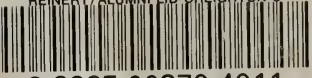


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VOL. IX  
No. 1

THE  
**CREIGHTON  
CHRONICLE**

Oct. 20  
1917

Published on the twentieth of each month from October to June inclusive by The  
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THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY CADET REGIMENT, 1917-1918



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Oct. 20,  
1917



RECRUITING THE NATIONAL ARMY.

\*Harley G. Moorhead.



It was a stupendous undertaking to register ten million men in one day. The Doubting Thomases said it was impossible; the Afraid-of-the-Germans said it would cause an uprising and result in civil strife. How easily and how well it was accomplished is now known to all. It is one indication of how quickly the United States can get into action and of what a tremendous force we can put into this war.

An entirely new plan, known as the selective draft system, was used in raising the national army. The essential features were contained in the Act of Congress, but a great mass of details had to be worked out by the War Department under a clause in the Act which authorized the President to make rules covering the organization and procedure for local boards, district boards, and all other rules and regulations necessary to carry out the terms and provisions of the Act. Congress indulged in considerable deliberation concerning the ages of the men to be drafted and finally concluded that those who had passed their 21st birthday but had not yet reached their 31st birthday should be the men called to constitute the new army. A general provision was made by Congress for the exemption of certain officers and men of a few occupations. They also gave a skeleton outline of the organization of the exemption

\*Ph. B., Oberlin; LL. B. Columbia. Election Commissioner of Douglas County; formerly Professor in Creighton College of Law.



boards and appeal boards. This Act also made an innovation in providing for a number of safeguards around the army to protect its health and morals. The possession and sale of intoxicating liquors was provided against and the Act also authorized the Secretary of War to prohibit houses of ill-fame within certain distances from cantonment and training camps.

The details of taking the census and conducting the registration of the young men subject to this Federal Draft Law were left largely to Provost Marshal General Crowder. General Crowder and his office staff are to be congratulated on the detailed arrangements formulated and executed in the brief period between the passage of the Act and the day set for registration. The President approved the Act on May 18th and June 5th was set as the day for registration. To be sure the Provost Marshal General and others in the War Department had been working on this matter for many weeks, but many vital provisions of the law could not be known until Congress had actually passed the bill. Millions of cards, certificates, books of instructions, rules and regulations and other supplies had to be prepared and distributed throughout the country before June 5th. Provision had to be made for taking the registration of non-residents and citizens prior to the registration so that their card might be in their home precincts on June 5th. The War Department had all these details worked out and were able to estimate the approximate number of men who were to register in every county and city in the United States. Just think of the machinery necessary for estimating such a proposition! It seems marvelous in view of the fact that the estimates were proven by the actual registration. In Douglas County, where we have the election registration records for a basis, it seemed to us that the government was exceeding the probable draft registration by two or three thousand, but their estimates were substantially correct. Judge Day and Mr. Edward P. Smith served on the registration board in their own precinct. Prior to the registration they took a mental census of the men subject to the draft and thought there would not be over sixty

to seventy-five. It turned out after the registration that they had one hundred and twenty-seven.

The responsibility for the registration and draft law was placed upon the Governors of the various states. They were in direct communication with the Provost Marshal General and acted upon instructions from the War Department. The Governor, in turn, used the county organizations and election machinery, together with the mayors of cities of 30,000 or over. Where the county organization was used, the Sheriff was named as chief executive officer, the County Clerk was the recorder of the board and custodian of the records, and the County Physician acted as surgeon of the board. In cities of 30,000 or over, the Mayor was designated as chief executive and the City Clerk as recorder, except that where cities had an election commissioner, he was substituted for the City Clerk.

It was no easy task to set the stage for this huge registration on June 5th. Registrars had to be appointed, at least one and as high as four for each voting precinct (in Douglas County there were 124 precincts); places for taking the registration had to be secured and advertised; tables, chairs, materials and blanks had to be provided. The government furnished the registration cards, certificates for the men registered, and pamphlets of regulations, everything else was provided by others. In Douglas County practically everything was donated. The registrars, including many women, donated their services. The owners of buildings usually used for polling places gladly donated them for places of registration. The entire cost to the government of registering over 20,000 men in Douglas County was less than ten dollars.

The registration cards contained twelve questions to be answered by the person registering and signed by him. The registrar taking the registration had to fill out certain additional information. A summary had to be made at the close of the day's registration. A summarization for the county was then made and submitted to the Governor, who in turn submitted his report to the War Department. Copies of all the registra-

tion cards had to be made within a few days after June 5th and sent to the Governor. The government then had the principal data concerning all the young men within the draft ages, including the name, place of birth, naturalization, trade, dependents, physical defects and disabilities and claims for exemption. The exact number of men registered in Douglas County was 20,424. There were 186 men totally disabled; 10,005 indicated that they had dependent relatives; 7,298 indicated that no claims of exemption would be made. It should be stated, however, that it was not necessary to claim an exemption at the time of registration, but the men were told that they would have an opportunity later to present a formal claim of exemption to the exemption boards. There were 233 alien enemies in the registration of Douglas County. There were 1,771 aliens; 962 negroes were registered, many of whom claimed exemption.

An amusing incident occurred at the office where registrations were taken prior to June 5th. A negro was being registered and was asked whether there was any good reason why he should claim exemption from draft. He replied that "I nevah did like a fight no how."

In connection with the registration, many were astonished to learn in the book of instructions that the only country with which the United States was at war was Germany. Men born in Austria, who had not taken out naturalization papers were not considered alien enemies. Men born in Germany who had taken only first papers were considered alien enemies. This latter situation proved to be quite a shock to many men of German birth, who were intensely patriotic and were for the United States heart and soul. It provoked quite a rush to naturalization courts to perfect naturalization. This is one illustration of the way this war is causing our residents to think of their status as citizens; it is doing much to nationalize all foreign-born residents. Heretofore there has been altogether too careless an estimate of citizenship. This is especially true in Nebraska where citizenship has been measured largely by a permission to pile up dollars and participate in party politics. Ne-



braska is one of the few states which permits voting by foreign born residents, who have taken out only first naturalization papers. A new light is dawning on our citizens who now see the serious business of defending the nation. They are now taking the stand that if a man enjoys the benefits of our country, he should be called upon to defend it in time of trouble. American citizens in Nebraska henceforth are going to demand a different brand of patriotism from those who participate in our government and especially from those who hold some of the reins of government. Politicians will not need to be so much afraid of the foreign vote hereafter for the American vote is going to be solidified to wipe out all foreign combinations.

The number of slackers, men who fail to register, was very small. A great many complaints came to officials concerning slackers but nearly all proved to be mistakes. A few arrests were made for violation of the draft law, but in most cases these men were allowed to register and go their way, after satisfying the authorities that no intentional wrong had been committed. The intent of Congress and President Wilson to give all men equal and fair treatment won respect for the law. The men who had registered, and especially the fathers of the men registered, took it upon themselves to see that other boys who were subject to call were registered. As people were convinced that the law was operating equally upon all men within certain ages and that there was no discrimination or political wire-pulling, they were willing to help make the draft a success. They were convinced that they were getting the same sort of a deal that the other fellow was, and invariably announced that they were "ready to go" when called.

There is one objection to the draft law which has been frequently heard, that the foreigner who has not taken out papers is permitted to stay here and enjoy the high war prices without the necessity of bearing arms. Congress is trying to meet this situation at the present time by making new treaties with our allies which will permit the drafting of foreign-born citizens of such countries. The men who have declared their intention to

become citizens of the United States, except Germans, are subject to the present draft law. Aliens are called under the draft law but can claim exemption, if they so desire, for the reason that they are citizens of other countries.

Just prior to registration day it was remarkable in some instances how men suddenly changed ages. Several Russian Jews had taken out their naturalization papers in our District Court and had given a certain age, but at the time of the registration they had proof to show that they were much older, which would put them beyond the age of 31. One fellow told how he had asked a certain girl to marry him and she replied that he was too old, so in getting the marriage license, he said that he set back his age about eight years. The Federal authorities made a ruling that collateral records of age would be taken as the correct age. Several young men had given their age as 21 or more in order to obtain positions with the Street Railway Company and other corporations, but when it came to being drafted they were quick to deny that they were really men.

There were a few men who failed to register on June 5th, who had a notion that they could escape. They soon learned that Uncle Sam was much better prepared to carry out his plans than they had ever dreamed of, and gradually they came in to register or sent in their registration cards. The fathers and mothers, whose sons were registered, were vigilant in seeing that all their neighbors' sons were registered. Publication by newspapers of lists of the men registered proved a great help to the government.

After the registration was complete, the Secretary of War devised a scheme for drawing the men by chance for actual service. To the layman it seemed impossible to find a system that would work out fairly and satisfactorily in all 5,000 districts in the United States. But this feature of the draft, too, was entirely successful. Though it was somewhat difficult to comprehend at first, it did actually operate with justice and impartiality to all. Registration districts were grouped to constitute exemption divisions. Most counties constituted a single

division, except where there were cities over 30,000 inhabitants. In Omaha there are five divisions. There is also one division for Douglas County outside of Omaha. These division boards took the registration cards for each division and placed a new number on each card in red ink, numbering consecutively from one to the highest number in that division. This was known as the serial or red ink number. The largest division in the United States was taken as a basis for the drawing. Most divisions ranged from 2,500 to 4,000 men, but in Detroit there was one district which had over 10,000 men registered, so the officials at Washington proceeded to draw the full ten thousand numbers from a glass jar. Men who were registered were eager to know the order in which their own serial number was drawn at Washington. Later each locality made up a list showing the order in which each man would be drawn in his own local division, after eliminating all the numbers drawn at Washington which were above the highest number in its division. Newspapers printed these lists and the huge lottery was watched with intense interest all over the country.

The first contingents in this new National Army have already gone to the cantonments. These young men have been honored by the representative citizens of their home towns and in many cities huge parades have been held as a fitting send-off. A more representative army was never raised anywhere. In Douglas County we think our system of drawing jurors is about perfect, by taking every tenth name from the poll books. The selective draft law is proving equally successful. The men composing this selective draft army are not only a congenial lot, but in physique and brains are superior to any army in the world. It is truly a democratic army and it is surely the desire of this army to make the whole world safe for democracy.



## THE ART OF JOSEPH CONRAD.

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



THE English-reading world, which eyed Conrad rather dubiously for a while, has come quite definitely to accept him as an extraordinarily great artist. That is as it should be. A really great artist does not take hold at once. He is subtle, even if simple. He has things to say, and a manner of saying them, which are not obvious. He is not a mere voice, not a conventional bag of tricks: he is a person, as much in his work as in his life. And persons are appreciated slowly. They are complex simplicities: units of being and force, made up of numerous and most diverse elements. They are not to be dissected, because they are vital. Yet they are not to be understood save by the slow process of acquaintance with their almost bewildering details.

And Conrad, because he is a great person, is a strange person to us smaller beings. He is not bizarre, not freakish: he is merely great: he astounds us because he exhausts our capacity. Even his personal history is astonishing. A Pole, born in the Ukraine some sixty years ago, (his full name is Teodor Jozef Konrad Korzeniowski), of a noble family which had suffered much for Poland, he left his country at seventeen to follow the sea. He had been brought up in a country that had no coast; he had never seen the sea; but a strange longing for it was in his blood. He sailed from Marseilles, before the mast. But his dream was to be an English sailor; and an English sailor he became some four years later. He passed for mate the year following (having picked up the English language during the year or two preceding), and five years later became a Master in the Merchant Service. In that same year, 1884, he became a

---

\*Professor of English Literature, College of Arts.

GROUP OF CREIGHTON MEDICAL GRADUATES IN FEDERAL SERVICE AT FORT RILEY



TOP ROW—Left to Right—H. M. Fitzgibbon, 1908; W. G. Finley, 1903; G. W. Pugsley, 1907; H. L. Wells, 1902; W. O. Akers, 1902; Lucien Stark, 1903; E. T. Fitzgerald, 1907; R. E. Hall, 1914.  
 BOTTOM ROW—Left to Right—R. T. Jones, 1911; Marion Sigler, 1916; R. W. Henry, 1901; H. A. Johnson, 1912; F. D. Ryder, 1915; J. M. Young, 1898; J. P. Rosenwald, 1910; D. Hibbard, 1913; O. P. Morgenthaler, 1915.



