

# THE COMENIAN

VIA LUCIS



Oh, when the day shall break  
O'er realms unlearned in warfare's  
cruel arts,  
And all their millions wake  
To peaceful tasks performed with  
loving hearts,  
On such a blessed morn,  
Well may the nations say that Christ  
is born.

*William Cullen Bryant.*

Vol. 25  
No. 3

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# The Comenian

Volume XXV.

BETHLEHEM, PA., DECEMBER, 1915.

Number 3.

## Reforming the Reformatory

RALPH W. EVERROAD, '18

**M**EN have at last awakened to the fact that our reform system needs to be reformed. The idea of punishing a criminal by confining him in a dark, tomblike prison, has been found inefficient and impracticable. New ideas have been generated and new theories have been put into practice at different prisons, in the last ten months, with such successful results, that the old system has been proved intolerable. Radical changes have been made and although it is too soon to express opinions based on permanent results, two definite conclusions may be drawn: First, that prison discipline has not been disorganized, and second, that the prisoners have profited both physically and morally. The results of the experiments made at the various places, and, especially, at Auburn and Sing Sing, have shown that the prison for punishment must be discarded and that the prison of the future must be one of prevention and reform.

Convicts pay their debts to society in proportion to the extent of their crimes against society. Some by shorter or longer terms in jails and detention houses, some by periods of penal servitude. Others serve life terms in moldy prison cells; while a few pay the price with their very lives.

The justice of the last method of collecting these debts is, in this advanced and enlightened age, at least being questioned. Men are wondering whether this great gift of God, life, should be taken otherwise than by the hand of the giver, God; whether the breaking of the sixth commandment is pardonable if done by the aid of the scaffold or the electric chair.

The object of our reformatory system is not

so much to reform the individual convict as to reform the criminal element of our society. A prison is necessary in the reformation of our society without a doubt, and our society would be far nearer a state of perfection if many criminals together with lawyers whose crooked wiles permit them to run at large, were interned in prison walls. The prison is necessary as a place of exile for the man who is found guilty of transgression against his fellowmen, until he has shown by his conduct that he is fit to return to their society.

The method best and shortest for fitting the prisoner for his return to society is the prison's first problem. In the past one method has been tried; in the future another must be used.

In the old type reformatory where emphasis was laid for the most part on imprisonment, the convict was treated as a creature other than human. He was encircled in an atmosphere of suspicion, assumed to be thoroughly wicked, one who must be mastered and punished.

The result was a system in which he was not trusted to go a step from the regular routine. Scores of officers guarded in every department and at every meal in the big mess-hall. Any attempt at conversation, even the turning of the head sometimes led to six days confinement in a dark cell. Thus the men could not talk naturally, walk naturally, work naturally, and for lack of pure air in many of the cells, they could not breathe naturally. Thus being prevented from doing the things which men naturally do, how capable would they be to meet the demands of society when again thrown into the world? Stunted in mind and body, driven by the frowns.

of their fellow men, they slink away to increase the jail-bird population of the "underworld."

One of the evils of the old system grew out of the distortion of the idea of labor. Work plays an immense part in the reformation of a convict. If he is to be fitted for his place in a life of freedom he must learn to be industrious, but who learns to love labor when driven to it?

Being human, prisoners resent brutality and injustice. If treated like beasts they are likely to degenerate into beasts. No decent man objects to a fair punishment for his wrongs, but when carried beyond a limit it creates resentment and a desire for revenge. Therefore, the larger percent of men who have finished their sentences in the prison of the past instead of being reformed have come back to society less fitted to live in it than before they committed the act which sent them from it.

Furthermore, the wife and babies of the imprisoned man have all this time been without support. The meagre savings of the husband were soon used up, and the little family began their struggle for existence. The brave mother obtained a position and sought to feed, clothe, and educate her offspring. Realizing her need to economize, she moved to a district where rent was lower. She made every effort to save, rising early to prepare food for the children, hurrying home in her short noon hour, the only time she saw her babies in daylight. She ate very little and clothed herself in fabrics which failed to withstand the wintry blasts. From worry, improper care and overwork, health began to fail. Before spring came, she was confined by sickness in their tenement rooms. By the time she was nearly well, bills had eaten up her wages. The landlord set them in the street and they at last were forced to live in the slums of the city. The mother in her weakened state found employment among the germs of disease in a dirty factory. The children found entertainment among the microbes of moral death in the streets and alleys. The mother succumbed. The orphans drifted into young manhood and young womanhood, stunted morally, mentally and physically. The end of all was the murder of the sister by the infuriated drunken brother. As

the police dragged him to the "Tombs," men looked wise, pointed to an imaginative "low-brow" and murmured something inaudible about the product of heredity. Ah! how elevating these reports to the father who was being reformed at Sing Sing!

