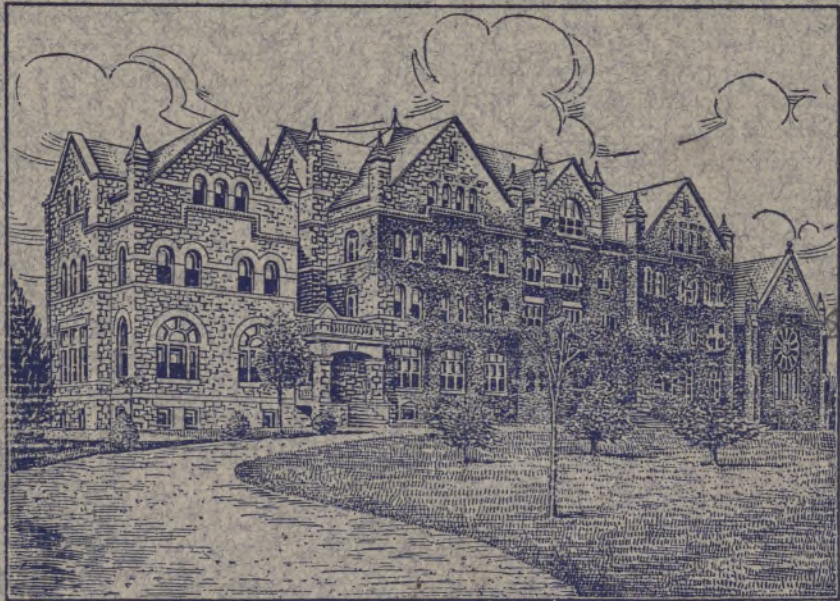


THE COMENIAN

VIA LUCIS



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No. 8

Bethlehem, Pa., May, 1914.

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THE COMENIAN

Volume XXIII.

BETHLEHEM, PA., MAY, 1914

Number 8

Climbing the Wetterhorn

Kenneth G. Hamilton, '14, Sem.

WE reached Grindelwald somewhat before noon on a hot summer day last July. All along the picturesque route from Interlaken we had been hoping to catch a glimpse of the giant alp which we determined to humble before leaving the Bernese range. As our coughing little engine drew us in and out the winding valleys, over spurs of towering mountains, and through short dark tunnels, we had but scant praise for the wonderful splendor of these snowy peaks that rise in the heart of the grand old Swiss republic. But when at last we came to the little town which is the starting point of so many tours in the greater Alps, there stood at the head of the valley the imposing form of the Wetterhorn in all its massive grandeur. Its frowning sides and the sheen of its icy heights seemed to offer us but a cold welcome, and the peak had hid itself from our profane gaze in a veil of clouds.

I doubt if ever before the Wetterhorn was scaled by two young Americans more inexperienced in the art of alpine climbing than we undeniably were. In our innocence, we had come to Grindelwald prepared to accomplish the feat with the help of two heavy iron-shod staffs, called in native parlance "Alpenstöcke." But, fortune always favors the—ignorant, and she led us to two excellent guides who had that very day returned from a tour up the Jungfrau. They could converse a little in every civilized language, and of course had a smattering of English. They provided all articles of clothing indispensable in the penetrating cold of the mountain tops, such as snow caps, leggings, and mittens. Besides the guides led us to a little blacksmith shop, where we allowed some perfectly good American shoes to be adorned with rows of sharp Swiss cleats. Meantime our friends left us to lay in a stock of provisions.

After dinner they rejoined us once more, and we began our climb—but not before the guides had ceremoniously and repeatedly drunk to the success of the venture. Proudly we marched through the crooked streets of Grindelwald, very conscious of the marks left in the road by our new cleats, of the ice picks on our shoulders, and the rope dangling at our sides.

A cold white stream rushes down the valley. It marks the foot of the mountains and is fed by ever melting glaciers. Our path led over it and thence ever upwards. At first we met numbers of tourists. At a bend in the road a native Swiss had stationed himself, armed with a curious alpine horn, ready, "for a consideration," to wake the organ-like echoes from the mountain side. And even after we had left him far behind we could hear the notes swelling and dying away from each rocky cliff. Before commencing the actual climb, one is obliged to cross the glacier which reaches far down the mountain side. Since this is a favorite pastime of all strangers who visit Grindelwald, the path has carefully been fitted out with ladders and bridges and can be traversed without the slightest risk.

But when we turned our backs upon the glacier in the valley beneath and set our faces toward the clouds above, we were coming to comparatively untravelled regions. As we steadily toiled upward, hugging the mountain side to our left, with sheer precipices on our right, we were glad for all the training we had gained in scaling mountains along the Rhine. Our guides told us that, of all nations, the Americans and English make the best climbers, so we determined to be worthy of such traditions. From the rock trickled down cool springs, and often we could see the hoof-prints of wild chamois; yet they never allowed us actually to catch sight of them. At last, just before the sun

set, we reached the Gleckstein Hotel, some 8000 feet above sea level.