TOP ROW—Left to Right—J. P. Sheehy, 1915; G. D. Whitcomb, 1916; C. M. Swab, 1916; C. T. Needham, 1912; C. A. Cummings, 1916; Edgar Cline, 1913; L. H. Fochtman, 1914; R. T. Jellison, 1914.  
 BOTTOM ROW—Left to Right—C. S. Molsseed, 1915; L. F. Egen, 1916; H. L. Akin, 1901; J. McAllister, 1914; H. E. King, 1903; C. O. Moore, 1914; Guy Van Scoyac, 1914; C. F. Shook, 1916; J. T. Loosbrock, 1911; Geo. Mattison, 1913.





WALDO E. SHILLINGTON, who acted as Commandant of the Creighton University Cadet Regiment while awaiting his call to the aviation corps.



LIEUTENANT FREEHOFF, Fort Crook, Nebraska, newly appointed Commandant of the Creighton University Cadet Regiment.



British subject. For twenty years he voyaged up and down the highways of the sea, a keen observer, a patient, searching analyst. He says that the sea was his teacher. Yet he read widely too. Not to many men comes such a wealth of experience as was his: and to immeasurably fewer men is given the genius to interpret that experience.

In 1889 he began to put on paper one of the myriad stories that were seething within him. He tells us how he debated as to which language he should choose as his vehicle. Polish, French, English, he felt at home with them all. Many motives drew him to English, and in English he wrote. At odd moments, between watches, in casual shore lodgings, bit by bit the story was written, *Almayer's Folly*. For five years it grew. Then Conrad was invalided home, broken by fever got in the Congo. He definitely abandoned the sea. He took lodgings in London, and sat down to finish the story. It was a cast of the die. A publisher took it, the critics gingerly praised it (but they did praise it), and the Polish-English sailor became an English novelist.

During the twenty-two years since the appearance of *Almayer's Folly* Conrad has written fifteen books, besides some uncollected short stories, and two novels in which he collaborated with Ford Madox Hueffer. It is impossible, in such a brief sketch as this, to give an idea of these books. With a few exceptions, the sea flavours them all. The sea, for him, is more than a literary atmosphere: it is almost a character. Men are pitted against it as against a living force. In *Typhoon* the fury of wind and water is as dramatic as the courage of the magnificently stupid Captain MacWhirr. It is no exaggeration to say that, in our English literature at least, no man has so caught and expressed as Conrad has the spirit of the sea. Restless, implacable, capriciously kind and savage, limitless in power, serene in its mysterious majesty, it moves through his stories with a sort of awful, voiceless personality, dwarfing all but the spiritual dignity of men. He has written huge cantos of the epic of the sea.

But he has written of more than the sea, else he would not be a great novelist. Men and women are, of course, his chief subject-matter. And if he has set them, as it were, against the background of the sea, it is because the sea is the symbol of eternity.

We speak glibly of insight into character. It is the stock attribution of every novelist who gets himself read at all. And so often it means on our lips only sharp observation of the customs and manners of men. A convincing picture of externals we take for glimpses of human souls. Such glimpses are not so easily come by: and a consistent, piercing revelation of character in one of the few, great, and rare treasures of human achievement. To say that Conrad lays bare souls is to put him with Shakespeare and Dostoyevski; yet I think it must be said. His grip upon reality is tremendous. His vision is pitifully sure. And what he sees so surely, he puts before us, not in any *a priori* formula, but in cumulative, compelling, concrete detail.

The men and women in his stories (there are few women) come before the memory and imagination like real persons whom one has known. They are complete. They fit into their relations with others in the story as our friends do in real life. Motive, and impulse, and root of action, their qualities responding to circumstance, the inner effects of their action, have all been built up for us by clear, vivid induction. They have the sense of mystery that living beings have, the vague unknown of future possibilities which is the test of reality. They are not types so much as individuals. Figure and gait and dress and manner we have too: but more than all, shining through all, the individual soul of the man. It is not mere vividness of the pictorial: it is a picture revealing inner reality. A character of Conrad's beside a character of Dicken's is like a motion-picture beside a still photograph.

Captain MacWhirr, stubby and blunt of body as of soul, in his bowler hat and unnautical clothes, primly and stubbornly conventional, stodgily waddling about the bridge of the *Nan Shan*

with her cargo of two hundred Chinese coolies bound for the treaty port of Fu-Chau, is made a striking picture. In the hands of a lesser man it might have stopped there. But when the *Nan Shan* plunges into the screaming wild rage of the typhoon, it is no flat picture that goes into combat with elemental forces; it is a man, whom through the dreadful play of the storm we come to know intimately, searchingly, surely: his dense, unimaginative stupidity, his simple, dogged courage, his cold, almost impersonal, fidelity, fit to be pitted against the impersonal rage of the sea. We do not feel that we have read about the man, but that we have known him.

An attempt to give a notion of any novel by boiling it down to a paragraph is absurd; it is particularly absurd in the case of Conrad's novels. One might give the rough plot in that way, and often the plot alone is remarkable enough. But in his stories it is not the plot alone which is significant; it is the plot growing almost inevitably out of the characters: human beings flowering into action by the force of the qualities within them, as they do in life. And the whole complexity of character and action stands for the dreadful and impressive simplicity of life.

The combination is unusual: of a romantic breadth and clearness of interpretation, most personal in its insistent view of his characters and their actions, yet never as a mere subjective thesis to which reality must be made to conform in proof: and of a detailed and impersonal cumulation of traits and incidents, which are never looked upon as mere phenomena, mere facts, but each of which is subtly and almost imperceptibly analysed as it passes before his mind, and made to give up its secret contribution of significance. To those who understand the terms the critics speak eloquently enough when they say that Conrad is a romantic realist. They mean that, in concept and in expression, he never lets go of reality, but that he never gives a fact of life without probing it for its inner meaning. That in itself would stamp him as a most singularly gifted artist. But when one adds to that that the results of his probing, his definite in-



terpretations of life, are convincingly true, one is compelled to acknowledge Conrad a genius.

Of his manner a great deal indeed might be written. It is, in the first place, strikingly impersonal. A man of most definite opinions, he voices them only through the large and complex total of each of his stories. It has been said that in this he resembles Flaubert. In a way he does; but with this difference: that Flaubert assumed the false pose of impersonality of view as well as of manner. He pretended to say to his readers: "Here are the facts. Make what you will of them. I have nothing more to say." Whereas, in reality, of course, he was making of his apparently "objective" stories a vehicle for his own most narrow and intense prejudices and dogmas. Conrad, though he does not come before the curtain for little Thackerayan speeches, though he does not thrust himself at all before the reader, is quite frank in making his stories speak his measured, reasoned judgment of the concrete facts he portrays.

And this gives an air of severity to his work. He is not light reading. Intensely interesting as he is, the reader must work with him. One cannot skim through him. Every facet of action, vividly and simply presented, has its essential relation to the rest; the reader must grip it with the imagination, sense its relative value, and carry it with him as he moves along the swift, gleaming chain of the story. He makes demands, he is exacting. Every story is a collaboration between him and the reader. He is not involved, he has none of the almost torturing intricacy of James, he is simple and crystal clear in speech; yet he has not written so that "he who runs may read." To see with his eyes, you must walk with him step by step; and it may be that at the journey's end you will be well aware that you have been walking. But it is eminently worth while.

He has humour, but it is a grave humour: the humour of sanity, of perfect poise: that smiles, but does not laugh. He is in earnest, but never too earnest. He is daring and confident, but not conceited. He has severe and high moral standards,

but an infinite comprehension of sympathy. He has that humour which makes a reader feel that he is mentally trustworthy, the humour of large and balanced vision.

And still (another most unusual combination), with all this exquisite poise and reserve, he has an astonishing glow and force, the warmth of emotion and the fierce energy of creative imagination. He is not a cold psychologist; he is an artist. Upon reflection one knows that he must have studied and brooded and measured and weighed long before he wrote; but about what he has written there is no musty smell of the workshop. His portrayal seems to have the quality of intuition rather than of analysis. He has not dissected *Nostromo*, in the novel to which he gives his name (the most wonderful of Conrad's stories); he has apprehended him in the complete, living reality. And he has translated him into language, not in the measured accents of analytic study, but in the wild tumult and welter of life, in a vivid, passionate world of living people and their interweaving mutual relations, that passes before the mind's eye like a poetic vision. The structure of his books is the structure of growth; it has, for all its severe order, the impetuous sense of the inevitable.

If one were to single out for illustration some one manifestation of this keen, flaming power of Conrad's mind, I fancy it would be found in his irony. That is essentially a grip of contrast, and therefore essentially a comprehension of realities, not a separation through analysis. It ranges through all the field of life from the comic to the tragic. In Conrad's work it is omnipresent: now kindly, pitiful, humourous: now savage, or terrifying in its swift glimpses of tragedy. That the stupid Captain MacWhirr conquers the fury of the typhoon is a sort of majestic irony; which gets its perfect human complement in the scene at the end of the story, where the second mate, sacked for funking it during the storm, meets his seedy friend on shore. After the high frenzy of the struggle against the typhoon, symbolic of the indomitable soul of man, it comes like

a sudden flash of sunlight, playful across troubled waters, yet tragic in its revelation of human pettiness and frailty.

*Nostromo* is filled with dreadful irony. Charles Gould, the high-minded young Englishman: his struggles to hold his mining concessions in a typical South American republic: his wife (one of the most beautiful of Conrad's characters), watching the mine take her place in her husband's soul: Don Jose, with his old man's dreams of political integrity: the broken, devoted failure, Dr. Monygham: the stern old Garibaldian, Viola: *Nostromo*, the magnificent, the popular hero, the secret thief, the tragic lover: the whole seething whirl of life in the book—what a lurid illumination is cast over it all by one little scene toward the close! *Nostromo*, clandestinely coming to old Viola's daughter Giselle, is mistaken for another, and is fatally shot by the old man. Mrs. Gould, the courage and stay of nearly every one in the story, tries to comfort Giselle.

“Console yourself, child. Very soon he would have forgotten you for his treasure.”

“Senora, he loved me. He loved me,” Giselle whispered, despairingly. “He loved me as no one had ever been loved before.”

“I have been loved too,” Mrs. Gould said in a severe tone.

But these are most inadequate illustrations. His vivid grasp of relation, his ironic comprehension, is shown more in the whole story than in any detail. It is the pervading quality of his mind, not the occasional flash of inspiration and understanding. And because it is so pervasive, it has led some to think that Conrad is gloomy and pessimistic.

That is a large question to discuss. I can only touch it briefly. Conrad is serious, even sombre: but not, I think, pessimistic. Failure and disappointment loom large in his stories. The element of the tragic is seldom wanting. His vision of human weakness is severe, because it is true. His sense of the struggle of life is acute. He knows human nature, and the setting in which it is placed: and he knows that it is not all



beautiful. But he does not despair of it. That, and that only, would be pessimism.

I think the key to his attitude toward life is to be found in the fact that he is an intelligent Catholic, that he has (what is unusual even amongst believing Christians) an abiding, practical conviction that this earth has been cursed for man by sin. We have not here a lasting city, but look for one that is to come: that is the cry of all his stories. He is the novelist of *Paradise Lost*, much more surely than Milton was its poet. Of such an earth and of the men who live in it, you cannot tell the truth and not be tragic. His high conception of the purpose of life, to bring men to a happiness undreamed of, and his clear sight of how far most human endeavour goes from such a purpose, are at the roots of his terrible irony: the contrast of that purpose and that endeavour is the supreme irony of life itself.

