roast beef and roast goose, with wine for the chiefs and beer for the rest." The costumery, in great part traditional, was patterned after the statues and pictures in the churches. The plays were given on greater feast days,

generally in the spring; Corpus Christi seems to have been a favorite day for them.

On the day chosen the various directors had their several troupes in readiness. The first pageant—all were platforms on wheels—was conveyed to the appointed place in the town. After the first troupe had spoken their lines they were succeeded by the other pageants in order until the whole cycle had been displayed. In the meantime the first pageant was transported to another part of the town and was followed by the others. Each act or scene was brought to the various places as a unit with its own actors and its own properties. It is not possible in the brief compass of this paper to show how completely the bible-story was rehearsed in these pageants. It may be sufficient to say that the treatment was very thorough.

The effect of the pageant on the spectators and on those who took part in them was pronounced. The masses were brought into contact with the great personages of the Old and the New Testament; and, apart from the religious information they acquired, they conceived high ideals of right conduct even when right conduct was associated with suffering. Their devotion to religion must have been placed on a more sympathetic basis and their faith must have been increased in intensity.

In addition to these benefits, there was high educational value in the business of assembling and training the actors, as well as in the opportunity of developing ingenuity in stage effects. The hard months of the winter were spent with profit by the several guilds in eager preparation of the parts assigned them. The lofty thoughts of the play, the occupation of mind, the elocutionary training and the satisfaction in a work well done were distinct advantages the actors enjoyed. Doctor J. J. Walsh in "The Thirteenth, Greatest of Centuries," says that the success of these mystery plays is one of the social triumphs of that period and maintains that the modern free public entertainments, dramatic and musical, notably in Europe, are an outgrowth of these mystery plays. He adds that "this modern notion was anticipated in such a way as to benefit the poorest of

the population and that not passively, by attending dramatic performances, but also actively, by taking parts in them and so having all the details of the action and the words impressed upon them."

The only mystery play that is staged today is the Passion Play at Oberammergau, represented by the villagers of a town in Bavaria with fourteen hundred inhabitants. It is one of the world's most remarkable spectacles. People to the number of a half a million make their way from all parts of the world to witness it.

Such are the social advantages of the guilds of the middle ages—religious, merchant and craft guilds. In England alone there were at the beginning of the sixteenth century thirty thousand of them spread over the country. Some of them escaped the general suppression at the period of the Reformation during the reign of Edward VI and exist today as organizations of great wealth and influence.

In view of what we have said, we may conclude, we think, that the guilds were institutions which influenced markedly the lives of the people of the middle ages. The general lessons taught by these voluntary associations have been summarized by Abbot Gasquet in "The Eve of the Reformation:" (1) Craftmanship and perseverance were of more importance in the middle ages than was capital, a vital force in modern business. (2) Labor and capital were not in conflict as they are today, because every workman had reasonable hopes of becoming a master craftsman. (3) Master and workman were not separated by the chasm that divides them today and produces so much discontent.

In conclusion, lest some think that we are unduly optimistic in our estimate of the guilds, we quote Mr. Thorold Rogers, perhaps the most authoritative writer on English industrial history. "It is quite certain," he says, "that town and country guilds obviated pauperism in the middle ages. They assisted in steadying the price of labor and formed a permanent centre for those associations which fulfilled the functions that in more recent times trade unions have striven to satisfy." While he

admits that "the rate of production was small, the conditions of health unsatisfactory and the duration of life short," he says in his "Economic Interpretation of History," that "on the whole there were none of those extremes of poverty and wealth which have excited the astonishment of philanthropists and are exciting the indignation of workmen. The age, it is true, had its discontents, and these discontents were expressed forcibly and in a startling manner. But of poverty, which perishes unheeded, of a willingness to do honest work and a lack of opportunity there was little or none. The essence of life in England during the days of the Plantagenets and Tudors was that every one knew his neighbor and that every one was his brother's keeper."



## OUR LAST FRONTIER.

\*John F. Mullen

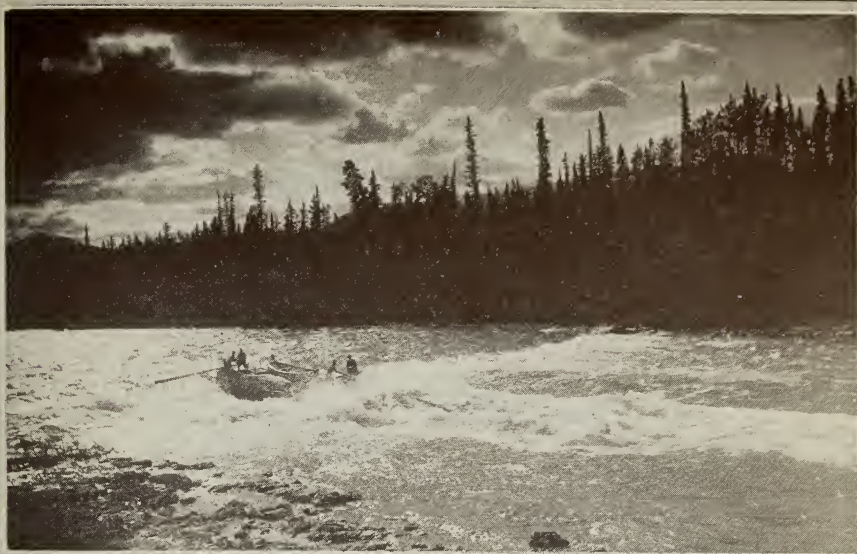


IN climate the second district, known locally as the westward, is somewhat similar to Southeastern Alaska; the precipitation is heavier and the snowfalls in particular increased. In both districts snow is often followed by warm rains that soon wash away every vestige of winter. This is characteristic of the mild winters of the coastal regions.

The westward embraces the territory along the Gulf of Alaska from Mount St. Elias to Cook's Inlet and from the coast to the southern slopes of the Alaskan Range several hundred miles inland. It covers a much larger area than the first division.

If Southeastern Alaska is interesting to a tourist, the westward should be doubly so. The voyage along the exposed coast is replete with natural wonders. Mountains rise to heights between eight and twelve thousand feet. The fields of ice are more numerous and tremendous in extent. There are rushing rivers of frigid water carrying on the work of ages, slowly sapping the life of these glaciers,—remnants of that mass of ice believed to have extended as far south as Ohio. Mount St. Elias, the western sentinel of Canada, soars eighteen thousand feet into the heavens and along its base Melaspina, the largest glacier in the world, occupies a sea frontage of one hundred miles. Along the Copper River, Miles and Childs Glaciers are spectacular. The river cuts under the edge of Childs Glacier and at constant intervals icebergs, compared in size with the capitol at Washington, go thundering into the stream. The glacier is moving at the rate of three and one-half feet a day. It has been traced back into the valleys for seventy miles without





SCENES IN ALASKA—Upper—Shooting Whitehorse Rapids. Middle—Pastoral Scene at Mendenhall, Glacier in background. Lower—Typical Dog Team.



Ψ  
 Φ  
 Ξ  
 1917

PHOTO BY  
 OMAHA  
 I. O. BRADY

finding the end. In August 1912 an imprisoned lake in the recesses of Miles Glacier broke loose, and dashing into the river raised a wave thirty feet high.

The leading towns of the westward are Cordova, Valdez and Seward. Cordova is the terminus of the Alaska Central Railroad operated to the Kennecott copper mines. Valdez, the most northerly open port in North America, connects with Fairbanks, three hundred and eighty-five miles in the interior, by means of a government wagon road. The road is traveled both winter and summer. Road houses, with comfortable accommodations, are built along the trail every ten to twenty miles. From Seward to Nenana, in the interior over four hundred and fifty miles, the government is constructing a railroad designed to tap the coal fields of the Matanuska valley, open large areas to agriculture, and lighten the cost of transportation to the placer grounds of the Yukon valley.

The Matanuska and Chitina valleys and Kenai Peninsula are suitable for agriculture on a limited scale and stock raising. The cultivated root crops, most of the cultivated grasses and hardy grain crops can be grown. Among the grain crops barley, oats, winter rye and spring and winter wheat are produced under favorable conditions. Alaska cannot be called a wheat country and it is unable to grow corn. Cattle and sheep of certain breeds thrive fairly well. Despite all that has been said in favor of the agricultural possibilities they are in the experimental stage and doubtful of success. The local market might be supplied but its size depends on the mines.

The canning of salmon and mining are the chief wealth-contributing sources. There are gold mines but the production of copper engages the most attention. The copper resources, in extent of field, richness of ore, and facility of mining, are said to be unequalled anywhere. In time the copper mines will surpass in wealth the gold regions of the north. Coal and oil are incidental resources. In the Bering River district and the Matanuska valley the coal veins contain enough coal of the best quality to supply the nation for centuries. Eight years ago it

was planned to work these veins on a large scale but politics forced a weak government to suppress the industry and coal is not mined even for local use.

Cook's Inlet that washes the western shores of Kenai Peninsula and the eastern shores of the Alaskan Peninsula is one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the north. The old mining camps of Kern Creek are located on Turnagain Arm at the head of the inlet. Navigation on Turnagain Arm is tedious work. With the single exception of the Bay of Fundy the tides rise higher than in any part of the world. The extreme from highest to lowest is nearly sixty feet. The incoming tide runs in a "bore" from eight to ten feet high. Small boats navigate this part of the inlet, going as far inward as possible before the recession of the tide. Left high and dry at low tide the boats await the next tide to carry them on until the headwaters of Turnagain Arm are reached.

The Alaskan Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands, seventy in number, stretching into the Pacific nearly two thousand miles, form the third division. Scarcely a score of the islands are inhabited. From Redoubt Peak to Pogromni over seven hundred miles southwest the mountain range is volcanic and a few of the many cones are always active, belching steam, mud, fire or ashes. The Bogoslof group of islands are of scientific interest. Whole islands have disappeared within a day and others risen to life in that time. Fire Island was born in 1883 and seven years elapsed before it cooled sufficiently to permit examination.

The average annual temperature of the islands is around fifty degrees. The rainfall amounts to one hundred and eleven inches in some years, but the snowfalls are light. Fox, cattle and sheep farms are conducted. The islands abound in pretty mosses, wild flowers, mushrooms, animal and sea-bird life. But the days of glory were when the walrus and otter were thick upon the shores. Strange, the government was tardy in protecting these animals while to this day there exists a closed season for the enormous bear that roams over adjacent Kodiak Island preying upon cattle, sheep and men. The Kodiak bear is the

largest and most ferocious in creation and should be hunted only by the experienced marksman.

To the northwest and well out to sea are the famous Pribilof Islands the home of the seal herds. These herds have yielded millions in the past century but unwise killing almost destroyed them. Congress now regulates the fur seal industry, conserving the herds for the future.