Here we were to pass the night before undertaking the actual high mountain climbing next day, for just beyond the snow region begins. When we entered the little frame house, dignified by the name "hotel," we found another party in possession of the premises. It consisted of an old gentleman from Canada and a young Scotch clergyman, with their two guides. But very soon we were all on the best of terms as we lounged about in enormous felt slippers, supplied by the host. The old gentleman, who proved to be the head of the treasury department of Canada, rather dampened our hopes by announcing that this was the third attempt he had made to scale the Wetterhorn. Twice the mountain had proved worthy of its name by providing such heavy snow storms as to render the ascent impossible. Of course we were unanimous in our hopes of a better reception next day. Meanwhile, we directed our energy in discovering in the bill of fare a diet which would call for the least outrageous prices, but mutually came to the conclusion that it was a feat beyond human ability. So we went to rest with visions of countless francs gathering like avalanches to crush four poor foreigners to the Swiss soil.

Before the guides could rouse us, at 1 a.m., we were on our feet peering out at the clouds driving past the hotel. Soon the guides joined us and said no one could think of venturing an ascent in weather such as this. However, we had come determined to get to the peak and therefore resolved to spend the day in the Gleckstein, hoping for better things in the future. The only happy persons in the company were the hotel people. In the kindness of their hearts, they unearthed some wonderful tales of English romance left by former visitors. I shall never forget that unlucky July 6, and the way in which we spent Hus' Memorial in the year 1913. Every few minutes we would rush out of doors on a false alarm that the sky was clearing. Now and then, there would come a rift in the clouds below us; and we could catch a ravishing glimpse of Grindelwald far beneath, or would see the noble peaks of the Moench or Eiger outlined in bold relief against the clouds. Such

views absolutely defy description and more than repaid us for our delay. But then the mist would close in again, and we slouched back in our great slippers into the hotel to sing some doleful songs or do gymnastic stunts on the wooden tables and chairs. Somehow the day dragged on, and once more we prepared for the climb on the morrow.

At 1 a.m. the weather was very uncertain, but my friend and I resolved to live up to our reputation as Americans and insisted on the guides commencing the climb. They hesitated for a while, but decided to risk it at 2 o'clock, stipulating that we return if the weather should change for the worse. Soon after, the other party set out as well, and together we entered upon the long tramp through the snow. We had left all our belongings at the hotel and carried beside our ice picks merely some provisions, a flask of cold tea, and some wine—the guides of course being provided with stronger stimulants. The snow was packed so hard that it easily bore our weight as we followed each in the other's footsteps. We soon came to places where it became apparent how needful were the ropes that bound us together. As long as we climbed straight up the side of the mountain, there was but little danger of a slip, but when it became necessary to cross a steep slope diagonally, a false step would have thrown us down several thousand feet. But we made the ascent without mishap, and finally reached the shoulder of the mountain, after a strenuous stretch of about 1000 meters rise without a break. Here the guides called a halt, and we partook of a hearty lunch with great zest. So good an appetite in such altitudes took our Swiss friends by surprise, but needs no explanation to any who are acquainted with Moravian College students! Neither height nor depth, things present nor things to come, avail against such appetites.

We had no idea how near the peak we were and recommenced the ascent, looking for quite a task still ahead. Imagine the pleasant surprise in coming to the summit within a few minutes' time. There, 12,150 feet above sea level, we planted a little American flag which we had carried since our Fourth of July celebration in Interlaken, while the guides stood by grin-

ning good-humoredly at such American fanaticism. We had only a few minutes to spend in taking snapshots on the peak, because it was after 8 o'clock and the snow began to soften. In a few hours it would fall down the slope in little snow-slides which easily could sweep an adventurer to death. These slides are what the guides fear most, and are especially frequent during snow storms. But while sufficient snow had been falling all morning to prevent any view, the amount was not dangerous. So we hastened down the giant cone, after sitting upon the snow and using our trousers as improvised toboggans. This procedure proved immensely exciting—but rather hard on one's clothes. Still it was preferable to walking, which was at times unavoidable, for now the snow had become so soft that we sank to our thighs at each step.

However, we made excellent time and reached the Gleckstein by 11 o'clock.

There we duly inscribed our names and an account of our ascent in the interesting hotel book, so full of names of many nations. Being obliged to hurry down to Grindelwald for the next train, we left our friends from Canada and Scotland at the hotel. Down into the valley we descended, rich in the sense of a new experience. Our last recollection of our guides is the stirrup cup they drank to the success of our ascent. Just as we left Grindelwald, the Wetterhorn seemed to take its hat off to us, for the clouds around the summit broke for an instant, and disclosed its shimmering peak. And we returned the compliment, feeling that our brief acquaintanceship had made for mutual edification.

Essay on Browning

Allen P. Zimmerman, Sem. '15.

THE poetry of Robert Browning is read by a comparatively small class of people, and yet it would be difficult to name a single individual who has exerted a stronger and more uplifting influence on modern thought. Browning is not a popular poet; even among college students, perhaps the vast majority, through a lack of time or inclination, have failed to gain access to this source of mental and spiritual energy. But those who overcome the barriers to an appreciation of Browning find the effort amply repaid. Although Browning's influence does not directly reach the majority of people, indirectly it does. It is impossible for a person to enjoy his poetry without appropriating its teachings to his own life and passing them on to others.