Mr. Gladstone has said, "It is liberty alone which fits men for liberty." This must be the principle upon which the reformatory of the future is based. The prisoners are men, real men, our brothers. If they are trusted, they will show themselves worthy of trust. If they are given responsibilities they will rise to meet them.

The prison of the future must not be one of punishment and retribution, but one of reformation and education. Out of the convicts taken into our institutions, must be made men able to withstand the temptations and difficulties they meet in the world, and since character is not made by absence of temptation but by its resistance, it is evident that confinement can only stunt and limit. Altogether, the old method of endeavoring to make men industrious by driving them to work must be replaced by giving them a chance to work, or as they would be given a chance in the world, to choose between work and idleness, between honesty and crime. Let them remain idle if they will, but at the same price the world offers, the price of starvation and dependence. In prison he must be taught the lesson he failed to learn in his freedom. As in the world, there should be incentive. At Sing Sing the inmates are insulted by a one and one-half cent wage. If this were increased to a decent amount which the prisoners could send to the support of their families, such accounts as that family history above would be far less frequent. Nor would society be guilty of the crime which the drunken son committed and for which environment was largely responsible.

The old atmosphere of distrust must be removed from the future prison, and be replaced by one of confidence. Men must be allowed to talk naturally and freely. They must be given an opportunity to cultivate those good instincts which they possess. An interest in and a love for law must be inculcated in them by giving them a chance to make and enforce the laws

necessary for their prison life, for example, rules of conduct and discipline, and the creation of offices to be filled by officers from their own ranks. This plan has been successfully tried at Auburn and at Sing Sing. Thomas Mott Osborne has completely revolutionized their whole system in the last few months. The extent of the improvement his work has wrought is well expressed by the following clipping from a "bulletin" of the Mutual Welfare League, an organization established by Mr. Osborne.

"A few short months ago, Sing Sing was worse than any hell conceived in the lurid brain of a fanatic; physical conditions have scarcely been remedied,—only dynamite, judiciously placed, can do that,—but, morally the change has been astounding."

This new system provides, instead of the warden, prisoners are to be directed in their marches and at mess, by fellow prisoners chosen from themselves. They should be provided with workshops, libraries, places of exercising sports, opportunities to develop literary, musical or

other talents. Give them a chance to exercise their abilities for foresight and personal initiative; we must not close the avenues of wrongdoing, but make them open and apparent so that they may learn to avoid them.

In a word, the prison of the future should be in interned model community (of which our present penal farm may prove the embryo) in which the prisoner will be so thoroughly reformed that society will not receive him as a jail-bird at the end of his confinement, but as a man whom society is proud to welcome as an equal.

The chief difficulty which the reformers, both Mr. Osborne and others, have encountered is a lack of finances, for although most prison officials see the need of such a plan, it is hard (because of political reasons) to get a suitable apportionment from the legislature to carry it out. However, this difficulty can be corrected and will be corrected, for as soon as men realize the part they play in the making of criminals, they will clear their conscience by a vote which will correct it.



While Thanksgiving has its foundation on  
Plymouth Rock, Christmas rests upon the  
Rock of Ages.—*Charles Dudley Warner.*

## A Christmas Fantasy

SAMUEL G. GUTENSOHN, '17

THE year of 1914 was a season of great prosperity for the Baldwin Steel works. This was mainly caused by the great conflict which was then being waged among the European nations. By close competition and bidding this company managed to receive many paying contracts for the purpose of supplying ammunitions for both the Allies and the Germans.

In order to show his appreciation for the faithful work that was done by his employees during the rush season, John Bryant, the efficient president of the corporation, decided to give all his men three days off during the Christmas holidays. As may be expected, Bryant also had a purpose in doing this, because he knew that this small favor shown by him would cause the men to work during the ensuing year with much greater diligence than ever before.

