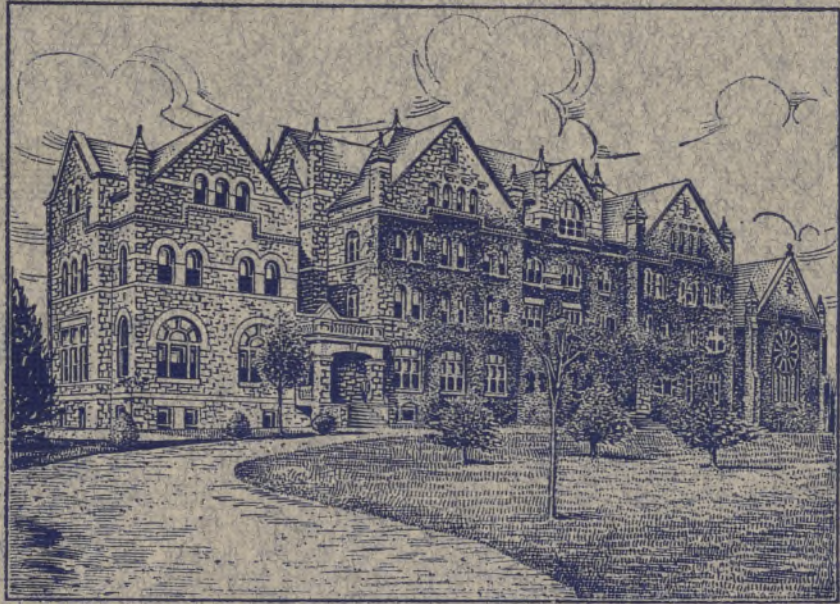


# THE COMENIAN

VIA LUCIS



Vol. 23  
No. 4

Bethlehem, Pa., January, 1914.



# We Clothe Them, E. O'Reilly Co., 3rd & New St.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

## CLOTHING

AT LOWEST PRICES.

REIS, 55 MAIN STREET, BETHLEHEM.  
Myers Building.

## J. S. KRAUSE,

(Successor to Luckenbach & Krause.)

## HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,

Paints, Oil and Glass.

25 South Main Street. Bethlehem, Pa.

## D. & A. LUCKENBACH,

Proprietors

## Bethlehem Roller Flour Mills,

Manufacturers of

Anchor, Kotasota, Roller Star Flour,

BETHLEHEM, PA.

## HENRY A. KRAUSE,

Stoves, Ranges, Kitchenware, Razors,  
Pocket Knives, Etc.

62 BROAD STREET, BETHLEHEM.

Phone 379.

## James R. Ray,

CUSTOM TAILOR.

60 E. BROAD ST., BETHLEHEM.

## The Moravian Manual

(Third Edition)

REVISED BY J. T. HAMILTON, D.D.

A Brief History of the Moravian Church, and an Account of its Constitution, Doctrine, Ritual and Discipline, especially as in vogue in the American Moravian Church, North.

Cloth, 75 cents Paper, 35 cents, post paid

FOR SALE AT THE MORAVIAN BOOK STORE  
BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

LARAMY & RIEGEL,

## Undertakers,

EMBALMERS, FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Office, 81 Broad Street. Residence, 79 Broad Street.  
Long Distance Telephone.

## BENDER & CAMPBELL

Sanitary Plumbers and Gas Fitters

Steam and Hot Water Heating

JOBGING A SPECIALTY

Telephone Cor. Broad and Center Streets

ADAM BRINKER

W. C. LAZARUS

## Adam Brinker & Company

Manufacturers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Harness, Blankets, Lap Robes, Horse Furnishings, Whips, Trunks, Travelling Bags and Pocket Books.

119 East Third St., South Bethlehem, Pa.

Established 1867

Both Phones

## The Moravian College and Theological Seminary.

BETHLEHEM, PA.

Collegiate and Theological Course.

Thoroughness, rather than display, the educational aim.

Complete Modern Equipment in Buildings and Appointments. For terms apply to

THE REV. A. SCHULTZE, D.D., President.

## Moravian Seminary

FOUNDED 1743.

## and College for Women,

BETHLEHEM, PA.

Ninety minutes from Philadelphia.

Two hours from New York.

For Circulars address J. H. CLEWELL, Ph.D., President.

## W. M. FLICKINGER

MAKER OF

## Fine Portraits

17 BROAD STREET

BETHLEHEM, PA.

Readers of the Comenian wishing to send flowers to their friends in or near Bethlehem, can with confidence send their orders to

## SAWYER & JOHNSON

Florists

29 South Main Street

Bethlehem, Pa.

GREENHOUSE:—241 Laurel Street

All Styles  
\$1.50

"REINER" HAT STORE, 11 East Third Street

Save  
A Dollar



BASKET-BALL SQUAD, 1910-1911.



Berg

Hagen

Trachte  
Shields

Vogler

Bennett  
T. Mueller

Scheel  
E. Drebert  
F. Drebert

J. Mueller

Wesenberg

Bollin



COMENIAN STAFF, 1910-1911



E. L. MICHEL, '13,  
Y. M. C. A. Editor.

J. G. BRUNER, '13,  
Asst. Bus. Mgr.

T. H. MUELLER, '12 Sem.,  
Assoc. Editor

W. H. BOLLIN, '12,  
Athletic Editor

R. K. STANSFIELD, '12 Sem.,  
Personal Editor

M. J. ANDREWS, '12 Sem.,  
Bus. Mgr.

K. G. HAMILTON, '12,  
Exchange Editor.

I. E. DEER, '12 Sem.,  
Assoc. Editor.

E. deS. BRUNNER, '11 Sem.,  
Editor-in-Chief.

R. REIMER, '12 Sem.,  
Local Editor

W. J. WESENBERG, '12,  
Alumni Editor.



# THE COMENIAN

Volume XXIII.

BETHLEHEM, PA., JANUARY, 1914

Number 4

## The Position of Woman in Non-Christian Lands

EDWARD H. SWAVELY, '15 SEM.

**E**VEN in this great missionary age one does occasionally meet with some one who questions the possibility of the evangelization of the world and who asks "Is the effort worth while?" In this short article we cannot speak of every good effect thus far produced by Christian missionary work, nor indeed can we treat, at length, any one phase of good accomplished. However, the status of woman outside the pale of Christendom compared with the status of woman in Christian lands, or the status of woman under Christian influence in non-Christian lands, furnishes a wonderful apologetic for missionary influence.

Undoubtedly one of the most conspicuous and unmistakable insignia of non-Christian religious systems is their treatment of woman. The sentiments these non-Christian systems promulgate concerning her, the treatment they accord her, stamp them with defects and blunders differentiating them at once and forever from the pure code and the high ideal of Christianity. Ethnic religions and barbarous civilizations have united their forces in the consignment of womankind to a state of degradation. This holds true of every age in history. She is still regarded, as of old, in a non-Christian environment as a scandal and a slave, a drudge and a disgrace, a temptation and a terror.

In any unevangelized community woman is ever considered inferior to man. In China no husband willingly appears in public with his wife. If he is obliged to escort her, she must walk well in front as a sign of her inferior position. If by chance he refers to her, he is apt to designate her by some derogatory expression. Little or no mourning follows her death. Her marriage is at the will, and in accordance with the choice of her parents. Often the bride does not see her husband before marriage, and does not even eat

with him afterwards. The Chinese idea of wifely demeanor is that of abject dependance and subdued inanity. She is by no means to be known outside of her own house and even in it she must disappear altogether if any chance male visitor should come.