The purpose of this essay is not to give a resumé of the philosophy, theory of art or Christianity which are contained in his writings. To do so completely in prose would be a great task, if not altogether impossible. The mere repetition of his ideas apart from their connections in the poem makes them lose their force. The meaning of the closing lines of "Pippa Passes" can be readily understood:

All service ranks the same with God—
With God, whose puppets, best and worst,
Are we: there is no last nor first.

But the force of these lines is almost magically increased when the reading of the entire poem has preceded. Then, in addition to their philosophic truth, they are given a true human interest. Our sympathy for the poor but cheerful factory girl who, after her one holiday, falls asleep repeating these lines instead of her evening prayer is called forth as nothing else could do it.

There are, however, a number of points of interest about the methods and aims of Browning's works which can be briefly touched on. Browning was thoroughly original and his poetry has marked peculiarities.

The judgments of critics as to the rank of Browning as a poet differ considerably. There are certain qualities found in his works which cannot be judged favorably according to the old standards of poetry. His subject matter is often unpoetic. The small commonplace event has for Browning as much interest as the great event. As to rhythm, his poetry is also faulty.

It is far from musical and it seems that a man of his refined and cultured taste would pay more attention to form and beauty. His verses are full of abrupt pauses and the heavy thought content makes it difficult for them to be read smoothly. He is also careless in his choice of words, from the poetical standpoint. Many of them are harsh and prosaic. To the average reader his works lack that spontaneous and emotional nature which he finds on the surface of most other poetry. In addition to all these shortcomings is Browning's almost proverbial obscurity.

The question arises how these apparent faults in so great a man are to be explained. It is evident, in the first place, that Browning was not the slave of these faults. He could have written different and more pleasing poetry had he so desired. But his aim was not to write what people wanted. Something deeper than outward form was aimed at. He was willing to sacrifice that, if he could thereby give accurate expression to his own inner life, to his observations on humanity, to his philosophical and ethical teaching, and to his faith in God. It must be granted that it was a sacrifice well worth the cost. While his works repel many by their oddities, they attract others proportionately more by their deeper worth.

That Browning could have written differently is attested by the appearance of scattered portions which exemplify his ability in other directions. If his lyrical ability is questioned, the songs in "Pippa Passes" may be cited. If his ability to paint nature in words is doubted, we have the splendid sunrise description in the same poem, or that of the moon-rainbow in "Christmas Eve and Easter Day." That he can relate a simple story simply is shown in the "Incident of the French Camp." While metre is often disregarded, Browning's control over it is illustrated by the words which roll out like organ peals in "Apt Vogler."

Nevertheless, faults are very evident in his works and demand some explanation. Obscurity, in ordinary writers, is a sign of weakness, but in Browning it is different. He is obscure to the average reader because the reader does not sympathetically throw himself into the

necessary frame of mind. To read his works the author's ideals and tendencies of mind must be understood. One must look at the world with the eyes of the poet for whom everything has a deeper significance than for the common man. When this is done, and only then, is it possible to grasp the meaning. Otherwise the line of thought will appear broken and full of angles so as to leave the reader in bewilderment.

Another requisite for overcoming Browning's so-called obscurity is keenness of intellect. His characters are analyzed minutely as to thought and motives. It is done so clearly and concisely that his sentences are like fragments of intellect. They are not really obscure, but they appear so to him who cannot keep up with the thought. To read him understandingly, the mind must be alert and active as though it were solving a complex mathematical problem for the first time.

These two reasons for the obscurity of Browning are traceable to faults, not in the author himself, but in the reader. There is, however, another reason which cannot be charged to the reader, namely, that Browning often takes for granted that the simple facts of the narrative, historical or otherwise, are familiar to the reader when they cannot reasonably be expected to be so.

As to some of the poetical imperfections, choice of words, etc., they are in part due to a reverence for truth. Browning does not surround an object with a halo of glory unless the halo is really there. His nature descriptions illustrate this. He has an eye that sees everything, great or small, beautiful or not. He portrays exactly what is true and natural under the circumstances. If his character is not in the proper mood to see beauty, then he does not hesitate to make him see ugliness and bare facts.

In his method of presentation Browning was an innovator. His most characteristic form of literary expression is the dramatic monologue. It must be regarded as a distinct invention by the author. While Browning at one time attempted the common drama, it was not so well adapted to his purpose and his early dramatic productions contained too much thought and too little action to be suited to the stage. The dramatic monologue, while not intended to be staged, has

the advantages of the drama as a method of literary expression, and is in very nature suited to Browning's purpose. It is a monologue in the sense that one person does the speaking, while the dramatic element is secured by the imaginary presence of one or more characters whom the speaker addresses. Browning has put some of his best character studies in this form. The individual is led to reveal himself unwittingly by his own words. Excellent examples are "My Last Dutchess" and "Fra Lippo Lippi."

It was said that the dramatic monologue was suitable to Browning's purpose. It is hard to form a clear idea as to just what that purpose was. Critics, who have made a thorough study of his works, agree that he has taken a very definite step in advance. An old time division of poets is into two classes, subjective and objective, or, those who interpret the world outside of them, and those who gave expression to their own inner life. Browning belongs to neither class, or rather, to both. While he interprets the world objectively and understands other men's characters just as Shakespeare did, he combines with it the subjective element.