The faces of the Baldwin men were all gleaming with joy when on the evening of the 23d of December they saw notices posted telling them of the three holidays which they were to receive. That evening, John Bryant, the chief executive of the corporation, started to consider plans as to how he should spend his Christmas holidays. Many thoughts came to his mind, but the idea to go out into the middle-west to see his mother, from whom he had not heard for fifteen years, especially appealed to him.

No one of his business associates had ever heard anything concerning his past life. All that they knew about him was that by a great struggle and effort he had risen to the highest position which could be obtained in the Baldwin Corporation. But on this particular evening the temptation to tell everything concerning his past career took mastery over him. So he called into his office his private secretary and related to him all about the struggle of his early life in these following words:

"First, I must tell you that my real name is not John Bryant, as many people in this world suppose who have watched my rapid rise with a

great deal of interest. At present I think it will be best if I do not let my true name be known to you, and therefore only reveal to you the conditions which had the dominating influence in bringing me to the high rank in life which I hold today.

"My father died during my infancy, thus leaving to my mother the burden of supporting and rearing me. As my father was almost a failure in business life, my mother had to obtain every cent which went towards our support by taking in washing or doing other work of such a nature. Up to my tenth year she bravely bore the heavy burden without any outside assistance, but later on I managed to relieve her somewhat either by selling papers or working at some other jobs which were offered to me by our neighbors.

"Working to earn my own money had always appealed to me, but going to school, to my present regret, I had always regarded a task rather than a privilege. Many a day my dear mother thought I was in school studying hard, but instead of this I would often be in some part of our town selling papers.

"At last, when I reached the age of fifteen, neither the tender pleadings of my mother nor the threatening remarks of the truant officer could compel me to go to school. Seeing that it was of no avail to try to force me to do things that I disliked, my mother therefore decided to permit me to hunt some job in a factory and thereby learn some useful trade.

"During the next few years I lived a contented life working as an apprentice for a cabinet-maker. The work appealed to me and all my fellowmen seemed to have great confidence and respect for me. Soon, however, the life in my old home town became very monotonous for me. My great ambition then was to go and see the world. So one evening I told my mother all about my desires. But, as could have been expected, she did not approve of my plans, saying

that it would be to my advantage to stay with the trade which I had already mastered. Finally, seeing that my pleadings with her would be of no advantage, I decided to leave town some night without telling her or anyone else about it.

"This was the reckless method that I used in starting out to see the wide world. The only information I had left telling of my whereabouts was a small note to my mother, which read as follows:

"Dear Mother:—By the time you will be reading these few lines I will be many miles away, determined to see what other openings await me in different sections of the globe. Don't worry, for some day when I have made good I will return to enjoy my good fortune with you  
YOUR PRODIGAL SON."

"At first I had the desire to go and find some position and thus work myself up into some better position. But two professional hoboos, who were my first comrades on a Baltimore and Ohio freight train, convinced me to follow their method of living. One of them said to me, "What's the use of tying yourself down to a job when a much easier living can be obtained by traveling as a hobo?" For a number of years the life was indeed a novelty to me. To get sufficient food and clothing was very easy, and besides this I had the opportunity of seeing almost every large city in the United States. The traveling was really one method of broadening my experience, but the surroundings of hoboos and other desperate types of men had, to my present regret, a great influence in degenerating my moral character.

"Through some unknown cause within me, I pursued an entirely different course of life when one day by accident I happened to stroll in the vicinity of the Baldwin Steel Works, of which I am now President. Near one of the machine shops I saw a sign which read in large, bold letters, 'MEN WANTED.' Then the desire of applying for a job struck me very favorably, and sure enough when I went into the office to file my application, a position as machinist helper was granted me.

"After working there for a few years I found that life as a working-man was indeed a pleasure. I entered into my work with great zeal and

energy, which soon attracted the attention of the foreman and higher officials. This caused me to receive a promotion to inspector in the machine shops. From then on my rise can almost be classed as a miracle, being almost as rapid as that which Major General Wood made in the United States army.

"Now, since I have told you concerning the things which were most influential in shaping my successful career, let me next tell you what my plans are by which I intend to redeem the crime which I committed against my mother fifteen years ago.