He is not a moralist, he is not a preacher, save in the very indirect way in which the facts of life are themselves a silent preachment. He does but try to give an impression of life: which is the proper work of a novelist. But he gives that impression so true to reality that it wears a sombre colour, that it has about it the dreadful greyness of a fallen world.

Yet there is light in his picture, as there is in life. No novelist has a finer appreciation than he of the world of courage and generous loyalty and truth and purity and love. These qualities, in all his stories, are triumphant. The setting of life is sordid; but the struggle through it is magnificent. He is thrilled at the possibilities that God has given to the souls of men. He can be savage in his portrayal of smug wrongheadedness, as in *The Heart of Darkness*; he can awe and terrify us by the inner significance of petty selfishness, as in *An Outcast of the Islands*; but it is impossible for him to sneer. He has faith always, the sublime faith that can come to grips with naked reality.

Nowhere in his books does he advocate directly the supernatural religion in which he himself believes. To do that would be to speak a language quite unintelligible to the generation

for which he is writing: since it has largely lost even the mere understanding of the Christian faith. But he does inculcate, in a most artistic way, what might be called the practical prolegomena to Christianity. God gives the gift of faith freely, but those adults to whom He gives it must practice such virtues as those which Conrad severely and unflinchingly holds before us.

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I append a fairly complete list of Conrad's books. *Almayer's Folly*, 1895. *An Outcast of the Islands*, 1896. *The Nigger of the Narcissus*, 1898. *Tales of Unrest* (five short stories), 1898. *Lord Jim*, 1900. *Youth* (and two other stories), 1902. *Nostromo*, 1903. *Typhoon* (four short stories), 1903. *The Mirror of the Sea* (autobiographical), 1906. *The Secret Agent*, 1907. *A Set of Six* (short stories), 1908. *Under Western Eyes*, 1911. *Some Reminiscences* (American edition called, *A Personal Record*), 1912. *Twixt Land and Sea* (three short stories), 1912. *Chance*, 1914. *Victory*, 1915.

With F. M. Hueffer, *The Inheritors*, 1901. *Romance*, 1903.



## WITH THE RED CROSS.

\*Montague A. Tancock.



HERE are two ways of being neutral—each of them only a little worse than being belligerent. One may, in the words of Burke, treat the whole war situation with a “wise and salutary neglect,” or one may be an “angel of mercy” and soar forth to help his fellow men regardless of the direction in which their guns happen to point.

The result of the latter choice is different. We know, because we chose to be angelic—and spent many a weary day in Serbia relenting it—this day in particular. A hapless burst of altruism had put us where we were very actively enjoying the privileges of neutrals, that is, we were being shot at by both sides. Three of us lay with our noses buried in the Macedonian mud just outside of Uskub.

Bulgarian bullets whistled across us in one direction and Serbian ones hissed past in the other. Had there been any certainty as to their going past it might have been more comfortable. Now and then some of them hit things near us, or splattered mud, or made noises as though they were bent on going down our necks, which was disconcerting. It was our first—and only time—under fire, and we had blundered right into the midst of it—into the no-man’s land between the firing lines—with not even a mound of earth for protection. We weren’t enjoying it. Logan and I had left Princeton to help in the aftermath of typhus. Osborn had come with the United States sanitary commission. We were with Lady Paget’s hospital now.

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\*Law 1919. Mr. Tancock, who completed the freshman year in the College of Law last year, had previously served in a hospital corps in Serbia, and was captured when the Germans made their drive through that country. He was detained as a prisoner, but worked in the Lady Paget Hospital until finally released as a neutral. Mr. Tancock is now in the aviation corps of the Canadian army.



There were twenty-five English women in the hospital, Serbian wounded in the beds and an angry Bulgarian army advancing on the evacuated, unpoliced city.

The rumors that had preceded the army weren't appetizing and when, with the Serbian army in full retreat, Lady Paget's hospital had voted solid to stay with its wounded, there were grave possibilities as to the outcome. When the first Bulgarian shells began to rattle over the city we had driven out to meet the Bulgarian commandant. With the advance of the Bulgars the atmosphere of Uskub had become tense.

For days the Serbian retreat had been going on. Long tired regiments had continuously trudged past toward Katchenik through the rain and mud. Our hospital had been supplying half-clad soldiers and civilians.

Everyone was working night and day. The military hospitals were retreating and it was up to us to take their wounded and get their supplies.

Rumors of all sorts of atrocities kept pouring in. The Bulgars were said to be cutting off the right hands of boy babies so that they couldn't be soldiers, or they were shooting their prisoners, and doing even graver offenses. These reports have since been proved unfounded, but they struck fear into the heart of Uskub.

My duties brought me several times to the railroad station. A huddled crowd filled the rooms. Old men, women and children slept on the floors, on the benches and some on the platforms in the rain. The tracks were lined with long trains of open iron freight cars. These were filled to the point of suffocation. A few umbrellas were scattered among the cars and the rain poured in mercilessly. The oil lamps of the station gave just enough light to throw a luster on the mist through which one could see the rain falling—this only at intervals where the lamps hung. Between was all dark shadows. As engines could come up, these long black trains drew out and more cars were brought. These were filled at once from the station and waited their turns to depart. Every man and boy I saw was armed.

At Uskub the panic was not so great as elsewhere. In some of the stations women and children trampled each other under foot in mad rushes for the trains. Lady Paget, returning from Saloniki, had witnessed a scene of this kind at Velle. The last train left Skoplje with shells bursting over the station, but no mob scene took place. This may have been due to the great number of "last trains" to depart. There were at least fourteen of them. We had some panics of our own at the hospital, however. Some English units from Belgrade who had walked miles in that retreat were going to rest a day with us, but hearing a last train rumor, departed frantically.

The hospital was informed at two days' notice that the Serbian commissariat was withdrawing—and 1,200 people, 900 of them sick, to be fed—and the servant problem in a new form. All our Bolnitchars (hospital attendants) were Austrian prisoners on the verge of their freedom. Besides there was no meat in town. Thanks to these same Austrians who played the game, my interpreter, and remarkable luck, food of a sort was procured. My interpreter took horse and corralled forty weary oxen set loose by the retreat. It didn't take much killing to make them ready.

In the wake of a train of rumors that, though they found us incredulous, were nevertheless decidedly depressing, the Bulgarian advance line arrived on Friday, October 22. From early in the morning we had been looting the "Grad." Grad is Serbian for fort and the "Grad" is an ancient stronghold, castle-like, overlooking the Vardar river from a sheer height of about 300 feet. It had just been evacuated, so we were entitled to its loot.

At the best of times an air of unhallowed antiquity hangs about the place with its old dungeons, cellars and mysterious caves. This morning it was morguish. We passed some of our people on the way there. They shouted that the Serbs were killing the Turks and had shot two on the steps of the Grad. One had been carried away when we arrived. The other lay on the top step, his head covered by an old piece of cloth—Logan's kindness.

The Grad looks down on the hills toward Kumenovo. They were dotted with soldiers—the Serbian rear-guard set there to receive the Bulgars.

Toward noon on returning to the hospital with our last load of loot—a melange of wooden legs, oil lamps, etc., we were asked to drive out to meet the oncoming army, and to ask that a guard be detailed to the hospital. The Serbians had gone—gendarm-erie and all—except for those outside of Uskub in the cemeteries, and things in Uskub were looking serious. Before we started the Bulgars began dropping shells into the town. A Bulgarian committee asked to come with us to inform the commandant that Uskub had been evacuated, rendering a bombardment unnecessary.

Uskub was like an empty church in its silence. Everyone was waiting behind locked doors and drawn blinds. When we reached the bridge over the Vardar in the center of town, there was a boom from the hills, a noise like a serpent with iron scales flying overhead and a crash over to our left as the shell landed and exploded. On the outskirts of Uskub several Serbian officers stood in a group looking through field glasses at a point a thousand yards distant.

The shells were still coming from that direction, but no rifle fire had started yet. Over to the left an action had already commenced. We drove on hoping to reach the advancing army before the main fight started. We failed in this by about 200 yards. The first line came into view facing us down the road, suddenly wheeled, spread out into a long firing line and fired point-blank. A soldier in that line told me afterwards that they thought us a trick of the Serbs to bring machine guns against them (a thing he said, once done before) and were ordered to fire upon us. Their guns being ranged for a thousand meters, the volley went high. Still it didn't go very high. The first car stopped suddenly, the second bumped into it and the committee, coats and all, fell out into the mud, and began making serpentine wriggles for the roadside and inconspicuity. One more courage-



ous individual went forward with a white flag. This and the fact that we no longer looked dangerous prevented a second volley.

The committee suddenly jumped up and scampered behind the firing line, while we stood irresolutely waiting an order to drive on with the cars. At this juncture the Serbs took a hand from the hills. A lone bullet suddenly sighed disappointedly past. This was followed by a volley that hissed and splattered all around us. It was our turn to crawl into the mud and we were forthwith forgotten. The Bulgarians let loose an answering volley and the fight was on.

There was no protection of any kind where we lay and the air was so full of bullets that it was safer to lie flat than crawl to a more protected spot.

The Bulgarians began to advance. The line got up, ran forward a few paces, and dropped to earth to fire. The officers stood always. As they advanced the Serbian fire increased. Now and then a bullet reached its mark with a thud followed by a grunt or groan. It was old style warfare, no trenches or defenses, just a long, loose firing line advancing across open country. Some soldiers lay down beside us to fire. An officer asked in German who we were. Another fellow yelled "Hello, boys," in English as he dashed past. His head was bandaged.

After a while the second line advanced leaving us a soldier with a ball in his shoulder. We tied up the wound. Rifle fire was ceasing in our vicinity. The shrapnel previously breaking beyond now began to break right over our position as the Serbs changed their range. Shell after shell exploded uncomfortably near us. We began to crawl away, but had not gone three yards when a large scrap of shrapnel hit in the road a few yards distant and splattered mud on us. We lay still again. Then things began to subside. The red cross soldiers came across the fields and the firing went on down a valley between the hospital and the mountains. We began to emerge. The committee somewhat the worse for their hiding place came out from behind a bridge. Seeing our clothes bloodstained—from the wounded soldier—they became very sympathetic and asked if we had "*recu quelque*

chose." We thought their interest somewhat belated and frowned at them in French. Four Bulgars lay dead a short distance away. Other bodies lay scattered about the field. Groups of wounded were gathered along the road, some lying with faces buried in the water of the mud puddles drinking feverishly, some stolidly smoking. The commandant was very polite and willing to detail a guard for the hospital, but feared to send anyone into Uskub until sure that all the Serbs had evacuated. Of this he was soon assured by the flood of Turks and Bulgarian civilians coming out to meet the troops. We were permitted then to return to the city. Hereupon we became part of a triumphant procession with which we could have little sympathy. The streets were crowded now with Bulgarian sympathizers formerly hidden in their houses.

As we passed through towards our hospital and it was realized that we were taking the wounded to the "Englishki Bolnitsa" the Bulgarians stopped us. They feared treachery and sent men ahead to reconnoiter while we stood surrounded by a crowd of those drunken villians—a blood-thirsty mob ready to follow any wave of feeling. Had any Serbs hidden about the hospital we should have been in for it on the suspicion of treachery. It's these fellows who commit many atrocities for which well-disciplined troops are blamed and it was chiefly in fear of them that we had requested the Bulgarian guard. They offered a good example of mob psychology but we weren't feeling studious. The crest of a hill hid the hospital but black columns of smoke were rising from where it ought to be. A woman emerged from behind a building—she was carrying something. One of the mob shouted and leveled his gun at her. She stopped fascinated with fear. We shouted "dole pushka" (put down that gun). The crowd happened to be with us and he obeyed sheepishly.