The great Yukon watershed comprises nearly one half of Alaska and is considered as the fourth district. When Alaska is mentioned even the Alaskan thinks of the Yukon; the other districts are not so closely associated with the idea Alaska. The Yukon River runs in a bow-shaped course from the Canadian boundary for fifteen hundred miles to Norton Sound on Bering Sea. The watershed is bounded on the north by the low range of Endicott Mountains and southward by the lofty Alaskan Range.

In striking contrast with the southern coast the low shores of the Yukon region scarcely rise above the level of Bering Sea. The lowlands continue along the coast for several hundred miles inland and occur throughout the Yukon Valley. They are known as the Tunda Regions. The draining of the tundra is imperfect and a thick mat of vegetation composed of mosses and dwarf shrubs protects the underlying soil which is perpetually frozen. In general the Yukon is rough, consisting of mountainous masses and largely of low hills.

Transportation in winter is accomplished over trails by dog teams or by "mushing" or "hitting the trail" on snow shoes. In summer the many waterways afford an easy means of travel. In length of continuous natural navigation, the Yukon River is the second largest in the world, navigable for thirty-two hundred miles and exceeded in this respect only by the Amazon. Navigation is possible usually from the middle of May to early October. The Kuskokwim River is a splendid passage for five hundred miles. Flowing north from the Alaskan Range to the Yukon, the Tanana is plied by steamers for a somewhat longer season than the Yukon. The Koyukuk passes

through a region that has not been explored very much. The river valley is said to contain more mosquitos to the square foot than most lands so infested have to the square yard. These rivers teem with many kinds of fresh-water fish. In search of gold the prospectors have been guided by these streams and most of the mining camps are found on their banks.

The Interior, as the Yukon is called, is engaged almost solely in placer mining. There are miners of indomitable courage roaming its hills and valleys in summer and winter, withstanding unbelievable hardships and yet filled with zest for the work. The other day an "old timer" of three score and ten, returned for the winter. He had made his pile several years ago and was well on his way to become a millionaire from investments in California oil lands. But neither the gold he was winning nor life in the states satisfied him. "It got my goat and I wanted to be back in the hills" he explained to his former chums. The Yukon's poet in the "Spell of the Yukon" touches upon this "Call of the North:"

"I wanted the gold, and I sought it;  
I scabbled and mucked like a slave.  
Was it famine or scurvy— I fought it;  
I hurled my youth into a grave.

I wanted the gold, and I got it—  
Came out with a fortune last fall,—  
Yet somehow life's not what I thought it,  
And somehow the gold isn't all.

No! There's the land (Have you seen it?)  
It's the cussedest land that I know,  
From the big, dizzy mountains that screen it  
To the deep, deathlike valleys below.

Some say God was tired when He made it;  
Some say it's a fine land to shun;  
Maybe; but there's some as would trade it  
For no land on earth—and I'm one.

The summer—no sweeter was ever;  
The sunshiny woods all athrill;  
The grayling aleap in the river;  
The bighorn asleep on the hill.



SCENES IN ALASKA—Juneau Recreation Park. Lower—Fort William H. Seward, Haines, Alaska.



SCENES IN ALASKA—Upper—Interior Gold Camp at Midnight. Middle—Cook's Inlet at high tide. Bottom—Haystack Island.



The strong life that never knows harness;  
The wilds where the caribou call;  
The freshness, the freedom, the farness—  
O God! how I'm stuck on it all.

The winter! the brightness that blinds you,  
The white land locked tight as a drum,  
The cold fear that follows and finds you,  
The silence that bludgeons you dumb.

The snows that are older than history,  
The woods where the weird shadows slant;  
The stillness, the moonlight, the mystery,  
I've bade 'em good-by—but I can't."

In the placer grounds the gold is found in nuggets and fine particles called gold dust. At times the pay streak is followed into the ground for depths of several hundred feet with shafts and drifts. During the winter months the gravel and dirt is thawed by wood fires or steam and then hoisted to the dump. The "clean up" is made in summer when the dump is sluiced through troughs. Lower grade ground is dredged during the summer months only by large mining companies.

The climate of the interior is unlike that of the coast. The summers are short and hot with small rainfall; the winters cold. The temperature has gone as high as 100 degrees in July north of the Arctic Circle; and this winter dropped to 80 below in December. When the thermometer registers lower than 40 below outdoor life is avoided as much as possible. It is the danger point. Some winter days are less than three hours duration; while there are days of summer without a sunset. Baseball games are commenced at the midnight hour at Fairbanks.

There are hot springs in the interior as well as in Southeastern Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. Other features of the valley are Mount McKinley, the highest peak in America, 20,464 feet, and the northern lights. These lights of delicate beauty emit a crackling sound as they sweep across the heavens.

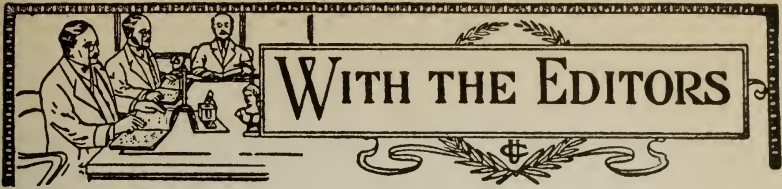
The Yukon has yielded millions yearly and has not even been "scratched." Fairbanks, a town of five thousand people, together with the outlying camps, is the largest producer in the valley.

Jutting from the mainland where the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean meet, Seward Peninsula lies facing Siberia. Its placer mines since discovery in 1903 have contributed \$70,000,000 to the wealth of the nation and will probably continue to produce lavishly for the next half century. The history of the early days of the gold craze is amazing beyond belief. Rex Beach's "Spoilers" is concerned with the first days of Nome, the principal town of the Peninsula. This section is separated into the fifth district of this wonderful land.

In the fall of the year vast bodies of ice move down from the Arctic and close Bering Sea to navigation. Nome is isolated for eight months of the year except by travel to distant Alaskan towns on dog sleds or "mushing" on snow shoes. During late May the ice pack breaks away and with a creaking and crashing that can be heard for miles, drifts back north at high speed. Boats have been caught in the descent of these floes and at the break up in spring been ground between ice bergs and in some instances carried north, disappearing without a trace.

In the Kotzebue country north of the Peninsula large areas of coal land exists. Early explorers found the natives shivering over wood fires while an inexhaustible supply of fuel protruded from nearby hills. Kotzebue is included in the last district which comprises the vast area extending from the bleak and barren shores of the Arctic to the foothills of the Endicott Range. Point Barrow, the northernmost point, is used as a whaling station. For forty days in the depth of the winter's severity the sun is absent from this forsaken station. The Arctic shores are frequented only by whalers and hunters of fur-bearing animals. The tales of these expeditions are blood-curdling.

Alaska is in want of big capital to develop its mineral resources. Rare opportunities are offered those interested in the industries of mining, fishing and fur-marketing. The exploitation of the mineral wealth will attract a large and stable population and then there may be advantages for our college men. Just now that time seems far moved. However, the northland will always be entertaining to the sight-seer and naturalist.



Reports from the universities and colleges of the WAR. country show that the declaration of war had a disquieting effect not unlike that produced on business generally. The vast majority of college men were eager to do whatever they could for the common weal, but quite naturally were at a loss to know just how they could best serve. Many students enlisted in the regular army or navy or in the National Guard as privates, but the sentiment of the majority of students and teachers discouraged this plan, at least in the case of those men who were eligible for appointment as officers.

Several universities appealed to General Wood for advice and he uniformly urged the students to continue at their scholastic tasks until the government's plans had been worked out. Careful observers called attention to the fact that England and France had made the mistake of allowing their college men to rush to the front as privates and had thus lost a great deal of very promising material which could have been better utilized in the work of directing those who, because of more meager intellectual development, were restricted to serve in the ranks.

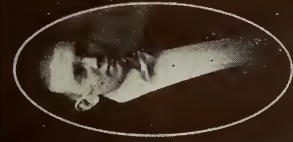
The Reserve Officers Training Corps has attracted a great many Creighton men and not a few, who were ineligible for service in the corps, concluded, after mature deliberation, to continue in class and thus prepare for larger service to the country. They have heeded General Wood's advice given to the University of Pennsylvania in the following words: "Tell your young men to stick to their present duties until such time as the Government calls for men. This it undoubtedly will do when its plans are announced. \* \* \* There is no reason whatever for the men discontinuing their college work until the Government's plans are definitely announced."

There was naturally considerable uncertainty as to the college man's duty immediately following the declaration of

war. The California Alumni Fortnightly for April 21st, said of the students at that university: "Many hundreds of the men turned from the class rooms to the Military Intelligence Offices; a few lost their perspective and joined the ranks of privates; others looked into the specialized branches of the service and a considerable number filed application for commissions in the Officers Reserve Corps. \* \* \* At present the threads of University life are being taken up again slowly. Neglected studies are being considered once more and the pervading attitude of the student body is one of willing acceptance of an unwelcome task."

At Harvard a formal statement was given out by the faculty committee on military affairs announcing that work would be continued as usual but that the university would, of course, be glad to render whatever service it could at the proper time.

At Creighton conditions were not unlike those at other universities. Many of the students were anxious to tender their services at once and a number of them did volunteer for the Reserve Officers Training Corps; eighteen of the medical seniors offered their services to the medical staff of the Navy— only five were permitted to serve as the Government had found it necessary to limit the number of applicants which it would take from any one school. In the College of Law, Professor Donald J. Burke and Mr. Joseph J. Fraser, a senior, both of whom spent a month last summer at the Plattsburg Training Camp and had taken an examination, as a result of which they were appointed Second Lieutenants, left early in the month for Fort Snelling. In the College of Dentistry, the faculty and seniors were early interested in the Dental Reserve Corps, and several of the Pharmacy seniors tendered their services to the Government for work in their particular line. In the College of Arts, a considerable number of students applied for admission to the Reserve Officers Training Corps and the University early undertook to mobilize its resources for the benefit of the Government. The University hospital, as well as the laboratory facilities



J. A. Anderson.



J. A. Kruger.



C. E. North.



J. A. Patterson.



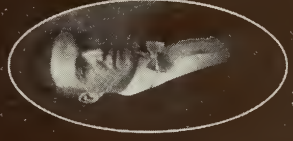
J. W. Hays.



