

THE COMENIAN

VIA LUCHS



Vol. 24
No. 6

Bethlehem, Pa., March, 1915.

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The Comenian

Volume XXIV.

BETHLEHEM, PA., MARCH, 1915.

Number 6.

What We Think of Billy Sunday.

DOUGLAS L. RIGHTS, '15 SEM.

WE, too, must have our fling at the prominent American figure, Rev. William Sunday. A man who has caused so much comment as he has cannot possibly escape the columns of THE COMENIAN. Aside from the fact that he is an object for the calcium light and a subject for the lurid headline, he is an especially interesting personage to us because he is a religious worker. The men at Moravian are naturally interested in present-day problems and achievements in the religious world, and they have taken the pains to investigate the Billy Sunday campaign. Probably a score of our students have heard the evangelist. They have struggled with the crowds to gain admission to the tabernacle; they have breathed the sawdust-laden air of the vast enclosure; they have endured the penalty of sitting for hours on the hard-wood benches; they have joined in the familiar "Right in the Corner Where You Are," and "De Brewer's Big Horses Won't Run Over Me;" they have exercised, scrutinized and criticized. Now what is our opinion?

In order to express our opinion in a manner that would eliminate partiality, we held a conference and discussed the man, his methods and his apparent results. The students debated these three subjects, and expressed their own views. This article, therefore, is an attempt to summarize the views expressed. Its aim is to corner that elusive "consensus of opinion," and tell you what we think of Billy Sunday.

Question No. 1. "What do you think of Billy Sunday as a man?" We all agreed that he is strong, vigorous, and athletic, physically. One man, however, states that he looks as if he might be a consumptive. He is extremely nervous. While on the platform he is almost constantly in

motion, sometimes twitching his fingers, biting his lip, toying with a book or handkerchief, or similarly engaging himself. He seems to show effects of having undergone a terrific strain. He is rather tall, well-built, but not heavy-set. His gestures portray agility. His face is exceedingly mobile, and can assume many striking expressions. His eyes are sparkling rather than piercing. In a crowd he would pass as an ordinary man.

Question No. 2. "What do you think of him as a thinker?" One man stated that Mr. Sunday is a profound thinker. Another man stated that Mr. Sunday is not a profound thinker. Between these opposite poles the discussion revolved. The general opinion, however, was that while Mr. Sunday shows a remarkable familiarity along lines of history, science and general knowledge, yet he could hardly be termed a deep thinker. One man said, "Sunday as a thinker did not impress me quite so favorably. His sermons alone reveal to us the type of his thinking and, to say the least, it is not markedly logical. But we can say with truth that he has covered a great deal of ground in human knowledge." Another man stated, "I think, because of his active nature, it would be against his nature to be a deep thinker. He has, however, a good knowledge of people, of human nature." Still another opinion was that Mr. Sunday deals with a crowd that is not interested in philosophy, and he is capable of doing weightier thinking than his present sermons exhibit. Another man added, "He understands his 'bunch.'"

Question No. 3. "What do you think of him as a speaker?" This question referred rather to the oratorical or forensic ability of the evangelist. Sunday's style is more forceful than

beautiful. Occasionally he waxes poetic and eloquent, and shows that he is capable in this respect. However, he usually lapses into a rather familiar, jerky, and slang-laden style. He speaks rapidly. His voice is rather harsh and grating, but perhaps his strenuous campaign is telling on him. His much-criticised use of slang, superabundance of adjectives, questionable invectives and the like are easily noticeable, and in many cases the trend of thought is interrupted and effectiveness lost. He is dramatic at times, often so. Many of his gestures are permissible in any "high church" edifice, while others are as overdrawn as the most dramatic impersonators. He has power over an audience. Several men mentioned how he held the attention of 15,000 children for about an hour.

Question No. 4. "What do you think of him as a preacher?" "He is a man for the work of an evangelist, but not to lead a congregation," remarked one man. Most of the men were surprised at the good homiletical arrangement and delivery of his sermons. He is not an exegete. He takes his text, then hammers away. It was conceded by several that "as a preacher he shows considerably better training in developing his sermons than other present-day evangelists." It is questionable whether his style of language is always justifiable. Surprising as it may seem to those who have not heard the man, the students generally admitted that there was little appeal to emotion in the different sermons they had heard. He appeals to manliness, courage, and to common sense more than to the feelings. With all his power as a preacher, however, it was admitted that he would find it difficult to fulfill the other duties of a minister which are outside of evangelistic services. We couldn't imagine him preaching a truly devotional sermon, or presiding at a lovefeast.

Question No. 5. "What do you think of his methods?" One of the leading Catholic clergymen of Philadelphia said that the Sunday meetings show what personality and advertising can do. In both of these, Sunday shows a master hand. The man himself is a drawing card. The advertising which the newspapers give him in live matter on front pages could hardly be bought. Within proper limits, both of these

methods of drawing crowds are perfectly justifiable. Does he overstep the limits? It is evident that his repeated and masterly use of low speech is done to please, hence to attract the crowds. It is our general opinion that he could dispense with much of this and be just as effective. A gentleman with us, who had recently come from Germany, remarked, "His methods may be right in accordance with his purpose. The jokes, gestures, the tabernacle itself, the whistling, etc., were to get the people up to a certain tension. 'Späss muss sein bei der Leiche, sonst geht niemand mit.' This method for this aim is very useful, but—proper—I cannot find that it is proper. I mean, I for myself would not like to have always that kind of religious service." It is generally admitted that Mr. Sunday would not meet with success in holding a revival in Germany, even in times of peace. Another man stated, "Sunday's methods are not so different from the methods of other evangelists except in his use (rather seldom) of popular so-called slang. This in itself is not heinous, for even the accredited speakers lapse into certain such phrases at times." As to Sunday's splendid systematic organization, every word was praise. The ushers, the personal workers, the choir, the leaders, the arrangements inside and out of the tabernacle exhibited a wonderful system. Sunday is the center of his system. Regarding Sunday's methods, as a whole, the opinion was that in his efforts to reach the unchurched people, Sunday's methods are justifiable.