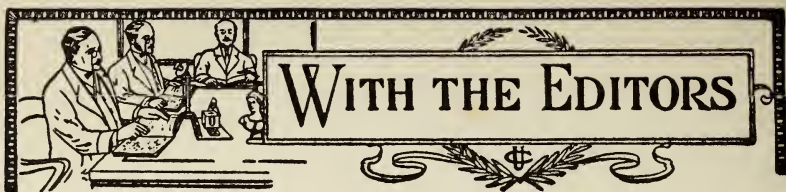
We began to want something to happen—it didn't make much difference what. The smoke kept pouring up in a sinister way from the hospital. We dreaded what might have taken place during our few hours' absence. The guard came finally and

told us to "ide" (go). We did so feeling somewhat reassured, but prepared to see anything. From the crest of the hill the hospital lay intact before us. Just beyond it two great fires were burning—haystacks kindled by the Serbs. The road where the troops had been passing for days now lay bare of life to the horizon. We could see it dotted with carcasses of oxen and broken down ammunition wagons. Twenty or thirty of the former were visible and several ammunition wagons lay forlornly in front of the hospital. Unfired shrapnel shells lay scattered along the road and here and there cartridges lay sprinkled about where the boxes had overturned and broken open. The hospital people received us vociferously. Everything was safe. The Bulgarian guard had arrived and now occupied the posts so recently deserted by the Serbs. Our Austrian prisoners were free and the English staff found itself in the unique position of being the prisoners of its servants.

As for the staff and ourselves we tumbled into bed for a short sleep. There was still enough to be done—among other things the feeding of all the wounded until the Bulgarians should organize a commissariat. We slept, nevertheless.







THE COLLEGE MAN. In many quarters the college man has been deemed fit subject for jest and the cartoonist has found a never-ending source of inspiration for his pencil in the clothes, the attitudes, the habits and the goings on generally of this favored son of fortune. His idiosyncrasies have been emphasized until sight has been lost of his essential fitness for tasks worth while and there have been times and places a-plenty when his most urgent need seemed to be for an apologist.

Now fortunately, all this is changed and in the stress of war's demands, the college man has thrown off what his friends all along knew to be mere accidentals—the habiliments of boisterous young manhood—and from all over the land he has responded to his country's call with an alacrity, an enthusiasm and a patriotism which make him stand forth as he is, a leader, a man trained to do and dare.

He has not sought the easy bypaths which might have been opened for him, but has insisted on plunging in where danger lurked in its most hideous form. The aviation corps has appealed particularly to him because of the chance it gave for individual prowess and service, and he has clamored for a chance to "do his bit" with the dashing marines, in the heavy artillery, the cavalry, and in fact wherever there were tasks worth while to be accomplished for God and country.

In war, as in peace, he is eager, ready, unafraid and his quick response to his country's call must win him friends by the thousands even from the ranks of those who in gentler times were suspicious of his conduct, distrustful of his purpose and all too prone to question the value of his work in society. In the fierce crucible of war he has been tested and found not wanting.

CREIGHTON MEN COMMISSIONED AT FIRST SNELLING CAMP



TOP ROW—Second Lieutenant W. S. Stillman, Law 1916; First Lieutenant H. A. Garver, Law 1918; Second Lieutenant Leo J. Hanley, LL. B. 1917; Second Lieutenant C. W. Amcnde, Law 1920.  
 LOWER ROW—Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, Chas. F. Bongardt, Arts 1918; Second Lieutenant J. F. McDermott, A. B. 1914, Law 1918; First Lieutenant, L. L. Ryan, LL. B. 1915





TOP ROW—Second Lieutenant, C. L. Morgan, LL. B. 1917; Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster's Corps, John H. Caldwell, LL. B. 1915; First Lieutenant, Field Artillery, Thomas S. McShane, A. B. 1909; Second Lieutenant, George A. Keyser, A. M. 1912, LL. B. 1913.  
 LOWER ROW—First Lieutenant Jos. J. Fraser, LL. B. 1912; Second Lieutenant W. E. Mitchell, LL. B. 1919; Second Lieutenant Donald J. Burke, LL. B. 1912.



Americans are decidedly practical and WHY EDUCATE? have little patience with mere theory; they have therefore often taken scant interest in the arguments urged for higher education. While quite ready to admit the cultural value of the higher studies they have questioned the contribution of such studies to real leadership and have been only too prone to look upon the days spent in college as wasted, or at the best spent to little purpose. The drift has been steadily toward so-called practical education—vocational training as it is frequently called.

It remained for our time to emphasize the importance of college training even in so practical an undertaking as that of making war. The first great need of the country proved to be for officers who could effectively lead to battle the millions of Americans who were only too eager to serve the cause of Democracy. West Point and Annapolis were clearly wholly inadequate to supply the sudden need. Training camps were therefore organized and a special appeal was made to college men. The appeal was answered with a right hearty response and there were twice as many applications as places. The Government showed clearly the value which it put upon college training and the college men showed by their alacrity that their loyalty was not to be questioned, even though in the gentler times of peace they may often have conducted themselves in ways not calculated to arouse the admiration of serious-minded persons.

Business men have, with the growth of commerce, felt a constantly growing need for intellectually trained men and have been relying more and more upon the colleges for recruits. The government, in its hour of need, has followed the good example of the business men and when it needed leaders by the thousands for the most serious task which has ever confronted our nation, it went without hesitancy and without disappointment to the colleges, whose students and graduates showed themselves eager and fit for service. Practically all of the thousands of young men in the officers training camps were college students or grad-

uates. America's experience was not different than that of the Allies, who found the college men glad of an opportunity to render a lasting service. Everywhere the story has been the same and in the hour of national stress the college man stands vindicated; the value of college training is demonstrated anew and the hard-hearted, practical, work-a-day world must now agree that it does pay to educate.

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The country has just been treated to the encouraging spectacle of a people responding eagerly to the call for soldiers. The press joined quickly in the support of the Government's request for enlistments and an army, the like of which America has never known has been recruited in record time to wage war for Democracy. The very air has been electric with patriotism and thousands of young men have offered themselves freely for government service—their only regret being that the necessary period of special training must delay participation on the battle front. Americans have shown how much they love peace by the very enthusiasm with which they have sprung to the President's side in his attempt to secure conditions which will make it impossible for the peace of the world to be again soon disturbed.

Leaders of public opinion have commended this splendid demonstration without reserve but have realized the importance of so ordering our national affairs that as a people we shall be ready to fill the large place which must inevitably fall to our lot when the war is ended. The drain has been heaviest upon the trained men of the country and particularly upon the college men. The Government, realizing the importance of maintaining the schools at their highest point of efficiency, has systematically encouraged the students, both old and new to prosecute their studies until called for the sterner service of war. Dr. Claxton, the United States Commissioner of Education, has been urging students to continue in their tasks in order that they may be ready when called. "The first call of the Allies," he said recently, "was for twelve thousand engineers and skilled men to

repair the railroads of France and England." Ten thousand doctors have already been called to the colors and sixty thousand more will be needed when our army is fully organized. No American begrudges to the soldiers the best of treatment that money and whole-hearted devotion can secure and as a nation we are ready to give freely to the men in khaki the skilled service which they require for their arduous labors. Health must be conserved and for this task the doctors, the dentists, and the pharmacists will find themselves peculiarly adapted. Their places, however, at home must be filled by other men quite as competent as those at the front and the larger the need for men of these professions on the battle field and in the camps, the more urgent will be the demand for skilled practitioners at home, not only to care for the home folks, but to be ready for service at the front should occasion arise.

If the war continues as long as it well may, the demand for officers will be enormous and the country may well look to the schools of law and the college classes generally for leaders. It is a common-place that this is a war of science—the need for scientifically-trained men becomes more apparent as the struggle continues. It must be self-evident therefore that he who would serve his country well may find his opportunity in the schools if his service be not for the moment required at the front. Those of his brothers who have enrolled in the army and navy deserve our hearty commendation and if he would emulate their example, he should, until such time as he is summoned to the colors, avail himself of every opportunity to prepare for the service: this he may do by enlisting in the army of school men whose tasks, if less spectacular than those of the boys in khaki, are none the less essential for the country's weal.

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One of the alumni suggested lately that every RECRUIT. alumnus should make it his business each year to send at least one student to the University. The alumnus in question has maintained this record since his graduation several years ago. There is the more reason for alumni



activity this year because of war conditions. United States Commissioner of Education Claxton has repeatedly emphasized the importance of maintaining the schools at their maximum efficiency and he has appealed particularly to the parents of the country in the hope that they will not fail to keep their children in school. President Wilson has emphasized the importance of training not merely the army but the nation for war and not only he, but national leaders generally have laid stress upon the importance of preparing not only for the actual physical combat in the trenches but also for the duties which must be ours when the war is over.

No one who has given the matter much thought can fail to realize that the end of the present great struggle will see a marvelous readjustment all over the world and if the United States is to play its part in the solution of the gigantic problems which must inevitably follow the declaration of peace, our citizens must see to it that they and their children are fit for the mighty tasks involved.

The schools do not exist for themselves and, far from being self-supporting, must depend upon the public for assistance. The plea of the school men therefore at this time is not a selfish one but is inspired by farsightedness and an appreciation of national needs. In the greater endeavor to make the world safe for democracy the best asset is a properly trained citizenship; this training must be in large part obtained in the schools—hence the importance of maintaining the schools at the highest possible point of effectiveness. Students subject to draft, but not yet called, should therefore eagerly seize the opportunity which the schools present to further prepare themselves for national service. The great Lincoln is credited with having said that he would prepare himself as best he could and perhaps some day his chance would come. The students of the country should view the present situation from Lincoln's standpoint and should therefore prepare themselves as best they can in order that they may be ready when their chance does come.

THE UNIVERSITY'S PART. No American educational institution deserves special credit for supporting the Government in times like these, but it may be of interest to the friends of the University to know that in the present crisis the old school has been true to its traditions and has contributed freely to the common cause. When the Liberty Bonds were offered for sale the University treasurer invested forty thousand dollars of the institution's funds in the paper, and the president took advantage of the first opportunity to offer to the Government all of the institution's equipment. Professors, students and alumni have been quick to respond to country's call. Forty of the Dental graduates offered themselves for the Dental Reserve Corps and seventy-six of the Medical graduates are in the national service. Twenty-one Creighton men from the Arts and Law schools were in the first Snelling camp and nineteen were accepted for the second Snelling camp. Nine of the Pharmacy graduates have enlisted in the army and navy. Creighton men are in nearly every branch of the Government service and are doing their bit not only in this country but on the firing line in Europe as well.

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THE CLASSICS. Princeton University has lately undertaken a defense of the Classics against the attacks of those ultra-modern educators, who profess to believe that the Old Masters have served their day and must now give place to more approved subjects for study. Our age is nothing if not practical, and it was therefore wise for Princeton in undertaking the defense of the Classics to get as far as possible from even the semblance of mere academic support for the Greek and Roman writers whose productions have been so earnestly studied during the past several hundred years in the schools of higher education. The gentlemen asked to attend the Princeton meeting in defense of the Classics came from many practical walks of life and included statesmen like President Wilson, Chemists like Charles H. Herty, Architects like

Thomas Hastings, Biologists like H. H. Donaldson, Geologists like William Berryman Scott. There were railroad presidents, heads of great industrial concerns, as well as specialists in the sciences, who gladly gathered in convention to attest their belief in the value of the Classics as a medium of education.

Whether viewed from their content or from the discipline which their study entails, the Classics deserve to live as an important part of higher education, and he is indeed shortsighted who would banish from the schoolroom these wonderful works of art in which the educated men of the past have found so much of mental discipline, of inspiration and of knowledge of those mighty days that are gone. One need not stand convicted as a *laudator temporis acti* merely because he takes delight in the Classics, nor need his love for these surpassing works of genius deter him one whit from even the most markedly progressive attitude toward present days and their needs, but he must have a perverted notion of modern times if he would forego that intimate association with the past which has been so admirably treasured up in the much-maligned Classics.

May the battle for their retention as an essential part of higher education go merrily on and may the gods defend these new and unexpected champions of the Greek and Roman writers to whom the educated world pays such willing tribute.