"Four blocks from my mother's home I bought a corner lot last June, where, during this summer, a magnificent mansion was erected. Since, everywhere in the business world, I am known by an assumed name, no one will suspect that such a splendid dwelling will soon have a poor widow as its occupant. This house will be a Christmas present for my mother. I can't imagine how surprised she will be when she will receive such a splendid mansion from one whom she once considered a good-for-nothing son. Not only will it be a surprise to my mother but also to the comrades of my boyhood days. The surprise will have almost the same effect upon that small town as would a sudden earthquake. People will come from far and wide to get a glimpse of the President of the Baldwin Steel Works, who with an assumed name made a wonderful success out of life."

Christmas morning found John Bryant stepping off the train at his old native village. At a fast pace he started for his old home in order to surprise his mother both by his sudden return and the gift which he intended to present to her. The surprise had the effect which was desired by the returning prodigal son. Hardly could his mother realize that the Paul Bernard, alias John Bryant, the President of one of the largest steel corporations in the world, was her son. His miraculous return made her forget everything concerning his past faults.

Suddenly a surprise of even much greater effect came to Bryant, the steel magnate. He woke up from what seemed to him an endless dream. Instead of being John Bryant, the

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## Yuletide

The joy aroused by the spirit of giving is once more becoming more apparent as Christmas, the day on which the nativity of our Lord is observed, approaches. Although absolute proof that it is the birthday of the Saviour is wanting, still the festival of nativity was not casually or arbitrarily celebrated on the twenty-fifth of December. Among the causes that cooperate in fixing this period as the proper one, perhaps the most powerful was, that almost all the heathen nations regarded the winter solstice as a most important point of the year, as the beginning of the renewed life and activity of the powers of nature, and of the gods, who were originally merely the symbolical personifications of these. In the more northerly countries of Europe, this fact must have made itself peculiarly obvious, since the Celts and Germans, from the oldest times, celebrated the season with the greatest festivities. Many of the beliefs and usages of the old Germans relating to this matter passed over from paganism to Christianity, and have partly survived to the present day.

The festival kindles in mid-winter a holy fire of love and gratitude, and preaches in the longest night the rising Sun of Life and the glory of the Lord. No one can measure the joy and blessing which from year to year flow forth upon all ages of life from the contemplation of the holy child Jesus in His heavenly innocence. The day continues to be a grand jubilee of children, on which innumerable gifts celebrate the infinite love of God in the gift of His only begotten Son.

With the thought of gifts the vision of toys of a few years hence, with the label "Made in Germany" affixed to them, arise. These in turn carry us across the waters to the nations clutching at each other's throats in a deadly combat; and we try in vain to picture them with joyous faces observing the coming Yuletide. Last year the Christmas ship which sailed with nearly a million dollars worth of toys and clothing from children and adults of America cheered the hearts of many children of Europe made fatherless by the war. This year the number of such children is by far greater, and as we rejoice in comfortable surroundings let us remember them and their brothers and fathers who will perhaps spend the greatest of all festivals in the trenches.

H. A. K.

## Emotion and Emotionalism

Sentiment and sentimentality are respectively the drama and the farce on the stage of life. The terms emotion and emotionalism are analogous; in a more specific sense, with these. Emotion is a high and noble possession, a spark of the divine; emotionalism is the weak and vapid expression of mental hysterics. The first is sacred, the second is disgusting. The first evinces mental power and depth; the second, mental weakness and shallowness. Water in a plate is easily spilled if the plate is moved. Slops-over is the accurate though indelicate word. The fruit of true emotion is rich and positive; that of emotionalism is harmful and negative, to say the least.

This fore-word leads up to a serious consideration. We refer to the modern so-called community revival, and to the "Billy Sunday" movement as admittedly typical of this movement.



We make bold to state, in the face of denials, that the "Sunday" revivals have proven failures in their mission from the spiritual standpoint. While the meetings are in progress all is well. But when the emotional stimulus is gone the old order of things again prevails. Take any community where such a movement has occurred as an example. There is an error in method, not in purpose. Emotionalism is given precedence over healthy emotion. Other elements enter into the matter but these are basic. When there is no solid foundation of sentiment laid, the best efforts in the noblest causes must prove futile. The community revival can and should be a powerful engine for spiritual uplift and consequently for social betterment. But it can also be a source of great harm if engineered through misdirected energy, be that energy ever so honestly and earnestly exercised. M. W. R.

### Dramatic Association

The Eighth Annual Production was given by the College Dramatic Association, Thursday and Friday evenings, December 2 and 3. The renowned comedy of Arthur Pinero, "Sweet Lavender," was produced under the direction of Professor W. V. Moses. Much of the credit is due to the untiring efforts of the able coach. The caste wishes to express it's hearty appreciation for his earnest support.

