

ORATION NUMBER

THE COMENIAN

VIA LUCIS

'Tis the Spring of souls today :
Christ hath burst His prison ;
And from three days' sleep in death
As a Sun hath risen :
All the Winter of our sins,
Long and dark, is flying
From His Light, to Whom we give
Laud and praise undying.

Vol. 25
No. 7

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The Comenian

Volume XXV.

BETHLEHEM, PA., APRIL, 1916.

Number 7.

A Plea for the Jew in America*

ROWLAND W. STROHMEIER, '17

THE curtain of history rises. On the topmost peak of Horeb, clean-cut against the skyline, silent, in worshipful attitude, a long way from his native Judea, working out his peculiar destiny in a far country and among a people strange and hostile, behold—the Jew! So through the ages, driven from land to land while dynasties rose and fell, has the chosen race maintained its national identity in the great struggle for existence. From the earliest days of history down to our own time, no people, no nation has been driven by the storms of adversity to undergo the persecutions of a cruel world as has this branch of the Semitic race. We see these men playing a leading role in the foundation of the world's religion and of its culture.

Contemporaries of the Babylonians and Egyptians, they were men when the Greeks were in their earliest infancy. There is no sphere of culture or of science but that has felt the impulse of their artistic sense and the keenness of their speculative genius. There has been no great movement in history but that their influence has had a large share in its inception and progress. Yet they have been and are driven over the four corners of the globe, living the life of outcasts for more than 2500 years. Today they dwell in every civilized country. Misjudged, misrepresented, misunderstood, criminally so, they have survived the miseries of the Ghetto, they endure the privations and wretchedness of the Pale. Truly, the "Wandering Jew" may well be called the "Suffering Jew"—the

man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief! The supreme wonder of his history is that he has run this gauntlet unscathed, and is as strong now as in the days of his pristine vigor.

But in all his nomadic career, the Jew has probably never found a land where he was treated with a milder degree of contempt and injustice than in the United States. It is true that active persecution has ceased in some other countries but, on the whole, America presents the most favorable conditions to the Hebrew.

And yet, does the land of the Stars and Stripes treat the Children of Israel with absolute justice? Can it be said that Jews stand on an equal basis socially, politically, and nationally with other American citizens? No one will deny that we as a people do not adhere with absolute conformity to the principles of fraternity and equality in our relations with the Hebrews. Why is it that the Jew is most unmercifully caricatured and lampooned on the stage? Why should he be so generally excluded from fraternities, secret organizations, clubs, societies, and even, at times, denied the rights of a common citizen in public hostelries and hotels? Why should such palpable injustice be permitted on account of race hatred as in the lynching of Leo Frank? Why should such an unfair and monstrous misrepresentation of Jewish character as Shakespeare's Shylock be continually held up before the eyes of our youth? It is universally acknowledged that

False was the Jew
That Shakespeare drew,

* Awarded first prize in John Beck Oratorical Contest.



and yet American children leave the schools with this great calumny against the race of Zion deeply impressed on their minds.

The Jew has grown up with America. He has accompanied our land through all the vicissitudes of its national existence. He has proved himself a true and loyal citizen, contributing more than his share toward the welfare of this nation which has given him a refuge. Tradition has it that Columbus' venture was financed by a Jew. Tradition also tells us that the first man to sight land was a Jew. The nautical and astronomical knowledge necessary to the success of this venture, yes, even the instruments used on the journey, were products of Jewish genius and Jewish brains.

The Hebrews continued in their undivided allegiance to the colonies and aided materially in strengthening the union of the colonists and in preparing the country for self-government. When the fires of the Revolution were kindled all sorts of restrictions still hindered the Jews. They were in many places even debarred from military service, and yet a fair proportion of their numbers fought on the side of freedom. The sinews of war were developed, in great part, by Jewish money. The records show that several Jews sacrificed their entire fortunes to the cause of Independence. The records also show that one of these benefactors died as a prisoner of war while his wife and children were left in poverty. Were such men not patriots of the highest order?

After the Revolution the minds of all thinking men were turned toward the establishment of a government suitable for the newly born nation. It was at this time that the deeply religious Puritan fathers remembered the ideal government of the Hebrews under the Judges. Through the windows of the Puritan churches of New England the West looked back to the old East and fashioned its government after the model established under the God who had led His people through endless difficulties.

But the Jews have been of incalculable assistance not only during the early days of our republic, but they have ever been valuable citizens of the land of their adoption. They have been present not only at times of trouble, when their

patriotism and financial aid were indispensable, but at all times have they taken the part of active contributors to the welfare and progress of the land, even with the handicaps placed upon them by their fellow-citizens. Despite discouragements and obstacles, they have taken their place in the rank and file of every activity within our borders. There is not a profession, not an occupation, which they have allowed to remain closed to them. They do better in our public schools than pupils of any other nationality; they honor our colleges. On the average, Jews are on a higher plane than Gentiles. On the highest level, they are represented at least in proportion to their numbers. What a bright and promising aspect they do present, after nineteen centuries of injustice and oppression! What other race can point to such a glowing record? Truly, the Jews are a veritable Phoenix of the peoples in America, rising, as it were, out of the ashes left by the fires of persecution!