Question No. 6. "What do you think of his results?" It is certain that he is doing a wonderful work. The testimony of a company of Scranton "Trail-hitters," who signed up last year, was an encouraging evidence of the lasting effect of Sunday's work. There is no way in which we can foretell the actual number of men that will stick. If the churches and Christian people are as successful in retaining those whom Sunday has been regaining, the result will be astounding. There seems to be a spirit of determination about the converts, not a momentary enthusiasm. The churches in Philadelphia have been encouraged mightily by the meetings and their apparent results. The influence has spread outside of the tabernacle, and congrega-

tions and pastors in many different sections are working as they have never done before. This is an indirect result of the Sunday meetings. In the tabernacle hangs the slogan: "Philadelphia for God." Sunday is doing a great work toward accomplishing this.

It may be well to summarize and say that every man of us who has heard Mr. Sunday has

enjoyed the privilege, has been favorably impressed, has been convinced of his sincerity, and has been encouraged. We believe a man who wishes to criticise strongly should first attend Mr. Sunday's meetings.

We have expressed ourselves. This is what we think of Billy Sunday.

Le Jeu de Paume.

HOWARD HOFFMAN, '13.

TENNIS is, perhaps, the oldest of all existing ball games. Opinion differs as to the origin of the name. Some would have us believe that it is of numerical derivation, because it was originally played by ten players, five on each side. The name is regarded by others as a corruption of *tamis* (sieve), for in a form of the game, the server bounced the ball on a sieve and then struck it. The most probable derivation, however, is that from *tenez!* (take it!), especially when we consider the large number of French terms that adhere to the game—*grille*, *tambour*, *dedans*, etc.

The word "tennis" first appeared in Gower's "Balade unto the worthy and noble kynge Henry IV." It is alluded to by Shakespeare in Henry V.

"When we have matched our rackets to these balls
We will, in France, by God's grace, play a set
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
Tell him he hath made a match with such a wrangler
That all the courts of France will be disturbed
With chaces."

The game first appeared in Europe in the Middle Ages, when we find it played in open courts, in the parks or ditches of the feudal castles of Italy and France. The French seem to have borrowed it from the Italians and to have contributed some of its refinements; and the English took it from the French. Throughout the fourteenth century tennis was the favorite game of kings and nobles. Louis X died from a chill contracted after playing; Charles V was devoted to the game, although he vainly tried to stop it as a pastime for the lower classes; Charles VI

watched the game from the room where he was confined during one of his attacks of insanity, and Du Gueschin amused himself with it during the siege of Dinan. Louis XIV, who kept a regular staff to look after the court, was a patron and player of tennis; indeed, in the reign of Henry IV, the sport was so popular that it was said that there were "more tennis players in Paris than drunkards in England."

In the seventeenth century, tennis became a spectacle in France, and the professional players came into existence; and, about the same time, was formed the guild of *Paulmiers-Racquetiers* (manufacturers of tennis material). In France large sums of money were wagered on the game, especially at the end of the sixteenth century, the stakes being deposited under the cord or net; while, in England, about seventeen hundred and fifty, there was so much betting and swindling that the game, as played in the public courts, fell into disrepute.

The evolution of the court, as now built, is not easy to trace, but courts undoubtedly existed side by side, which differed from each other both in detail and dimensions. It is generally assumed that such details as the penthouse, *grille*, galleries, etc., were deliberately planned to elaborate the game, but it is not at all unlikely that the game, played as it often was, in extemporized courts, took some of its modifications from them.

The net does not appear till the seventeenth century, a rope, fringed or tasseled, being stretched across the court. As is clear from the French name, the ball was originally struck with

the palm of the hand. This was afterwards protected by a glove. Upon the glove strings and cross strings were next stretched to give a faster impulse, and the addition of a short handle made an easy transition to the racquet. The racquet was not yet in universal use in fifteen hundred and seventy-seven, since Erasmus in his Colloquies says: "Reticulum piscatoribus relinguumus, elegantius est palma uti."

The similarity of the game, as it was played in the seventeenth century, to the modern method is shown by a poem, written in Latin elegiacs by R. Frissart: the racquet is spun, the marker (signator) is there to mark the chases (metae); there is the grille (fenestra); the scoring by "15, 30, 40, game;" deuce and vantage, and the penthouse.