In India her degradation, if indeed she is allowed to live, begins at her birth, which is a time of condolence rather than of rejoicing, and when she is received as a nuisance and a burden. She is forbidden access to the sacred books of the Hindu religion. While still young, the only ceremonial acts of worship and sacrifice allowed her are with a view to securing a husband, and after her marriage all right of approach to the gods in her own name and behalf is denied her. She must never go out of the house without the consent of her husband. Should he go on a journey, according to the teaching of the Sastra, his wife shall not "divert herself by play, nor see any public show, nor laugh, nor dress herself in jewels and fine clothes, nor see dancing, nor hear music, nor sit at the window, nor ride out, nor behold anything choice and rare, but shall fasten well the house door and remain private." Before she can hope for any favored lot in the life beyond she must be reborn into the world as a man. The common bond of affinity of womanhood in India is well symbolized by that significant confession of a bland Hindu, that there was at least one doctrine upon which all Hindu sects were agreed: "We all believe in the sanctity of the cow and in the depravity of woman."

Among the more savage and barbarous nations the signs and tokens of woman's inferiority and dejection become even yet more painful and brutal. She is bought and sold like a chattel, and for a consideration so insignificant that we can hardly rank her as superior to the domestic animals. "Five large blue glass beads will buy a



woman" in some sections of Africa, but it takes "ten to buy a cow." Among the interior tribes of Africa she often eats with the dogs, and she may be thankful if when her husband dies she is not tossed with his dead body into the same grave. Many a burly savage thinks it unmanly to treat her with kindness and consideration. Thus inferiority sinks almost into worthlessness in the estimate of masculine barbarians.

We must also note various other cruel and humiliating deprivations and restrictions which are inflicted upon her. She is deprived of knowledge and all opportunity for intellectual culture. She is not taught to read, for the more profound her ignorance, the more safely is she preserved from the perils of wisdom. The delights and benefits of knowledge, except where Christian influences have been introduced, are ruthlessly denied her as both unnecessary and dangerous.

In the same spirit she is deprived of her legitimate liberty. In China if she ventures out of her house she must be carefully hidden in the sedan-chair, or if she should appear upon the streets unguarded she must expect to be jeered and berated. She is not permitted a second marriage after the death of her husband.

The mere list of physical injuries inflicted on woman, in her non-Christian environment, is painful. In almost all Eastern lands she is beaten without legal restraint and maltreated sometimes with brutal cruelty. She is often neglected when sick. Is married, even though it be against her will, at a tender age, sometimes at the age of seven or eight. Nor is there any restraint of custom as to the age of the bridegroom, who may be far advanced in years and yet married to a child.

The rough-and-tumble toil of life in mountain and field and garden seems to be her lot everywhere in heathen lands. Her daily lesson is drudgery. She is "a hewer of wood and a carrier of water." In the fields and vineyards and olive orchards, on the tea plantations and at the wine-presses, carrying heavy loads upon her

back, sometimes yoked to plows, usually walking while men ride, frequently with her babe strapped on her back—she goes through the weary round of her daily task.

As might be expected, the natural result of woman's environment and experience where Christianity is unknown is seen in her dwarfed intellectual capacity and her moral and physical degradation. Her service to society has in it necessarily little that is helpful or elevating. Among savage races even the instincts of her humanity seem to have given place to grovelling and loathsome animalism. In the higher walks of heathenism she seems doomed to live in an atmosphere of suspicion, ignorance, and superstition. She knows little of the true ideal of home, and appreciates but feebly the dignity and responsibility of motherhood. False conceptions of duty, virtue and responsibility govern her life. Thus society is robbed of the helpful influence, the brightness, the fragrance and the charm of her companionship, and the world is enfeebled, darkened and saddened by its absence.

The condition of woman in Christian lands, with all her opportunities and advantages, the esteem and respect in which she is held by the stronger sex, is too well known to need comparison with what has preceded. The portraiture of woman, in heathen lands, as here given may not hold in every particular in all countries alike, but as an average, all-around statement it is not beyond what the facts will justify, and can be supported by abundant and indubitable evidence. Where it does not hold good we naturally ask what has brought about the change for the better? We find the answer to our query as we study the history of Christian missions. There as we see woman elevated to man's equal and true helpmeet, the sanctity of the home, the establishment of family bonds, and legislation that is intended for the welfare and protection of woman, etc., we cannot question whether or not the effort is worth while.



## The Doomed Village

HERBERT T. KANT, '15 SEM.

NO doubt we have our strong convictions when we say that our age has passed beyond that stage in which fatalism controls the mind. To some extent this is true, but let us not forget how often it appears in the daily life of most any community. The following story will illustrate how closely fatalism is connected with the life of some people.

There is in one of the middle western states a village, built on the banks of a powerful stream, having both the best state highway and the greatest railway, in that section, penetrating its very center. If you examine the valley which surrounds it, you will find it to be a most prosperous agricultural community. But as you enter the village proper you will see only the ruins of a once comparatively prosperous small town. Along the one side of this state road stand the cold and lifeless ruins of several brick-yards. Surrounding these, there are several deeply dug out pits showing a yellow clay, which, at one time, was of considerable value. The banks of these pits, filled with long rows of brick layers, still remind you of the manufactured products of this enterprise. Below these yards there are several large brick buildings, also dilapidated and neglected. These indicate that they had once been useful in converting the raw material of the agricultural community into useful exports. Opposite these yards are a number of general merchandise buildings facing the highway. Only one of these, however, is in use at present. The other building which still shows any sign of life is the old mill by the river's banks. Here the big wheel is seen moving only during a few hours of the day when the farmers from nearby are waiting for their flour. Although not all the houses are empty and forsaken, yet the spectacle which confronts you reminds one of old Rip Van Winkle's home when he returns to it after his long hypnotic sleep.

The people of the village, being slothful and reckless, differ entirely from the industrious farmers in the valley. They tell you endless

tales of the marvelous achievements of their ancestors, but they ingeniously forbear to explain their present condition, nor are they able to inform you on the length of their father's prosperity. Moreover, if you remain in the valley for a short time, it is impossible to do so without hearing an entirely different tale concerning this village.

These neighboring people will tell you how this village was merely a country railway station until the year 1851. When at the time of the California gold mania all the property owned by "Bloody Tom" (as he was called by everybody) was bought by a Scandinavian, Mr. Jackson. This gave Tom an opportunity to join the many thousands, who left their homes and property, to go to California and get rich. This also was a time when the village could breathe freely without feeling the contamination it was subject to during the days of "Bloody Tom." Mr. Jackson found the land he had bought rather sandy and unfertile, still he could not sell it readily so he was unable to leave for California. But, as is usually the case, those settlers who have not the means to follow their first impulses but must stay and fight their way at the place they have settled are the successful ones, so this Scandinavian found his success in being compelled to stay. Within the first year, after his purchase, a certain yellow clay which was very useful in the manufacture of yellow bricks was found in his land. This discovery caused the people from near and far to take an interest in what would be a great money making enterprise. This being a newly settled district, and moreover the gold mania affecting the whole country, there was a considerable lack of money. But urgent appeals and promises of financial support induced Mr. Jackson to enter into this great money making enterprise. Soon the implements were purchased on credit and a few necessary buildings erected. The first bricks sent to market brought favorable returns. Within the next two years many farmers, considering this a better money



making process than grubbing out their timber-covered farms, built their homes in this village. The merchandise companies found it a prosperous community and located in the village. For the length of hardly half a decade it grew steadily and prospered.

The gold mania had caused many to return to their homes as beggars, if they were so fortunate as to escape starvation. Among this number we find Tom returning with several of his comrades. They had suffered many privations, but their failure proved to have made them only more bloodthirsty and better skilled in highway robbery. They occupied the old vacant house in which Tom had lived preceding his five years' absence. This had since then been avoided by all, and many ghastly stories had been connected with its history. Here, it was said, crimes were committed of which the law could not detect a sign. All plans of highway robbery, which had taken place in the community were said to have been conceived at the lobby meetings held here. But whenever Tom was in sight no one dared to speak a word concerning any of these suspicious stories. There was one thing which Tom himself would confess to the people, whenever opportunity allowed, and that was that his house was haunted and that he was the only one who was able to live there in safety.