J. J. Sullivan.



T. H. McCarville.



T. H. Carmick.



J. A. Ryan.



P. G. Young.



J. W. Stewart.



W. E. Shannon.



A. L. Williams.



J. A. Ryan.



D. J. Harrison.



J. W. Hays.



T. W. Smith.





PHI BETA PI MEDICAL FRATERNITY—Top Row, Left to Right—E. D. McGrath, P. Cogley, L. DeBacker, R. Byrne, T. English, F. Gangner, P. E. Kane. Second Row—R. Travnor, L. W. Miller, L. Draney, R. Reith, A. Rivers, E. Everett, R. Young, P. Hermanson, Third Row—A. Hendrickson, M. Grier, D. Pitts, D. M. Nigro, J. Swoboda, H. Stapleton. Fourth Row—E. Reichstadt, F. Muller, E. McCabe, P. McCann, S. Parker, O. Frew, P. Schlumberger Bottom Row—E. Kelek, O. Myers, A. Callaghan.

were held in readiness for Government use, and all of the faculty, alumni and students were catalogued and a complete index was made showing how each individual might best contribute toward securing a triumph by the United States in the present war.

The work of the various colleges of the institution, however, was continued and so far as possible instruction is being given as usual. The response to the Government's declaration of war was instantaneous and genuine, but students and faculty alike are anxious that each man contribute the largest possible share toward the success of the joint undertaking. There has been and will be no holding back when the Government points the way.

---

A recent circular sent out by a group of ALUMNI HELP. Harvard Law School alumni opens with this sentence: "The situation of the Law School is precarious." The circular then proceeds to state that the growth of the school has produced a condition which can be relieved only by the immediate raising, by subscription among the alumni, of at least one million dollars, despite the fact that the school already has productive funds amounting to \$734,000. The committee in charge of the campaign for this amount advises that the proportion between the number of teachers and the student enrollment has reached a point where the faculty is very much overworked and the progress of the school is threatened because the teachers are now giving so much time to class room instruction that they cannot devote to research problems enough study to ensure the leadership of the past. It is pointed out that the university funds are insufficient to render any aid to the law school; tuition cannot be increased without injustice, particularly to those students of meager financial resources among whom Harvard has found much of its best material.

The circular is interesting because it denotes a condition confronting all of the universities of the country, the largest

and oldest no less than the smallest and youngest. Education has become a tremendously expensive process and the universities of the country are hard-pressed for funds with which to carry on their work.

In a recent address delivered at the Sixth Annual Convention of the Association of Alumni Secretaries, Chancellor Kirkland of Vanderbilt University, said: "The financial side of every institution is one that is of the first importance, because everything else is conditioned on that. No one will pretend for one moment that an income of ten thousand dollars or fifty thousand or a hundred thousand dollars per annum, is the supreme fact of life or the supreme fact in college history; but we all agree that it is one fact on which is predicated all possible usefulness. There is no use talking about intellectual or spiritual values until you have cared for the material side. Now I need not emphasize the importance of this side to you men of the alumni office: all I wish to call to your attention is the fact that every institution, no matter how small, no matter where located, every institution is busying itself with the task of securing from the alumni a recognition of college needs. An institution that cannot rally to its financial assistance the men who have taken its degrees, and whose diploma is their passport into the world, is in poor position to ask assistance from others. It is not merely what the alumni give, it is the fact that they do give, that is of supreme importance."

Yale University has received from its alumni in annual free-will offerings since 1896 one million, five hundred thousand dollars, and one of the alumni recently made a gift to the university of five hundred thousand dollars at his death. His widow made a further gift to the university of three hundred thousand dollars when she died, and the mother of the alumnus has just announced that she will provide as much money as is necessary to construct at Yale dormitories covering an entire city square—the expense will amount to several millions of dollars. President Butler of Columbia recently announced that the university stands in urgent need of an addition to



its endowment of thirty millions of dollars; Harvard alumni are trying to raise for general university purposes a fund of ten millions of dollars, and so the story goes. Universities are what their friends make them. The first need of every university is money and only in so far as funds are forthcoming will it be possible for the responsible officers to work out their plans.

Creighton is no exception to the rule. Its endowment, while ample, if viewed from the standpoint of ten years ago, is now clearly insufficient to permit that growth which is desired by all its friends. The needs are many and pressing. The professional schools would find their work very much facilitated by new buildings, equipped with the latest conveniences for educational work. Each of these buildings would entail an outlay of \$150,000. A library building and a fund for its equipment and maintenance would easily consume another \$150,000. The professional colleges are in urgent need of endowed chairs of instruction. Loan funds and scholarship funds would serve the double purpose of strengthening the university and of extending a most commendable help to deserving students who would otherwise find it impossible to secure a college education. The need of dormitories for the out-of-town students must be apparent to anyone who gives even a brief consideration to the problem of properly safe-guarding a large group of young men who are removed from the saving influence of home surroundings. Each of the colleges of the University could use to advantage additional equipment. In short, one need make only a cursory examination to find opportunities innumerable for advancing the institution's usefulness and widening its influence by financial assistance. The history of the older universities of the country proves beyond any question that their growth is measured by their financial foundation and in these times of rapidly increasing costs large endowments are becoming more necessary than ever.

The friends of education have found that the universities afford a most desirable means of establishing memorials through

funds devoted to a particular purpose. For instance, loan funds, scholarships, professorial chairs, buildings and athletic fields, are given the names of those whose memory it is desired to perpetuate, and thus does the money given render a double service, not only preserving for all time the name of him whose life and achievements are to be treasured up, but also contributing to the permanent welfare of the state by assuring the continued existence of the university and the dissemination of the blessings of education in perpetuity.

---

No one who knew Mr. Mahoney, **TIMOTHY J. MAHONEY.** the first Dean of the College of Law, need be told that he was an unusual man. Compelled by force of what are commonly termed adverse circumstances, to earn his own way, he succeeded despite his handicap and by dint of hard work secured both his preliminary and professional education. As farmer, school teacher and struggling lawyer, he early learned the importance of well-directed effort and his professional achievements are the more notable because of the method of their accomplishment.

Of the undemonstrative type, he was nevertheless keenly attentive to the sweet burdens of family ties. His solicitude for his aged parents was inspiring and success only seemed to emphasize the high esteem in which he held filial devotion. In his intercourse with those whom he met professionally or socially, he was always courteous and considerate and there was about him a poise which marked him as a man among men.

Though the demands of a busy practice left little opportunity for active participation in the work of the law school, he was nevertheless always a helpful adviser and was particularly interested in the advancement of professional standards. At the last meeting of the Nebraska State Bar Association he made a powerful argument for raising the entrance requirements of the legal profession, and largely because of his interest in the

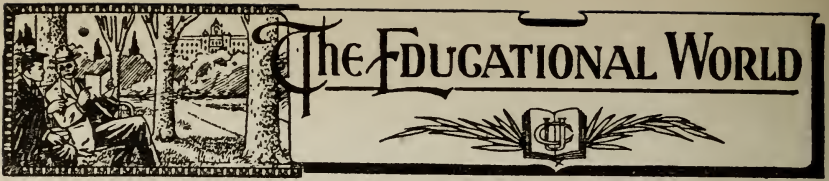
matter the State Association went on record in favor of the program which he championed.

In public life he was accorded a leader's place but he did not use his influence for selfish ends. A deep student of the times, he was more interested in principles than in men and though for several years he had withdrawn from active participation in politics, he was always ready to respond to the call of good citizenship. Once he had made up his mind as to a course of action, he was not easily diverted from it. Of spotless integrity and unquestioned courage, he contributed a generous share toward the welfare of the state and might always be counted upon to support any movement which would make for better conditions locally or nationally.

As a lawyer he admittedly stood with the leaders and enjoyed more than a local reputation. For many years his counsel had been eagerly sought by those who were in charge of important affairs and his opinion on legal matters contributed light to many a difficult controversy.

The community sustains a great loss in Mr. Mahoney's death. The University in particular will miss his strong support but we may all glory in the record which he made, because of its inspiration for better things.





President Walter A. Jessup was formally inaugurated at the University of Iowa on May 11th and 12th. President McMenamy of the Creighton University attended the inauguration.

---

The Government has granted permission for the establishment of an Infantry Unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at the University of Iowa. The men will be furnished uniforms, including shoes, free of cost, and will be provided with the 1903 model Springfield rifle now in use in the regular service. All third and fourth year men will be paid at the rate of \$9.00 per month for a period of twenty-one months. Graduates of the course will be allowed to enroll in the Officers Reserve Corps and will be permitted to enter the Army as Second Lieutenants for a six months' training period at \$100.00 per month in addition to the regular allowances of a second lieutenant. At the end of this period they return to the Reserve Officers Corps and civilian life unless, wishing to join the military service, they are permitted to enter by means of examination. The men will drill five hours a week for the present, the hours selected being from six to seven in the morning.

---

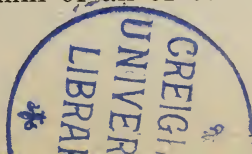
Chancellor J. H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University, recently delivered an address at the Sixth Annual Convention of the Association of Alumni Secretaries, during the course of which he said:

“The financial side of every institution is one that is of the first importance, because everything else is conditioned on that. No one will pretend for one moment that an income of ten thousand dollars or fifty thousand dollars or a hundred thousand dollars per annum, is the supreme fact in college history; but we all agree that it is one fact on which is predi-

cated all possible activity of an institution, all possible usefulness. There is no use talking about intellectual or spiritual values until you have cared for the material side. Now I need not emphasize the importance of this side to you men of the alumni office; all I wish to call to your attention is the fact that every institution, no matter how small, no matter where located, every institution is busying itself with the task of securing from the alumni the recognition of college needs. An institution that cannot rally to its financial assistance the men who have taken its degrees, and whose diploma is their passport into the world, is in poor position to ask assistance from any others. It is not merely what the alumni give, it is the fact that they do give, that is of supreme importance. Now that is a truism; that is so evident that it does not need to be emphasized save as it puts upon you and your office an obligation. You are not merely to secure assistance, but to secure universal assistance.

There is another field that alumni have been quite active in, and that is the field of athletics. Alumni have been more active there than perhaps any other field. I presume that all of you find it easier to interest your alumni in athletics than in any other branch of college life.

Too frequently alumni when they leave an institution and get out into the world forget the college point of view, the educational aspect of athletics, and become interested solely from the sporting standpoint. You know, gentlemen, you surely know that the history of college athletics for the past twenty years—well, let us leave out the past ten years—and go back twenty years—is not all creditable. You know very well that the activities of college alumni have not always been in keeping with the spirit of college life. Too often men have been hired to play on teams, and those men have generally had their wages paid by alumni. I do not hesitate to say to you that this has been a disgraceful chapter in our educational history which we ought to try to atone for. However, a better is coming, has come, and I would therefore ask the alumni of all of our educational institutions



to help the faculties and to help the students and help the coaches to maintain high ideals in athletics. In my opinion, an institution cannot have a character any better than the character that is manifested in its athletic department. An institution that will permit the hiring of players cannot have much abiding authority, or any great influence over the lives of its students.