The game has disappeared in Italy, Germany, Austria, and Spain, but, in England and the United States, where so much activity is manifested in all kinds of outdoor sports, tennis is becoming more and more popular. Tennis possesses many of the merits of other open-air games, and few of the demerits. Baseball is erratic; periods of activity, during which the players become overheated, are followed by periods of inactivity; in tennis the movement is much more regular. Basketball, although a very interesting game, has the great drawback of being usually played indoors. Those indulging in football are liable to serious injury on account of the excessive roughness of the game; tennis is not rough at all. Tennis calls every muscle of the body into play, without straining any of them; it trains the eye and the power of judgment, demanding, as it does, rapid decisions as to where the opponent is least expecting the ball to be placed. It offers much opportunity for the display of skill in placing the ball in the corners, with hard low strokes and in returning the ball, by the volley before it reaches the ground; it demands speed, agility, and endurance. If the courts were so arranged that a dozen players could participate in the game at once, tennis would undoubtedly soon supplant baseball as the national sport of the United States.

(Continued from page 71.)

berg, our Moravian Church, the Unitas Fratrum, was an organized protestant denomination. Oh yes, our ancient brethren did not make the fuss about it that Luther did. They were content to practice what they preached. And the pure evangelical truth of the Gospel they preached in defiance of the Roman Catholic Church just as surely and as truly as Luther himself. This fact Luther himself recognized and fully appreciated. When the deputies of our Unitas Fratrum, under the leadership of Martin Michalek, came to Wittenberg, in 1535, and there spent four weeks in friendly intercourse with the reformers, Luther and Melancthon, their parting, especially with Luther, was cordial. "Tell the Brethren," he said, "that they shall hold fast that which God has given them and not relinquish their constitution and discipline." "On account of our discipline," replied one of the deputies, "many oppose and revile us as a new monkish sect." Luther rejoined: "Let the Brethren take no heed of such revilements. The world will behave foolishly. We here are not exempt from its abuse. If you, in Bohemia, were to live as we do, that would be said of you which is said of us—that we are a wild set, eating and drinking without fearing the Lord. If we were to live as you do, that would be reported of us which is reported of you. The world is satisfied with nothing. It must always seek occasion to find fault. *Tell the Brethren to pay no heed to the world, but to maintain their constitution and discipline.*"

These are the very words of exhortation given by him whom the world recognizes as the greatest leader and forerunner of modern Protestantism. And when such a man in the ministry of another denomination so recognizes and appreciates the merits of the Moravian Church that he can earnestly, cordially, and with double emphasis say, "Tell the Brethren that they shall hold fast that which God has given to them," then surely we have every reason that should inspire us "to hold fast," and, if the "discipline" maintained by the Provincial Elders' Conference does ever really "press upon the collar" while we are "in the harness," shall we therefore "jump the traces"?

E. L. M.

The Reason For some years past the special feature of the March issue of THE COMENIAN has been to have several short stories. It was called the "Short Story Number." Why not then, also, this year? The answer leaves no doubt that it is not the fault of the editor. The annual contest for short stories has been held as usual. Notice thereof was posted on the bulletin board and kept there in plain view from before the holidays until after the 15th of February. The usual prizes were offered. But not a single short story was handed in to the editor. Therefore we cannot publish any and have used the space for other articles which we trust may just as acceptably be received and read with profit by all interested in THE COMENIAN.



Y. M. C. A.

Another cycle of time has revolved in the life of the Y. M. C. A. This has been rather a live month in many ways for the Y. M. C. A.

The evening of February 11, Rev. Samuel Albright, '08 Sem., addressed the students. Mr. Flath was the leader for the meeting. Mr. Michel concluded a series of sentence prayers. Rev. Albright is in charge of the Moravian mission at York, Pa. He gave some very helpful advice, as well as instructive ideas as to the mission work among the lower class of people. Some of his illustrations were very striking and to the point. He said, "I see more and more as I get older that there is a greater need for this kind of work. When I see men and women dying in sin with no one to help them, I think a man is a coward, not to give some of his vitality to aid these poor creatures." "Preach Jesus Christ and Him crucified," were his closing words. A very good attendance featured the service.

February 18. An exceedingly practical meeting was held under the leadership of Mr. J. Shields, the subject being "Ways of Winning Men." This is a subject and a problem that is constantly facing the modern pastor, and is well worth the thoughtful consideration of a student for the ministry. The principal idea emphasized throughout was, that the way to win men is to live your life into theirs.

On February 25 the topic, "Christ, the Missionary," was discussed. Mr. Splies was the leader. After a

prayer by Mr. Flath, various ideas were brought forth. The chief point was, that Christ was the first great leader and missionary; follow him as our guide and pattern. We are all missionaries, whether we are going as preachers, doctors, engineers, or merchants; we all have a duty to perform toward God and our fellowmen. Are we doing it?

Sunday afternoon, February 28. The International day of prayer was observed by the Y. M. C. A. The prayer meeting was held in Students' Hall, under the leadership of Mr. Kuehl. Many inspiring prayers were offered. The quartet, consisting of Messrs. Fulmer, Henkelmann, Rights and E. Clewell, sang two selections; one was "The Little Brown Church in the Vale," the other "The Wayside Chapel." Prayers of thanks and praise to God were offered, as well as supplications for the students in the belligerent lands.

This month being rather inclement, only two teams found their way to Shimer's Station.

February 21. Messrs. Ruprecht, Fulmer, and E. Clewell sallied forth. Mr. Ruprecht delivered the address and Messrs. Fulmer and Clewell sang a duet. These meetings seem to prove a source of benefit to all engaged therein.