Thus, when he returned to the village, he could again resume his old position as the terror of the community. Tom and his comrades had returned in order to regain his old property, in which Mr. Jackson had discovered his fortune. As they were all of the same type, it mattered not whether they would get this into their possession by fair or foul means. During the following year Mr. Jackson's life had several times been secretly endangered, but he had paid little heed to this. His sudden disappearance, therefore, caused great excitement. He was reported to have fled with the full amount of the last payment received for the bricks. Stories were likewise rumored of having seen Jackson enter the haunted house the evening before he disappeared. Some were sure he had entered into a compact with Tom, while others thought he had fled for his life. When, however, the

men received no more pay for their work, and just as suddenly their brick-market refused to accept any more shipments, matters began to look worse. Work ceased, people left to make a living on the farm. The state sent a detective to solve the problem. This man came and found that in order to get a clue he must investigate Tom's house. After he had remained in this house several nights, he came back to the village one morning with the color of his hair turned white and unable to give a satisfactory report as to what had taken place. The state, being still in its infancy and having many cases of greater importance to settle, forgot this small town entirely. Tom died several years after this mysterious event, from a wound received while in a fight.

The people in the valley took up farming again, and became prosperous, while those who remained in the village grew to be more reckless and indifferent. Many evenings were spent by the farmers telling various tales, of how many people had been robbed while passing through the village after dark and about crimes supposed to have been committed. All these tales resulted in the fact that a firm belief arose in the whole community that justice was seeking revenge and consequently the village was doomed to destruction.

A half a century has passed since this incident, and still you will find the same fatalistic belief existing in this community. Several years ago Tom's haunted house was torn down and while removing the foundation several skeletons were found. The state made a thorough search this time, and after a long investigation one of the skeletons was clearly identified as that of Mr. Jackson. Tom had nourished envy throughout his whole life and when heavy oppression came upon him this evil grew steadily until one dark night he finally murdered Mr. Jackson. After he had gotten rid of Mr. Jackson, who had become a thorn in his eye, he robbed the company of all the money they had on hand. Thus, through the envy of one man, this village lost its greatest financial leader and support. Furthermore, the gold mania had produced a great money panic in our country at this time, and



this caused the sudden loss of a ready brick-market at the very time when this incident occurred. What more was needed to cause a village, employed in such an industry, to lose all its

prosperity and consequently its vitality? Yet we find the people of this community still holding fatalistically to the superstitious belief that this village has been doomed.

## The Daily Vacation Bible School

AUGUST WUCHERER, '15

**H**OW many of us have ever stopped to consider the lot of the children in the slums of a metropolitan city? What they do in the long vacation during the summer months? How they amuse themselves, and what harm and danger they come in contact with?

Throughout the fall and winter the children have the public schools, settlement houses and other clubs at their disposal; but when the warm summer months approach, these are closed to them in many instances. The public schools close for their vacations, and the workers in many of the settlement houses find more enjoyable occupations in camps among the quiet hills and secluded valleys of our country, where they take charge of boys and girls who are of an altogether different class than those in the congested districts of a great city.

Thus the children of the "great unwashed" are practically left to themselves on the streets, the only alternative for the close, dirty, overcrowded rooms which they call home; and where families, with six and seven children, live in two rooms and, in some instances, even take in boarders. On the streets, the children are again "always in the way." If they play on the sidewalk the policeman will drive them off; if they play in the street they are in danger of injury or death from the passing vehicles, and if they do escape, they are accorded the vilest oaths from the drivers of the trucks.

It is obvious that a child, in such environment, will not be of a quiet or even temperate nature. Foul language, lying and stealing find fertile soil in the hearts of these little ones. And yet they are growing up to take their places in the government and social life of our nation! Should not every patriotic citizen take this matter to heart? Should it not engage the atten-

tion and interest of every American college student?

The writer has in mind one movement in behalf of these children. It was originally organized in New York City, but has since spread over the United States and also reached into Canada. The Daily Vacation Bible School Movement had its origin in 1901, as a result of the deep impression produced by the neglect of three great opportunities for community service on the part of churches, surrounded by dense populations, a neglect that seemed an aggravated form of economic and religious waste.

First, there were the idle children, countless numbers of whom crowded the busy thoroughfares in which stood school and church buildings with closed doors and playgrounds. Buildings that were not subjected to taxation because they "ministered" to the community. Secondly, the cool and spacious rooms of these buildings were not used during the hot summer days. It is true that the children may not have belonged to the churches, but no one can deny, that by every claim of humanity, the churches belong to the children. Lastly, there were the hundreds of idle students from over six hundred institutions of learning, whose summer vacation coincided with that of the children. Many of these were known to hunger for some sort of active social work, and many others had the additional stimulus that comes from the necessity of finding work.

By combining these three factors, the Daily Vacation Bible School Movement was started by Rev. Robert G. Boville, of New York City. "The Movement," in the words of Mr. Boville, "called for a school combining social service with soul service; it called for a school uniting Sunday School lessons with social settlement

(Continued on page 51)



# THE COMENIAN

(Published on the 15th day of the month.)

Devoted to the interests of the students and alumni of the Moravian College and Theological Seminary.

## EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

WALTER J. WESENBERG, '14 Sem.

## ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

Senior: EUGENE L. MICHEL, Sem. '15.

Junior: ALLEN P. ZIMMERMAN, Sem. '15.

## DEPARTMENT EDITORS.

RICHARD E. SHIELDS, '14, Local Editor.

R. PAUL STOUT, JR., '14, Personal Editor.

AUGUST WUCHERER, '15, Asst. Personal Editor.

HOWARD HOFFMANN, '13, Exchange Editor.

JOHN A. C. MUELLER, '14, Athletic Editor.

HERBERT T. KANT, Sem. '15, Y. M. C. A. Editor.

## BUSINESS MANAGERS.

J. GEORGE BRUNER, Sem. '15, Manager.

ARNOLD W. FLATH, '15, Asst. Manager.

Articles for publication are invited from alumni and students. All contributions must be submitted to the editors before the 5th day of the month. Address business communications to J. George Bruner, Comenius Hall, Bethlehem, Pa.; all other matter to THE COMENIAN.

TERMS.—75 cents per annum, in advance; 85 cents per annum to all foreign countries in the postal union. Single copies 10 cents.

Entered at the Post Office at Bethlehem, Pa., as second-class mail matter, November 7, 1891.

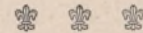
## EDITORIAL

### Efficiency

"Efficiency" is a word which has recently come into prominence in the English language. It is not, however, being discussed because of the remarkable efficiency of our times, but rather because of the lack of it. In every line of business, managers are beginning to think that much time and labor is needlessly thrown away. But while the lesson contained in the word, "efficiency," is usually applied to industrial methods, it might just as appropriately be given a much wider application. There is no reason why the person who expects to "live by his brains," or why the student should not also try to acquire a little of it. The product of the student does not often take the form of tangible objects, or articles of utility, and consequently a lack of efficiency is not so evident. But it is more than probable, if the percentage of highest possible efficiency of both the present day laborer and student could be ascertained, that the comparison would be to the chagrin of the latter. The short-cuts which the business manager tries to introduce are insignificant when compared with those which are possible in brain

processes. The mind often wanders in a hundred directions before it lights on the thought which is of value and for which it was seeking. Why should not the mind be trained to march directly to its goal, instead of going by halts, long pauses, and circumlocutions? The cry of efficiency might be raised here just as appropriately as in the business world, with much greater possibilities of improvement. After all, the minds of most men are about equal, the only difference being in the methods they use. Yet most men are content to stupidly follow their own methods, while they see other men, with practically the same mental equipment, accomplishing five times as much. What efficiency might do, in any line of activity whatsoever, if it were given the chance, has not yet been dreamed of.

A. P. Z.



### New Americans

We, no doubt, have heard stirring orators haranguing concerning the "future American." We speak of the time when all the races which have come and are coming to us from all parts of the world shall be fused and amalgamated into the eventual American nation. We see, as in a prophetic vision, a new man, a new country, yea even a new civilization. Now "such a consummation is devoutly to be wished." But at present it is as far away as the drying up of our vast oceans. We do not wish to discourage those who look forward to the future with an honest faith in humanity. But a study of the great question today teaches that at the present rate of influx, such a consummation will never take place; it is a day dream, something to be wished for, yet never to be realized.

