

## University of Omaha Destined to Be Great Institution



MARY JEROME  
MELVIN PHOTO

BERNICE BANHAR GRANT

MARIE STEPHENS  
CADY PHOTO

REV. D.E. JENKINS, D.D.  
CADY PHOTO

MRS. D.E. JENKINS  
CADY PHOTO

EDNA F. SWEELY  
CADY PHOTO

A.W. CARPENTER



HOWARD KENNEDY

F.H. CURRENS



W.N. HALSEY

MARGARET GUTHRIE



SELMA ANDERSON  
CADY PHOTO

F.P. RAMSEY



R.G. GRAMLICH

DAVID COLE

**L**ATE in the fall of 1908 the University of Omaha was incorporated and the following spring those behind the movement started out with the idea of raising a large endowment fund before opening the school. This plan, however, was abandoned and in the fall of 1909 the university opened its doors with an enrollment of twenty-seven young men and women, which has since increased to more than 100. June 5, of the original number who started four years ago, eleven will be graduated and given their degrees.

All who are connected with the University of Omaha are confident of its success and none more so than Rev. D. E. Jenkins, its president, and one of the men who were instrumental in its conception and subsequent growth, he feeling certain that here in Omaha can be built up one of the great educational institutions of the country, and that the time is not far distant when it will come to be recognized as a power for good.

The university, by all within the city of Omaha, is recognized as an Omaha institution, the trustees being practically all Omaha men and as follows: C. S. Hayward, Dr. J. H. Vance, John F. Flack, David Cole, Dr. D. C. Bryant, Dr. S. K. Spaulding, D. W. Morrow, A. A. Lamoreaux, Judge Howard Kennedy, W. T. Graham, Rev. F. T. Rouse, Rev. J. Salisbury, Paul H. Kuhns, O. C. Redick, Rev. E. H. Jenks, Joseph Barker, Rev. E. H. Curry, Rev. D. E. Jenkins, and a number of others, equally well known.

### Want to Make it Best

These men are all imbued with the feeling that the University of Omaha must forge ahead and become one of the best schools, not only in the west, but in the entire country.

They regard the University of Cincinnati as more nearly than any other institution fulfilling the ideal for which they are laboring to actualize here, where the young men and women may secure a higher education at actual cost.

These men who are giving time and money in an effort to build up the University of Omaha unhesitatingly contend that now there is no question but that if Omaha will do its share in the way of helping, wealthy institutions here and elsewhere will come to their assistance. They point to Omaha as the most advantageous place in the west for building up an institution of learning adapted to meet the civic needs.

The promoters of the Omaha school go even farther and say that the University of Omaha represents what is unquestionably a most significant and distinctive trend in education, namely, that of building up an institution for the special purpose of serving municipal needs. The city problem of today, they contend, is centralization, the time having passed for the founding of institutions of learning in secluded places, away from the masses and their needs; the modern university is no longer a mere place for learning and no longer a place for leisure investigation or for an exclusive culture. Modern education is humanitarian in its aims, for it goes to the masses, realizing that the masses of young men and women in any large center are debarred from higher education unless it is brought to them through a 5-cent street car fare, the time having come when it is impossible to lift the young humanity of any great center of population and carry it away to some other center of population in the state or in any other state.

Soon after deciding that the University of Omaha was to become a fact and a permanent fixture in Omaha, the trustees purchased the Redick

property at Twenty-fourth and Evans streets, in the center of the residence portion on the north side of the city, a little more than two miles from the heart of the business district, where all of the great mercantile establishments are located. For this property they paid \$30,000. The Redick mansion sits back from the street in a grove of large maple trees and contains fifteen rooms. Since the purchase of this property a fireproof building, modern in every respect, has been erected at a cost of \$25,000, and is known as the John Jacobs Memorial gymnasium. The erection of this building was made possible by the gift of Mrs. M. O. Maul, mother of the late John Jacobs. To the University of Omaha she deeded twenty acres of valuable land in the west part of the city, with a provision that it could be sold and the proceeds devoted to paying the cost of the erection of a building on the university campus. This has been done.

In the two buildings the work of the university is carried on, both being fully equipped with modern apparatus.

### University in Fullest Sense

The University of Omaha is a university in every sense of the word, operating all departments recognized in the curriculum of the standard col-

leges and universities of the highest standing in the United States. The work done is fully accredited by all of the colleges and universities everywhere, both east and west, north and south.

During the last year the state superintendent of public instruction of Nebraska has officially authorized the University of Omaha to grant first grade state teachers' certificates and on the same basis as the University of Nebraska, and these certificates recently have been made valid as city state certificates. As a result of this a graduate from the University of Omaha secures a certificate of as high a grade as can be given in the state.