I would indicate another field in which alumni have been and still are very active and helpful, and that is in relation to fraternities. The problem of college fraternities is a constant one everywhere. Now fraternities are more amenable to influences brought to bear on them by alumni than they are to influences brought to bear on them by the faculty. And yet, you know that not all alumni have considered that a real obligation. You know that sometimes the alumni have come back on some great occasion, have taken possession of college houses, and have mingled with student life and have themselves been guilty of excesses and immoralities that would have severed their connection with the institution if they had been undergraduates. Now those are facts, and those things ought not to be. Rather should the alumni go to the chapter houses, talk to the boys, meet with them occasionally, and see that the general principles of life upon which fraternities should operate are not violated. I regard that as a very high obligation that college alumni owe to students now in college.

The last point that I shall notice is the obligation of alumni toward the intellectual ideals of an institution. Now, one would think that that ought to go without saying. I never heard of any group of alumni who were antagonistic to college requirements and were unappreciative of student scholarship; but there is room for a great deal more intelligent interest than has ever been manifested. Let me cite as an example of what I regard as very intelligent interest—that Amherst report of some years ago, when the alumni of Amherst drew up a program for such a college as Amherst. Now, I do not say that everything in that program is right or should have been followed, but what I commend is the intelligent wrestling with



J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...

J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...

J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...

J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...  
 J. H. ...

Phi Chi Medical Fraternity  
 1916-1917



B. S. Kelly



B. J. Wengel



Geo. Deady



J. A. Pollock



G. J. Dierkes



C. A. B. Jensen



E. E. Neenan



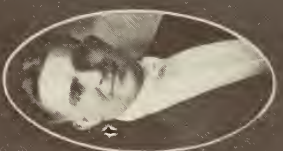
P. M. Greenwood



H. Bangardt



J. N. Gahlen



F. J. Wasko



F. Zbinden



F. L. Wilson



J. M. Murphy



F. J. Toben



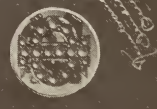
P. McGowan



J. J. Fryman



W. J. Bence



L. D. McGee



D. W. Ball



J. E. Dutcher



that problem on the part of a large group of Amherst graduates. That was highly stimulating and very encouraging.

I have an idea, gentlemen, that in the years to come our institutions ought to be differentiated more, they ought to stand for some one thing. We have too slavishly followed each other. We have simply considered one institution to be just a little better, just a little bigger, and we have followed fashions, thus securing a uniformity that to my mind is not desirable. It seems that we are lacking in originality, and we deserve that reproach that we are academic. We do not seize our problems and work them out. Now, I look to the time when institutions will try to differentiate their work, when one institution will emphasize the relation of education to commercial life, and others emphasize other activities.

Now, gentlemen, these are the things that occur to me as some of the great tasks of alumni in future years, and these things must be done through your offices. I would have you take a wider view of your obligations than simply to act as agents for raising money or as a bureau to send out press notices for football contests. I would have you take as your ideal the possibility of so organizing the alumni that all of the best they have, the strongest influences they wield, may be exercised for the uplift of the institutions you represent. That to my mind is the new task for alumni secretaries. We are just beginning to realize the possibility of this situation. Colleges will give more authority and more funds to operate with if you meet your responsibilities in this matter. Those responsibilities from my point of view are very great.

The alumni office is now, and always ought to be, a throne of power."

---

The Iowa Legislature has appropriated \$150,000 for a hospital to be used for the care of crippled children.

---

The total enrollment of the University of Iowa for the year 1916-17 was 3,523, of whom 2,088 are men and 1,435 women.

All registrations are of college grade. The 1915-16 registration was 3,288. The increase over five years ago is 69 per cent. The greater part of the gain this year over last was in Liberal Arts, Dentistry, and the graduate colleges. The proportion of women to men has increased noticeably, 40 percent of the student population being now made up of women.

---

Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness of New York, widow of one of the early partners of John D. Rockefeller, has pledged Yale University sufficient funds to erect new dormitories to enclose a complete city square. The gift will amount to several millions of dollars and is intended as a memorial to Charles W. Harkness, son of the donor. He was a member of the class of 1883, and died in 1916, leaving Yale five hundred thousand dollars for general university purposes. His widow, who died last December, left Yale three hundred thousand dollars as the Charles W. Harkness Endowment Fund to be devoted to the payment of the salaries of Yale officers.

---

It is estimated that one-third of the men of the University of Oregon will offer themselves for war service.

---

President Lowell of Harvard and General Wood have urged the Harvard students to "stick to their present work—scholastic and military, until the undeniable call to leave it is heard." The university has abandoned its athletic schedules for the spring of 1917. The announcement given out by Dean Briggs, as chairman of the athletic committee, was as follows:

"Because of the declaration of war the Harvard Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports has decided to give up all formal inter-collegiate contests until further notice."

---

The Harvard team won the decision in each of the three debates between Yale, Harvard and Princeton on Friday, March 23rd. The subject was, "Resolved, that the United States after the present war should so far depart from her traditional policies

as to participate in an organization of a league of powers to enforce peace."

Harvard had the negative side.

---

The following announcement by Harvard University is of interest to educators everywhere:

"It is not contemplated that during the academic year the University will suspend its regular course of instruction. No consideration has been given to such a step, and it is quite certain that it would not be adopted if proposed. It has been suggested that in the event of a declaration of war in the near future, those men who in any manner enter the Government service be permitted to take examinations on their college work in advance of the regular period, their work for the year being then terminated and put to their credit. No formal decision has been reached as yet. For those students who do not enter the service of the Government the instruction will be continued as usual.

For the academic year 1917-18, the University is preparing to offer the same courses of instruction in all its departments as in the past. Consistent with this, the University will be ready to render such service to the Government of the United States as lies within its powers. No request has been received from the Government to use the University as a training camp during term-time nor has any such offer been made to the Government.

Just what action the University may take to be of service during the summer months is not yet determined. After the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany it was suggested that during the summer months only there might be established at Harvard a summer training camp utilizing the dormitories as barracks. Should the Government request the use of the University buildings during the summer for the purposes of training, it is reasonable to assume that they would be available."

---

At the University of California between 350 and 400 students filed applications either for commissions in the Officers

Reserve Corps or for service in one branch or another of the military and naval forces of the nation.

---

The effect of the declaration of war on the University of California is indicated by the following extract from the California Alumni Fortnightly for April 21st:

“A temporary paralysis of action struck the University community with the news of the declaration of war between the United States and Germany. The halting confusion on the campus, however, soon shook itself into a normal gait. Many hundreds of the men turned from the class rooms to the military intelligence offices; a few lost their perspective and joined the ranks of privates; others looked into the specialized branches of the service and a considerable number filed application for commissions in the Officers Reserve Corps. Every day the armory, the local military intelligence bureau, and the San Francisco offices have been crowded with students seeking information. Unlike the eastern institutions, the University of California has been working smoothly as an educational machine and is likely to continue doing so until Commencement Day. At present the threads of university life are being taken up again slowly, neglected studies are being considered once more, and the pervading attitude of the student body is one of willing acceptance of an unwelcome task. \* \* \* Among the students in the University who are not eligible at the present time to apply for officers' commissions the truth of this impulse is particularly plain. As the majority will soon reach the required age of 21 years, they are advised not to enlist as privates. Scores of these men appear at the alumni office each day, where the military information bureau is located; the Government's attitude toward them as potential officers is explained with the advice that they remain outside the service until they are eligible for the rank where their effectiveness will be greatest. For these men it is easy to see that the situation is perplexing, as the numerous recruiting stations offer the line of least resistance to their patriotic ardor.”

Mr. Joseph B. Egan, A. B. Creighton 1899, now Master of the Harvard District of the Boston Public Schools, and editor of Educational Standards, the official exponent of the Boston schools, says in the April number of the publication: "There is no valid reason in the school world why there should not be an opportunity for every healthy boy and girl in the city of Boston to indulge in the fascinating and profitable art of wood-engraving. I respectfully suggest investigation with this end in view. For the past two years the pupils of the Harvard school have demonstrated its entire feasibility."

---

Rev. F. G. Dinneen of St. Ignatius College, Chicago, has recently issued a very interesting little book, entitled "Preparing for Success in Life." His first page, entitled, "Who are the Winners?" is as follows:

"Preparedness is the watchword of the day. The boy that hopes to win the battle of life must prepare. The best preparation is a thorough education.

Who wins in athletic contests of skill and endurance? The trained man.

Who wins in the keen competition of business and professional life? The trained mind.

As a rule the best trained minds and most successful men are college graduates. This is a fact that can be proved from history and statistics. College graduates make up about one percent of the total male population of the United States. Yet this one per cent furnishes sixty per cent of the successful and influential men of this country; thus leaving only forty per cent of the best places for the other ninety-nine percent of the population.

Read the lives of all the men that have filled the offices of President, Vice President, Justice of the Supreme Court, President's Cabinet, Senator, and Congressman for a hundred years, and you will find that fifty-eight per cent of them were college graduates."

A legislative attempt to abolish fraternities and sororities in the University of Nebraska was recently defeated.

---

The second annual report of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children contains a great deal of interesting information about this unique institution. The following extract from the report gives some idea of the work being done:

“All children are eligible for treatment up to their sixteenth year, regardless of race, creed or color, who come from families financially unable to obtain the service of a private dentist.

A general rule has been adopted based upon the income of the entire family which determines whether or not the application of a given child shall be accepted. This information is obtained by a personal interview with the child and its parents, or guardians, each case being decided upon its own merits, and the information thus obtained is held confidentially by this department. This eligibility basis is arranged in such a manner that no encroachment is made on the clientele of the private dentist.

The children come to the Infirmary through the Public and Parochial Schools, Social Centers, institutions, physicians and dentists, and also are brought directly by the parent.

The names of the applicants not able to receive treatment at the time of application are placed on file in the waiting list. These cases are recorded strictly in the order of application, and notification is sent to each applicant when his or her name is reached.

Number of children registered during 1916 from Public Schools, 12,180; Elementary Schools, 12,090; Continuation Schools, 50; Parochial Schools, 3,985; Girls' Trade Schools, 40.”

---

The recently organized Council of Church Boards of Education has, through its Survey Secretary, Professor B. Warren Brown, made a statistical survey of the Illinois colleges. The survey is most interesting and will appeal to educators because

of the light it throws upon the church school. The following extracts from the report indicate its scope and conclusions:

“It is evident that students in higher institutions come very largely from christian homes, but denominational lines have practically broken down in controlling the source of students or the selection of schools. There are more Methodist regular undergraduate students in the state university than there are in all the Methodist institutions in the state combined. The same is true for the Baptists, Christians, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Catholics of college grade; and of course it is doubly true of the Episcopalians, Friends, Reformed, and other denominations which have no church institution in the state.