February 28. Messrs. Bruner, Splies, Wesenberg and Kuehl held the service. Mr. Bruner delivered the address, and Messrs. Wesenberg, Splies and Kuehl assisted in the rest of the service. This proved a very interesting meeting.

For the following month a joint meeting of the Y. W. C. A. of the Young Ladies' Seminary, with our Y. M. C. A., is being planned. It has been decided to have Miss Bonie, a missionary from Mexico, deliver the address for the occasion.

The Bible Study Classes have completed their course, but a Mission Study is following in close succession.

The Prayer Circles, as usual, are proving to be a wonderful source of blessing to all engaged in them.

The Foreigner work is progressing, and a concert is to be given by the Glee Club for the benefit of a club of young alien gentlemen. The idea is to raise money for the starting of a Y. M. C. A. among them. There are four classes of foreigners, with an average attendance of fifteen, under the influence of our Y. M. C. A. A Greek Sunday School has been started by Mr. Rights, in the basement of the South Bethlehem Moravian Church.

Let us forge ahead until we have reached that goal that Christ, our leader, has set for us, God willing it.

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.

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Articles for publication are invited from alumni and students. All contributions must be submitted to the editors before the 1st 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.

The Message of Art

What is the first duty which art has to perform? It can be observed from a study of the works of artists, whether poets, painters, or sculptors, that they themselves differ on this question. Some say that to reproduce nature, exactly as it is, is the highest aim. They claim to be teachers of truth because they imitate nature to the minutest detail. But most of the great critics, such as Ruskin, maintain that the artist's duty does not stop there.

True art is more than an imitation. There certainly must be truth to facts, but not only those facts are true which one can see and feel. The real function of art is to furnish food for the higher nature of man. Sometimes this can be accomplished by a faithful reproduction of nature, as in the case of a beautiful sunset. There is already in a sunset the element which feeds the aesthetic longing, so that an exact imitation of the visible phenomena accomplishes the purpose of art. However, the theory of imitation, when taken to extremes, leads to ridiculous results. Why does a man spend weeks, or months,

to paint a rough, homely-looking cow, of life size, such as can be found in any barn-yard? Another prides himself on having reproduced the characteristics of the Dutch peasantry, and places on canvas two plain, toil-worn figures, of which the only message, if there is any, is that life is a workshop. Such a painting has a certain value, and would be of interest to the historian or antiquarian who lived two thousand years later. But, as a living oracle of higher truth, it is worthless. The painter who works on such subjects must, in some way, idealize his theme and point upward if he would win a place in the first rank of artists. It is, ordinarily, time misspent simply to reproduce nature, for she cannot be improved on, and one needs but to look through a window, or go into the street, to see the thing itself.

That artist is true to his calling who embodies in a background of fact that which is the peculiar heritage of man—his hopes and aspirations. The art which keeps this aim in view is not merely a set of meaningless symbols but has a message.

A. P. Z.



Past or Present

Some men are so engrossed with what has happened in the past that the present holds very little of interest for them. Let us make just one comparison in this brief space, which may perhaps convince us that the *present* is, for us, the supreme age.

In comparing a past age of the world's history with a later age, we must ever be careful as to our judgment. What shall be the basis of comparison? The basis for our comparison here will be opportunities offered for the exercise of the law of service to our fellows and to the world.

The history of the past reveals to us that ages preceding the twentieth century have produced men who have spent their lives in service for others and for the advancement of the world in all spheres of human knowledge. They labored under difficulties. They often lacked methods and materials. But see what they have accomplished!

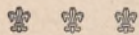
Our question presents itself. Does not the present era offer greater opportunities for the practice of the law of service? If we draw our

heads from the sands of love for the past and take a glance at the present we are forced to acknowledge that the answer to our question must be in the affirmative.

This age offers us scientifically, educationally, politically, and religiously, opportunities for the advancement of the race which have *never* been equaled. The evolution of the phases of scientific knowledge has been so steady and firm that today our scientists have a broader outlook into that sphere of knowledge than ever before. Educationally, the age is far in the lead of the previous ages of history. The secondary schools, colleges, universities and their extension work, are making it much easier for the spread of education among the masses of our population. Or who will deny that our governmental systems offer less of opportunities for actual world advancement? The recent triumphs of Christianity in the non-Christian lands, and the appeals for help from all the nations of the world, disclose to us opportunities for the needed advance along the firing lines of Christian activity. More people are thinking and inquiring about the Christian religion than ever before since the advent of Christ.

We have not given any statistics or facts to prove these broad statements, and the truth is, they need no stated proof here. He who can discern the signs of the age is already convinced. Those who are not open to conviction should get an extended view of the present world situation. We limit the horizon of our lives to such a degree that we are staring blindly at facts. The great need for us is the world-view, keeping in mind the basis upon which we have deduced these truths.

R. E. S.



An Urgent Call

The violent disruptions of the war in Europe have seriously wounded the vital interests of our Moravian Church. Its world-wide unity, so truly international, is threatened, though we hope with no lasting effects. Its missionary activity at least temporarily has been crippled. The loss of men and means to the Church both in Germany and in England is serious. So that today, more than ever before, it behooves every member of our American provinces to heed the

urgent call to a greater self-sacrificing loyalty and a more intense devotion to the work of the Church. And this call comes first of all to every minister of the Church, and to every theological student now in training here at the College and Seminary. It comes as a worthy challenge to each one to manifest and to exercise such loyalty and devotion as is emblazoned upon the pages of Moravian history. Would that we might show the spirit of the martyrs of our Church! Would that we all might catch the vision of the un fading glory, the ultimate joy, satisfaction and eternal reward of self-sacrifice in the ministry! Would that we might all prove ourselves men worthy of the high calling of the ministry in our Moravian Church!