During the year just passed 1,197,000 foreigners from the lowest strata of European society came to this great land of ours. If we consult statistics again we find that one-fourth of this number returned to their native soil. Who then are the new Americans or those who remain in their adopted country? Generally speaking, the clever and intellectual immigrant does not become a true American. His cleverness and ability soon make him a man of means and he returns to his fatherland with what to him is a small fortune. The unskilled and



ignorant foreigner does not have the ability to gather means as quickly and consequently must spend his life shoveling coal into some fiery furnace, or digging in the bowels of the earth for minerals in a country to which he does not belong. Such is the character of the new American.

But we often hear the financial magnate speak of just these as necessary for "common labor." To him "cheap labor" seems necessary for the more menial tasks of modern industry. Yet the experience of Germany and England has taught us something different. These countries have industries as large and larger, produce a product which is above the American standard at a lower cost and have more efficient workmen without foreign labor. If such a thing is possible in these countries, it can also be done in ours. American workmen would, in the end, with increased efficiency in common labor, be able to accomplish more and do better work than the ignorant and careless foreigner.

Our need for the immigrant has passed. The enormous annual influx has produced a great problem. If there is no need for his future presence, why allow him to disturb the growth of our industry? Why permit him to bring filth and disease into our congested city life? Why let him contaminate our politics and obstruct our growth and development? He has given to us a great problem, and even as we try to solve it, the problem itself increases like the rising breakers in a channel growing higher and higher as they rush along. We look forward to a solution in hope, but even as we look, the solution grows more distant as each annual host pours into the land. The time for future immigration of the present kind has passed. For the sake of future America and the future American this great incoming tide of humanity should cease.

W. J. W.



**Kaiser Wilhelm's Decision** The advocate of moderate drinking generally points to the people of Germany in defense of his claims. He tells us that there we have a striking example of real temperance, *i. e.*,

moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. Such claims have their element of truth. There is a stability and strength of character in the German race which manifests itself to no small extent in the moderate drinking habit of many of its people. It is a fact that leads us to ask: Is this strength of character due to their practice of moderate drinking? And secondly: Is it better for one to admit of his partaking moderately rather than to take a definite stand against this practice?

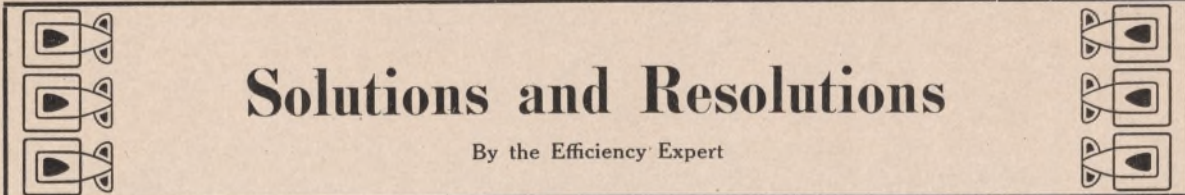
As touching upon the first question, we may infer from the recent statistics of Germany that much of the boasted moderation of its people has no foundation in fact. For they show that immoderation in the use of alcoholic liquors extensively prevails and that much havoc is caused thereby. From these statistics we learn that on the average each year drink causes 1600 suicides, 1300 accidents, 30,000 cases of delirium tremens and insanity, and 180,000 crimes. Also, that above 60 per cent. of the insane, 52 per cent. of the epileptics, 46 per cent. of the criminals, and 82 per cent. of the immoral women are those born of drunken parents. It would seem reasonable, then, to believe that where the spirit of moderation in drinking is manifest among the people of Germany, it is fostered rather by other influences than by the practice itself.

And regarding our second question, an excellent example has been set by the Emperor of Germany himself, Kaiser Wilhelm, in the decision he has recently made. He now declares himself a "teetotaler." He is convinced that alcohol is injurious to the individual. And he recognizes the drinking habit, even in moderation, to be an obstructive factor in the development of the nation. He has arrived at this decision only after years of personal experience in moderate drinking, followed by several years of abstinence, so that he has met the question fairly from both sides. His decision, to say the least, therefore claims our admiration and respect. Moreover, it is worthy of our acceptance as the rule of our own conduct.

E. L. M.

"Health consists with temperance alone."—*Pope, "Essays on Man."*





# Solutions and Resolutions

By the Efficiency Expert

ACCORDING to the time-honored custom among almost all civilized publications this page will have nothing whatever to do with what is stated in the title. There will be no solutions, either of problems or chemicals, except in so far as the latter kind may result from the constant soaking administered with loving gibes to all boobs at M. C. All resolutions will play absolutely no role in this page, for by the time this is read by our 29,376,981½ guaranteed subscribers (count 'em yourself) every one will have forgotten that he, she or it ever made such a mistake as a resolution even in the heat of mid-winter excitement, and still less will any one be following such resolutions, except Domer, who resolved to do "just whatever he — pleased!" Having thus successfully, we hope, explained our title, we proceed to other explanations, exclamations and excavations. However, wise as we are or confess to be, we are obliged to admit at the outset that we can offer absolutely no explanation for Gerry Mueller's latest style of pom-pador.

NEWS ITEM: A NARROW ESCAPE. As Clarence was Romi(n)g down the street he was almost knocked Flath by a Stout iron Kuehl which fell on his (S)paugh as he Shields himself. He could not Turner, and she threatened to Lopp it off. Without Luckenbach he ran home and applied a poultice of Rice and Allam or even Moore, but he Kant set it to Rights unless he uses cuti-(Van)cura ointment.

DR. SCHWARZE, saying grace before a dinner of meat which had a large amount of "chaw" to it, got slightly mixed and spoke thus: "Be present at our labor, Lord."

OWEN RICE, the little wonder (also tooter), who has proven to have more cubic capacity for food than any other man in college, has announced that he will give up breathing, as the expansion of the lungs takes up too much valuable space. All honor to a gastronomic genius, who has the true "infinite capacity for taking pains."

HAVE you seen the latest style of chairs in use at M. C.? They stand on one leg if at all, and the occupant very frequently has a tumble. Once in a long and dreary Latin class Shields had a dangerous drop. Were any of his bones broken? Ah, no; all he broke was the monotony.

CLEWELL was asked: "What is your favorite tune?"

Reply, calmly: "The Kiss Waltz, when played on the mouth organ."

RICE always has trouble with his debts. And the worst of it is he will be Owen all his life.

Vancura is very musical (?) but there is one instrument he will not listen to. The very name pains him. It is the Sell-low (old spelling Cello).

JOHN MUELLER, our prominent basketball star and bass bawler, told John Moore his diamond ring was no good.

"How do you know?" asked the Doc.

"Easy, I have an uncle who is an authority on diamonds."

"What is he, a jeweler?"

"Nope, he's an umpire."

ED. WESENBERG says they call girls peaches because they are mostly a skin and stony at heart, but one must be careful not to mix peaches and dates, which are fruits often associated.

Professor, paternally to Hassler: "Remember, young man, if you would make a success in the world, strike out bravely."

Muck: "I tried it in baseball, and it didn't make a hit at all."

HENKLEMANN: "Don't you think these new styles make the women look shorter?"

Weber: "I'm not sure of that, but they certainly make the men look longer."

"Why is McCuiston always broke?"

Munger: "As a result of being too much bent on a good time."

WARNING to the resident professor! Allen says, "Don't cut down our menus, think of what happens when you remove the "t" from our diet—the result is D-I-E."

(Note.—For "tea" read "molasses.")

GUTENSOHN: "What do you call one of those places where they hatch eggs?"

Hagen: "O, that's a hatchway."

SWAVELY: "Mike, do you know the superlative of "horn," meaning a sharp point?"

"No, I'll bite, let the bug hop."

"Hornet, of course!"