Although he never speaks in his own person, the conviction is forced on the reader that Browning does give a revelation of his own life, even though it is accomplished through other characters.

What estimate the future will place on Browning's works cannot now be judged. But if he has succeeded in uniting the two functions of poets which were previously represented by two distinct classes, then his works may be regarded as marking a new epoch in literary development. If he has accomplished this we can readily pardon the imperfections in his works. But whatever the future will think of him, it is unquestionable that at present his influence is most wholesome and inspiring. If he is obscure to some, it is because there is no royal road to victory. Every one who has broken through the barriers will testify to benefits received, and after Browning has once attracted he exerts an ever growing influence. Just so his influence may spread out and grow on nations in coming centuries, and he may be hailed as one among the very few great poets.

Y. M. C. A.

The meeting held on April 17 was led by Mr. Flath, the topic being, "What Christ Means to Me." In the scriptures He is represented as the great physician, the wise teacher and the good shepherd. But we can find more than that in Him, if we study the scriptures carefully. He is not only our Master, but He calls us His friends. We must make Him a real friend, in whom we can confide. If we have such a true friend, we will always take His part, and not allow anything that would be unworthy to be said or done against Him. It is our duty to have that courage which will always enable us to speak for Him. Christ's perfection shows us our imperfection and consequently we need Him as our strength. No higher ideal, than that which Christ is to us, can we find. He should be to me a positive means of righteousness, truth and power. Christ has not become to us what He should be, nor all He wishes to be, because we have not permitted Him to become our all in all. Let us remember the hymn, "If Christ is mine, then all is mine." Again, Christ means to me the foundation upon which to build a real Christian character. This thought is beautifully expressed in the hymn, "Christ is our Corner-stone, on Him alone we build." Above all, He must be my personal Saviour.

"The Work of Dr. William Sunday" was the subject upon which Prof. Moses gave us a very interesting talk, on April 24. The following are a few of the thoughts that were emphasized: His approach to man lies in the fact that he knows human nature almost to perfection. His method and language is well adapted to his distinct calling. Before he arrives at his field of labor, not only external preparation, but also a spiritual preparation is made. The different churches organize prayer circles and gather very frequently long before he arrives. Even without Sunday a praying church must result in good. In the second place, the whole atmosphere is stirred up around the place where he works. Everybody, whether interested or not, is speaking about this movement in town. A real religious atmosphere is stirred up and all who get into this place feel it. A third reason of his success is due to a psychological significance of bringing groups together. The boy scouts, the various lodges and different factories attend his services in a body. The individual feels the significance of belonging to a distinct body. He addresses them as a group; he applies his methods in such a way as to interest this or that distinct body. This has a

(Continued on page 99)

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EDITORIAL

More men for the ministry.

Wanted This is a matter that merits a special interest at present. Only a few weeks more and vacation time will usher in renewed opportunities to speak personally with young men that probably can be induced to take up the work of the ministry. Their decision may depend upon *your* asking them to do so. And certainly the need of the Church urges you to render this reasonable and timely service in her behalf.

At present there are not more than twenty-three both in the College and the Seminary, who are preparing for the ministry. Five of these are student volunteers and therefore are looking forward to service only in the foreign field. This leaves eighteen men at most who will be available during the coming six years in the home field. It will be unusual, too, if this quota of available men continues full to the end of the six years.

It is in contrast to this meager supply that we behold the increasing need for capable young men to carry on the active ministerial work of our Moravian Church in America. The statistics

show that on January 1, 1914, there were ninety-three ministers, including one assistant, who regularly serve congregations. Of these there are *four* who have been in service between forty and fifty years; *nine*, between thirty and forty years; *twenty-five*, between twenty and thirty years; *thirty-one*, between ten and twenty years; and *twenty-four*, between one and ten years. It would be interesting to know what is the average loss of men from the ranks of the ministry during each of these ten year periods. The writer, however, has not the statistics at hand to ascertain such figures. The reader must estimate for himself how many men must be called merely to replace those who by death or otherwise drop out from the active ranks of our Moravian ministry. We may well ask, are eighteen men, covering a period of six years, sufficient even to supply this need? We sincerely* hope they are.

But is it not even more necessary and urgent for us to extend the borders of our Moravian activity within the home field here in America? Do we realize as we should that if our Church is to make any advance in this respect during the next ten years, then young men must be found at once who will offer themselves for this work? For six years at least must be spent in preparation and the four years following will still be too short a period for any considerable advance. How very urgent, therefore, is this call that comes to us to enlist young men in the ranks of those who shall carry forward the Gospel Standard under the banner of our Moravian Church into the undeveloped and unchurched regions of our land. No better opportunities will come to us for doing this than during the coming vacation period.

E. L. M.



High School Curriculum Modern pedagogy is facing the problem of what should be taught in high schools,

whether the subjects taught should have a direct application to life or whether the cultural element should be given an important place. City high schools overcome the difficulty by offering several courses and allowing the choice to the pupil. But in many places this opportunity can-

not be given. Where only one course can be offered, the policy of making that contain a strong cultural element has good arguments for and against it.