The Chapel of the Moravian Seminary and College for Women was well filled both evenings. The Association wishes to thank the Seminary authorities for the use of the same. The proceeds, which are far above the average of past years, exceeded \$200. This amount will be given for the benefit of athletics at Moravian.

The students appreciate the courtesy of the Bush & Bull Company, George Riegel, Jr., and G. Elliott Hill, who furnished the stage settings, and to Florist D. M. Goldberg for the attractive decoration of palms.

The Association is indebted to Mr. James Arner for his assistance in the construction of the stage.

The *dramatis personae* follows: Ruth Rolt, housekeeper and laundress at No. 3 Brain Court, Temple, London, Miss Clara S. Hermany; Mr. Bulger, hairdresser and wigmaker, Walser Allen, '18; Dr. Delaney, a fashionable physician, George D. Turner, '17; Clement Hale, Wedderburn's adopted son, studying law, Wilfred E. Vogler, '16; Richard Phenyl, a barrister, Harold V. Lopp, '14; Lavender, Mrs. Rolt's daughter, Miss Louise S. Thaeler; Horace Bream, a young American, Edward B. Fishel, '18; Mrs. Gilfillian, a widow (Wedderburn's sister, Minnie's mother), Miss Pauline Detterer; Minnie Gilfillian, Wedderburn's niece, Miss Beatrice Semmel; Mr. Maw, a solicitor, Edgar L. Clewell, '16; Geoffrey Wedderburn, of Wedderburn, Green & Hosket, bankers, Barnchester, Paul J. Allen, '16.

The quality of the production showed detailed impersonation of the characters, and it is especially commendable in consideration of the short time spent in preparation. Individually the participants are to be commended. The delicate parts showed acting which was above the average and we can truthfully say that the play was one of the best that the Association has ever produced. The applause of the appreciative audiences convinces us that not only the dramatic ability shown was up to the standard but that the play had been exceptionally well chosen.

Prior to the play and between the several acts an orchestra, composed of college students and members of the Central Sunday School orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Harry Lennox, rendered several well-chosen selections.

The Association expresses its deepest thanks to the young ladies of the Bethlehems who so ably and self-sacrificingly helped to make the production a success.

The officers of the Association are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts. They surmounted many difficulties and overcame some ill-advised criticisms but not once did they allow failure to stare them in the face. They may rest assured that their efforts are appreciated by the student-body. We trust that subsequent plays may meet with such determined success.

R. E. S.





# Th=e=ey Schlegel!



OTTO: "I did not think much of the close of that sermon."

POP: "No? You were probably thinking more of the clothes of the congregation."

THE ladies try to catch the eye  
With hats and dresses new;  
The M. C. lad is just as bad,  
And airs his fashions, too.  
But after all, in Spring or Fall,  
This truth remaineth still,  
The soldier boy's the only guy  
That's all dressed up to kill.

WAITER (to Spaff, who is in restaurant with city cousin): "Shall I bring you a half-portion, sir?"

Spaff: "A what?"

Cousin (interposing): "That is the way you order in these places, Spaff."

Spaff: "O, it is! All right, bring me a half-portion, and a quarter-section of beef and a few acres of celery."

SHERLOCK THOMAS ROTT: "Say, old chap, you're a good friend of mine, aren't you?"

Lewis Bray Lowder: "Sure. And you're a good friend of mine, aren't you?"

Sherlock Thomas Rott: "Sure. And, say, I want to borrow ten dollars."

Lewis Bray Lowder: "Quiet, Sherlock, quiet. Listen. So do I, and if you can find anybody with a few bucks to spare, let me know, will you?"

## HINKS AT O'RILEY'S.

SHE makes no threat to summon help,  
In fact she offers no objection;  
My arm goes firmly 'round her waist,  
My eyes detect no interjection.

Experience this maid has had;  
She murmurs not when I caress her.  
Her lips are wax, her heart is too,  
And I—well, I'm the window-dresser.

SAM: "Why are some people like the letter 'P'?"

Smyzer: "I don't know."

Sam: "First in pity and last in help."

LATIN PROFESSORS "What is a scabbard?"

Tesh: "I don't know."

Prof.: "Where do soldiers carry their swords?"