Their contributions to society only enhance our debt. There is one great reason why the oldest civilization stands at the door of the youngest; why Zion, with a suppliant voice, calls to Columbia for justice to the Jew. Shylock's ringing plea voices it most eloquently: "Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same Winter and Summer, as a Christian is? If you prick us, do we not bleed? if you tickle us, do we not laugh? and, if you poison us, do we not die?" Shall not the Hebrew, a human being, be justly treated in a land which is founded on the principle that all men were created free and equal? He has made material additions to all conceivable forms of progress in our country; he has ever proved himself a patriot, a zealot in business; he is a good citizen, a true American gentleman. He is therefore entitled to fraternity and equality by all the bonds which grip the human soul, and by all the arguments which influence the human mind.

The law is in your hands; for you represent the majority. Delay is impossible! Choose you must! Shall America, the land of Freedom

ape the injustice and crime of Europe and the Orient, or shall this nation, under God, have a government of the people, by the people, and for the people?

The Possibility of Wealth*

JAMES M. SHIELDS, '18

MANY people take exception to that much-quoted scriptural passage which reads: "It is easier for a camel to pass through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven." Their opinion is, no man should be condemned simply because he is rich. The ambition of man generally is to make money, and is it fair that his reward, when successful, should be exclusion from heaven?

On the other hand, if but the name of a great money king is mentioned to some socialists or labor sympathizers they, as they would express it, "see red." Theirs is the dark view of life. They claim to see the teeming millions struggling for food and clothing, the barest necessities of life, while a wealthy aristocracy lord it over the land and spend fortunes yearly on luxuries. They lay the whole blame for conditions on the rich and also say "Is it fair?"

The problem, thus presented, of riches, right or wrong, seems to be but little nearer solution than ever. We cannot hold that it is a wrong thing to be wealthy, provided that wealth was acquired honorably, nor should the wealthy man be extolled who luxuriates in his own riches to the detriment of his weaker and less fortunate brother. But the modern situation demands some solution, some movement of readjustment which will better the condition of the poor man and give him a better chance, and the only feasible proposal is the proper use and administration of wealth by the men who possess it.

There are but three ways in which wealth can be used: first, saved to be left in the family; second, bequeathed for public purposes; and, third, administered for the public good during the lifetime of its possessor. Passing over the first method, which is purely selfish and does nothing for the world, we come to the second, that a man's surplus wealth be bequeathed for public purposes. Undoubtedly this can be done, and

often has been done to the benefit of all concerned, but it is not the ideal way, for the giver cannot oversee the giving himself, and his legacy is often misappropriated.

There is only one way in which great fortunes can be properly used—"let men of means consider their wealth as a trust fund for humanity, and themselves as its executors." And let us bear in mind that more ability is required in rightly disposing of a fortune than in the making of it. At present it is probable that at least one-half of all the money spent in so-called philanthropy is unwisely used, for neither the individual nor the race is improved by alms-giving. In fact those who are really worthy of help seldom require it, unless in case of accidents or sudden change. The essential consideration in bestowing charity is to provide part of the means by which those, who desire to rise, may do so; but, unless the giver knows the habits, character, and cause of distress of those in need, he will administer his benefaction unwisely, insulting sensitive natures, pauperizing the idle and encouraging social parasites. It is much better for organized charities to attend to the actual wants of human beings.

What then are some of the practical and general uses to which surplus wealth can be put? Perhaps the most important is the founding of great universities. But as there seems to be no lack of these, great good can be accomplished by adding to and bettering those already in existence. Probably free libraries are next in importance, to which all have access for pleasure or study, and which are controlled by the community and as much a part of it as the public schools. Closely allied to the library are art galleries, museums, and a place for free lectures. Great is the benefit which may be derived by the public from free lectures. There is another most important department in which great sums

* Awarded second prize in John Beek Oratorical Contest.

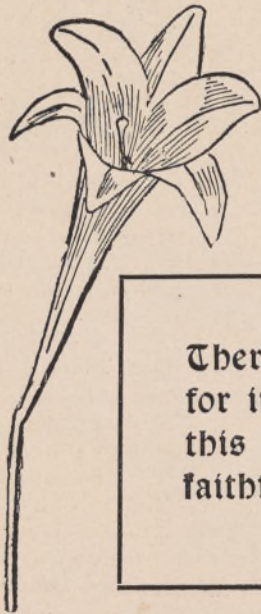
of money can readily be used—the founding and extension of medical colleges, hospitals, and sanitariums, and other institutions which alleviate human suffering and tend to lessen human ills. What better benefaction than a hospital can be made to a community without one?