The study of languages is of course an invaluable asset in many of the professions, and for those who continue their education beyond the high school some such preparation is indispensable. Most educators insist on these studies because they have proved of great value to themselves, and they are consequently zealous in introducing and making these branches prominent in high schools. It is possible that they have over-emphasized their side of the question in some places. Has anyone the right to force Latin on a boy who will have to depend on a trade for a living, who takes Latin because it is compulsory, and who can make no use of it afterwards? It may be urged that even under these circumstances it will exert a broadening influence and eventually be a benefit to him. But it may also have the opposite effect. The verse of Pope might be applicable here: "A little learning is a dangerous thing." Such a pupil may acquire a repugnance to all higher learning because the taste which was given him was given under unfavorable circumstances. He might have received greater benefits if his studies had been of a more practical nature. Besides, some are kept from entering high schools at all who would enter but for certain cultural branches.

Not all the demands of pedagogy can be met in the ideal manner. Pupils of varying talents and preparing for different vocations ought to be given different courses of instruction. Some should be prepared for college, while others should not. The problem of pedagogy is to make the best possible adjustment between the two extremes, while not ignoring the rightful claims of either side.



(Continued from page 97.)

tremendous influence on the individual belonging to the respective body.

The reason for saving seats and not allowing those who get there first to choose, is that Sunday has a specific work to accomplish and cannot merely please the people. His preaching is spontaneous, free and

natural. His logic is convincing and his eloquence perfect. His practical method of speech appeals strongly to the American mind. His purpose, aim and environment make all his slang natural and justifiable. His sermons always end with a triumphant ring and climax, and are never anti-climatic. He uses sarcasm and irony that cuts, but only for a good purpose. His earnestness gives him success. He is giving his voice, nerves and his whole body to the work, for he cannot expect to live a long life under the constant strain which his work requires.

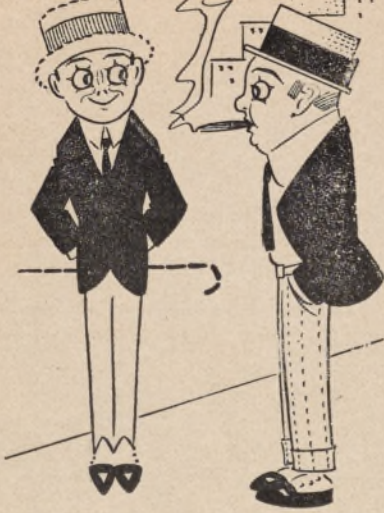
We ask, will the result last? No one method will bring absolutely perfect results. If only one-tenth would hold out, wouldn't that pay? It is the business of the respective churches, Bible-classes, prayer-leagues, many of which are formed distinctly for that purpose, to hold these converts faithful. His theological views have been thoroughly examined, before he was ordained, by the Presbyterians in Chicago, and are found to be sound. The results he has already gained are an indication of God's approval of his work. He does not only and always appeal to emotion. The churches of to-day need not learn to imitate his methods, but they should learn to acquire his passion for winning souls.

Mr. Paul Allen led the meeting on April 30. Subject: "The Success of Foreign Missions from a Business or Material Standpoint." The most prosperous countries are those which have been and are enthused for Christ. These are the world-powers to-day. Many governments in barbarian countries have made the claim that the regular government police were not necessary after the influence of the missionaries had spread. Since the boxer movement, the missionaries are again allowed to continue their influence in China, and it has prospered much faster through the Christian missions. The trade into India and China is beginning to pay far better than ever before and this is traced largely to the Christian influence. The missionaries train men to become double their value. In Africa the missionaries have interested the natives in agriculture and many communities are prospering, materially. One nation can trust another alone through the Christian influence. Business becomes an honest undertaking only through the Christian influence. We should never forget that Christianity has higher aims, but that success of business is the natural result.



Hail, bounteous May, that doth inspire
Mirth, and youth, and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing,
Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And welcome thee and wish thee long.

—Milton.



Heard on the College Campus

SING, oh muse, the wit of Kuehl, the painful wit of Kuehl, the wife of Clewell, which brought countless woes upon the sons of Comenius and drove many valient aspirations of punsters to the wall, and made them a prey to the dust and the bids, but the will of Momus was accomplished.

Should you ask me, whence these stories,
Whence these legends and traditions,
With the odors of cold storage,
With their frequent repetitions?
I should answer, I should tell you:
From the Orpheum and the Palace,
From the National and the Broad,
From the N. Y. Evening Journal
And, etc. (Excuse the break, the muse gave out.)

IN glancing over our correspondence list we notice the following suitors for immunity: The Janitor, Ruprecht and last week's fishballs.

THE Mexican situation has aroused considerable interest among the fellows. The other day Hassler wanted to know if the war we had with Mexico in 1846 was the "War of 1812." If any one of our readers can inform the gentleman we would be very grateful, as we don't have the nerve to do it ourselves.

IT is rumored that Ludwig is going West to settle down in the near future. Further particulars could not be secured at the time we were going to press. We will pursue this matter relentlessly, and hope to find the nigger in the woodpile before our next issue.