Is there anything more despicable than for a man in the ministry to show himself a hireling? And by a hireling we mean just what Christ himself implied when He used that term. Such a man determines his decisions from the viewpoint of personal advantage. The impelling motive of self-sacrificing loyalty finds no place in his mind and heart. The reason is plain: "He *careth not* for the sheep. He seeth the wolf coming, and he *leaveth* the sheep." Possibly, we say *possibly*, God sometimes sees fit to call the shepherd of one fold to care for the sheep of another fold, to go from the ranks of the ministry in one Church to serve in another Church, if you please, out of the Moravian fold into the Presbyterian fold. But how great the responsibility to make sure that the *call* really comes from God! This alone can justify a man to *leave* the sheep of one fold and go over to another. If it is done for any other reason, it is sure evidence that such a man lacks the spirit of that noblest of all self-sacrificing loyalty and intense devotion to which our Church today so urgently calls every man in its ministry and every theological student now in the College and Seminary.

What Church of another denomination is *more* worthy of just this very loyalty and devotion for which our Moravian Church today is calling? If historical precedence can claim any superior merit, we have it. *Sixty years* before Luther, in 1517, posted his ninety-five theses on the door of the Church of All Saints at Witten-

(Concluded on page 68.)



LITERARY INDIGESTION

THE Editor, out of sheer necessity, hastened to J. G. Bruner's office and borrowed a pair of scissors, then proceeded to glean the fields of journalism and literature. The task was pleasant. He loitered along the flowery paths of printer's ink, sublimely depicted in college and scholastic literature. He noted well the daisies in the *M. P. S.*, the American Beauties in the *Mirror*, the daffydills in the *N. H. S.* After a liberal selection, he turned to the more stable fields of literary effort, those with a more regular delivery. The *Mamre Evening Journal*, *Lititz Express*, *Uhrichsville Lightning Bug*, *Nazareth Item*, *Hope Helicon*, *Winston-Salem Warwhoop* and the *Schoeneck Sunday Afternoon Gazette*, were some of the well-known newspapers examined. The Editor snipped and clipped until it was time to go on Dr. Werst's Philosophy class, and found by that time that he had compiled the following Literary Indigestion:

From *Police Gazette*: Professor H. H. Hoffman says the times are changing rapidly. Some years ago the women were all running after him. Now they are all motoring after him. Haw!

The Comenian, December, 1913: Prof. Schwarze has rented the Ehr Gott property on Northampton Street, in which the Freshmen and Sophomores have been placed along with, Etc., Etc.

Comenius Hall Tribune: Late Saturday night a figure was seen stealthily stealing down the hallway from Room No. — to Willie Jones's room. The door softly opened, the figure entered, gave a scrutinizing glance in every direction, then furtively drew forth a bottle from underneath his coat. He paused, undecided, looked sadly at the flask, then attempted again to replace it in his pocket. His hand trembled, his cheeks turned pale, his countenance was writhing with emotion. At last the struggle was over. The victim gave way to the growing habit, raised the bottle, poured the Herpicide on the bald spot and rubbed it in. This isn't a medicine advertisement—it is a true hair-raising story.

Philadelphia Morning Bugle: It is settled beyond question that Signore Frederico Fulmer, our fellow townsman, is a noted man. This was assured by the high notes he hit in the musical selection, rendered in South Bethlehem some time ago, under the title "Two Flies." The audience claims that the flies were completely out of sight.

New York Musical World: The attraction for next Monday, at the Aeolian Hall, will be the first annual concert of the Moravian College Glee Club, including the budding virtuosi McSeurston, Kenaun, Wechman, Spangle, Surmbach and Quartette.

Hellertown Times-Union: Wucherer—Do you think the rain will keep up?

Henkelmann—I haven't seen any rain falling around here.

Wucherer—That's what I meant.

The Tar Heel Tribune: (H. H. Spaugh, correspondent.) Little Darkey—I can't run any fuder. I'se got sore feet.

Big Darkey—What's de matter?

Little Darkey—Pa hit me in de head wid a hammer.

Coopersburg Squab: The Harp and Lyre Club of the Moravian College paid us a visit on the 29th of last month and rendered a beautiful concert in the high school building. Below is made mention of some of the most prominent features on the program:

Chorus by the Liederkrantz, composed of Kant, Funk, Zimmerman, Gross, Hoffman, Ruprecht, the Allens, J. G. Bruner, and Strohmeier.

French Horn Solo—Harold Lopp.

Reading—E. McCuiston.

String Quartette—Kant, Michel, Swavely, Gutensohn.

Tenor Solo—H. Hoffman.

Orchestra Selection, by H. Kuehl, H. Flath, H. Kant, first violins; J. G. Bruner, E. H. Swavely, second violins; H. Dech, bass viol; bassoon, E. Fischel; oboe, S. Wedman; cornets, A. Zimmerman, F. Splies; traps and drums, C. Limbaugh; trombone, V. Vancura; triangle, Hagen; cymbals, Hugh Elwood Kemper; tambourine, Wesenberg; pianist, Pfohl; clarinet, Fishel; piccolo, A. Wucherer; director, H. Hoffman.