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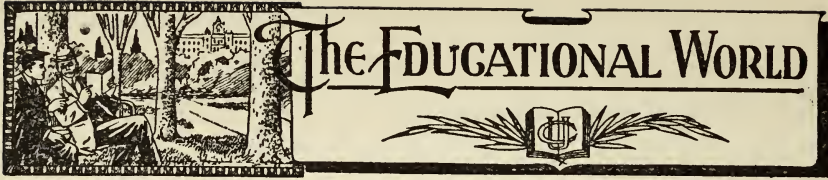
One of the important functions of the SHOOT STRAIGHT. soldier is to become expert in the use of firearms and much of his time is spent in perfecting his marksmanship. He must take the best care of his rifle and must be ready for frequent inspection of this essential part of his equipment. He is given every opportunity to learn its proper use and a premium is put upon excellence. Every precaution is taken to keep him abundantly supplied with ammunition when engaged in active service; additional guns are ready to take the place of those that may become unfit for use and science is constantly on the alert to improve both weapon and ammunition. Indiscriminate firing is



discouraged, careful aim is demanded and from first to last the soldier is impressed with the idea that skill counts.

The student newly come to the university, as well as the upper class man returning for another year's work, may well heed the emphasis put by the military authorities upon the soldier's training in marksmanship. As the prime purpose of the soldier is to shoot, so that of the student should be to learn and if he is to work as efficiently as the soldier he must take a pride in his occupation, be willing to submit to necessary discipline and by constant attention to his work master its myriad details. Like the soldier, he will have no time to waste on non-essentials—he is engaged in a serious occupation which calls for every ounce of his energy; recreation he will take only to keep himself in trim for his work and though he may at times permit his mind to indulge in revery or in unstudied flights of fancy, he will have the good sense to remember that he has important business in hand to which he must give himself whole-heartedly if he would win. Like the soldier, he will go at his task with determination and his every day will contribute something toward that efficiency to which he aspires; like the soldier, too, he will not squander his time or energy but will remember the importance of the marksman's injunction to "shoot straight."





According to the last report of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, the number of medical schools in the United States has decreased from 162 in 1904 to 93 in 1916; the number of students has diminished from 28,142 to 14,022 and the number of graduates from 5,747 to 3,518. In 1904 there were only four medical schools requiring two years of college for entrance; now there are 65 with a two-year entrance requirement, twenty with a one-year requirement and only eight requiring high school or less, as compared with 150 in 1904. Today there are 720 students in the latter class of medical schools as compared with 26,381 in 1904. In 1916 there were 9,839 students in the medical colleges requiring two years of college for entrance, as compared with 17,061 in 1904, and there are now 3,463 students in medical schools requiring one year of college. In 1904 5,378 graduates of medical schools had only a high school course or less for entrance and only 369 graduates had two years of college on entrance. In 1916 2,217 medical graduates had two years of college; 1,100 had one year of college and there were only 201 who had received a high school education or less.

A closer relation between the medical schools of the country and the hospitals is being gradually effected. There are now on the approved list of the American Medical Association 519 general hospitals providing 2,709 internships, 57 state hospitals providing 303 internships and 111 special hospitals providing 328 internships. Altogether there are 687 hospitals which provide internships for 3,340 medical graduates.

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One of the notable movements in medical education today is that looking to a decrease in the amount of time devoted to preliminary study and an increase in the number of years devoted to professional training. According to recent statistics

the average medical student of the country completes his training at the age of 28 years and medical educators feel that this age is too advanced. A movement is on foot to work over the high school and college course so that part of the present college courses will be taught in the high school. It is hoped that at least two years may thus be saved in the medical student's training.

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In 1904 no state in the union required any college work for medical license. Now thirty-six states require one year of college, 21 states require two years of college and 44 of the states require at least a four-year high school course. Every state in the union now requires that applicants for medical license shall be graduates of a medical college and 48 of the states require the applicant to undergo an examination for license. Six states require a hospital internship and 42 of the states give full authority to the medical board to refuse recognition to low-grade colleges. In 1916 3,077 of the physicians admitted to practice in the United States were graduates of Class A medical schools; 646 of Class B schools and 154 of Class C schools.

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The following extract from the 1916 Report of the United States Commissioner of Education is of interest:

“The total income reported by 82 medical colleges for the session of 1914-15 ranged from \$411,570, the highest, to \$6,080, the lowest, for colleges teaching all four years of the medical course. The average for each college was \$62,277. The income for each college from students' fees ranged from \$113,523, the highest, to \$500, the lowest, the average being \$23,795.

Aside from the student's fees, the total incomes ranged from \$329,221, the highest, to the three colleges which had no income aside from fees. The average income aside from students' fees was \$44,482. Included in these figures 34 colleges reported the receipt of a total income from endowments of \$1,164,602, or an average of \$30,868, for each institution.

Seventy-eight colleges paid out \$2,985,458 in salaries, an



average of \$28,275 for each of the schools reporting. The highest sum thus expended was \$139,430, and the lowest was \$3,600. The total expenditure reported by the 82 colleges was \$5,432,768, or an average of \$66,253 for each institution. For three colleges all expenditures were less than the income.

The total enrollment in these 82 medical colleges during the session of 1914-15 was 12,976. The average income received from each student in tuition fees was \$150.00, and the average expenditure for each student was \$419.00. The cost of teaching each student during 1914-15, therefore, was nearly three times greater than the amount he paid in fees."

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Marquette University School of Medicine has been offered one-third of a million dollars by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, on condition that the University raise the other two-thirds of a million within a year. The fund is to be used in the development of the School of Medicine.

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The citizens of Richmond, Virginia, have subscribed \$225,000 for the erection of a hospital for colored patients.

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Persons interested in co-educational professional training will find the following extract from the 1916 Report of the Commissioner of Education worth while:

"During the past few years several of the larger medical schools have thrown open their doors to women, so that of the 95 medical schools, 67 are now co-educational. Over 40 years ago the University of Michigan admitted women students to its courses in medicine, and since that time 22 of the 29 State Universities which have medical schools have done likewise. Johns Hopkins University medical department and Cornell University medical colleges have admitted women students since their organization, in 1893 and 1898, respectively. Rush Medical College, which in 1899 entered into a close affiliation with the University of Chicago, opened its doors to women in 1902. Follow-

ing that time no similar action was taken by any prominent medical school until 1914 the University of Pennsylvania voted in favor of co-education. Like action was taken by Tulane University of New Orleans in 1915 and by Columbia and Yale during the present year. There remains 28 medical schools, including the medical department of seven state universities, which are not co-educational. Even with these increased opportunities, however, the percentage of women medical students is not increasing and the proportion of women students in co-educational colleges remains about the same. Since 1904 the proportion of all medical students who were women has fluctuated between 3.2 per cent and 4.3 per cent, and the percentage in co-educational colleges has ranged from 77.4 per cent to 83.8 per cent. During the last year just four per cent of all medical students were women, and of these 82 per cent were in 51 co-educational schools. Incidentally, 16 medical colleges which have at various times admitted women had none enrolled during the last session."

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The University of Chicago, by raising \$3,461,500, has secured the fund of two millions offered by the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board for the organization of medical instruction in the University.

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The Indiana University School of Medicine is to have a new school building ready for occupancy in the fall of 1918 at a cost of \$400,000.

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Yale University School of Medicine has received \$100,000 from Mrs. E. H. Harriman to establish a department of orthopedics, and pledges amounting to \$250,000 have been made for the endowment fund of the school of medicine.

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Washington University Medical School has received one million dollars from the general education board to finance research in surgery, medicine and pediatrics.

The following extract from the California Alumni Fortnightly under date of September 8, 1917, is timely:

“Co-operation of the University of California with the state and national governments in war endeavor is to be the key note of the coming college year. In addition to the hundreds of trained men California is sending into the active service of the government, members of the faculty are giving freely of their time and energy so that America may help to turn the tide of victory to the Allies. Laboratories of the University are now devoted to important research work, carried on by University faculty experts under orders from Washington, and other facilities of the University, including classrooms for military instruction, are being turned over to the uses of the government as quickly as they are needed and the needs made known to President Wheeler.

The establishment of the School of Military Aeronautics on the campus is an added incentive to students and faculty members to perform their share in the struggle for world democracy. The presence of several hundred students of aviation is an unfailing reminder of the emergency confronting the nation.

Extraordinary interest is being displayed in the activities of the military department of the University. Those men undergraduates who were most scornful of the benefits to be derived from military training in their underclass years, are returning as juniors and seniors, and even as graduate students, to enroll in courses in military science and tactics.

Members of the faculty and officers of the University are serving in various capacities. Some are engaged in government work in Washington and others are serving on the California State Council of Defense, with the state and national food administrations, and in connection with various agricultural surveys and inventories of natural resources which have been placed under way by the federal government.

Never has there been such unrest in the University, among both instructors and instructed, as at the opening of the present college year. It speaks well for the loyalty of the University



that there is every indication that this unrest will grow rather than diminish. It is right that conditions should be unsettled and the announced policy of the University to the effect that it would endeavor to adopt the slogan of the outside world, 'Business as usual,' is only the more worthy of attainment as the difficulties arising in carrying out such a programme increase."

Stanford University adopted the four-quarter system with the opening of the present college year in October. The University of Washington is also to adopt the plan in modified form.

There were 3,979 students enrolled in the last summer session of the California University, as compared with 3,975 in 1916. Apparently this is the only big summer session in the country that did not show a falling off. The following table gives the figures for five of the largest summer sessions:

	1916	1917	Per cent of loss
Columbia . . . . .	8023	6200	22
Michigan . . . . .	1793	1500	17
Indiana . . . . .	1111	920	17
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1043	847	19
Wisconsin . . . . .	3144	2320	23
California . . . . .	3975	3979	

The enrollment at the University of California for the current year shows a falling off of eleven percent, as compared with last year.

The University of Oregon is trying to raise forty thousand dollars for the equipment of a base hospital in France.

Preparations have been made by the University of Oregon for extension class work among the enlisted men, both while they are in this country and abroad. The instruction will be restricted, however, to citizens of Oregon.

Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the University of North Dakota, has resigned to accept the presidency of the University of Kentucky.

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Beginning this fall the University of North Dakota will offer a course of Commerce in the College of Arts. The purpose of the course is to prepare young men and young women for responsible positions in the business world. Upon the completion of the prescribed course of study the student will be granted the degree Bachelor of Science in Commerce.

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Of 1801 newly accepted undergraduates at the University of California this year 1,451 are from California, 673 being men and 778 women. From other states there are 311 new students, 105 men and 206 women.

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Kansas University has twenty per cent less students than last year and several of the smaller colleges in Kansas failed to open their doors, among them being Cooper, Campbell and Enterprise Normal.

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Adjutant General McCain of the United States Army said some time ago in explanation of the larger number of rejections of applicants for commissions after study at the Reserve Training Camps: "Perhaps the most glaring fault noted in aspirants to the Officers Reserve Corps and one that might be corrected by proper attention in our high schools, preparatory schools and colleges, might be characterized by the general word 'slouchiness.' I refer to what might be called a mental and physical indifference."

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Figures available at this time indicate that the freshman class in Harvard College will have about 550 members. The class of 1920 had approximately 675 members. The falling off grows progressively larger through the other classes now in college and it is estimated that the senior class will be only about

half as large as the class of 1917 was at the corresponding time last year. The registration in the medical school will probably be about as large as last year but the law school, the graduate school of arts and sciences and the graduate school of business administration will suffer heavily.

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Unless some unexpected change comes in the war, the only intercollegiate athletics in which Harvard will take part this fall will be the usual series of football games for the freshman team. The following extract from the Harvard Alumni Bulletin for September 27th is interesting on this subject:

“Those who have believed that intercollegiate athletics were tremendously exaggerated, are beginning to hope that cessation of games between Harvard and its closest friends in sport may perhaps lead to a sounder basis for rivalry. The time and money spent in preparation for the Princeton-Yale-Harvard contests and in the contests themselves, the publicity given to each annual series of meets, their interference with the functions which institutions of learning are supposed to perform, and the steady approach of intercollegiate athletics to the standards of professionalism have been deplored by many friends of sport. If the war brings about a reform of some of the existing abuses, that result will be welcomed, although attained at a terrific cost.”