Tesh: "On their shoulders."

P. G. M.: "Why don't you comb your hair, George?"

George: "Aw! I don't want to wear out the comb."

HAROLD: "I tell you a dollar don't go far in N' York."

Bates: "Um—Huh! Ought to, seein' the speed with which it goes."

SHE: "I missed your smiling face at the dance last night."

Cyril: "I saw you cast your eyes, but womanlike of course they missed me."

PORTER (to Muck, returning from Lancaster): "Shall I brush you off, sir?"

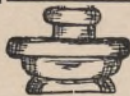
Muck: "No thank you. I'll just step off the usual way."

SOCCER at M. C. is an effort on the part of some exceedingly ambitious students to get out in our heaven-like athletic field (?) and simultaneously walk on, roll about and in other progressive ways, sadly mutilate a large leather ball—about the size of a basketball—until the poor thing can hardly be identified from Sam Tesh's head, which, too, is very close to mother earth. The ball is used in the game to create disturbances and with it get hit on the head. The object of the game at M. C. is to give Pox Allen a chance to roll the baseball diamond.

Soccer was first thought of and introduced into our athletic field by Frank Splies, Henry Oswald Funk, and Abraham Washington Schlegel, our foremost gentlemen of athletic ability. At the time they never dreamed that the ravages of the Soccer field could treat them so severely, for it is with great remorse that we announce that Capt. Splies lies in yonder infirmary with a sorrowful case of mumps, contracted on the field the day we played Hibernations. Schlegel was scalped and worst of all Oswald has lost the violin playing part of his chin, which we all regret very much (we wish Kewpie would lose something relative to his French horn) and sincerely wish their speedy recovery (recovering in the case of Schlegel).

One day we had a game scheduled with the Edgeboro Jr. C. E., but owing to the lack of Soccer rehearsals and the indisposition of our best players, Andrew Nicodemus Stolz, Sam Rudolphus Wedman, Rhinehold Lazarus Henkleman, and several others *too long* to mention, we were forced to forfeit the game.

All in all, Soccer has done much for this institution. It is even reported that plans are being made for a game between the classical and scientific departments of our faculty. Orders are now being taken for Soccer suits for the faculty.



## The Eleventh Month

The Moravian College Musical Association is again active; when for three weeks signs of violent life and struggle had been felt and heard, the Glee Club finally "burst forth" in a concert rendered at Schoeneck on the evening of November nineteenth. Just as, years ago, torrents witnessed St. Pierre's eruption, so could be heard the hiss and splutter as our men, fired with enthusiasm, dropped into pools and rivulets. The concert over, the Christian Endeavor Society served refreshments in the basement of the church; then, after the college war-whoop had been given, the home-stretch was begun.

Mr. Arthur Shields, '12, and Rev. V. G. Flinn, Sem., '00, were visitors at the College during November.

Mr. Edwin E. Schmierer, of Palmyra, N. J., was the guest of Wilfred E. Vogler for a few days during the month of November.

The College Dramatic Association, presenting "Sweet Lavender," was received in the chapel of Nazareth Hall Military Academy by a large and appreciative audience.

The Rev. and Mrs. Alfred deG. Vogler recently announced the birth of a little baby daughter, Margaret. THE COMENIAN extends hearty congratulations.

Frank Splies, '18, has just recovered from a case of mumps; at present there are prospects of a few more victims. Auf Wiedersehn, fellows!

On November 28, R. E. Shields conducted the services in the church of Rev. Victor G. Flinn, New York City. During Thanksgiving week he was present at a conference of workers in the Daily Vacation Bible School movement.

The majority of the men were present at the college Thanksgiving dinner; the student-body wishes to thank the Congregation of Clemens, N. C., for their fine donation of chickens.

News has been received from J. Kenneth Hamilton, Sem. '13, who is active in Y. M. C. A. work among the prisoners of war in the detention camps in England, saying that the services have been well attended. We of neutral America wish him all success.

On December fourth, George Turner visited White Haven in the interests of the Dramatic Association.

For two Sundays of November, Professor W. N. Schwarze occupied the pulpit of St. Paul's Reformed Church, East Allentown.

The congregation of Riverside, N. J., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary during the week of November 14 to 21. On the 21st Professor S. H. Gapp was the speaker of the evening—fifty years since his father founded that church.