\* \* \* Distinguishing carefully between the liberal art students and technical, vocational and normal students, and dealing simply with the liberal arts for the moment, since that has been regarded primarily as the field for the small religious institution, we find 18 per cent of the liberal arts students in the state are now attending the state university, 57 per cent are attending the three large universities in the state, 33 per cent are found in the 12 largest colleges, while 10 per cent only of all the liberal arts students in the state are left for 19 other institutions. At least six institutions have academies considerably larger than the colleges, and in a number of others the liberal arts department is extremely small but surrounded by large conservatories of music, technical or normal departments. Seven more have smaller academies directly connected with the college. There is some evidence to indicate, moreover, that the general tendency is for the large institutions to grow larger, rather than for a distribution of students to approximate 500 to an institution, for instance, as proposed in the scheme for an efficient college.

\* \* \* Comparison of Reasons for Choice: The influences most important by far in the minds of freshmen drawing them to particular institutions are first, the educational standing of the institution, and second, its location. In fact, these reasons together weigh as heavily as all other reasons combined. No other assignable reason for attending a particular college ap-

proaches these two. The reasons assigned in order beyond this point are as follows: Student influence, 11 per cent; opportunity for self-help, 7.3 per cent; alumni influence, 6.8 per cent; church connection, 5.6 per cent; religious atmosphere of school, 5.5 per cent; family connections, (this seems to have been misunderstood by some students) 5.5 per cent; social and athletic life, 5.1 per cent; influence of field workers, 2.5 per cent. The inference logically deduced from these premises are indeed startling. Either athletics as a drawing power have been tremendously overestimated, or freshmen have hesitated to be candid on that point (a considerable number put that as third choice), or we have reached such a high degree of athletic and social parity in our institutional life that students are unconsciously influenced by that factor. The field worker for the college, unless he has been so skillful as to secure students without their realizing that he was a factor, seems to have passed from the field of real importance in recruiting students. Undoubtedly the high school principal has largely taken his place in that respect, and it is assumed that the activity of the teachers in securing students for their alma mater is scheduled under alumni influence. The day in which church connection can be said to operate strongly in guiding students in the selection of colleges seems also to have passed. This is especially noteworthy in connection with this table, as the great majority of institutions here cited are either legally or historically related to the church. As a side light on this point it is perhaps desirable to cite a recent study from the denominational standpoint of the United Presbyterian Church, which includes Monmouth and has an exceptionally high ratio of students attending its colleges by reason of church connection. The Board of Education estimates 'That between two-thirds and three-fourths of the Presbyterian young people in institutions of higher education are attending colleges and universities outside the church.' \* \* \* In 1912 the statistics of 37 institutions, east and west, 25 of them universities, including the largest in the country, were collected with reference to professional distribution of alumni. All pro-



fessional schools were excluded and only collegiate departments reported. Probably the conclusions reached represent the main educational tendencies toward professions, although it cannot be said that the small college is fairly represented in the totals recorded. As this study covered the entire nineteenth century, the conclusions reached have a broad basis in fact. The following tendencies were disclosed: (1) Teaching, as a result of a phenomenal rise during a quarter of a century, is taking 25 per cent of the graduates, or about 5 per cent more than any other profession. (2) Commercial pursuits, after an almost equally phenomenal rise, are taking about 20 per cent. (3) Law, although taking one-third of the graduates at the beginning of the century, takes but 15 per cent at its close. (4) Medicine takes between 6 per cent and 7 per cent and has manifested a slight tendency to decline. (5) The ministry takes between 5 per cent and 6 per cent, which marks the lowest point for that profession during the two and one-half centuries of American college history. (6) Engineering pursuits, after a slow but certain rise, take between 3 per cent and 4 per cent. \* \* \* From the mass of facts here presented it may be desirable to select those which are of particular significance and to bring them together so that their full force and relationship can be estimated."

Professor Brown's resume is particularly interesting.

"1. More than half the liberal arts students in the state attend an institution within fifty miles of home.

2. Illinois draws students very largely from outside the state (30 per cent), mainly from the west.

3. From 1,600 to 1,800 Illinois students go to other states for liberal arts training, mainly to the east.

4. Enrollment in the common schools has practically reached its limit in the age population and increase is comparatively small.

5. Secondary schools, both state and nation, have increased in attendance at a tremendous rate and are still increasing.

6. The number of high school graduates in Illinois eligible for college has practically doubled in eight years.

7. About one-third of those graduating from high school enter college.

8. There are more students in the state university expressing preference for leading denominations than there are students of those denominations in their own church schools respectively.

9. Only one-fourth of the students in the state expressing church preference are in their own denominational schools respectively.

10. Cities of over 50,000 send a larger proportion of eligible students to college than do smaller towns.

11. Illinois has 37 institutions doing work of college rank in the state, in addition to normal schools and junior colleges connected with high schools.

12. There is an excessive overlapping of college territory in the state, indicating poor distribution of institutions.

13. There are 17,718 students of college rank (all graduates of four-year high schools) in the state doing full work; 9,233 in liberal arts; 5,166 in technical courses; 3,319 normal.

14. A careful estimate indicates there will be about 22,000 college students in the state four years from now, an increase of about 4,300. Perhaps 2,500 of these will be liberal arts, and of that number the larger institutions will get the greatest share.

15. Of the liberal arts students 18 per cent are in the state university, 57 per cent in three large universities, 33 per cent in twelve largest colleges, only ten per cent in nineteen other institutions.

16. Junior college work has not yet assumed numerical proportions seriously affecting regular college.

17. Private high schools and academies have ceased to play an important part numerically, either in state or nation.

18. No clear line of distinction exists as between university and college, the latter including, in many cases, departments duplicating university work.

19. A large number of divinity schools, in many cases connected with colleges, strengthen the religious life on college campus.

20. Freshmen in the state report choosing institutions primarily because of location and educational standing, only slightly because of church connection, athletics and other factors.

21. There is a fairly steady loss of students throughout the entire school system from first grade to senior year in college.

22. Student mortality in college is greater in the west than in the east, among men than among women, greater during the first two than last two years of the course, greater among colleges than universities.

23. In the last century a larger proportion of university graduates have gone into teaching and commercial pursuits, and a smaller proportion into law, medicine and especially the ministry.

24. This is substantially true for Illinois universities at the present time.

25. This is substantially true for Illinois colleges as before and after 1900, but the loss in the ministry is not quite so great.

These and other more detailed facts here included have a considerable bearing on problems of college advertising and administration, but it is possible to deduce more than a mere scattering of conclusions, and to see in this material a definite relationship of some importance both to church and school.

Undoubtedly the college is no longer the purely individual institution of two generations ago, but it has been swept into great educational currents which it cannot safely ignore. It is a part of an educational system, and in the last analysis it will stand or fall with the nature of its contribution and relationship to that system."

---

Coeds of the University of Nebraska, belonging to Greek letter organizations, again demonstrated their superiority as students over the men of the institution, according to the report of Dean Engberg, faculty representative on the scholarship committee. Sorority girls were nearly one hundred points ahead of fraternity men in the scholarship standard.



## PHILISTINES AND OTHERS

\*W. T. KANE, S. J.



PERHAPS I am something of an old fogy. The world moves swiftly: it is hard for one to keep up with it. But within my memory, at least, certain people used to damn the Philistine. It may be that there are no more Philistines—*nous avons change tout cela*. But it may be that we have changed only the name. For the benefit of younger or more up-to-the-minute readers I might explain what a Philistine is, or was.

The expression originated, I believe, in the German universities, where the students dubbed all non-students "*die Philister*." I suspect that Thomas Carlyle, that great German importer, brought it into England. But it broadened its meaning. From the mere townsmen as opposed to the students, it came to mean the stupid and crass as opposed to people of taste and imagination. Then in its evolution, disregarding all Mendelian laws, it leaped to include the vast multitude as opposed to a select coterie with monocles and lorgnettes. And before it disappeared into the backward and abysm of time, it embraced all the world of articulate men and women as opposed to those who had read four Russian novels.

It was a much loved word, even if for a much-hated thing. It had a flavour. It was subtle. Most of those who used it had scarcely more than the remotest idea of what it meant. But it connoted, as they would say, so much. What a pity it should be scrapped!

For the Philistine, like the poor, we have always with us: even though now-a-days we call him "rough-neck" or "low-brow," names not nearly so polite, and which chagrin us by making us

\*Professor of English Literature, College of Arts.

suspect that he coined them himself. Indeed, one fears that the tables are turned, that the vulgar fellow is positively laughing at his betters. Is it possible that this is why we do not speak of Philistines any more: because the Philistines have bound the true sons of Israel and are making sport of them in their temple of Dagon?

There are coarse guffaws today, I'm afraid, at mention of "high-brows". It is most irritating, beyond a doubt. One wishes to be above the—what shall we say?—not common herd: that sounds a bit vulgar itself. Let us rather say: one wishes to be of those who are worth while. That is it: worth while: distinctive, yet not contemptuous—or if so, at most only by implication. But one does not wish to be vulgarly pointed out, and jeered at, and called offensive names, by those who are not—well—worth while.

And there we are. Change the names as we please, there still remains the subtle, yet almost violent, antagonism between the Philistines and the Others. The Others may pretend in their talk and writings to ignore the Philistines. But they do not ignore them; apparently they cannot ignore them. In their loftiest pose of indifference there is an undercurrent of attack or defence: or a challenging insinuation that this is *entre nous*: or a patronizing complacency that the outer world is helplessly struggling to take their point of view. If a man were to strive seriously to make peace between the Philistines and the Others, he would meet, I fear, only the sad fate of all pacifists: a most dreadful buffeting from both combatants. The most one might venture to do is to sympathize with both parties.

In this, as in most oppositions, there is a great deal of right on both sides. This, I hasten to add, is not a pacifist statement at all. The most gorgeous rows are always those in which each opponent has considerable right in his contention.

On the one side, it must be admitted that a certain amount of developed and trained intelligence is required for the right appreciation and enjoyment of art and letters. Even Mr. Powys can see that. It must further be admitted that more of this in-

telligence is needed when the work to be appreciated is of a subtler sort, finer in its texture, more skillful in its presentation. We may even admit cheerfully that it takes several generations, at least, to develop this intelligence: that it is in a sense bred into a man: that it is not at all the cramming work of a mere school. But there, as it seems to me, the case for the Others must rest. Why should they reasonably even wish to say just what the education must be which shall fit a man to sit down at the table of the immortals?