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The Michigan alumni collected during the past school year \$43,284.12.

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All of the universities in Petrograd except the medical schools have been closed for a year in pursuance of a plan to evacuate the unnecessary portion of the population in Petrograd.



# THE REALM OF SCIENCE

## RECENT DISCOVERIES CONCERNING NEBULAE

\*Wm. F. Rigge, S. J.



THE term nebula (plural nebulae) is a Latin word meaning a cloud. It is applied by astronomers to a class of heavenly bodies that look like shining clouds with patches or regions of brighter or fainter luminosity gradually merging into one another. For the most part they are without any well-defined stellar points. A few of the larger nebulae, such as the one in Andromeda and the one in Orion, are visible to the naked eye on a clear, moonless night. Though rather indistinct, and bearing a close resemblance to a candle light seen through oiled paper, they have been known from antiquity.

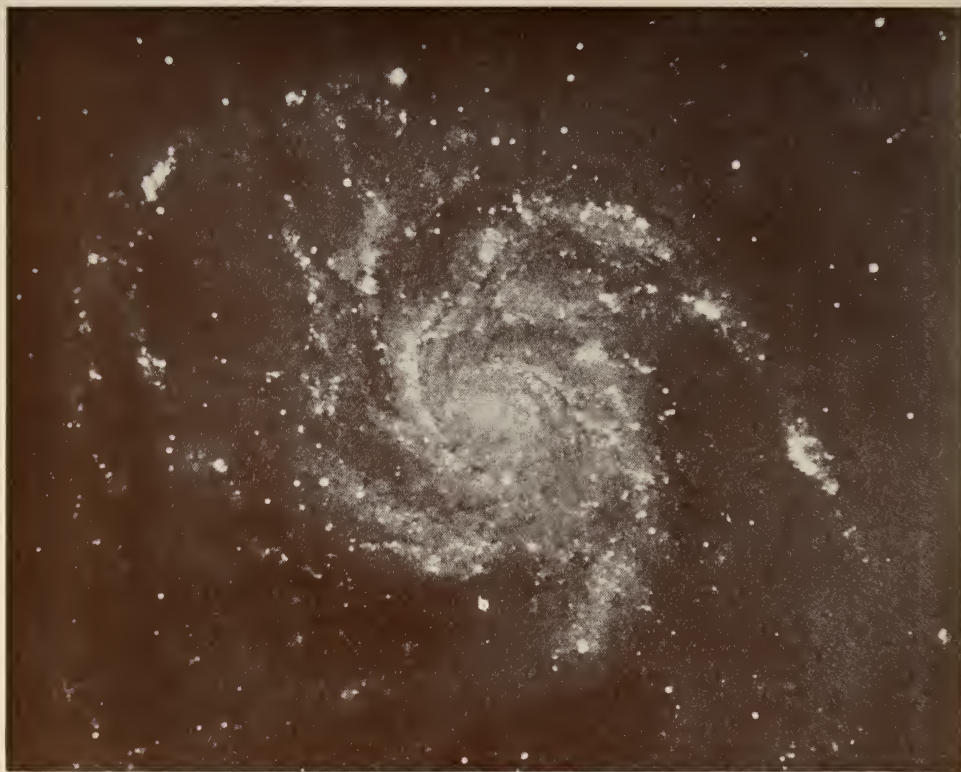
When the telescope is brought to bear upon them, the nebulae are found to have all kinds of shapes. Some look quite regular like the ring nebula in Lyra and the dumb-bell nebula in Vulpecula; others have a more or less close likeness to disks or wheels seen at all angles. A great many, as is the case with the nebula in Orion, are of such structureless shapes as to defy all attempts at visual reproduction in a drawing. Of late it has been thought that the most predominant form was the spiral one, like a revolving Fourth-of-July pin wheel.

Up to the present thousands and tens of thousands of nebulae have been discovered, and quite a number have been photographed. To obtain satisfactory results in this branch of astronomy, a perfectly clear and moonless sky and the most modern and best optical instruments are absolutely essential. Ritchey's pictures taken with the 60-inch Mt. Wilson reflector have never yet been surpassed. The 36-inch Crossley reflector at the Lick Observatory has been devoted almost exclusively to this kind of work. A copy of Book VIII of the Lick publica-

\*Professor of Astronomy, College of Arts; Director of the Observatory.



THE GREAT NEBULA, MESSIER 31. (From photograph taken at Yerkes Observatory).



UPPER—SPIRAL NEBULA IN URSA MAJOR, KNOWN AS MESSIER 101. (From a photograph taken at the Mt. Wilson Observatory).

LOWER—THE GREAT NEBULA IN ORION. (From a photograph taken at the Yerkes Observatory).



tions, which contains seventy photographs of nebulae, has been kindly donated to the library of the Creighton Observatory.

Very much resembling the nebulae in general appearance are small clusters of stars, the vagueness of whose form as seen in small instruments led to the belief (as was really the case in some instances) that the indistinctness of outline of the nebulae was due to insufficient telescopic power. The genius of Sir William Herschel, however, was not long in surmising that this was not always true, so that he divided the nebulae into two classes, the resolvable and irresolvable ones, and confidently predicted that no telescope however large would ever resolve the latter into stars, that they would always appear like shining clouds without well-defined stellar points. The spectroscope, invented some time after, proved Herschel's intuition to have been correct, because it showed bright lines in the spectra of many of the irresolvable nebulae, thereby providing an incontestible argument in favor of their purely gaseous constitution.

However, about half the nebulae at present known show another kind of spectrum, a continuous one, presenting all the colors of the rainbow from extreme red to extreme violet. Such a spectrum, as Miss Clerke forcibly expressed it, refuses to testify, since it is produced by every incandescent solid or liquid or gas under high pressure. Astronomers therefore gave it up as a hopeless task to try to discover anything about the constitution of this class of nebulae, or I should say, they laid the matter on the table for the time being since all that was required in reality was an increase of optical power. This was developed with time, and prolonged photographic exposures during successive whole nights showed that the expressionless continuous spectra of many of the white nebulae contained Fraunhofer lines like the sun's spectrum. When there were stars mixed up with the nebulae, the spectra of the nebulae were the same as those of the stars, so that the nebulae shone by either their reflected or transmitted light or by both.

This discovery whetted the appetite of astronomers for better results. They began to investigate whether the spectral

lines of the nebulae might not be induced to disclose a shift and thus indicate motion. The Lowell Observatory was the first to undertake this kind of work. It is now known that the nebulae move towards or away from us with almost incredible speed. Some spiral nebulae were found to move from about four hundred to six hundred miles a second, that is, from a million and a half to two million miles an hour.

In addition to the observation of the motion of the nebulae as a whole through space, it was found that they also rotated. This was discovered not only by the different shift of the spectral lines, but also by the displacements of denser regions on photographs taken many years apart. The velocities were often found to differ in various parts, thus indicating future disintegration.

When nebulae and star clusters were first discovered by means of the telescope, they were thought to be what were called universes, that is, a system of stars like the one we see with the naked eye. When the distances of some stars began to be known, the nearest requiring four years and four months to send its light to us at the speed of eleven million miles a minute, astronomers stood aghast at their own conception, for this would make the whole of creation inconceivably vast. The nebulae and clusters were then taken to be reduced universes, small stellar systems, nodosities so to speak, in our one great stellar system.

With their enormous sizes and distances better known, with their velocities approaching two million miles an hour, with a rotation that requires eighty-five thousand years, with distances of about four thousand times that of our nearest star, the opinion of astronomers is reverting to its first estimate, and is now accepting the nebulae and star clusters, not as part of our own stellar system, but as independent systems or universes outside of our own.

The whole of creation is therefore infinitely large, infinite or boundless in the poetic sense, or in the sense that it transcends by far our wildest imaginings. Absolutely, it is still finite and bounded. God alone is infinite in the true sense of the word,

not that He occupies space, but that He is in no sense to be measured by finite standards.

Immense and illimitable as is the stellar world, it can have no other purpose than to show forth the power and grandeur of the Most High God, to lead men's thoughts away from things of earth and time to the contemplation of the great beyond, of which it is said that eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the mind of man to conceive what God hath prepared for those who serve Him. Doubtless, too, it will be one of the intellectual occupations and joys of the glorified Christian intellect to comprehend this vast creation, which today swims beyond his ken and which seems to transcend the reaches even of the most highly developed human imagination.







Dr. John A. Tamisea, M. D. 1916, recently commissioned in the Medical Corps, has reached London on his way to France with the first detachment of American physicians.

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The first football game of the season was played on the campus on Saturday afternoon, September 29th, and resulted in a score of 6 to 6, Cotner being the opposing team.

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The Delta Sigma Delta dental fraternity opened the fraternity social season with a smoker Thursday evening at their house for the freshman dental students at the University.

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The University is anxious to have a complete record of all her students, whether graduate or not, who are engaged or may later be engaged in the military or naval service of the country. As part of the record, photographs, preferably in uniform, are to be collected for preservation in the archives of the institution. It is safe to say that several hundred Creighton men will be thus affected and it is important that the men themselves as well as their friends, should see that suitable photo-

graphs and proper information is sent to the University for this permanent memorial of Creighton service. Each picture should be accompanied by a memorandum giving the full name of the subject, the branch of the service in which he is engaged, the date and place of his enlistment, and his present address, as well as his military title, if any. Pictures and memoranda may be sent to the office of the CHRONICLE, 210 South 18th Street.

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Herman Von W. Schulte, A. B., M. D., who for several years has been Professor of Anatomy of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, has been added to the Creighton Medical staff, with the title of Junior Dean and Head of the Department of Anatomy. Dr. Schulte has written extensively and has a large private anatomical library which he is bringing with him. He is a member of the American Association of Anatomists and has done a great deal of research work in his specialty.

He graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1897, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the Medical College of Columbia University in 1902, with the degree

M. D. During the following two years he was interne at the Presbyterian hospital in New York City, and then became successively at Columbia Medical School, Instructor in Anatomy, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and finally Professor of Anatomy. For several years he has been a member of the American Museum of Natural History and of the Century Club of New York City. He is best known for his work on the Vascular System. He recently published a Monograph on the Embryology of Whales.

The first Creighton student to fall in the great war, Mr. Cyril Holbrook, of the Arts College, died at Honolulu on August 8th. Mr. Holbrook was twenty years old and had been a member of the United States Navy since last March. The body was brought to Omaha on August 26th, and interment was at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. Mr. Martin Holbrook, brother of Cyril, enlisted a short time ago in the Navy. He has been for the past two years a student in the College of Law.

The University Mixers Club, composed of Creighton students and alumni, has announced its dances for the year as follows:

October 16, Liberty Bond dance; November 13, harvest party; November 28, football party; December 18, novelty dance; January 8, mask party; February, Pre-Lenten

dance; April 3, shower party, and May 1, May party. The officers for the current year are: E. J. Kranz, a Junior in the College of Arts and Sciences, who is prominent in tennis and track athletics, President; William Murray, a Senior in the College of Pharmacy and F. C. Zehnpfennig, Junior in the College of Dentistry and one of the crack basketball stars of last season, vice presidents; Frederick Armstrong, Sophomore in the Medical College and well known in football circles, secretary, and Gerald E. La Violette, a member of the 1916 Arts Class, and now attending law school, treasurer.

Rev. Thomas J. Conners, S. J., who has been professor of Greek in the college during the regular session, and of Latin during the summer session, has been transferred to Marquette University, Milwaukee, where he will occupy a similar position. Father Conners has been on the teaching staff of the University ten years.

Profs. L. J. Puhl, S. J., C. M. Weisenhorn, S. J., and A. J. Schmitt, S. J., left on August 16th, for St. Louis, where they will begin the study of theology at St. Louis University in preparation of the priesthood, which they will receive after three years of study.

The High School faculty is also deprived of the services of J. Francis McDermott, who has received a second lieutenant's

commission in the infantry and Paul A. Burke, who has joined the aviation corps.