Professor W. V. Moses spent a large portion of his time during the month coaching the Dramatic Association. The Association and COMENIAN would here thank him for his services. On November 28 he preached in the Easton Moravian Church.

During November three meetings of the Comenian Literary Society were held, two being debate meetings. Lately, the Society has been taking its activities more seriously than for some time heretofore; the debates especially have shown concentration and more or less intensive study.

In the extemporaneous speeches everything was discussed from "Woman Suffrage in Alaska" to "Antarctic Explorations." The declamations usually were well chosen and memorized, while the weekly reviews were carefully prepared.

The following meeting, held on November 20, is a type of the others:

The Chaplain read Psalm 123. Mr. R. E. Shields was at this juncture appointed critic for the evening. Preliminaries over, the program opened by the weekly review, given by Mr. Nonnemacher. The extemporaneous speeches were: "Our Work at Edgeboro," Mr. Everroad; "Why We Take All-day Hikes and Where We Go," Mr. Guthensohn; "The Aim and Purpose of Our Bible Study," Mr. Clewell. The question, *Resolved*, "That Inter-collegiate Athletics are Beneficial to the Students as a Whole," was debated, affirmatively by Messrs. Wolter and Wedman, and negatively by Messrs. J. Shields and Kuehl. The President rendered his debate in favor of the affirmative, the House upholding his decision. When the customary closing business had been disposed of, the meeting was adjourned.





## V. M. Notes



November 4—The subject for this meeting was "Christian Citizenship." Mr. Gutensohn led the service. The scripture was read from Titus 3:1 and Matthew 22:17-22. Some of the questions discussed were: What are the obligations of the voter over against the Government? Should I vote or not? What stand should I take on present day situations? Politics—are they wholly bad or good? What right have I to sell my vote? Is it wrong? Would you prefer Democracy or Monarchy? Why? All of these questions were discussed very earnestly, and as the meeting was only a short time after election day, many examples were readily called to mind.

November 11—Mr. Hagen was leader of this meeting and the topic for discussion was "Thinking of the Other Fellow." There was a large attendance at this meeting and an exceedingly interesting service was held. A few of the points talked about were: "Is the Golden Rule applicable?" "What are you doing for the other fellow?" At this meeting the Association had the pleasure of welcoming the following new men: Messrs. Pharo, Schwab, Tesh, Nonnemacher, Bilheimer, and Landis.

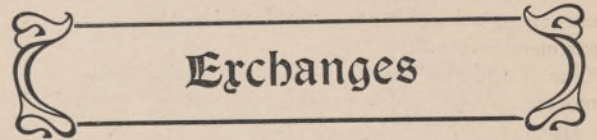
November 18—This date being just before the Thanksgiving holidays it seemed appropriate that a meeting of such a nature be planned. As a result the meeting was called "Thanksgiving Meeting." Thanks expressed to God in song, prayer and speech. The following were some of the suggestions offered: "Why do we have Thanksgiving?" "Why have one day, why not thank God every day?" "For what should Americans thank God in particular this year?" Mr. McCuiston presided at the meeting and the scripture was read from the 100th Psalm. We also had the pleasure of having at this meeting Rev. V. G. Flinn, of New York, who gave us an interesting talk.

The afternoon of November 7, Messrs. Fulmer, Henkelmann, Stolz, Wedman, Ruprecht and Dr. Schwarze held an effective service in the Insane Asylum at Rittersville. Dr. Schwarze presided, Mr. Ruprecht delivered the address and the other gentlemen rendered several quartet selections.

Two services were held at Shimer's Station this month. The first was under the leadership of Mr. Richter, who was assisted by Mr. Kuehl, delivering the address, and Mr. Spaugh, who served as organist.

The second committee consisted of Mr. Wedman, as leader, who was assisted by Mr. Nonnemacher.

Messrs. R. Shields, Kuehl, Wedman and Landis represented this institution at the Student Volunteer Conference held at Gettysburg College, December 3, 4, 5. All report a very profitable and enjoyable time.



## Exchanges

*The Witmarsum* is an exchange which we have never received before this school year, and we extend it a hearty welcome. The story entitled, "The Man Who Came Back," is constructed on a very ordinary plot, and similar stories might be found in many magazines. Still, it is well arranged, and shows a knowledge of the fundamentals of that sort of writing. It might be well also for the writer to sign his name, or at least his initials to his production.