The world is always infected with snobbishness—all worlds are: even a Pomeranian pup patronizes a common terrier. But of all worlds the most snobbish in its tendencies is the world of letters and art. The desire to be, or seem to be, esoteric is a sort of original sin in us: in certain circumstances it grows rank as a weed. Saddest of all to contemplate, the circumstances that make it sprout most horribly are connected with mere material possessions. Dowager Lady Bumpus, because she has a title and a scandalous number of thousands a year, must have a "literary circle"—and even intelligent people bow down before her, though they do it with their tongues in their cheeks.

But more serious than this (which is not serious at all, but only funny), there are always a certain number of yearning souls for whom the supreme recommendation of a book or painting or bit of music is that it is not popular. They reason backward, so far as they reason at all in the matter. They say, "Very great work is not fully appreciated by the masses of men"—and then twist the thing to "Whatever is rejected by the common sense of men is very great work." They are the good people who promptly abandon a writer or singer or painter, so soon as he wins popular applause. In their judgment, the frequent recurrence of a man's name in the speech of the vulgar, a large attendance at a concert, a popular reproduction of a painting, are damning facts: and to be a "best seller" is *anathema maranatha!*

A few years ago G. K. Chesterton might have roared amongst them as any suckling dove. Today, when even a tired

business man may revel in him, they can only shake their heads sadly and dismiss him as "having so shamelessly abused paradox". Even Browning has been abandoned (outside of the R. F. D. districts): the disgusting public are pretending to understand him, even to point out his defects and errors and limitations! So there is nothing left for the elect save Artzibashev and Strindberg and the more "elemental" Russians and Norsemen in general and a few poets who write "thought-colours" and the delightful cubists.

It may be said—has been said—that the Others are at least pioneers, that they point the way for the general public. But is it true? Some of them rediscovered Homer in the days of the Renaissance. But who *first discovered* him? Similarly, some of them are trying to re-discover Dante today—which must make the Italian Philistines smile! I heard an erudite man the other day groan over the stupid indifference of people to Shakespeare. The indifference is there, though it is much exaggerated in reports. Even a passably good production of a Shakespearean plays still draws a houseful of Philistines. And for such lack of interest as exists there is good reason: Shakespeare speaks a strange language now, as remote from us as the speech of Achilles is to a modern Greek. Besides, the "high-brows" have done much to kill Shakespeare: they have made him a study instead of a delight. When Shakespeare wrote and acted his plays, the "groundlings" too exulted in him and caught the irony of Hamlet's passing sneer at themselves: Hamlet was one of the Others.

It is the Philistine who, with bowed back, has always upheld the world of letters and art; the Others mostly dance hysterically about it. All art is democratic. Its appeal is to mankind at large. This is not a piffling whine of equality. The fattest fact in the world is that all men are born unequal. And therefore the arts appeal to all men unequally; but they still appeal to all men.

It is the bulk and mass of the nation, of the people of a common language, who in their slow and cumbersome way,

through the wheeling cycles of generations, pass final judgment upon the work of artists, and chiefly of literary artists. A man is great in letters when the world has slowly and surely appraised him as such: not when a little exclusive circle has gone into raptures over him. Individually the Philistine does not count for much. His mental equipment is ordinarily not equal to that of one of the Others. But in the mass (if this be paradox, it cannot be helped) his judgment is practically infallible.

Oh, I am remembering that there is Mr. Harold Will Write, who does his composing on a linotype machine, with a sob-sister by his side for the moister parts, and who sells seven billion copies a year. But that is merely another illustration of the truth that "you can fool all the people some of the time." Wait! The Philistine *en masse* thinks slowly. And the wily publisher is heckling him for the moment. Give him a little time, and Mr. Will Write and all of those of his kidney will move quietly to the attic and the furnace-room, as their predecessors have done before them. They are only accidents.

One reason why the Philistine thinks slowly, and why he can be momentarily imposed upon, is that he is a busy man. He is at hard grapple with life itself, in the cockpit of his individual world. He has little leisure for reading and studying and comparing. And that same is the reason why, in the long run, he judges, so surely. Life keeps him sane. Ennui breeds no maggots in his brain. His artistic delights, because few, are simple and wholesome. The solid meats of the gods are his foods: he has no temptation to dig for truffles. His appetite is not jaded. And he has at his hand the constant touchstone of truth, the hard, swift, keen reality of human activity, the world of struggle and laughter, of hopes and fears and faith, of life and death. He may stumble and halt in his analysis, and be dumb when it comes to giving reasons: but he has a sense of proportion that the centuries have made an almost instinctive part of his intellectual processes. He lives in long ages, through which those to whom God has given the divine spark rise up and hold their visions before him and die; and he wipes the sweat



from his eyes and, by the millions, looks at their work, and keeps it, or throws it away. They are the chorus, and he is the drama itself. What they sing must fit with what he does.

And whilst he waits in his long, slow judgment, he is watching. Just as some men impose upon him for a brief space, so too he misses some others: but not many. He is reading millions of publications every week. He is giving all the pretending world of art its chance. With a grin on his face, he is even listening to the "high-brows"—and thinking his own slow thoughts. When he has decided, he nods his head: and there is no appeal. The Others may rave: let them: his word is final.

And in the meanwhile, for all the show he foots the bill.





Mr. Leo Beveridge, a junior in College of Arts, has gone to Washington, D. C., where he has been assigned to work in the National Press Bureau.

---

A son has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Donahoe of Kimball, Nebraska. Dr. Donahoe is a member of the Class of 1916 of the College of Dentistry.

---

Mr. Louis F. Bruckner, a former Arts student, was married Tuesday morning, April 24th, to Miss Claire Morrison. The ceremony was performed at St. John's Church by Rev. Simon Ryan, and a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. and Mrs. Bruckner will make their home at Platte Center, Nebraska.

---

Mr. Charles F. Schrempp, LL. B. 1913, and Miss Josephine Irene Brady were married on Monday, April 30th. They will make their home in Omaha. Mr. Schrempp is the junior member of the firm Bigelow & Schrempp.

---

The University Mixers Club held its annual May dance at Keep's Academy on Tuesday evening May first, when about one hundred couples were present.

This was the last dance of the season and was given as a farewell to a number of the students who have left for the Officers Reserve Training Camp at Fort Snelling.

---

The Senior Sodality is approaching the close of a well-spent year. The meetings were held regularly every week, with a brief interruption at Christmas and Easter, and the attendance has kept up to the end. Special services were held on the feasts of the Immaculate Conception and the Annunciation. Various activities were undertaken in accordance with the best traditions of the Sodality. Besides the establishment of a branch of the Propagation of the Faith and a frequent Communion section, ten members were told off to teach catechism in various centers of the Omaha Catholic Instruction League, which was organized at the instance of the Most Reverend Archbishop Harty. Four sodalists with a view of instructing deaf mutes, are applying themselves to the acquisition of the sign language. Some eight or ten sodalists also joined the lecture staff of the Jean D' Arc Club.

On the first of May a very devotional celebration was held in

honor of the Blessed Virgin to whom this month is dedicated throughout the Universal Church. The Senior and Junior Sodalities, wearing their medals and ribbons, marched in procession from the campus into St. John's Church, where the middle aisle had been reserved for them. After an appropriate discourse by the Rev. Wm. T. Kane, the senior prefect, Joseph Ostdiek, on behalf of all the students, read an act of consecration to the Blessed Virgin, and the services were brought to a fitting close by Solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, President McMenemy being celebrant. On this occasion the Senior Sodality used for the first time their new bronze medals, which are considered very artistic. They hang from a cross-bar of the same material, and are suspended about the neck by broad silk ribbons, red for the officers and blue for the other members. The sodalists wish to express their thanks to Mesdames Duffy and Fenner for the needle-work necessary in attaching the medals to the ribbons.

The Sodalists, large and small, are grateful to Brother Studer for the attractive decoration of the May altar in the students' chapel.

The High School Oratorical Contest was held in the University auditorium on Tuesday evening May 1st. The contest was staged

in three divisions, four speakers representing each of the first, second and third year classes. A gold medal will be given to the winner of each division at the end of the school year. The winners of the first division were: first, Clarence Roach; second, Oda Sully; second division, first place, Lee Aitchison; second, Gerald Maloney; third division, first place, Edward F. Mehrens; second, Francis J. Gerin. The judges were Dr. A. K. Detweiler, J. P. Byrne, A. B., and Maurice D. Hussie.

The College of Arts is considering the establishment of military drill as part of the regular work, the course to begin next September. The drill will be in charge of a regular army officer. The drill would have been made effective this year but it was impossible to secure the services of an efficient official to take charge of the work.

Mr. Elmer Barr, who was to have represented Nebraska and Creighton University in the final Inter-State Oratorical Contest at Northfield, Minnesota, arrived there at nine o'clock Saturday morning, May 5th, only to be informed that the contest had been held the previous evening. The officer of the Association in charge of the arrangements had misinformed him as to the date. The only satisfaction Mr. Barr gleaned

from his trip was the information that in the previous divisional contest at York, Nebraska, he had defeated the victor of the finals, who was the Minnesota representative and a student of Carleton College at Northfield. The standing of the contestants at York, where Mr. Barr was first and the Minnesota orator second, was made known only after the final decision at Northfield.

---

Mr. Charles Bongardt, who was to have been the Creighton speaker in the Nebraska Peace Contest, had his speech all prepared, when he received word a few days before the date of the contest from the Nebraska officer of the Association in the State University at Lincoln that he had decided to call off the contest. No reason was assigned for his action.

---

On Thursday afternoon, April 19th, Mr. T. J. Mahoney, Dean Emeritus of the College of Law, and senior member of the firm of Mahoney & Kennedy, died suddenly in the visitor's gallery of the United States Senate. Mr. Mahoney had only recently come from Old Point Comfort, Virginia, where he had been taking a rest. He had entered his appearance in a case pending before the Supreme Court, and dropped into the Senate Chamber to observe the proceedings. He had been in the gallery about ten minutes when he seemed to faint. He was car-

ried into the corridor and died before medical attendance could be summoned. The cause of his death was heart failure.

The body was brought to Omaha on Sunday morning, April 22nd, and the funeral occurred the following day from St. John's Collegiate Church, which was crowded with friends of the deceased. Archbishop Harty presided at the funeral Mass, which was said by Rev. D. P. Harrington of St. Cecelia's parish to which Mr. Mahoney belonged. Rev. James Aherne was Deacon and Rev. P. F. McCarthy was Subdeacon. Rev. J. W. Stenson was Master of Ceremonies. The Archbishop was attended by President McMenamy and Father Livingstone of the Arts Faculty. Rev. A. M. Colaneri, Chancellor of the diocese, was in the sanctuary, as were also a large number of the secular clergy. A special male choir sang the Mass, and Archbishop Harty delivered a short but very impressive funeral sermon, in which he paid high tribute to the memory of the deceased and emphasized the contribution which he had made to the welfare of the state by his intelligence, integrity and courage. The Archbishop spoke with much feeling of the immortality of the soul and bade his listeners believe that the deceased was not lost forever to those with whom in life he had been closely associated.