SHERLOCK, having had a drink with ice in the tumbler, started to walk down the street. Suddenly his feet refused to support his body at the present earning capacity, and the result was he FELL! There was ice in the tumble too!

(Continued on page 51.)



## LOCALS

The annual German Oratorical Contest was held in the chapel on Thursday afternoon, December 18. Dr. Schultze opened with an address, explaining the nature of the occasion and the value of studying the German language. The student orchestra played the "Ehrengarde Marsch," by Lehnerdt. Then followed the contest of words, by six German orators, the only interruption being the cornet solo, "Du bist wie eine Blume," by Douglas L. Rights. The subjects of the orations follow: "Civilisation und Weltfriede," by Robert P. Stout, of Bethlehem; "Spangenberg's Werk in Amerika," Herbert T. Kant, Mamre, Wis.; "Ziska, ein böhmischer Held," Walter J. Wesenberg, Grand Rapids, Wis.; "Extreme unserer Zeit," Johannes A. C. Mueller, Watertown, Wis.; "Soll ich meines Bruders Hüter sein?" August Wucherer, Great Kills, N. Y.; "Unsere Einwanderer," William R. T. Scheel, Coulter, Manitoba. Miss Constance Hamilton, Rev. C. A. Haehnle and Mr. A. Schroeder served as judges. The first and second prizes were awarded to August Wucherer and Robert Stout, respectively, while the remaining contestants received consolation prizes.

The Christmas vacation, extending from December 19 to January 6, was spent very pleasantly by the students in their new accommodations. A Victrola furnished amusement for many a long hour at the Dew Drop Inn. The Christmas dinner was served in the usual festive manner. Prof. Schwarze invited all who were not otherwise engaged to spend the afternoon at his house. During Christmas week the parcels postman was frequently seen coming to the College with packages, filled with eats, sundry articles and general good cheer.

Those who went home during vacation were Moore, Christ, Hassler, Munger, Wucherer, Romig, Spaugh, Weber, Hagen, Strohmeier and Toulemin.

Harold Lopp spent a few days in New York City, visiting two M. C. Alumni: Rev. Victor Flinn, '00 Sem., and T. Arthur Shields, '12.

Vaclav Vancura passed his vacation with friends in New York City and Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. On three occasions he afforded amusement to Sunday School children by acting as Santa Claus.

Mr. Theophil Mueller attended a Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity Convention at Atlantic City on December 29-31.

Edward McCuiston spent a week in New Britain at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Quinn.

Mark Ruprecht visited Mr. Herman D. Hensel and family at Tenofly, N. J., during vacation.

We had the pleasure of having Mr. and Mrs. George Rights, of Winston-Salem, N. C., as guests on Christmas Day. They spent about a week in Bethlehem, visiting their son and observing how Christmas is celebrated in the North.

Howard Hoffman spent a week in Brooklyn, N. Y., visiting his brother.

A considerable number of former M. C. students paid calls to their Alma Mater. Among them are the following: Robert McCuiston, '12; Bernard Wolter, Elmer Schattschneider, Lloyd Jones, John Snyder, Richard Beidelman, Arthur Hamilton, '09; Ernst Detterer, '08; Charles R. Lichte, '10 Sem.; Alfred deG. Vogler, '11 Sem.; Archibald Johnston, Joseph Bennet; Paul S. Meinert, '08 Sem.; Karl de Schweinitz, '06; William A. R. Schultze, '92.

The students residing in the Hebrew Flat were entertained by Mr. Yost and his family on December 30. The occasion was Mr. Bruner's birthday. Various amusements, followed by refreshments, afforded a pleasant evening.

On January 5, the resident students were entertained by Prof. Gapp and his wife. This has come to be an annual affair, which is looked forward to by the students. One of the interesting games was called "Auctioneering." Kenneth Hamilton was auctioneer, using the Pennsylvania German dialect. Andrew Stolz showed the keenest financial ability and came off as victor. Ice cream and cake were served as refreshments, soon after which the guests separated, but not without giving a cheer for their host and hostess.

Prof. Schwarze entertained the Moravian ministers of Bethlehem at his home on January 2, it being his birthday.

Charles A. Rebstock, '09, has received the position of organist in an Episcopalian church of Philadelphia.

Herr Missionsinspektor Johannes Warneck, professor at Bethel, Bielefeld, Germany, stopped at Bethlehem on his way to Kansas City, where he addressed the Student Volunteer Convention.

The Moravian College Y. M. C. A. was represented at the International Student Volunteer Convention at Kansas City, Missouri, by Richard Shields. Mr. Shields left for his home at Hope, Indiana, on December 22, and left for the convention after a visit of several days. This convention is held but once in four years and has attained a wide reputation.

The College Footlight Club presented "The Private Secretary" at Lititz on December 6. The proceeds were given to the Comenius Hall rebuilding fund.

J. George Bruner assisted in giving a sociable to the West Side Juniors on Monday afternoon, December 29.

The rebuilding of Comenius Hall is progressing steadily. The steel construction work has been completed at the time of writing, and some of the purlins and rafters are up. Two of the brick walls in the interior of the building have been extended as high as the roof. The window frames are being put in. Under favorable conditions the roof will be completed and the



building closed up some time before the end of the month.

We take great pleasure in announcing the engagement of Mr. Roland Bahnsen, '11 Sem., to Miss Beatrice Rehbein, both of New York City. THE COMENIAN extends its heartiest congratulations.

At a tea party on Friday, December 26, the engagement of Mr. Elmer Schattschneider to Miss Florence Canam was announced. We likewise extend our congratulations to them.

John Moore preached in the Coopersburg Moravian Church on December 7.

Kenneth Hamilton preached in the Easton Moravian Church on Sunday evening, December 7. He also gave a New Year's Eve lovefeast address in the South Bethlehem Moravian Church.

Prof. Moses gave an address on his travels abroad to the Young Men's Missionary Society of Bethlehem on December 16. On January 2 he spoke on the same subject to the local post of the Grand Army.

Prof. Moses preached at St. Luke's Hospital on December 21. He was accompanied by Edgar Clewell, Samuel Wedman, Kenneth Hamilton and Reinhold Henkelmann, who assisted in the music.

Prof. Schwarze preached in the Nazareth Moravian Church on Sunday evening, December 21.

Prof. Schwarze conducted services on Christmas Day at the Rittersville Insane Asylum. He was assisted by Mr. Bruner, as organist, and by a quartette consisting of Messrs. Scheel, Wesenberg, Hamilton and Rights.

On December 28, Richard Shields spoke to a large audience in Hope, Indiana, describing his last summer's work in New York City.

On New Year's Eve, Walter Wesenberg addressed the Schoeneck congregation at a service held under the auspices of the Schoeneck Christian Endeavor Society.

The Easton Moravian pulpit was filled on New Year's Eve by Prof. Schwarze, and on Sunday, January 4, by Prof. Gapp.

The following interesting news concerning one of our alumni came to our desk:

"Fourteen young clergymen, who at various times served as assistants at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Episcopal Church under the Rev. Snyder B. Simes, rector of that parish, gave the veteran minister a large silver loving cup, in connection with the forty-fifth anniversary of his rectorship, which was celebrated on Sunday, December 14. The Rev. Mr. Simes preached an anniversary sermon before a large congregation in the morning in the quaint little church, in Swanson Street, below Christian. Taking for his text 'These Many Years Do I Serve,' he spoke of the many advantages derived by the parish from the 45-year rectorship of the

Rev. Dr. Collin, who served the church from 1786 to 1831, and his own rectorship, which began in 1868.

"At the conclusion of his address the rector spoke of the gift presented by his former assistants. The cup, which was greatly admired by the congregation, is of Tiffany workmanship, containing an engraved reproduction of the historic church, rectory and churchyard, with the following inscription: 'To the Rev. Snyder B. Simes on his forty-fifth anniversary as rector of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, Philadelphia. This gift from the clergy, who, as students, served as his assistants.

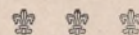
"'In quietness and confidence shall be your strength.'"