JOHN MOORE says: "If a man can sing and won't sing, you ought to send him to Sing Sing."

ON April 14, Rice passed a piece of pie on his way from the dining hall and failed to recognize it. Since then he has assured us that it was an oversight, and would not occur again.

THE social editor at one of the training tables reports that since the advent of Stout and Rice the food supply has proved inadequate.

ED. WESENBERG has finally completed his baseball schedule and now spends his evenings in holding up telegraph poles. About a week ago a pole fell on him and Flath. Ed. asked a bystander to "call a letter carrier to take this post off us."

RUPRECHT paid several visits in the class rooms during the month. He was accompanied by Romig on several of these excursions.

ONE of the Freshmen had a picture in the front of his watch and the watch felt so fussed about it that it held its hands before its face.

AFTER careful consideration, it has been decided that Rights can sling the bull without starting with a calf. He told us the other day that he sent a pair of shoes down town to heel and the fellow sold them.

IN these days of spring fever it is very inspiring to look out over the town and see how tirelessly the Steel Works.

THIS year's spring styles are certainly most aggravating. Some of the fellows are still unable to recognize particular persons by their hats.

CUPID SPAUGH has changed his residence from the Female Seminary to the ΔΔI. House, but has not been able to feel at home since. If the patient doesn't show improvement within a month we will have to send him home.

OUR outside scout reports that fussing has developed to such an extent that a sub-station had to be established in the town library. Mueller and Shields have secured a copyright on it. We presume it will be O.K. if John doesn't forget his key and then have to awaken the boss when he returns.

LOCALS

Dr. Theodore F. Herman, of the Franklin and Marshall Theological Seminary, of Lancaster, will preach the Baccalaureate sermon in the Central Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa., May 31.

Dr. George Leslie Omwake, President of Ursinus College, will deliver the Commencement address on June 3.

J. George Bruner spent the Easter vacation in New York City, visiting a friend in the General Theological Seminary.

Quite a number of fellows have taken long cross-country hikes during the past few weeks. The weather has been ideal for those who wish to train as pedestrians.

J. George Bruner conducted the evening service at the Laurel Street Moravian Chapel, Bethlehem, Pa., April 19.

W. Wesenberg has been chosen as regular teacher of the Adult Bible Class of the Union Sunday School at Butztown.

Roy Hassler and Ernest Hagen, two Lititz students, spent the Easter vacation with their parents.

W. Wesenberg delivered the address at the Christian Endeavor Anniversary in the Schoeneck Moravian Church, April 5.

W. Wesenberg preached in the Coopersburg Moravian Church, April 12, both morning and evening.

Howard Hoffman spent a portion of the Easter vacation with relatives in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ernest Detterer, '08, has published an article in the Educational Bi-monthly, entitled, "On the Teaching of Lettering." The article is illustrated.

The reports of the contributions for the Rebuilding Fund are certainly encouraging. No definite figures can be given as to the amounts collected in certain fields, but needless to say the Church is responding heroically. For example the Central Sunday School expects to raise \$500 by Christmas, for the Fund, and the West Side Chapel and Laurel Street Chapel each expect to raise \$250 by the same date.

Rev. John Greenfield, pastor of the Brooklyn Moravian Church, has begun to conduct open air services on Sunday evening with very good results thus far. His church is the only Protestant church in that ward of the city. The population of the ward is 11,000 people!

A spacious parish house is being built by the New Dorp, Staten Island, Moravian Congregation. The building will contain a full size gymnasium, bowling alleys, Sunday School Auditorium, class rooms, a reading room and society rooms. We congratulate the members on being able to make such a fine addition to their already beautiful surroundings.

Dr. A. G. Rau presented the cause of the College Rebuilding before the members of the Philadelphia First Moravian Church, April 18.

Kenneth Hamilton occupied the pulpit of the Moravian Church of Emaus both morning and evening, April 18.

William Scheel preached in the Reformed Church at Farmersville, April 18, and on May 3, occupied the pulpit for Rev. M. E. Kemper in the Laurel Street Chapel in Bethlehem, Pa.

April 25, in the morning, Herbert T. Kant held the German service in the Emaus Moravian Church; and in the evening of the same date, Edward Swavely preached in the Emaus Church.

Prof. S. H. Gapp preached in the Moravian Church at Lititz, Pa., April 23, presenting the cause of the Rebuilding of the College. Prof. Gapp presented the same cause in the Emaus Moravian Church, May 3.

Dr. W. N. Schwarze visited the New York First Moravian Church on the morning of May 3, in the interests of the College Rebuilding Fund, and in the evening of the same date presented the cause before the New York Third Church.

Dr. W. N. Schwarze attended the monthly meeting of the Association of Moravian Ministers of New York and vicinity, held at New Dorp, Staten Island, May 4, and addressed the gathering on the subject, "The Needs and Opportunities of the Moravian College and Theological Seminary."

Prof. W. V. Moses preached in the Fifth Moravian Church of Philadelphia in the interests of the College Rebuilding Fund, May 3.

Bishop C. L. Moench has returned from his Western tour in the interests of the College. He visited the congregations of Wisconsin, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Michigan.