This year, of the seven young women being

graduated from the University of Omaha, six have prepared themselves for teaching and, along with their bachelor degrees, will receive teachers' certificates of the highest grade. Of the six young women, two have already accepted excellent positions in high schools in the state. Miss Clara Hendrickson will teach in the high schools of Gordon, and Miss Zella Beebe takes the principalship of the Gretna High school, where she will teach German.

Of the other young women graduating two or three, if they desire to teach, will probably go into the Omaha schools as they have already been offered positions, the Board of Education being fully satisfied with their qualifications.

Thus, the University of Omaha offers a most excellent opportunity for young women who desire to follow teaching as a profession. In the institution they are given the regular college work and the normal training at no additional cost and at the same time being practically assured a position upon graduation.

### First Graduating Class

While the first graduating class of the University of Omaha will complete the work on June 5, two students have been previously graduated during the four years that the university has been in existence. Harry Jerome entered with an excess of credits and was graduated in 1911. He is now registrar of the university. Miss Claudia Galloway, now teaching in the Omaha schools, had three years of college work. She attended the university and at the end of one year secured her degree.

The class of eleven students to be graduated June 5, and who was Zella Beebe, Gladys Solomon, Clara Hendrickson, Pansy Williams, Ferné Nicoles, Katherine Mathies, Helen Hansen, George Parish, Stanton Salisbury, Mebane Ramsey and George Percival, all except Ramsey, are graduates of the Omaha High school and all entered the university the first day that it opened its doors.

The outlook for a larger attendance next year is very encouraging, due in a measure to the fact that the work of the Omaha institution is accepted by state universities everywhere and by other colleges as equivalent to their own.

Within the last couple of years the University of Omaha has added a musical department, where both local and instrumental music is taught by the best instructors who can be procured. This is proving a strong attraction and is drawing a number of students who desire to specialize in this line.

With the male students of the university, athletics has been one of the strong cards, though they have not been worked to the detriment of the regular university studies. There is a foot ball eleven, a strong base ball team and a basket ball team. Credits for daily and regular term work are necessary for a student to get into athletics,

and as a result, there were any dull ones, this would spur them on to do their best work in the school.

The law department is one of the important features and is looked upon as one of the best schools of its kind in the west. In 1897 the Omaha School of Law was incorporated and one year ago it became affiliated with the university, since then having been under the same general management, but with a separate and competent corps of instructors. It is a night school, the teachers and lecturers being the best attorneys of the Omaha Bar association. There is a regular four-year course, graduates receiving the degree of bachelor of laws.

The requirements for admission to the law department are very rigid, applicants being required to present diplomas from some university, college, normal school, academy, or accredited high school. Parties holding state or county first grade certificates may enter. Otherwise, they must take an examination and give satisfactory evidence of possessing the equivalent to such preparation as is afforded by the completion of a high school course.

As to the finances of the university, while an endowment fund has never been secured, by the gifts and contributions sufficient money has been secured to meet all current expenses and maintain the school for several years to come. However, in the near future a campaign that will have for its purpose the raising of \$1,000,000 for an endowment purpose will be inaugurated.

### Personnel of Its Faculty

The faculty of the University of Omaha is considered exceptionally strong and is made up of the following educators, several of whom are people recognized as being among the best in the country:

- Daniel E. Jenkins, president and professor of philosophy and logic.
  - Walter N. Halsey, professor of Latin and pedagogy.
  - F. H. Currens, professor of chemistry and bacteriology.
  - Edna F. Sweeley, professor of French language and literature.
  - Vera C. Fink, professor of German language and literature.
  - F. P. Ramsey, professor of ethics and sacred literature.
  - E. H. Orchard, professor of mathematics and mechanical drawing.
  - Margaret Guthrie, professor of English language and literature.
  - Marie Stephens, professor of household economics.
  - Selma Anderson, professor of Greek and literature.
  - Augusta Knight, instructor in fine arts.
  - Dr. F. W. Millener, lecturer on electricity.
  - Rabbi Frederick Cohn, lecturer on modern philosophical trends.
  - Rev. A. W. Clark, lecturer on care of homeless children.
  - James A. Leavitt, lecturer on care of the criminal.
  - Judge Howard Kennedy and Attorneys John G. Kruger, Frank V. Lawson, Charles G. McDonald, C. J. Southard, E. M. Wellman, H. A. Whipple, John W. Battin, H. S. Byrne, M. O. Cunningham, Charles E. Foster, Charles L. Fritscher, Charles W. Haller, E. C. Hodder and Alvin Johnson, lecturers in the law department.
- Beginning June 1 and continuing until August 14, a summer school of the University of Omaha will be conducted with the regular faculty and a number of special instructors. The principal purpose of the school is to enable persons to add to their proficiency and so fit themselves for higher positions in the teaching profession. Recitations will all be during the morning hours, leaving the afternoons free for study and recreation,



E.R. BURKE



S.H. VANCE  
MAYN PHOTO