The death of Mrs. W. Vivian Moses, early Saturday morning, January 3, came as a shock to all who knew her. The students united in expressing their sympathy for Prof. Moses in his sorrow. The funeral took place in the house on January 6, at 2.30 p.m., after which interment was made in the Nisky Hill Cemetery, the three pastors of the Bethlehem congregation officiating.



### C. L. S.

The Comenian Literary Society invited the public to attend its meeting held on December 13. A considerable number of friends availed themselves of the opportunity, and were entertained for an hour and a half by literary numbers, both humorous and serious. The meeting was opened with a selection by the college orchestra. The address of welcome by the President, Kenneth Hamilton, was followed by the usual routine of business. The literary program was rendered as follows: Declamation, "Hagar's Farewell," August Wucherer; reading, "Psyche and the Pskyscraper," Edgar Clewell; essay, "The Question concerning Edgar Allan Poe," Allen Zimmerman; narration, "Buffoonery," Harold V. Lopp; oration, "Understanding and Unbelief," Walter J. Wesenberg; paper, "Moravian Night's Entertainment," Douglas Rights.



### ATHLETICS

With the close of the holidays basketball practice has again begun. The squad has not diminished in number. All are eager for the coming games and are working hard to get into shape. The training table has also been continued with no changes as yet. Several large tungstens have been added to those already in the gymnasium, and these make the floor as light as can be wished.

T. H. Mueller, '10, has been appointed coach, and under his direction the team is fast rounding into shape, and bids well to outdo any that Moravian has seen. The student-body this year is expecting the team to down some old rivals, and also to overcome some of the new teams on the schedule. The games thus far have



been very well attended, and we hope this spirit will continue, as it is an immense encouragement to the team. The scrubs this year look forward to a season without a defeat. Judging from the fight they put up against the Varsity in practice, this seems very probable.

The following are the lineups of the last games played before the holidays:

On Wednesday afternoon, December 17, at 4 p.m., the Varsity, after putting up a fight of which they may well be proud, lost to Lehigh, 35-16. The Brown and White men were somewhat surprised at the way in which the Varsity went at them. No points were scored on either side during the first five minutes of play. The score at the end of ten minutes stood 10-6 in their favor. Then their superior size and knowledge of the game raised the score to 35-16. The Varsity showed good form and excellent spirit. The guarding of Lehigh was a feature, as our men could not often get near their goal. The foul shooting of both sides was lamentable. A fine crowd watched the game and were well pleased with it. The game was not marred by any intentional roughness and was held well in hand by Mitchell, of the Allentown Y. M. C. A.

Moravian.	Positions.	Lehigh.
Mueller (Captain)	.... forward.....	White (Turner)
Shields	..... forward.....	Crichton
Wucherer (Mueller)	... center.....	Johnson
Clewell	..... guard.....	(Geyer) Green
Kuehl	..... guard.....	(Berg) Price

Field goals: Shields, 3; Mueller; Turner; White, 3; Crichton, 5; Johnson, 2; Green, 2; Price, 3. Foul goals: Shields, 4; Mueller, 2; White, 3; Price, 2. Referee: Mitchell, Allentown Y. M. C. A.

On December 11, the Varsity had little trouble in defeating the Alumni, 40-19. At first it seemed as if the Alumni would give the Varsity a run for their money, but not being in training, they were "played out" before the game was ended.

Moravian.	Positions.	Alumni.
Shields	..... forward.....	T. Mueller
Turner	..... forward.....	(Rights) Vogler
Wucherer	..... center.....	Wesenberg
Clewell	..... guard.....	Berg
Kuehl	..... guard.....	T. Shields

Field goals: Shields, 4; Turner; Wucherer, 10; Clewell; T. Mueller, 2; Vogler, 4; Wesenberg; Berg. Foul goals, R. Shields, 8; T. Shields, 3. Referee: Griffith, Lehigh.

The Scrubs defeated the South Bethlehem Business College, 53-6, on December 11. The opponents were unable to get a field goal owing to the good guarding of the Scrubs. The Scrubs' forwards are finally rounding into shape and had no difficulty in making a large number of goals.

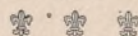
Scrubs.	Positions.	S. B. B. C.
Scheel	..... forward.....	Smith
E. Wesenberg (Hagen)	forward.....	Nolan
Lopp	..... center.....	Wimmer
Flath	..... guard.....	Keyer
Wedman	..... guard.....	Ritter

Field goals: Scheel, 12; Wesenberg, 9; Lopp, 2; Hagen; Wedman. Foul goals: Scheel; Wesenberg; Lopp; Nolan, 6. Referee: J. Mueller, M. C.

On December 19, the Scrubs added another victory to their credit, but with less ease than the former one. They defeated the Y. M. L. Reserves, 53-29.

Scrubs.	Positions.	Y. M. L. R.
Scheel	..... forward.....	Kiefer
Wesenberg	..... forward.....	Dynan
Hassler	..... center.....	Moore
Flath (Rights)	..... guard.....	Lees
Wedman	..... guard.....	Serman

Field goals: Scheel, 9; Wesenberg, 9; Hassler, 6; Kiefer, 3; Dynan, 6; Serman, 2; Lees. Foul goals: Wesenberg, 5; Lees, 5. Referee: J. Mueller, M. C.



## EXCHANGES

THE COMENIAN acknowledges the receipt of the following December papers: *The College Folio*, Allentown, Pa.; *Purple and White*, Allentown, Pa.; *The Muhlenberg*, Allentown, Pa.; *College News*, Annville, Pa.; *The Mirror*, Bethlehem, Pa.; *The Tatler*, Bethlehem, Pa.; *The Dickinsonian*, Carlisle, Pa.; *The Ursinus Weekly*, Collegetown, Pa.; *The Spectator*, Columbus, Ohio; *College Chips*, Decorah, Iowa; *Our College Times*, Elizabethtown, Pa.; *Black and Red*, Fargo, N. D.; *Spectrum*, Fargo, N. D.; *The Bucknell Academy*, Lewisburg, Pa.; *Der Zeit-Geist*, Lewisburg, Pa.; *Linden Hall Echo*, Lititz, Pa.; *The Moravian Messenger*, London; *The Albright Bulletin*, Myerstown, Pa.; *The Hall Boy*, Nazareth, Pa.; *Literary Novice*, Newark, N. J.; *The Perkiomenite*, Pennsburg, Pa.; *Old Penn Weekly*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Steel and Garnet*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *The Oracle*, Plainfield, N. J.; *The Narrator*, Reading, Pa.; *The Ivy*, Salem, N. C.; *The Susquehanna*, Selinsgrove, Pa.; *The Brown and White*, South Bethlehem, Pa.; *Black and Red*, Watertown, Wis.

*The Tatler*. Why do you place your jokes under the heading "Exchanges"? We fail to see any connection between them. Some mark of division should separate the serious from the comical. Your jokes are good. This one is worthy of special mention:

"Life's a hard grind," said the emery wheel.

"It's a perfect bore," returned the augur.

"It means nothing but hard knocks for me," sighed the nail.

"You haven't so much to go through as I have," said the saw.



"I can barely scrape along," complained the plane.  
 "And I am constantly being set up," added the bench.  
 "Cut it out," cried the chisel, "here comes the teacher."  
 And all was silent.

*The Black and Red.* An attractive feature of your paper is the frequent appearance of articles written in German. "Gnadenbringende Weihnachtszeit," besides being written in good German, is an interesting and touching story.

*The Perkiomenite.* A few cuts would greatly improve the appearance of your paper.

*The Susquehanna.* Your cover design presents a very neat appearance. The arrangement of your paper is not good. The literary department should occupy the first part of the paper.

*The Narrator.* Your Christmas issue is one of the best we have received. The articles entitled, "The Student and His Work," "Greek Civilization and its Effect upon Modern Civilization" and "Spartan Education and Discipline," are worth reading.