These losses will be supplied by the following professors who have been appointed to positions on the College and High School teaching staff:

Rev. F. X. Reilly, S. J. who comes from St. Mary's College, St. Marys, Kansas, will be professor of Greek in the College.

Rev. John A. Krance, S. J., will supply Prof. L. J. Puhl's place as professor of Chemistry.

Rev. Joseph M. Kroeger, S. J., who taught the classics in the High School five years ago has returned to resume his former position.

Edward J. O'Leary, S. J., will teach mathematics and physics in Mr. Schmitt's place.

A. J. Zamara, S. J., a graduate of the post-graduate course of St. Louis University will instruct in the classics and English in the High School.

Among the lay teachers the new instructors are: Messrs. J. H. Duehren, J. E. Gibney, L. M. Ryan. Mr. Duehren comes from Crested Butte, Montana, where he has been principal for several years. He will teach Latin, Greek and French in the High School. Mr. Gibney of Elkhorn, Nebraska, has had several years' experience in teaching and is a graduate of the University of Nebraska. He will teach history and mathematics. Mr. Ryan is an honor man and a

graduate of Campion College, Prairie du Chein, Wisconsin. He will have charge of one of the High School classes.

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A noteworthy honor has been paid to Mr. and Mrs. James H. McShane, six of whose sons are in the service of the United States, five of them in actual military service. President Wilson sent the following letter to Mr. and Mrs. McShane.

"May I not turn away from the duties of the day for a moment to express my admiration for the action of your six sons in enlisting in the service of the country? They are making, and through them you are making a very noble contribution to the fine story of patriotism and loyalty which has always run through the pages of American history. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON."

Five of the six young men are Creighton alumni. John graduated with the class of 1907, and spent one year in the College of Law. Thomas graduated from the College of Arts in 1909; Arthur, George and Leo made part of their studies at Creighton.

Arthur, 31, and Robert, 19, are with the Fourth Nebraska regiment. Arthur is a first lieutenant. Thomas, 27, is a second lieutenant at Fort Snelling. John, 29, is in the United States Marines. George, 25, is in the Omaha ambulance



company. Leo is doing conservation work for the government.

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The physical cabinet has been enriched during the summer by a large 16-plate Toepler-Holtz electric machine, which was kindly donated by the medical department. It is elegantly finished in oak and cost originally four hundred dollars. In almost every particular except that of the size of its plates, which are thirty inches in diameter, it is superior to the machine which was acquired seven years ago and which has only eight plates, but of thirty-six inches diameter.

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The following letter from Mr. William McHale, LL. B. 1917, will interest his many friends: "Camp Mills, Long Island, September 28, 1917.—Have intended writing for some time, but because of the work that is being piled on us, I haven't had a chance. However, it is raining this morning, so we will not have to drill. Things here indicate an early departure. In fact, according to schedule we were to have been on the boat by now. We are to have practice packing up of all our belongings, including our cots—that may be the final parting; we don't know. We have been working very hard lately, although reports in the papers would lead you to believe that we were already sailing. We have been issued a great deal of equipment, among them being rifles and

bayonets. Fortunately, I am on the list to carry a pistol. We "roll out" at 5:30 A. M. and our last formation of the day comes at 5:45 P. M. After mess, if we have no black marks against us, we are allowed to go to a small town nearby, but must be back in our tents by 9:30. My uncle from Kansas City was at Atlantic City last week attending a convention, and I was granted leave to go to New York City with him from noon Saturday till 7 A. M. Sunday. At 9 o'clock Sunday we had a big parade before Secretary Baker. As there are 27,000 here, it was quite an imposing sight. I got off again Sunday afternoon with leave to be absent till 5 A. M. Monday; saw all the sights in New York—but it is entirely too large a place for me. Streets are narrow and crooked, trees are scarce, and the buildings monsters. Was up on Woolworth Building—the tallest in the world, and it is surely high up in the air. Just received notice that we would take our final physical examination in two hours and pack to leave in the morning. Hoping that the school will have its usual success, and that Delta Theta Phi will have some real members, I am, sincerely, William H. McHale, 117th Ammunition Train, 42nd Division, Caisson No. 2, Expeditionary Forces."

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First Lieutenant A. H. Konigsmacher, who graduated from the College of Medicine in 1913, writes

enthusiastically of his work at the Camp Dodge, Iowa, Base Hospital. A recent letter from him says in part: "This base hospital is a wonderful place—1,500 beds and about 1,000 occupied to date. The arrangement is excellent—built like a wheel. Administration Hall in center with all wings radiating off from it. Each wing has a closed-in sun porch, steam-heated. Have our own heating, lighting and water supply. The building is situated on a hill over-looking the entire camp, and makes a beautiful sight at night when the lights are aglow. Men are pouring in each day—have now about 23,000 men in camp; two hundred assigned to each barrack. The staff of the base hospital consists of thirty medical officers. All men are from the east except myself. I am assigned to Genito-Urinary diseases, and have three hundred and fifty cases in charge, with eighteen nurses and eight hospital sergeants to assist me. To keep all work going, including the amount if record work Uncle Sam requires, has kept me on the jump for sixteen hours a day ever since I arrived here."

The Creighton College of Medicine is very well represented in the United States Medical Corps, as the picture on another page of this issue of the Chronicle indicates. This photograph was taken in August at Fort Riley, and shows only the Creighton Medical gradu-

ates who were in the service at that place then; since the picture was taken a number of other Creighton medical men have enlisted, both at Fort Riley and elsewhere.

The best football schedule in Creighton's history has been arranged for this year, as follows:

September 29th, Cotner at Omaha; October 6th, Peru Normal at Omaha; October 13th, Drake at Omaha; October 21st, South Dakota at Omaha; October 27th, Dubuque at Omaha; November 3d, Nebraska Wesleyan at Omaha; November 10th, North Dakota at Omaha; November 17th, Haskell Indians at Omaha; November 29th, Wyoming at Omaha.

Preliminary practice with the squad is well under way and while there is a great deal of new material Coach Mills is hopeful of a favorable outcome.

The following item from the Salt Lake Tribune under date of September 16th brings the first word of the untimely death of a popular member of the 1909 class of Dentistry:

"Dr. W. E. Regan, well-known dentist, age 30, was drowned about 4 o'clock this morning in an irrigation canal near Eden, northeast of Twin Falls, while duck hunting. He was crossing the canal ahead of his companions, William Macauley and Paul R. Taber, when the foot bridge broke. He plunged



Left—top, Robert McShane; bottom, Leo McShane, Arts 1909; center, Thos. S. McShane, A. B. 1909; right—upper, John McShane, A. B. 1907; George McShane, Arts 1905; lower, Arthur McShane, Arts, 1906. President Wilson wrote a letter of congratulation to the father of these six young men who have tendered their services to the Government in the present military crisis.





CYRIL HOLBROOK—The first Creighton victim in the war, who died while in service with the navy at Honolulu.

into the canal and was not seen again.

Macauley was just going into the water when Taber caught and saved him. They summoned aid and search for the body has continued since. Dr. Regan was a popular young man and member of the Elk's lodge. He leaves a wife and four-year-old daughter. He came to this city three years ago from Nebraska."

Dr. Gerald Vaughn Caughlin, A. B. 1909, M. D. 1913, was married to Miss Eleanor Corcoran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Corcoran of Pacific Junction, Iowa, on September 3rd, at St. Mary's church, Hamburg, Iowa. Dr. Caughlin recently received his commission as first lieutenant in the medical corps, and after the wedding ceremony returned with his bride to the home of her parents to wait until called by the government for service.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Grace, to Lieutenant Roland R. Ensor, of Detroit, Michigan. Lt. Ensor graduated from the College of Medicine with the Class of 1915, and during the past year has been practicing in Detroit. He was recently commissioned first lieutenant of the medical corps of the Sixth Nebraska Regiment.

Mr. Thomas J. McGuire, LL. B.

1914, who for some time has been City Prosecutor of Omaha, was recently appointed by Governor Neville special prosecutor for the enforcement in Douglas County of the prohibition law.

Dr. Ralph B. Carney, D. D. S. 1915, was recently married to Miss Dora Louise Olsen in Omaha. Dr. Carney has been commissioned as first lieutenant in the Dental Reserve Corps.

Dr. A. J. Kubitschek, D. D. S. 1917, was married on Thursday, August 30th, to Miss Leone Bollinger of Des Moines, Iowa. The ceremony was performed at the Church of The Visitation at Des Moines. Dr. and Mrs. Kubitschek are located at Atkinson, Nebraska, where he purchased the practice of Dr. Higgins, who has joined the army.

Dr. W. H. Mick, who graduated from the College of Medicine with the Class of 1903, and who for several years has specialized in Roentgenology in Omaha, was recently commissioned captain in the Medical Reserve Corps of the army for service in the department of Roentgenology.

The sophomore premedic class, meeting Saturday afternoon, September 23rd, elected William H. Schmitz, president; Charles Carroll, vice president; Wilfred Ash,

treasurer, and Harry Collins, secretary.

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Special clinics for school children are being held from four to six o'clock, P. M., daily except Sunday, at the College of Medicine Dispensary. Specialists in ear, eye, or nose affections or skin diseases are in attendance to care for the children.

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Dr. Carl B. Russum, M. D. 1916, who since graduation has been in New York City where he has been filling an internship, first at the Metropolitan Hospital and later at Kings County Hospital, was recently in Omaha where he visited his home while awaiting orders from the Government. Dr. Russum resigned his internship lately to enter the Medical Corps and has been commissioned a second lieutenant.

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The University College of Dentistry has responded to the call for dental service for young men who need such work preliminary to entering the army.

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Dr. S. E. Elmore, who graduated with the Medical Class of 1907, and who has been practicing at Pascal, Washington, is now stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he holds the commission of first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Dr. J. A. Cullen, D. D. S. 1916, has been commissioned first lieu-

tenant in the Dental Reserve Corps.

Mr. Waldo E. Shillington, Law 1919, has been transferred to the aviation department and while awaiting his call is acting as commandant of the University cadets.

Mr. Aloysius Larkin, who was a student in the Arts College two years ago, is at present in service with the Hospital Marine Corps and is located at the Great Lakes station.

Mr. Lawrence Growney, who was in the Arts College last year, and Mr. Clifford Long, quarterback on the football team, who was a junior in the Arts College last year, are both in the Hospital of the Navy at Mare Island, California.

Mr. Harold Linahan, who was an Arts junior last year, and football manager, is with the Signal Corps at Little Silver, New Jersey.

Among the Creighton men drafted for service with the National army are Mr. Cornelius J. Keyes, A. B. 1917; Mr. Edward P. McDonald, LL. B. 1916, and Frank M. O'Donnell, A. B. 1916, Law 1919, who are at Camp Funston.

Mr. Henry Mergan, who finished the High School course three years ago, is now a cadet at Annapolis, having won his place by competitive examination, at the conclusion of which he received his appointment from the Secretary of the Navy.

The following item from the



Omaha Daily News for September 15th, refers to a senior student in the College of Law:

“To go to France is the one great desire of Miss Mona Cowell, who returned from the east Thursday, where she says she ‘has not left a stone unturned that might help her in getting across.’

She has taken the courses necessary to enable her to go as a nurse’s aide and she would prefer going in this capacity, but declares she would take almost any opportunity that presented itself.

Miss Cowell had planned to go in a unit headed by the mother of a school friend in New York, but as all units must go now under direction of the Red Cross, and as they have not sent all their registered nurses abroad yet, it is rather indefinite as to when they will allow the units made up of aides to go.

Miss Cowell applied to the ambulance corps in the hope that they might be in need of women, but this branch of the service will not use women until unable to procure men.

Still determined to find some way, Miss Cowell went to the American Friend Society in Philadelphia, which is sending units across to do reconstruction work, hoping they would use her services in some way. They could give her no definite plans at present.

So now, Miss Cowell has returned to continue her law course while waiting to hear from the

Red Cross, which call may come the latter part of this month and again not until some time later.”