Berliner Zeitung: (Translated, of course) Our representative in America recently attended a basketball game at which there were present a number of Parochial girls wildly enthusiastic. He emphatically states that we have no such in Germany.

Mamre Evening Journal: Our fellow townslady, Miss Wyalusing Kant, advises us that she has seen some wonderful educated goldfish in Bethlehem, Pa. She states that every day they examine *The Globe* carefully, and manage to keep up with *The Times*.

World of Sport: Hassler—Do you know why these cakes we have for supper don't make a hit with the fellows?

Kenan—No; why?

Hassler—Such a poor batter.

The Comenian: Students at M. C. have been interested in motor cars since exams. They all seem tired. They have automobilized. When a car drove up to the campus the students were on all Dech. "May we ride?"

called Vaclav. "Van—sure you can," replied the chauffeur Swavely. "I Kant," cried Herby. "You can if you on," yelled Ben, "let's run down the Everoad and I'll on," yelled Ben, "let's run down the Everoad and I'll show you where the Landis." They were soon Allen, except Mac, who tried to climb over the wind Shields and knocked them Lopp sided. He tried to Benner back but received a Brown eye. Soon was McCuist-on, who called anxiously about his wife, "Is Edgar Clewell?" "Sure, she just Kuehled over, but is all right now." But the machine wouldn't budge. "O, how shall we get over the Trowbridge?" gasped Fishel. They examined the Spaugh plug and found nothing the matter. They examined the crank and let George Turner. At last they found the trunk of a tree lying in front of the machine. They let Kemper Hugh it away, and with the Limbach, were soon Happy on the Way.

Lititz Suppress: There was an old man,

And he had a wooden leg;
He didn't want to walk,
So he used his egg (head).
He took two spools,
And an old tin can.
He made himself a Ford,
And the bloomin' thing ran.



LOCALS.

On Thursday evening, February 4, Dr. and Mrs. Schultze entertained the student body, together with the Faculty members and their wives, at a dinner held in the refectory, in honor of Dr. Schultze's 75th birthday. All present enjoyed the occasion immensely. The college glee club added a new feature to the social enjoyment of the evening. Congratulatory speeches were made by the members of the faculty and a student representative speech by Douglas Rights. In answer Dr. Schultze made several appropriate speeches and remarks. The program was concluded by a basketball game in the gymnasium between the Scrubs and the Emeritus five, in which the latter were victorious by one point, the final score being 26 to 25. Dr. Schultze presented the winning team with a basketball.

Mr. Herbert Pfohl entertained the Southern students and their room mates at a dinner party, held in the Heltertown hotel, on February 9. Prof. Schwarze was also one of the guests. Mr. Pfohl can feel assured that all the guests spent a most delightful evening, and greatly appreciate his treat.

Rev. Kuhnt, Messrs. Swavely and Kant were the guests of Prof. and Mrs. Gapp on Friday evening, February 12.

Prof. Gapp preached in the Old Chapel, in German, on Sunday morning, February 28.

On February 7, Douglas Rights delivered an address to the C. E. Society of Coopersburg. He addressed the

Junior C. E. Society, at Easton, at their annual celebration, on February 12.

On Sunday evening, February 14, Rev. Kuhnt was ordained as Presbyter of our Church at the Central Church by Bishop C. L. Moench.

Mr. Weber spoke at the Junior C. E. rally, held at Easton, on February 22. On February 5 he attended several meetings of the Rev. William Sunday, which are being held in Philadelphia.

Prof. Gapp, Rev. Kuhnt, Messrs. Flath, Rights, Vancura, Swavely, Zimmerman, and Kant, spent Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, February 20, 21, 22, in Philadelphia. The Rev. John Romig had secured a pass for us and we were thus very fortunate in having a reserved seat at all the Billy Sunday meetings. During these days we heard four of Rev. Sunday's most interesting sermons. The First Moravian Church, of Philadelphia, entertained the delegation, and made us all feel welcome indeed. We would again thank them for their kind hospitality. We also attended the Sunday School and Sunday evening service at their church. Mr. Flath addressed the Sunday School, in the afternoon, and Messrs. Rights and Kant the congregation at the evening service.

About twelve of the students and three members of the faculty have now heard Rev. Sunday, and all have found his methods, his work, and his personality of great interest.

Mrs. E. C. Greider, of St. Thomas, W. I., is the guest of Prof. and Mrs. W. N. Schwarze.

The Rev. Irwin and Mrs. Deer visited at college on February 8. Rev. Deer spoke to us, at our evening chapel, on his work at Reading, Pa.

The Rev. John Groenfeldt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is at present engaged in an evangelistic campaign in Winston-Salem, N. C.

J. George Bruner, Sem., '15, preached in the St. Peter's Lutheran Church, at Rittersville, Pa., on Sunday evening, February 14. Friday evening, February 26, he assisted in the C. E. entertainment at Coopersburg by giving several readings. Vaclav F. J. Vancura gave a violin solo at this entertainment.

Tuesday evening, March 2, J. George Bruner assisted Miss Jessie L. Whitbey with her recital at the Fritz Memorial M. E. Church, South Bethlehem, by giving several select readings.

The following preached at Edgeboro during February. On February 7, Rev. Kuhnt, in German; on February 14, Herbert Dech; J. George Bruner on February 21, and Eugene L. Michel on February 28. The attendance of the Edgeboro Sunday School on February 28 was 111.