*The College Folio.* We perused "1913 Models" with great pleasure and found all the articles belonging to this series—"1913 Fashions," "The 1913 Suffragette," "The 1913 Baby," "Signs of the Times" and "1913 Political Changes"—to be of great interest. We miss a local column in your paper. Your exchange column is very brief. We think it is a good policy to make mention of all the exchanges which come in, so that the senders at least may know that they have arrived.

*The Mirror.* Your exchange column recalls to our mind the saying, "Good things come in small packages." Your comments are brief but to the point.

*The Purple and White.* Your Christmas number contains several good articles, notably "A Christmas Eve Adventure" and "A Bear Hunt." The story, "How Sabo Discovered the North Pole," is also very entertaining, although of rather doubtful character, as are most of Münchhausen's narratives.



### Y. M. C. A.

On the evening of December 11, Rev. Brennecke, of Emaus, Pa., gave a very interesting and practical discourse on "The Church's Opportunity." The leader, Mr. Scheel, read the first ten verses of the second chapter of Ephesians as the Scripture lesson.

Rev. Brennecke's speech was based on the tenth verse of the seventh chapter of Joshua: "Get thee up; wherefore art thou thus fallen upon thy face?" The Church's opportunity is a challenge to us. Church history shows us that there has always been a tendency to lie down, but can we, or dare we, miss the present opportunities?

Truly God is challenging us to go forward. The campaign of mission study, especially of home missions, shows us the opportunity of home missionaries, and challenges us to get up. When we see that there are 35,000,000 people in the United States who know nothing of the gospel we dare not lie down. The city church has neglected its duty by moving out of the crowds to more comfortable surroundings. There is, at present, also a great challenge for the country church which has been forsaken. Not only have many of the better people left the country but with them the church has also gone.

The call which comes loudest at this time is that of the immigrants. In the last ten years 8,700,000 have entered this land. In the year nineteen hundred and thirteen 1,197,000 came to this country. Among these the Poles were the strongest, being over 170,000. In this influx, of over a million a year, there is great opportunity for foreign mission work, as one-fourth of all these immigrants return to their homes. How much of that which is best in our American life do they take back? It is in our power to send back a quarter of a million a year to the foreign field.

Social service, not taken to extremes, but obeying Christ's own teachings, is a thing the Christian Church dare not neglect.

In five years the United States raised the foreign missionary gifts by \$6,000,000. What could we do if we really tried? We think China will be a Christian nation tomorrow, but John R. Mott says that 80 per cent. have not heard the gospel. Think of China sending an appeal to Christian nations to pray for her on a certain day. What has been done for her, and how have we met this opportunity? Truly it is a glorious thing to have a share in these greatest of all opportunities. Men who will and can measure up to a tremendously high standard are needed.

On December eighteenth we held a missionary meeting. The subject discussed was, "Is the Home Basis Sufficient for the Foreign Field?" Mr. Flath led the meeting. If Christ means anything to us we are bound to give some of our religion to others. If we do not spread Christianity, but keep it for ourselves, it will become stagnant. If He has meant anything worth while to us, it surely must pay to bring Him to those who need Him. At present many of the heathen nations are at a pivotal point in their history as to whether they will accept Christianity or Mohammedanism. Can the home field afford to give up missions at this time? We do need a strong home base, but we need more. We must have a live missionary work to inspire and create enthusiasm at home. The missionary work is constructive, while the home field is disputing its own ways and habits of religion. We must have the missionary work before our eyes to learn more of constructive religion. Here the mission field teaches us how far the Church may go in establishing various institutions. Thus missions teach real constructive work at home.



## The Daily Vacation Bible School

(Continued from page 43)

activities; it called for a school that could be definitely Christian in atmosphere without being sectarian in spirit or propagandist in method. Hence, one hour daily was given to music and Bible stories, one hour to manual work and play, and the school closed, as it opened, with prayer."

In 1907 it was deemed advisable to form a national organization. At first this was called "The National Daily Vacation Bible School Committee," its purpose being the promotion and development of the work by securing the service of trained men and women, to encourage the formation of Vacation Bible School Committees in every city, and to co-operate with societies already engaged in such or similar work. The work that year was very gratifying. In four cities over five thousand children were reached by seventy college students in nineteen schools. In 1910 four times as many children were ministered unto in fifteen cities by three hundred and thirty-six students in eighty-two schools and last year there were no less than two hundred and fifteen schools in twenty-four cities of the United States and Canada.

The money for the support of these schools comes from many sources. The children of the schools are encouraged to bring pennies which shall be used for extension work only. Last

summer the children in the New York City schools alone brought together three hundred and seventy-five dollars for this cause. Some colleges furnish scholarships for the support of the work in various schools. The church, at which a school is held, also contributes to its support in many instances.

The supreme purpose of the school is to develop clean, virile, Christ-like character in boys and girls. Hence, the object of the Bible stories is not to furnish dogmatic or sectarian teachings, but elementary Christian instruction to the children who are exposed to the hardships and temptations of street life. In the musical work the object is not merely to secure correct singing but to influence child nature through obedience to the laws of music and to instill the love of good songs and good music in their hearts. In the manual hour character building is the aim, not the making of material things. Careless or incorrect work is discouraged and the child is taught the value of conscientious labor.

Christ's ministry to the *children* is always emphasized. The writer vividly remembers when, at the commencement exercises in New York City, the children's benediction fell from the lips of twenty-nine schools, the words that first fell from the lips of the Master, "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God."

## Solutions and Resolutions

(Continued from page 46.)

VANCUKA has contracted to shovel snow this winter. Recently during a blinding snowstorm he was seen holding an umbrella upright over a portion of a certain pavement in town. When asked by a passerby why he stood so firmly and persistently over one place, Vancuka answered, "To keep the snow off the pavement."

DURING the fire one of our efficient firemen was looking for a ladder. Spying Dr. Werst busily engaged in saving his Bible, he persuaded the Doctor to show him where a ladder might be found. Both ran quickly into the basement, Dr. Werst running around the furnace pit; the fireman wishing to save lost time, tried to cut across and fell headlong into four feet of water slightly above the freezing point.

There will be one less to dip in the annual hibernal immersion in the Monocacy this year.

LUCKENBACH, on being asked what radium was, shot off the following: "Radium is a radiant radiator, redolent of ranging rays of radio activity, raised to radical rates, and regarded as a ruthless rake-off in the reign of riches within the arrayed radius of a raging, raving and raided race."

(N. B.—Friends of the family, call at cell No. 1672.)

AFTER hearing Jonas G. T. N. T. N. H. N. Bruner orate (the initials mean Touch Not, Taste Not, Handle Not), as usual someone remarked on his marvelous fluency. Zimmerman said: "That's not marvelous at all. You know what fluency is? It comes from the word "flue," and means an escape for hot air."

PROFESSOR, in French class: "What is the plural of infant?"

Christ: "Infantry."



Riegel & Cortright, Dry Goods, Carpets, Globe Store, BETHLEHEM PENNA.

## HEIBERGER'S,

WHERE YOU MEET YOUR FRIENDS.

THE QUALITY SHOP,

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS AND HABERDASHERS,

5 East Broad Street, Bethlehem, Pa

Get acquainted with

"GREINER," the Students' Jeweler  
COLLEGE SEALS, PINS, FOBS, SPOONS, ETC.  
Everything for Moravian College and Theological Seminary  
— First Class Repairing —  
Silversmith, Jeweler and Optician. Established 1890.  
150 South Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

Have Your Clothes Renewed

WITH THE **Lehigh Cleaners and Dyers**

Expert Cleansing of Men's Clothing, Women's Dresses, Etc.  
211 South Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.  
Bell Phone 148-J.

## DR. R. M. WALLS DENTIST

Office and Residence

158 E. Broad Street

Bethlehem, Pa.

"The Home of  
the Rosebud"

**Mrs. Minnie Haines Weber, FLORIST**

49 East Broad Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

FUNERAL DESIGNS, CUT FLOWERS, POTTED PLANTS,  
WEDDING DECORATIONS AND BOUQUETS OF ALL KINDS

Residence at Store

Both Phones

## GEORGE RIEGEL,

FURNITURE.