Interment was at Holy Sepul-

chre. The pallbearers were Messrs. R. C. Howe, John Rush, C. J. Smyth, Luther Drake, Thomas P. Redmond, Judge Lee Estelle, Frank H. Gaines and Frank J. Burkley. Mr. Mahoney is survived by his wife and two brothers, John and Patrick, of San Francisco.

Mr. Mahoney was born in Crawford County, Wisconsin, April 17, 1857, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of Iowa and at Notre Dame University. He made his law course at the University of Iowa and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He came to Omaha in 1887. From 1891 to 1895 he was County Attorney of Douglas County. At one time he was mentioned as a candidate for the United States District Bench in Nebraska. In 1904 he co-operated in the organization of the Creighton College of Law and was Dean of that institution until 1910. The demands of his practice made it impossible for him to devote as much time to the work of the school as he felt was necessary and he therefore resigned his active connection with the school.

Mr. Mahoney was always a staunch democrat and was a prominent figure in the politics of the state. In 1896 he headed the local gold delegation to the Democratic Convention. He was president of the Nebraska State Bar Association during the year 1907-08. He was associated with a num-

ber of Omaha clubs and took a prominent part in the organization of the Knights of Columbus in Omaha in 1902. He served both as Grand Knight and as State District Deputy of that organization. He had an elegant home at 312 South 37th Street, and had attained such eminence in his profession that he was able to enjoy life to the full. Every year he took a long vacation which he generally spent in travel, either in the United States or abroad. At the time of his death Mr. Mahoney was widely known and was highly respected.

Speaking of his career, the Omaha World-Herald said on the morning of April 20th:

"In the death of Timothy J. Mahoney Omaha loses one of its strongest men, and he went in his strength. His death was such as is somewhere described by Robert Louis Stevenson as the ideal death in the view of that author. He went over the precipice in the full tide of life, stopped in full career. No decline. No getting ready. No anticipation. Simply the sudden writing of "Finis" while the work was still fine.

Mr. Mahoney struggled up through the severe but excellent discipline of the farmer boy. He largely, if he did not entirely, paid his own way through the college and the professional school. He graduated rather late at the age of 28, but, once entered upon his profession, he did notably effi-

cient service from the start, and he kept growing to the last.

He kept growing, not only in his profession, but in his capacities to contribute to the higher life of the community, for he had a deep though not demonstrative interest in politics, civic affairs, education and religion and made society much indebted to him for his influence and counsel in all the respects indicated."

The Omaha Commercial Club Journal, speaking of Mr. Mahoney's death said:

"The whole business community was shocked to learn of the sudden death of Mr. T. J. Mahoney, which occurred in Washington. Mr. Mahoney was one of the foremost members of the local bar and was a lawyer of national reputation. He served on many committees in the Commercial Club and did conspicuous service during the tornado relief campaign four years ago. Last year he served faithfully on the Commercial Club's special committee on electric light rates. His loss will be keenly felt in Omaha."

Memorial services for Mr. Mahoney were held in the Federal Court room on Friday morning, May 5th, at which time the court room was crowded with attorneys, court officials and judges. Federal Judges Smith, Munger and Woodrough presided, and a number of those present paid eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased. Judge Woodrough said in part:

"No other man that I know has added so much dignity and strength to the courts of Nebraska as Mr. Mahoney. To know him was a privilege and a blessing and I thank God that I knew this noble man, this Christian gentleman, for so many years."

Mr. Edward F. Leary, who was a member of Mr. Mahoney's firm for six years, said: "A kindly Providence allowed me to be associated with Mr. Mahoney for six years. Words cannot express what it meant to me, to be associated daily with such a man, able, unassuming, always ready to help. Nobody knew how much Mr. Mahoney gave to help the needy and to all sorts of charities. The simple fact is that he gave away thousands of dollars a year, gave it unostentatiously and not with the desire to be known as a philanthropist."

Frank H. Gaines, in his address, said: "Mr. Mahoney was a deeply religious man. He believed that his life here was a part of the divine plan. His faith was firmly grounded. He was sure of the future life. He never doubted the leading of God."

Judge Munger said: "I am in complete accord with every man here who has from the fullness of his heart so completely expressed the feelings of those who have found it impossible to talk for themselves. As a mark of respect the court orders that these expressions of regard be made a

part of the court records and as a further mark of respect this court now stands adjourned."

Resolutions were adopted and read by William F. Gurley. They were, in part, as follows:

"He was easily one of the foremost lawyers in this state and circuit. As an advocate he was masterly. In the prosecution or defense of important criminal cases he had no superior. In the conduct of intricate and involved matters of both law and equity he was splendidly efficient, equally at home in nisi prius or appellate court. His position in his profession was an enviable one and he earned it. He was an indefatigable worker. He was tremendously resourceful. He was superbly competent.

"He was a man of high ideals and great moral courage. There was no such thing with him as an unimportant piece of business. Any business which he undertook for a client, no matter how humble that client might be, was important, and called for his best energies and thought. In the long years of his practice he represented large corporate interests, yet he never sought to be known distinctively as a corporation lawyer, as if he were proud of the label. He was an 'all round' lawyer in the highest and best sense of the word.

He was a man of great generosity, but his charities were unostentatious. He was kindly and

courteous in his dealings with all and his consideration for those more nearly associated with him in business was such as to bind him to them with the bonds of sincere affection.

In the midst of the multifarious duties of his profession he found time for public service and was ever ready to respond to that call. When our community was swept by the great tornado, although in the midst of crowding professional work, he cheerfully volunteered his aid and was chosen chairman of the welfare committee which had entire charge of the great work of feeding and sheltering thousands of homeless ones and of the equally important work of reconstruction. To this task he devoted all of his great ability. No more important and distinguished service was ever rendered to this community by any of its citizens than the service so rendered by Timothy J. Mahoney.

He was a great lawyer, a serviceable citizen, a clean-minded, true-hearted Christian gentleman. His name is written large upon the annals of our bar."

Others who spoke were C. J. Smyth, Raymond Young, Emmett, Tinley of Council Bluffs and Judge Smith.

The case which called Mr. Mahoney to Washington was decided in his favor on the day after his death. The decision was one denying a writ of certiorari in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Com-

pany, petitioners, against Maud C. Henderson, administrator of the estate of Edward C. Henderson.

He desired to know if his brief had been received in opposition to the notice and petition filed by the railroad company. Having been told that everything was in accordance with the rules of the court, Mr. Mahoney went into the gallery of the senate reserved for visitors, where he died.

In accordance with the desire of the National Authorities, the University has taken steps to catalogue its resources available for war. The following letter has been sent to the alumni, faculty and students:

“Dear Sir:

The bureau of Education of the United States Department of the Interior has just sent us a communication urging that the educational resources of the University be immediately mobilized for the public defense. The purpose is not to secure enlistments but rather to determine the fitness of the students, alumni and faculty for their various tasks upon the proper performance of which the efficiency of the Federal organization will depend. The circular says in part:

‘University officers and students throughout the United States are eager in the present national emergency to give the utmost that may be demanded for the furtherance of American in-

terests and for the preservation of American life and ideals. A portion of each university community will naturally offer itself when the occasion arises for active military and naval duty. Many universities have, indeed, already organized battalions or regiments and have conducted special courses for the training of officers. Other institutions will doubtless add their quota to meet this immediate and obvious need.

University officers may be reminded however, that training for military duty is but a part of the effective preparation of a nation for eventual hostilities. Of equal importance are the organization of technical skill, the assembling of trained minds for the performance of definite tasks requiring special education or experience, the selection of persons qualified to direct the countless minor activities on which the successful prosecution of military operation rests. The efficient use of the Nation’s human resources demands that those who can best serve in these supporting and auxiliary lines be assigned to appropriate stations.

The universities and colleges of the country are peculiarly qualified to contribute to this organization. Each institution is a natural unit. Its students and officers are already assembled in one place. Information concerning the training and capacity of all can be secured without difficulty. All are receptive of intelligent direction



and able to profit by it. Contacts with graduates can also be readily established. Each institution can easily perfect a complete voluntary organization which may, in case of necessity, be immediately mobilized and which may be incorporated partly or en bloc into Federal or State agencies for defense.'

In accordance with the recommendation of the Bureau of Education, we are enclosing herewith a blank form which we shall be glad to have you fill out and return to us at your earliest convenience. We wish to repeat that this is not a request for enlistments but is merely a search for information looking to voluntary employment by the government of those members of the student body, alumni and faculty who are specially qualified for the work which the Federal authorities may want done.

Yours truly,  
The Creighton University,  
By Francis X. McMenamy,  
President."

The president's call to arms has been answered by many of the students and alumni who have enlisted for Federal service. The following five members of the Senior Class at the College of Medicine have been sworn in for medical service in the Navy: J. Raymond Byrne, Omaha; John E. Dutcher, Butte, Montana; John J. Freyman, Le Mars, Iowa; Francis M. Heacock,

Gretna, Nebraska; Grove Baldwin, Omaha. Thirteen other members of the class also volunteered but only these five could be taken at the present time. In the College of Law Professor Donald J. Burke and Mr. Joseph J. Fraser of the Senior Class, both of whom attended the Plattsburg Training Camp last summer and passed examinations as a result of which they were advanced to the position of Second Lieutenant, have been ordered to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Mr. Chas. W. Hamilton, Ph. B. 1913, is Captain of Company B of the Fourth Nebraska Regiment. Mr. James J. Connolly, LL. B. 1913, and Mr. Arthur J. McShane, Arts 1904, are Lieutenants in the same regiment and Mr. Julius F. Festner, A. B. 1912, LL. B., 1919, and Paul C. Kamanski, Law, 1919, are Sergeants. Dr. H. L. Karrer, D. D. S. 1909, is also Lieutenant in the same regiment. In the Regular Army and Navy there are a number of Creighton men, including Captain Dr. John W. Meehan, M. D. 1908; Past Chief Surgeon W. A. Bloedhorn, M. D. 1909; Harry C. Bierbower, M. D. 1900; Renier Straetton, M. D. 1905; Rex Stratton, M. D. 1909.