Announcement has been received of the marriage of Charles Rudolph Fogle, '12, ex-Coll., to Miss Marian Lucile Womack, at Reidsville, N. C. The College takes this opportunity to extend heartiest congratulations.

Fred. Schwalbe, '07, Sem., who with his wife has been spending a year on furlough in this country and who delivered a number of addresses in Moravian churches in Minnesota, has again left for his field of labor in Alaska.

Clarence E. Clewell, '05 Coll., Assistant Professor in Electrical Engineering at Yale University, is to be a member of the editorial staff of the *American Machinist* during the summer months.

On April 28, Bishop C. L. Reinke, Sem. '53, of Gnadenhuetten, Ohio, celebrated his eightieth birthday. The faculty and students of the College sent a telegram

of congratulations, which was very heartily acknowledged by letter by the good Bishop.

Edgar A. Holton, '05, paid a short visit to his Alma Mater while on his way to New York, whence he sailed April 15 in company with J. Kenneth Pfohl, '00 Sem., and Bishop Edward Rondthaler, '62, Sem., on the S. S. "Columbia," of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow. The three will proceed to Herrnhut, as delegates of the Southern Province to the General Synod, which convened May 14.

J. S. Romig, '90 Sem., and A. D. Thaeler, '92 Sem., sailed May 1, on the S. S. "Pretoria," of the Hamburg-American Line, for Hamburg, and Bishop Leibert and Edward J. Krause, '74, on the S. S. "Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," of the North German Lloyd Line, for Bremen, on the same day.

The College has something new of which it can be proud! A brass band has been organized, consisting of ten pieces. They played for the first time at the baseball game on Wednesday, May 6, and certainly, considering the number which is included in it, they played splendidly. We hope they will continue and that at the Alumni game the band will add zest to that noble occasion!



C. L. S.

The regular debate meeting was held April 4. The chaplain read the 95th Psalm, after which the literary program followed. Declamation, "O, 'Tis Sweet to Know," Mr. Wedman; Extempore speeches: "Tennis Prospects," Mr. Allen; "Moravian Influence on Music," Mr. Moore; "Pleasant Walks about Bethlehem," Mr. Weber; "Baseball, National and Local," Mr. Turner. Mr. Hagen then presented a review of the week's events. Second declamation, "Brother Watkin, His Last Charge," Mr. Clewell. Messrs. Stolz and Flath debated affirmatively, and Messrs. Strohmeier and Shields negatively on the question, "Resolved, that the U. S. Merchant Marine be exempt from Panama Canal toll." The president awarded the debate to the negative side, which was upheld by the House.

On April 25, the president called the regular debate meeting to order. The chaplain read Hebrews 12:1-13. Mr. Scheel served as critic for the evening. The extemporaneous speeches were as follows: "Our Scrub Team," Mr. Wedman; "Musical Features of Moravian College," Mr. Hagen; "A Trip to the Hellertown Cave," Mr. Clewell; "The Presbyterians of Bethlehems," Mr. Moore; "Experiences of a Census-Taker," Mr. Kant. Mr. Allen presented as a declamation, "The Return of Regulus," and Mr. Wucherer, "Manin Aeide Thea." Mr. Weber gave a review of the week's events.

EXCHANGES

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges: *The Black and Red*, Watertown, Wis.; *The Brown and White*, South Bethlehem, Pa.; *The Hall Boy*, Nazareth, Pa.; *The Literary Novice*, Newark, N. J.; *The Mirror*, Bethlehem, Pa.; *The Moravian Messenger*, London; *The Muhlenberg*, Allentown, Pa.; *The Narrator*, Reading, Pa.; *Our College Times*, Elizabethtown, N. J.; *Old Penn Weekly*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *The Red and Black*, Reading, Pa.; *The Susquehanna*, Selinsgrove, Pa.; *Steel and Garnet*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *The Ursinus Weekly*, Colledgeville, Pa.; *Ye Manor Chronicle*, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Ye Manor Chronicle: "An Incident of Sedan" is well written and exceedingly interesting.

Our College Times: The article entitled "Be a Sundial" is written with the proper spirit. The selection from James Whitcomb Riley, contained in this article, is characteristic of the whole:

It hain't no use to grumble and complain,
It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice,
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain,
Why, rain's my choice.

The Latin verse found in this issue is very cleverly written:

Mica mica parva stella,
Miror, quanam sis tam bella!
Splendens eminus in illo,
Alba velut gemma, caelo.

Laugh and the world laughs with you,
Weep and you weep alone;
For this brave old earth must borrow its mirth,
It has trouble enough of its own.
Sing and the hills will answer,
Sigh! it is lost on the air;
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice and men will seek you,
Grieve and they turn and go,
They want full measure of all your pleasure,
But they do not want your woe;
Be glad and your friends are many,
Be sad and you lose them all,
There are none to decline your nectared wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast and your halls are crowded,
Fast and the world goes by,
Succeed and give and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die;
There is room in the halls of pleasure,
For a long and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on,
Thro' the narrow isles of pain.