41 AND 43 EAST BROAD STREET,  
BETHLEHEM, PA.

## ROTH & CO.,

The very best Home-dressed Meats of all kinds, 25 percent. less than  
any other store. Watch for our specials every Wednesday and Saturday.  
(See Times Ad) Fresh Fish every Thursday and Friday.  
45 South Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.  
Both Phones.

## SALEM ACADEMY AND COLLEGE

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN,

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

THE REV. H. E. RONDTHALER, M.A., Principal.

## Medical Dispensary,

No. 24 S. MAIN STREET, BETHLEHEM, PA.

OFFICE HOURS:

9 to 10 a.m. 1 to 3 p.m. 7 to 9 p.m.

H. A. BURKHART, M.D.

REUBEN F. OPP, Merchant Tailor,

Main Street, opp. Post-office, Bethlehem.

FINE REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.

A. C. HUFF, MUSIC STORE,

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

No. 57 S. Main Street,

Bethlehem, Penna.

For your ICE CREAM, FINE CAKES and  
CONFECTIONS go to

**RAUCH'S,** No. 42 Main Street,  
Bethlehem, Penna.

**CHAS. B. HAFNER, PROP.**

BARBER

SUN INN HOTEL

BETHLEHEM, PA.

**FREDERICK A. KRELL,**

Tobacconist

68 South Main Street

Bethlehem, Pa.

**ALFRED C. BETGE**

Undertaker

17 North Main Street

Bethlehem, Pa.

**KNOUSS**

Merchant Tailor

13 East Broad Street

Bethlehem, Pa.

When in doubt, give us a trial,

**ELECTRIC LAUNDRY,**

South Bethlehem, Pa.

→\*C. O. LEAR,\*←

The young man looking for a natty pair  
of Shoes, can fill his mind's eye right here.  
New Models, with every new style quirk  
worked to the limit.

\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 AND \$5.00.

No. 22 SOUTH MAIN ST., - BETHLEHEM, PA.

**The Beck-Davis Decorating Co.**

WALL PAPERS,  
PICTURE FRAMING.

CHURCH DECORATING A SPECIALTY.

7-9-11 West Broad St., Bethlehem.



# TRAEGER GROCERY CO.,

FANCY GROCERIES,  
Fine Confectionery,  
Cakes of the Good Kind.

5 South Main Street,  
and  
Corner New and Church Streets

## F. E. LUCKENBACH & SON,

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,  
FURNACES, STOVES, RANGES.

MAIN AND BROAD STREETS, BETHLEHEM, PA.

## H. T. BITTING,

FRESH AND SMOKED MEAT. GROCERIES AND VEGETABLES.  
HIGH AND UNION STREETS, BETHLEHEM, PA.

## E. F. SOBERS,

UP-TO-DATE BAKERY

Open for inspection to the public at all times  
144 Second Avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.  
West Side

## DR. J. ERWIN, DENTIST.

KAMPMAN BUILDING.

## DIRECTORY.

### THE Y. M. C. A.

President: WALTER J. WESENBERG, '14 Sem.  
Secretary: HENRY KURHL, '16.

### COMENIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

President: KENNETH C. HAMILTON, '14 Sem.  
Secretary: RICHARD E. SHIELDS, '14.

### ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

President: WALTER J. WESENBERG, '14 Sem.  
Secretary: WM. R. T. SCHEEL, '14 Sem.

### BASKET BALL

Captain: J. A. C. MUELLER, '14  
Manager: RICHARD E. SHIELDS, '14  
Asst. Mgr.: ARNOLD W. FLATH, '15

## MCCAA, ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER.

*Maker of only first-class work.*

STUDIO:

319 BIRCH STREET, BELOW COLD STORAGE BUILDING,  
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

Sittings made in all kinds of weather.

Special Rates to Students.

## Sanders Engraving Co.,

711 Linden Street, Allentown, Pa.  
Printing Plates of Every Description.

## F. E. WEINLAND,

HARDWARE, WINDOW GLASS, CUTLERY.

NO. 8 BROAD ST., BETHLEHEM, PA.

You Can Save Money by Buying  
FURNITURE, CARPETS and RUGS  
FROM  
WORSLEY BROS.  
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

PATRONIZE THOSE WHO PATRONIZE US!!!

### SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID.

1915—The Rev. Emil Suemper, the Rev. de S. Brunner.

1914—The Revs. Taylor M. VanVleck, E. S. Wolle, Ernst Drebert, W. Strohmeier, Snyder B. Simes, C. A. Weber, Chas. H. Wenhold, Jr., Geo. J. Crist, F. R. Nitzschke, Chas. Steinfort, Julius Prochnau. Mr. John Clewall, the Revs. D. C. Meinert and Chas. Bornman.

Subscribers who have changed their residence would confer a great favor by notifying us of the change, giving both the old and the new address. We can not be held responsible for any irregularity if this is neglected.

Subscribers wishing THE COMENIAN discontinued at expiration of their subscriptions must notify us to that effect, otherwise we shall consider it their wish to have it continued.

If the payment of your subscription is not acknowledged here within two months after you have paid it, please notify the Business Manager at once.

You would greatly oblige us by paying your subscription in advance.

THE MANAGERS.

## LEHIGH STEAM LAUNDRY

NEW ST., SOUTH BETHLEHEM.

Goods called for and delivered. Bell Telephone 79.

Kresge's Restaurant, 20 East Broad Street



YOUNG, the Hatter. Hats, Shoes and Men's Furnishings.

H. J. MEYERS, Chairman. ARNON P. MILLER, Sec. and Treas.

**Brown-Borhek Lumber  
and Coal Company, LTD.**

RELIABLE LUMBER, MILL WORK, UPPER LEHIGH COAL.

"The best from forest and mine."

Main and Canal Streets,  
Bethlehem.

Brodhead Ave. and Third St.,  
South Bethlehem.

**KOCH BROTHERS,  
The Favorite Clothes and Haberdashery Shop  
For Christmas Shoppers**

ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT

**SANITARY  
BARBER  
SHOP**

Broad and Main Streets, Bethlehem, Pa.

**Good Clothes** For COLLEGE MEN.

Cut by Artists.  
Tailored by Experts.  
Finished by Journeymen.

Pay us  
the compliment of  
a visit.

Our Furnishings have Points of Difference evident  
to casual inspection.

**SHANKWEILER & LEHR**

**T. KAMPMANN,  
Jeweler and Optician.**

Spectacles and Eye-glasses Fitted.  
Jewelry and Fine Watch Repairing.

M. C.  
Seal Pin.

28 South Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY**

Fountain Pens — Waterman and  
The Wirt. Daily Papers and  
Magazines. For sale at

**The Moravian Book Store,**

146 South Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

**SIMON RAU & CO.,  
DRUGGISTS.**

Medicines, Chemicals, Photographic Goods,  
158 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

**CARPETS, RUGS, LINOLEUMS,  
CHINA**

We can furnish your room or house complete.  
Call up Mr. Burd, Bell or Consolidated 'phone, or  
better still, come in and talk it over.

**THE BUSH & BULL CO.  
MAIN STREET. BETHLEHEM, PA.**

**L. F. BITTRICH,**

HEATERS AND RANGES,  
HARDWARE, PAINTS, GLASS.

Roofing and Sheet Metal Work.  
Warm Air Furnaces a Specialty.

210-212 East Third St., 209-211 Mechanic St.,  
South Bethlehem, Pa.

**R. W. LEIBERT & SON,  
FIRE INSURANCE.**

LOANS ON MORTGAGE. NOTARY PUBLIC.

BETHLEHEM, PA.

**J. M. SCHNABEL & BRO.,  
THE LEADING  
SHOE HOUSE.**

EXCLUSIVE SALE OF REGAL SHOES.  
PRICE \$4.00 AND \$4.50.

53 Main Street, Bethlehem, Penna.