The following are members of the National Guard Medical Corps and of the Medical Reserve Corps: George W. Pugsley, M. D. 1907; M. S. Lombard, M. D. 1910; E. C. Henry, M. D. 1895; E. L. Delaney, M. D. 1901; J. W. Shramek,

M. D. 1910; H. L. Akin, M. D. 1901; J. E. Pulver, M. D. 1908; Paul H. Ellis, M. D. 1899; A. S. Pinto, M. D. 1898.

St. Joseph's Hospital, the clinical material of which is reserved in perpetuity for the College of Medicine, promptly offered its facilities to the Government for use in case of need. St. Joseph's has three hundred beds and is the largest hospital in the state. President McMenamy, in announcing the offer, said: "We'll give the Government all we have." The laboratory facilities of the various colleges of the University are also available for Government work.

Arrangements are being made for the Pan-Alumni Dinner which will be held during Commencement week this year, the tentative date selected being Thursday, May 31st. The Alumni of the College of Medicine will hold a departmental banquet on Wednesday, May 30th, and the Mixers' Club will give its final dance on Friday evening, June 1st. Commencement will occur this year on Saturday, June 2nd. It is expected that the early part of Commencement week will be given over to Fraternity and Department dinners and reunions. An effort will be made to promote a general home-coming for Commencement week and it is hoped that the largest crowd of alumni in the history of the school will be in the city during that

time. Announcements of the detailed programs will be sent out later.

Judging from the number of applications received for the 1917 Summer Session, the attendance will be the largest in the history of the work. The faculty will be considerably augmented and most of the former teachers will return. Last year twenty-two states were represented in the enrollment and this many, or more, will be included in the 1917 session. As usual, attractive programs of general interest will be offered in addition to the regular class work and these programs will be complimentary to persons enrolled in the classes. The announcement for the Session has been received from the printer and will be sent out to any one making application for same.

Weather conditions have interfered with the 'Varsity baseball schedule and outdoor practice has been seriously hampered. Creighton lost its chance to meet the University of Nebraska when two scheduled games were postponed on account of wet grounds. As this was the first chance that Creighton has had in ten years to meet Nebraska on the diamond, there was much disappointment among followers of the team. The remaining games on the schedule include: Nebraska, Wesleyan, Trinity, Morningside, Peru and St.

Mary's, and possibly Ames and Drake.

The team lost two games to Rourke's Omaha Western League team 5 to 1 and 4 to 0. The fans are satisfied with this showing, however, and expect much of the team in College games. Marty O'Toole worked against Creighton in the opening game, while Mertz and Thompson were on the firing line for Omaha in the second game. The Creighton line up was as follows: Lyck and Kanne, catch; McGuire, Spittler and Luschen, pitch; Howard, first; Coady, second; Vandiver, short; Platz and Carroll, third; English, right; Manion, left; Connolly, center.

---

Harvey Bauer, Ph. G. '15, is located at Syracuse, Nebraska, and on his recent visit at the College, reported a very successful first year as proprietor.

Mr. Whitehouse, District Manager for the National Cash Register Company, and also a registered pharmacist, gave a very interesting and impressive talk involving the psychology of salesmanship, during one of the regular conference periods.

Harry Beegle, '16, Margaret O'Connell, '15, Dick Sage, '14, B. A. Novotny, '16, and Ralph Pflasterer, '14, were among the Pharmacy Alumni visitors during the past few days.

Pharmacy graduates desiring positions or wishing to make change in position should write

to the Dean. The demand for graduates is greatly exceeding the supply.

Simon O'Rourke, Ph. G. '16, is now Assistant Chemist in one of the large sugar refineries at Scotts Bluff, Nebraska.

On Thursday evening, April 19th, the Juniors of the College of Pharmacy tendered an informal banquet to the Seniors, at Hotel Loyal. An orchestra composed of Hawaiian students furnished the music for the occasion. Prof. I. C. Arledge, as toastmaster, was in his best Southern humor and this alone always insures a generous supply of entertainment. Dean Newton, Prof. Johnson, Dr. Gerald, President Stewart of the Senior Class, and President Gadke of the Junior Class responded to the call of the toastmaster. As a special feature, R. H. Bryan, a senior student, gave a humorous but impressive presentation of the wonderful opportunities for live pharmacists in the State of Idaho. Cheer leaders Wadley and Masengarb kept all present keyed up with enthusiasm and college spirit throughout the evening. The mural decorations and the menus were of patriotic hue and the evening was brought to a patriotic close by all joining in singing "America."

---

Miss Gladys Shamp, Junior in the College of Law, will attend the convention of the National Women's Trade Union League in

Kansas City, Missouri, June 4th to 11th.

---

Dr. C. B. Hewetson lectured to the students and public at the University auditorium on Monday morning, April 23rd. His subject was "Robert Hugh Benson, the Man."

---

At the annual election of officers of Creighton Model House held on Friday, April 13th, the following were elected: Speaker, Joseph J. Fraser; Chief Clerk, Eugene M. Clennon; Journal Clerk; Anton A. Rezac; Sergeant-at-arms, Harold R. Murphy.

---

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Miriam Langan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Langan, and Mr. Frank T. Walker, Jr., a senior in the College of Law. The wedding took place Tuesday, May 18th, at St. Cecelia's Church. Mr. and Mrs. Walker will be at home in Fair-aces after July 1st.

---

Rev. Wm. F. Rigge, S. J., of the Arts faculty, delivered a lecture before the Otis Elevator Company on Monday evening, April 23rd. He spoke on Astronomy, particularly of the sun.

---

A recent announcement of the staff of the new St. Joseph Hospital at Kansas City, Missouri, contains the names of Dr. Clarence Capell, M. D. 1903, who is

in charge of the department of Urology, and Dr. L. A. Lynch, M. D. 1914, in charge of the department of Pathology.

---

The Phi Chi Medical Fraternity gave a dance at the Fraternity house, 2124 Davenport, on Saturday evening, April 21st, in honor of Drs. Grove Baldwin and Francis Heacock, who have gone to the Mare Island Navy Hospital, San Francisco, for service in the United States Army.

---

Mr. Frank O. Malm, LL.B. 1916, was married on Saturday, April 14th, to Miss Katherine Marie Sanders. They will be at home after the first of June at 1546 South 27th Street, Omaha. Mr. Malm is engaged in the practice of law in this city.

---

The Gamma Eta Gamma Legal Fraternity held a banquet at the Dutch Mill on Thursday evening, April 26th, at which time seven new members were taken into the fraternity. Music and short speeches by the student and alumni members made up the program.

---

The cumulative results of the State Board examinations for the last seven years make interesting reading. The fifty-nine dental colleges of the United States are listed with their 14,832 graduates. Of the 116,645 who were examined, 1,896 failed in their first examination, which makes an average per-

centage of 16.2 failures for the whole country. The standing is given of 155 of the graduates presented by Creighton. Only four of these failed, which makes its percentage of failures 2.5, against the general average of 16.2 per cent. Of all the colleges which had as many as one hundred students examined Creighton tops the list.

---

The Nebraska State Dental Society will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its existence by an elaborate program of exercises, which is to be held in the Creighton dental building.

The college seniors will be examined by the State Board immediately after the State Society meeting, the practical examinations being held in Creighton and the theoretical in Lincoln.

---

Hon. C. J. Smyth, Associate Dean Emeritus of the College of Law, and Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, is receiving congratulations upon a unanimous decision just handed down by the United States Supreme Court in favor of the Government in what is known as the Oregon-California Land Case. Two years ago Mr. Smyth argued one phase of this case before the Supreme Court and came off with favorable decision. To further protect the Government he prepared a bill which Congress passed and the constitutionality of

this measure, as well as some other features of the litigation were passed upon by the Supreme Court in its latest decision. The effect of the decision is to restore to the Government 2,300,000 acres of land worth fifty million dollars on payment of three million dollars by the Government to the Southern Pacific Railway Company. The case has attracted national attention and the Department of Justice formally congratulated Mr. Smyth on the successful issue of his arduous labors.

---

Dr. M. J. Scott, M. D. 1903, who for several years has been Chief Surgeon at St. James Hospital, Butte, Montana, has recently received an additional appointment as Chief Surgeon of St. Anne's Hospital at Anaconda, Montana. He will direct the work of both places and has organized a staff for St. Anne's. He has already appointed Dr. F. H. Long, M. D. 1907, to the Anaconda staff. In Butte he has with him Dr. J. F. Langdon, M. D. 1908, and Joseph Borghoff, M. D. 1913.

---

Mr. J. Henry Furay, A. B. 1898, who is manager of the Pacific Coast Division of the United Press, with headquarters in San Francisco, is credited in a recent issue of "Hell-Box," the official organ of the United Press, with having scored a big triumph in handling the election returns from California. Mr. Furay's picture

is printed in the publication which bears a New York date line and he is shown standing talking to a young lady who is called "Miss California."

The Creighton Oratorical Association kept its word. The public debate was altogether worth while. Outside it was a dreary evening, and it rained. But within the brilliantly lighted and chastely decorated University Auditorium, the eloquence of man and music's charm held sway. The judges of the debate, men of thought and experience and reputation, were delighted with the manner in which the speakers, both on the affirmative and negative side of the question, conducted their argument. In announcing the decision of the judges, Mr. Martin, Dean of the Law Faculty, expressed their appreciation. He made it his business to do so again in private—proof positive that the praise given in public was not a mere act of courtesy on the part of the judges. With his usual grace and keen sense of the beautiful, Mr. Martin also called attention to the excellence of the musical numbers furnished by the Orchestra. We had a comparatively small, but a very select and appreciative audience, Incident-

ly we may remark that, in choosing the evening of May 1st, we forgot that many of our old friends would be in church at that time. Neither were we aware that the Mixer's Club would select the same evening for their dance. Never again must we make such a mistake. Many may be justly indignant with us. We deprived them of just so much of their education.

The debate was decided in favor of the negative. For individual merit, Mr. Charles F. Bongardt, of the affirmative, was placed first, and Mr. Danial J. Gross, of the negative, second. The readers of the Chronicle may desire to see the programme.

Overture . . . . .	Orchestra
Introductory Remarks . . . . .	
The Chairman, Mr. Joseph H. Ost-diek.	
Debate	
Resolved, that a permanent system of compulsory universal military service be adopted in the United States.	
First Affirmative . . . . .	Mr. R. Leo Beveridge
First Negative . . . . .	Mr. Ralph T. Wilson
Second Affirmative . . . . .	Mr. Charles F. Bongardt
Second Negative . . . . .	Mr. Malcolm D. Reynolds
Third Affirmative . . . . .	Mr. Elmer L. Barr
Third Negative . . . . .	Mr. Daniel J. Gross
Selection . . . . .	Orchestra
Speeches in Rebuttal	
Finale . . . . .	Orchestra
Decision of the Judges	
Judges	
Mr. Paul L. Martin, A. M., LL. B.	
Mr. Harley G. Moorehead, Ph. B., LL. B.	
Mr. John A. Bennewitz, A. M., LL. B.	