Allen Zimmerman, Sem., '15, preached at Schoeneck, Pa., on Sunday evening, February 28.

Mr. Arthur Hamilton, who has completed his course as M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, has been

appointed Resident Physician of the University Hospital.



C. L. S.

The program for February 6 was as follows: Extemporaneous speeches—Mr. J. Shields, on "My Visit to New York City;" Mr. Bilheimer, on "Bethlehem High School;" Mr. W. Allen, on "Benefits of a Military Training;" Rev. Kuhnt, on "Surinam Missions;" Mr. Hagen, on "Advantages of a Small College;" Mr. T. Shields, on "The Spirit of the C. L. S. during my College Career." Declaimer, Mr. Everoad, gave "The Arsenal." The debate, "Resolved, That the literacy test for immigrants will help solve our labor problems," was debated affirmatively by Mr. Funk, negatively by Mr. Richter. The other two debaters, Messrs. Spaugh and Vogler, were absent. The chair decided in favor of the affirmative, which decision was not upheld by the house. The per se vote favored the negative. Mr. Rights was critic for the evening.

The following program was rendered at the miscellaneous meeting, held on February 13. Mr. Kuehl gave a declamation, entitled "Gasper Becerra." Mr. Mueller read an essay on "Enthusiasm." Reviewer, Mr. J. Shields. The narrator, Mr. Gutensohn, gave "What is it?" The orator, Mr. Wucherer, rendered an oration on "The Small College." Mr. R. Shields read his paper, entitled "The Bee Hive." Mr. Michel acted as critic.

Debate meeting, February 27. The following extemporaneous speeches were given: "The Pathfinder," Mr. Gutensohn; "Is the U. S. Strictly Neutral?" Mr. P. Allen; "Winston Churchill as a Theologian," Mr. R. Shields; "Tale of Two Cities," Mr. Splies; "Echoes from Billy Sunday's Campaign," Mr. Weber. The declaimer, Mr. Limbach, recited "Psalm of Marriage." Mr. Wolter reviewed the week's events. The question, "Resolved, That the moving picture theatre has a good moral influence," was debated affirmatively by Messrs. Pfohl and Rights, negatively by Messrs. Mueller and Clewell. The decision of the chair, which was upheld by the house, favored the affirmative. The per se vote also favored the affirmative. Mr. Zimmerman was the critic for the evening.



EXCHANGES.

The following Exchanges reached our desk during the month of February:

The Albright Bulletin, Myerstown, Pa.; *The Black and Red*, Watertown, Wis.; *College Chips*, Decorah, Iowa; *College News*, Annville, Pa.; *The Dial*, Lancaster, Pa.; *The Dickinson Union*, Williamsport, Pa.; *The Hall Boy*, Nazareth, Pa.; *Linden Hall Echo*, Lititz, Pa.; *The Mirror*, Bethlehem, Pa.; *Ye Manor Chronicle*, South Bethlehem, Pa.; *Old Penn Weekly*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *The Purple and White*, Allentown, Pa.; *Steel and Garnet*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Susquehanna*, Selinsgrove, Pa.; *The Ursinus Weekly*, Colledgeville, Pa.

BASKETBALL.

An even break for the month is the best that the 'Varsity was able to serve for February. However, the strong teams that were downed in the two victories show that the Blue and Gray was playing fast ball, while the narrow margins in the defeats show that the opponents were extended to the limit.

The N. Y. U. Law School, in a return game, at New York, took the 'Varsity in tow on February 6, and 34-25 was the score. Gilhooly and Beier, the latter a new man on the team, got through our defense, and won by a narrow margin. Line-up:

N. Y. U. L. S.	Positions.	M. C.
Gilhooly	.....forward.....	Shields
Beier	.....forward.....	Turner
Lipman	.....center.....	Kuehl
Sutta	.....guard.....	Clewell
Masten (Reich)	....guard.....	Wedman

Floor goals—Gilhooly 7, Beier 5, Shields 4, Turner 3, Lipman 1, Sutta 1, Reich 1, Clewell 1, Wedman 1. Foul goals—Beier, 4 of 7; Shields, 7 of 12. Time of halves, 20 minutes. Referee, Helfant.

On February 17, Ursinus fell an easy victim to the 'Varsity, 35-24. Moravian started scoring and retained the lead throughout. Outweighed, man for man, the home team had to rely on speed and managed to set the pace at a high notch. Shields played his usual star game, easily outplaying and outguessing any of his opponents. The score only shows part of this boy's work. Wedman had the foul range well calculated, redeeming 9 out of 16 fouls. Havard did the bombarding for the visitors, with good results. Flath, playing in Clewell's place, kept Light at a safe distance. This boy spelled defeat for the Moravian team in their first game with Ursinus. In the second half Meissner filled in Turner's corner and gathered in two goals, besides spoiling a lot for the opponents. The last half of the second period was all Moravian. In this part of the game Ursinus only managed to get two points, while Moravian forged ahead to a comfortable lead. The line-up:

Ursinus.	Positions.	M. C.
Light	.....forward.....	Shields
Havard	.....forward.....	Turner
Kerr	.....center.....	Kuehl
Will	.....guard.....	Wedman
Schaub	.....guard.....	Flath