The Editorial column, although of good quality and displaying commendable sentiments is rather short. In a well-balanced magazine, due space should be given to each department. Although provision is made for an Exchange department, the column under that head does not fulfill its purpose. It is the desire of those sending magazines to other colleges to learn what opinions are formed concerning their publications. A more artistic cover design would greatly improve the appearance of the paper.

The staff of *The Witmarsum* is to be congratulated on the result of its efforts in the past two years, and we hope that the magazine will continue to improve.

We appreciate the criticism of THE COMENIAN in the November edition of *College Chips*, and hope to profit by the suggestions offered.

The first article in the Editorial column of the November issue of *The Mirror*, Bethlehem, Pa., presents thoughts suitable to the season and is written in interesting style. The two articles also classed as editorials should not be included under that head; they belong rather to the local column. The story, "Washunga," is well written and very interesting. Careful attention was paid to punctuation and the style is good, although the use of so many short sentences, which, it is true, are generally effective in such a narrative, causes a certain irregularity in the flow of language.

The two letters following give the reader a good idea of the school life, but are true to their type in that they disregard so many rules of rhetoric. Articles of that length, in which there is no division into paragraphs

whatever, should hardly be admitted into the literary department of a college magazine.

"The Tickler" is hardly up to the standard as a humorous column. The Y. W. C. A. notes are given due space and are well written, but is it hardly necessary to give the numbers of the hymns used on the various programs. The whole publication seems to suffer from want of material, or perhaps the staff is working along the line of least resistance.

The editors of *The Mirror*, however, may be justly proud of the external appearance of their magazine, for the cover design is very neat. With a little more attention to details, and improvements along other lines, *The Mirror* will be brought up to the standard.

The other November issues which reached us are: *The Kenyon Collegian*, Gambier, Ohio; *Ogontz Mosaic*, Ogontz, Pa.; *The Spectator*, Columbus, Ohio; *The Albright Bulletin*, Myerstown, Pa.; *The Ursinus Weekly*, Collegeville, Pa.; *Steel and Garnet*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Old Penn*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *The Dial*, Lancaster, Pa.; *The Susquehanna*, Selingsgrove, Pa.; *The Hall Boy*, Nazareth, Pa.; *Our College Times*, Elizabethtown, Pa.; *College News*, Annville, Pa.; *Linden Hall Echo*, Lititz, Pa.; *The Narrator*, Reading, Pa.; *The Black and Red*, Watertown, Wis.

We also acknowledge the following October issues: *The Ivy*, Winston-Salem, N. C.; *The Literary Novice*, Newark, N. J.; *Ye Manor Chronicle*, South Bethlehem, Pa.

(Concluded from page 35)

world-renowned millionaire, spending a happy Christmas with his mother, he found himself an English soldier, who had passed a peaceful night's sleep in the trenches. In an instant came the bugle-call and John was ready with the rest of his comrades, loading his gun with Baldwin cartridges, made in U. S. A.

## Athletics

Nine weeks of steady practice in the gym comprise the basketball record so far. Beginning with two and three practices a week, Coach Mueller has worked the teams steadily and has them going at full speed every afternoon, with a practice game thrown in now and then. An entirely new system of play has been tried out and will be used in the first few games of the schedule. A training table has been started, to insure that each man shall be in tip-top physical condition for the opening game with Lehigh on the 11th.

Modesty is the best policy, therefore we do not boast; but we're hoping for that opening game. And we do not intend to stop there. Let him have his laugh who laughs last, we expect to monopolize the laughing this year. Hail, all ye loyal sons of Comenius! Turn out to the games and bring your laughs with you.

Soccer has occupied the attention of many this year. On several afternoons before Thanksgiving a number of enthusiasts vied with one another in booting the pigskin about the athletic field. Several exciting games were played and much interest was manifested. The project of organizing a soccer team next year has been considered in lieu of the restriction on football. It would be a big step in the right direction should Moravian once again be represented by an eleven on the gridiron, even though it be a soccer team. Let us hope for the best.

On Saturday, the 27th, an adventurous group of basketball enthusiasts journeyed to Nazareth, where they defeated the local ex-High School team, 79-14. The game was played in a dance-hall and, despite the onesided score, was far from being unexciting, thanks to the slippery floor.

Little minds are too much wounded by little things;  
great minds see all, and are not even hurt.

—La Rochefoucauld.



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