ATHLETICS

Baseball is now in full swing. After some persuasion enough men have reported to have an occasional practice game. The weather has been very propitious, and practice has been held four days out of the week. The team has been chosen and is an improvement on last year's. Another man has been found to help fill the pitcher's position. At present one man is out of the game with an injury, but besides several sore arms the team is ready for the remaining games. Out of three played thus far, two have been won and one lost. They are as follows:

MORAVIAN, 14; LERCH PREP., 3.

On April 18, the Varsity with little trouble won its first game from Lerch Prep. Several men were tried out at various positions and all showed up well. The batting of the Varsity was the feature of the game.

MORAVIAN.	R	H	A	O	E
Hassler, 2b.....	2	1	3	3	0
E. Wesenberg, lf.....	2	1	0	0	0
McCuiston, 3b.....	3	2	0	1	2
J. Mueller, rf, p.....	3	1	2	1	0
Rights, ss.....	1	1	3	2	0
Scheel, c.....	1	1	4	8	0
Shields, p, rf.....	1	2	3	0	0
W. Wesenberg, cf.....	0	0	0	0	0
Kuehl, 1b.....	1	2	0	11	2
Totals	14	11	14	27	4

LERCH PREP.	R	H	A	O	E
Moyer, 2b	1	0	1	2	2
Klein, lf.....	1	1	0	1	0
Kressler, ss., p.....	0	0	3	3	2
Walters, 3b.....	1	1	0	1	2
Snyder, 1b.....	0	2	0	6	0
Kidney, rf.....	0	1	0	2	0
Fenstermacher, cf.....	0	0	0	0	0
Seak, c.....	0	0	5	9	0
Mengle, p.....	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	3	5	9	24	7

Home run, Kuehl. Three-base hit, Rights. Two-base hits, Shields and E. Wesenberg. Struck out, by Shields, 7 in 7 innings; by Mueller, 3 in 2 innings; by Kressler, 7 in 6 innings; by Mengle, 2 in 3 innings. Umpire, Maloid.

MORAVIAN, 3; LEHIGH FRESHMEN, 10.

On April 22 the Varsity lost the day in its second game, to the Lehigh Freshmen. Errors on the part of the Varsity accounted for the defeat.

MORAVIAN.	R	H	A	O	E
Hassler, 2b.....	0	0	3	2	2
E. Wesenberg, lf.....	1	0	1	1	1
W. Wesenberg, cf.....	0	2	0	1	0
J. Mueller, 3b, p.....	1	1	1	3	1

Rights, ss.....	0	1	3	2	2
Scheel, c.....	1	0	1	8	0
Shields, p., 3b.....	0	2	1	0	0
Kuehl, 1b.....	0	1	1	10	2
G. Mueller, rf.....	0	0	0	0	0
S. Turner, rf.....	0	0	0	0	0

Totals 3 7 10 27 8

LEHIGH FRESH.	R	H	A	O	E
Herman, cf.....	2	4	0	3	0
McCann, 1b.....	0	0	0	4	0
Kirkpatrick, rf.....	0	0	0	1	0
Simpson, c.....	0	0	1	11	0
Spuhler, ss.....	1	0	2	2	3
Dawson, lf.....	2	0	0	3	0
Morrison, 2b.....	1	0	1	2	0
Stokes, 3b.....	3	0	0	1	1
Prenton, p.....	1	0	1	0	0

Totals 10 4 5 27 4

Two-base hit, Herman. Struck out, by Shields, 4; by Mueller, 4; by Prenton, 3; by Butterworth, 3; by Multer, 4. Double play, Morrison. Umpire, Maloid.

MORAVIAN, 17; S. B. BUSINESS COLLEGE, 9.

On May 6 the Varsity won its second game by defeating the South Bethlehem Business College in a rather one sided game. The feature of the game was the good fielding of the Varsity.

MORAVIAN.	R	H	A	O	E
Hassler, 2b.....	2	2	0	4	0
E. Wesenberg, lf.....	2	0	2	3	0
W. Wesenberg, cf.....	0	0	0	1	0
J. Mueller, 3b, p.....	2	2	0	4	0
Rights, ss.....	2	3	1	0	2
McCuiston, rf, 3b.....	2	1	1	0	0
Shields, p., rf.....	2	1	1	1	0
Kuehl, 1b.....	2	0	0	9	0
Scheel, c.....	3	0	1	14	0

Totals 17 9 6 27 2

S. B. B. C.	R	H	A	O	E
Smith, 3b.....	2	1	0	2	3
Reily, ss.....	2	0	0	0	3
Briody, c.....	1	1	2	13	1
O'Connell, 2b.....	1	1	0	3	2
Kiehern, p.....	1	2	3	2	1
McGuinness, 1b.....	0	1	0	6	5
Nolan, lf.....	0	0	0	1	0
Sharkey, rf.....	0	0	0	0	0
Shafter, cf.....	2	0	0	0	0

Total 9 6 5 27 15

Home run, Smith. Two-base hits, Shields, Rights, Hassler, McCuiston. Struck out, by Shields, 2; Mueller, 4; Kiehern, 7; McGuinness, 4. Double plays, Moravian, 4; S. B. B. C., 1. Umpire, Maloid.

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