Floor goals—Shields 6, Kuehl 2, Meissner 2, Turner 1, Havard 2, Will 2, Light 1, Schaub 1. Foul goals—Wedman, 9 out of 16; Shields, 4 out of 6; Light, 6 out of 19. Substitution: Meissner for Turner. Referee, J. Mueller, Lehigh. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

February 20 was the date picked for Schuylkill Seminary, to take revenge for the drubbing they received at the hands of the 'Varsity in their first game. 27-24 was

the final score, and the Readingites had to travel some to get it. Line-up:

Schuykill.	Positions.	M. C.
Dengler	forward.....	Shields
Miller	forward.....	Meissner (Turner)
Missbach	center.....	Kuehl
Pawling	guard.....	Flath
Weaver	guard.....	Wedman

Field goals—Dengler 5, Shields 5, Kuehl 3, Miller 2, Missbach 2, Pawling 1, Turner 1. Foul goals—Pawling, 7 out of 14; Shields, 4 out of 6; Wedman, 2 out of 8. Time of halves, 20 minutes. Referee, Bohler, Schuykill.

On February 27 Drexel fell victim to the 'Varsity in a fast game, score 36-16. All the men played lightning ball, and at all times kept the visitors at a distance. Kuehl and Shields kept up their good work, easily beating their men in all departments of the game. Line-up:

Drexel.	Positions.	M. C.
Jobes	forward.....	Turner (Meissner)
Smith	forward.....	Shields
Ingham	center.....	Kuehl
Walls	guard. (Wedman)	Flath
Starkweather	guard.....	Clewell

Field goals—Kuehl 5, Shields 4, Ingham 3, Turner 3, Smith 2, Meissner 2, Walls 1. Foul goals—Shields, 7 of 15; Jobes, 3 of 7; Wedman, 1 of 2. Time of halves, 20 minutes. Referee, Mueller, Lehigh.

The Scrubs won two of three games during the month.

On February 6, the Young Men's League Reserves again fell easy victims to the Scrubs by a 27-17 score. Line-up:

Y. M. L. Res.	Positions.	Scrubs.
Kemper	forward.....	Hagen
Olpp	forward.....	Wolter (Fulmer)
Drauch	center.....	Hassler
Powell	guard.....	Mueller
Fluck	guard.....	Stolz

Field goals—Hassler 5, Hagen 3, Olpp 2, Drauch 2, Fluck 2, Fulmer 2, Wolter 1, Stolz 1. Foul goals—Kemper, 2 of 5; Hassler, 2 of 3; Drauch, 1 of 3; Hagen, 1 of 4. Time of halves, 20 minutes. Referee, Flath, M. C.

On February 13, the Scrubs lost to M. P. S. on the latter's floor, score 37-24. Line-up:

M. P. S.	Positions.	Scrubs.
Beidelman	forward.....	Hagen
Lennox	forward.....	Wolter (Strohmeier, Kemper)
Clewell	center.....	Mueller
Turner	guard.....	Stolz
Wilbur	guard.....	Rights

Field goals—Turner 6, Lennox 4, Hagen 4, Wilbur 4, Beidelman 3, Rights 3, Mueller 2, Stolz 1. Foul goals—Lennox, 3 of 4; Hagen, 4 of 9. Time of halves, 20 minutes. Referee, R. Shields, M. C.

On February 27, the Scrubs closed their season by treating Nazareth Hall to a crushing defeat, 45-14. Meissner, in the second half, alone scored as many points as the losers. Line-up:

N. H. M. A.	Positions.	Scrubs.
Scholl	forward.....	Hagen
Young	forward.....	Strohmeier (Wolter)
Demuth	center.....	Mueller
Eagle	guard.....	Stolz
Fischer	guard.....	Rights (Meissner)

Field goals—Meissner 7, Hagen 7, Mueller 5, Scholl 3, Young 2, Strohmeier 1, Stolz 1. Foul goals—Scholl, 4 of 12; Hagen, 3 of 7. Time of halves, 20 minutes. Referee, Mueller, Lehigh.

The Freshmen have turned in a clean score for the month, as follows:

February 2, Bethlehem Travelers, won, 48-18.

February 13, Nazareth Hall M. A., won, 35-29.

February 19, S. B. Business College, won, 67-13.

February 26, Nazareth Ex-High, won, 43-5.

The Freshmen also divided honors with M. P. S., in two practice games, during the month.

BASEBALL.

Signs of Spring appeared early this year. For the last three weeks the men have been trying out their arms with the horsehide sphere. Twenty-four men have reported for the several calls for practice and, from all appearances, show encouraging form. This department of our sports is showing increased interest every year. Our pitching staff is considerably weakened by the graduation of J. Mueller, but, with the new recruits, Captain Hassler has been able to gather in five flingers who are showing up well.

Manager Kuehl is arranging a first-class schedule which will include Keystone State Normal, Schuykill Seminary and Lehigh Freshmen, and other teams of like calibre.

TENNIS.

The prospects for a successful tennis season are unusually bright this year. Three facts conspire to make us very optimistic on this point, namely: Three of the veterans of last year's contests are still with us; some very promising new material has come in from which to draw; we have two courts to practice on, instead of only one as last year.

A series of inter-class tournaments will be played during the month of April. These bid fair to be very hotly contested.

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1915.—The Rev. Rufus Bishop, The Rev. F. E. Grunnert, Miss Mary G. Smith.

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