Mr. Jaroslav Mulac, Ph. G. 1916, spent three months in the infirmary of the Ninth Engineers at Camp Stewart, El Paso, Texas, and was lately assigned to a base hospital leaving August 9th, for New York on his way to France.

Mr. George A. Lee, LL. B. 1916, has entered the training camp at Fort Logan, Colorado, for a three months’ training in the work of hospital attendant.

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According to the traditions of the Senior Sodality, it ever cherishes the memory of its former members and takes a just pride in their success. This year its chronicler will have much to tell of the sodalists who, at the call of duty, have gone bravely forth to battle for God and country. It will not be out of place here to record some of the changes wrought by destiny during the vacation months in the lives of our faithful comrades.

Joseph Ostdiek, our esteemed prefect, has entered the Baltimore Seminary conducted by the Sulpicians. Charles Kanne, who also held the highest office in the society, has become a Jesuit novice at Florissant, near St. Louis. Elmer Bergman and Raymond O’Donnell, the latter of whom had been principal of the Utica High School for the last two years, have also donned the uniform of the

Church's militia at Florissant. Charles Bongardt, with a lieutenant's commission, has been assigned to the artillery camp at Sparta, Wisconsin. Lieutenant Frank McDermott is instructor at the cantonment at Des Moines. Leo Beveridge is with the United States Press Service at Chicago. Harold Linahan is with the U. S. Signal Corps at Little Silver, New Jersey, and Clifford Long, in addition to his numerous other duties, has been appointed sacristan to the Catholic chaplain in the Naval Station at Goat Island. Vincent Cain and Cornelius Keyes are to be found at the camp at Fort Riley, and Albert Schwedhelm is also a soldier of the new National Army. Away out in the Rosebud Reservation Val Roche is doing prefect duty on the mission school grounds. James Kudrna has matriculated in the Law School, and Paul Holbrook, Laurent Hubert and Donald Sullivan are in the Dental College. In the freshman class of the College of Medicine are James Martin, Elmer Barr, James Vetter, Karl May, C. C. King and Philip Cogley.

Many students have eagerly come forward to take the place of those we have lost, and the total roster of the society is now 118. Several meetings have been held and much enthusiasm shown. The officers of the first semester are: Emmett Hoctor, prefect; Cyril Chicoine and Eli Nolette, assist-

ants; Wayne Keitges, secretary; Ralph Neary and Wm. Barry, sacristans. The consultors are Daniel Leary, John Leadon, John Nolette, Emmett Randolph, James Russell, Edward Fogarty, Percy Bell, Raymond Brennan, Paul Kennebeck, Harold Dorsey, Bernard Kenney, Clifford Mullen, Wm. Schmitz, Ralph Wilson, Harry Burkley, Patrick Darcy, Ralph Svoboda and George Hennegan.

The bill granting drafted dental students a furlough until the end of their course was passed in the U. S. Congress and signed by President Wilson on the closing day of the session, Saturday, October 6th. Creighton dental students who are now in the army, or who have been called, and who wish to take advantage of this furlough, are hereby directed to call the attention of the proper public officials to this exemption. They should write at once to the Dean of the College of Dentistry and make arrangements to return to the college just as soon as they receive official notice of their release.

In response to the earnest appeal of the Government that military training be introduced into colleges wherever possible, the authorities of the University decided that such training should be made obligatory in the Undergraduate Department. With the opening of the new school year

training was begun at once. The services of Mr. Waldo Shillington, who had just returned from Fort Snelling and is awaiting his call to the Aviation Corps, and of Mr. Ben Stern, a Major last year in the Central High School Cadets, were tendered and accepted. The first few weeks were spent in intensive training of future officers. Then came the training of the entire student body. Seven companies, forming two batallions were organized, and Wednesday, and Friday evenings chosen as the drill nights. Through the efforts of Mr. Redmond of the Burgess-Nash Company, regulation army uniforms of olive drab together with regulation hats, leggings and shoes were secured.

Soon after the training was commenced an invitation to enter the Ak-Sar-Ben patriotic parade was extended to the Cadet regiments, and, though the Cadets had been drilling only five evenings the Commandant, Mr. Shillington, decided to accept the invitation. The Cadets proved themselves equal to the confidence reposed in them, and elicited words of highest praise for their military bearing all along the line of march.

The entire student body has entered enthusiastically into the spirit of the training, and the strict military discipline is reacting favorably upon all student activities. Though the Regiment is having some little trouble in securing rifles, it is hoped that they

may be obtained before the snow flies and drill must be confined to the Gymnasium. The Commandant of Fort Crook has promised that a commissioned officer of the regular army will be detailed for training in the near future.

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The alacrity with which the boys from the High School Division responded to the call for members of the Junior Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, proves that devotion to the Immaculate Queen is a prominent characteristic in their young lives. The full attendance at the subsequent meetings of the Sodality further goes to show that they were in earnest when they entered their names. With such enthusiasm in its members the junior Sodality has good reason to expect a successful year. And this all the more so, since the one obstacle that interfered with its regular meetings last year has been removed. Reference to this obstacle was made in last fall's issue of the CHRONICLE. It was there stated that whereas Tuesday had been elected for the day of its meetings, very frequently for one reason or another it so happened that the meetings could not be held on that day. Therefore, this year the Junior Sodality is to hold its meetings on Monday, the same day on which the Senior Sodality has been accustomed to meet. And since the Seniors have the use of the College Chapel, the Juniors



hold their meetings in St. John's Church.

The Prefect and assistants of the Junior Sodality are Thomas Rowland, Paul McDermott and Donald O'Brien. Clarence Roach is the Secretary.

The College Band was reassembled at the beginning of the school year. Owing to the introduction of military training into the undergraduate departments, the band assumed the new character of the Cadet Band. With a view to furnishing music for the semi-weekly drills, practice has been going on, twice a week, under the leadership of Prof. Bock, and the band is now taking its place at the head of the regiment.

The band numbers twenty-eight pieces. Some of the members are performers of more than ordinary ability and experience, and hence spirited music during the drills, is an assured thing. Some new instruments will be added soon, so that there will be sufficient variety of instruments for any compositions.

The Band is also furnishing the music at the football games, and later will contribute harmony and cheer to events in the gymnasium.

During the past month the Creighton Literary Society held three informal meetings. The only business meriting special note was the election of officers for the coming year. Those

chosen were, Mr. C. Heafey, president; Mr. J. C. Riely, vice president; Mr. B. Shea, recording secretary. The first regular meeting, October 8th, opened with the debate: Resolved, That Congress Should Establish a Central Bank. The members chosen were: Affirmative—Mr. B. Fraser, Mr. J. Griffin and Mr. Leo Holman. Negative—Mr. H. Dorsey, Mr. F. Endres and Mr. A. Frank.

The sixth of October, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and the Creighton Oratorical Association still lives. It is wonderful in our eyes. Through two and thirty years, in all sorts of wintry weather, it has "functioned beautifully." with the same intellectual energy and definite moral purpose with which it sprang into being on March 4th, 1885. Its marvelous adaptability to environment is worthy of study. The "new psychology"—old stuff revamped—cannot explain the phenomenon. There is a principle of life within that transcends the sphere of the material—the kind of principle that the real makers of science have ever admitted as an evident and glorious fact.

Twenty-four members of last year's Association are still with us. Many who were present at the Banquet on May 7th have gone forth from our midst. Some are in the Army, some in the Navy; some are at the College of Medicine, some at the School of Law;

some have departed to prepare for the Sacred Ministry, some have taken up commercial pursuits. May God be with them and guide them. Their names remain in benediction in the Creighton Oratorical Association. We are proud of them, one and all.

On September 19th the Association met to elect officers for the present semester. The following were chosen: Mr. Emmett Randolph, president; Mr. Emmett Hoctor, vice president; Mr. Lyle Doran, recording secretary; Mr. James McGann, corresponding secretary; Mr. Ralph Kastner, treasurer; Mr. Paul Kennebeck, chairman of the programme committee.

The first regular debate was held on Tuesday, October 2nd. The question read: "Resolved, that the measure taken by National Governments since the beginning of the present war prove the economic principles of Socialism to be at the foundation of all good government." The affirmative was upheld by Mr. Hoctor and Mr. McGann; the negative, by Mr. Duff and Mr. Kennebeck. The critics appointed by the chair were, Mr. Wilson for the affirmative, and Mr. Leadon for the negative. As the critics well said, the debate was interesting and both sides showed to advantage. A vote of twenty-one to nineteen favored the affirmative. Mr. Hoctor and Mr. McGann spoke with great confidence and seeming conviction. Their earnestness was

impressive. The gentlemen on the negative failed to give a clear exposition of the economic principles of Socialism as definitely expressed in socialistic platforms and periodicals, and in pamphlets and books written by socialistic protagonists and widely distributed. For that reason they did not clearly demonstrate that the measures taken by our Government, for example, in the present crisis, are not socialistic, and that the economic principles of Socialism are opposed to the peace and prosperity which are the proximate end of all Civil Government.

At the meeting of October 2nd, fifty new members were received into the Association—gentlemen all, College men, with ambition, men determined to work. We look forward to a pleasant and profitable year. The students of Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy are cordially invited to attend our meetings—Oratorical Hall, College Building, Wednesday evenings, at 7:30 o'clock.

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Archbishop Harty purchased during the summer the elegant Henry T. Clarke home a block from the Arts College and spent several thousand dollars in alterations with the result that at the opening of the present school year he offered to young men who wished to attend the university a delightful place to live and study. He put Rev. J. Hettwer, a clergyman of thorough education

and broad experience, in charge of the new home and brought a community of Benedictine Sisters to look after the household arrangements.

Father Hettwer has paid close personal attention to the alterations which have been made during the past summer and is very proud of his new establishment in which there are pleasant, well-lighted study rooms, attractive sleeping quarters, an inviting dining room, splendidly equipped kitchen and an elegant suite of offices. Arrangements have been made, too, for a laundry, garage, and two large club rooms. The house sets well back from the street and is surrounded by a well-kept lawn, thus giving to the students an unusually attractive home during their stay at the University.

Ten members of the Jesuit Order visited the University lately enroute from Bourgos and Barcelona, Spain, to San Francisco, whence six sailed to China to replace the French Jesuits called to the war front, and four sailed to the Philippines. Two of these latter Jesuits are native Filipinos. Formerly the journey was made to China and the Philippines by way of the Suez Canal, but this plan was abandoned last year when two men lost their lives in

the sinking of the ship which was destroyed.

Mr. Robert D. Connell, A. B. 1912, son of City Health Commissioner Connell, has passed the examination and been accepted in the balloon corps of the army and expects to be stationed for a time at Fort Omaha.

Mr. Julius D. Cronin, LL. B. 1916, is in the Aero Squadron at South San Antonio, Texas, and Mr. Montagu A. Tancock, Law 1919, is with the aviation section of the Canadian army and is at present stationed at Toronto, Canada. Mr. Anthony M. Easterling, who took special work in the law school some years ago, is also in the aviation service of the government.

Hon. C. J. Smyth, Associate Dean Emeritus of the College of Law, has moved with his family to Washington, D. C., where on October first, he took up his duties as Chief Justice of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Mr. George A. Keyser, A. M. 1912, LL. B. 1913, who was commissioned second lieutenant at the conclusion of the first Ft. Snelling encampment, volunteered for foreign service and is now in France. A short time ago his parents received a cablegram advising that he was then in Paris.





HERMAN VON W. SCHULTE, A. B., M. D.  
Junior Dean, College of Medicine

NEW PROFESSORS IN THE PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES



TOP ROW—Left to Right—Hugh F. Gillespie, A. M., LL. M., College of Law; Selig Hecht, Ph. D., College of Medicine; J. B. Orchard, B. S., College of Dentistry; J. H. Duehren, A. B., L. T., College of Dentistry.  
 BOTTOM ROW—Left to right—Frank F. Theissen, D. D. S., College of Dentistry; William J. Nolan, Ph. C., M. D., College of Pharmacy; Charles J. Wonder, D. D. S., College of Dentistry; B. H. Harms, D. D. S., College of Dentistry.