Or churches? Certainly religion is the most important factor in the upbuilding of humanity, and there are *hundreds* of communities where either a center of religious influence does not exist or is not sufficiently equipped. *What is it* that home missionary societies and foreign missionary societies are continually crying for? It is *more money, capital*, to be invested in new stations in the field, and to afford proper support to the brave men and women who give their lives to missionary service. Here is, indeed, a worthy investment for surplus wealth.

There are many other avenues for wise expenditure. Nor should it be left to millionaires alone to work for and aid measures which are beneficial to the community. All who have a

small surplus above their moderate wants may help.

Would we dare condemn the man who thus uses his means to the betterment of mankind? It is true that the number of the rich is fast increasing. But it is also true that the number of philanthropists is likewise increasing, and by philanthropists we mean those who personally distribute their benefactions, not those who leave huge public funds at their death. Indeed, the time is not far distant when the man who dies, leaving behind him millions of available wealth, which he was free to administer during his life-time, will pass away “unwept, unhonored and unsung.” Of such as these the public verdict will be—“The man who dies thus, dies disgraced.” Thus, by fair and righteous giving, by true charity, by the exercise of the Golden Rule, will the great problem of the rich and the poor eventually be solved and that long-hoped-for condition be brought about of “peace on earth, among men good-will.”



There is only one way to get ready
for immortality, and that is to love
this life and live it as bravely and
faithfully, and cheerfully as we can.

—Henry Vandyke.

Y. M. C. A.

The first meeting of March was greeted by the Y. M. C. A. with a lusty song service. Mr. Fulmer led the service, and the topic discussed was, "Worship with Music and Song." The Scripture lesson being taken from Psalm 14:1-15. All the men were given an opportunity to select their favorite hymn or tell some incident that gave them a fondness for one hymn. Many interesting ideas and thoughts were brought out. Mr. Spaug rendered several appropriate selections on the pipe organ. The service was particularly well attended, which gave evidence of the fact that "music hath charms."

The notice for the second meeting, held March 10, read, "The Manhood of the Master." Mr. Ruprecht presided over this service and the following points were discussed: What constituted Jesus' greatness? What did He count worth while in others? Can the ethical values placed by Jesus on the relationship of life be applied to modern life? If so, how? Scripture was read from Luke 22:14-30.

On Thursday, March 23, a very live and interesting topic was discussed, the subject being "Moral Standards," and subjects debated were: What wrong do you find in the following lax conventionalities: Gossiping, over-eating, smoking, gambling, theater-going, dancing, card playing. How far should you base your judgment on the judgment of another? Mr. Fishel was leader at this meeting and all who attended remarked concerning the interest evidenced in the service.

The last Y. M. C. A. meeting of the month of March was held in the chapel, the subject being "Home Missions of the Moravian Church." Points that were mentioned were: 1. Our most important Home Mission? 2. Men in our Home Missions. 3. Methods in Home Mission work that have proven most successful. 4. Whatever you want to say concerning the Home Missions of the Church. Mr. Henkelmann led the discussion and took as a Scripture lesson Luke 10:1-20. The meeting was well attended.

The first week in March called for the election meeting, officers to take effect April 1. The following men were elected: S. Wedman, President; R. Strohmeier, Vice-President; W. H. Spaug, Secretary; Gutensohn, Treasurer.

On Sunday, April 2, a deputation team was sent to hold services at St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Ruprecht delivered the address and led the meeting. A quartette composed of Messrs. Richter, Henkelmann, McCuiston

and E. Clewell rendered several selections.

The men engaged in foreign work report success from their field of labor.

Bible study classes have almost completed the book they have taken up.

With the coming of April 1 "the old order giveth place to new" in the Y. M. C. A. cabinet, and all are looking forward to a still more enlivening program for the Y. M. C. A. in the year to follow.



Exchanges

The Alumni number of *The Spectator*, from Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, is a well developed and interesting issue. The Literary department reaches a high standard of excellence. The first article, "Schiller's Ideal as Expressed in Tell," is a worthy criticism of that well-known German drama, and a fine estimate of the hero's character. The various attributes of this remarkable Swiss are admirably portrayed and illustrated by the quotations. Such a presentation plunges the reader into the very spirit of the play, and leads to a full appreciation of the author's ideals.

"The Origin of St. George or Mummies' Plays" presents interesting sidelights on the folk-drama of England during the Middle Ages. Such a paper, bringing to light a subject concerning which little is known, is refreshing, and unusual in college magazines.

Allowing alumni to "wield the editorial pen" is a unique idea and might well be imitated. On the whole this issue of *The Spectator* admirably fulfills its purpose as an Alumni number.

The Perkiomenite.—Your cover design is rather ordinary, and could be greatly improved by a few artistic touches.

The account of your inter-society debate shows that much interest is taken in literary activities. The subject of Preparedness is an engrossing one at the present time, and was very well handled by all the speakers. To relieve the suspense of readers, the decision of the judges might well have been announced, either after the account, or in the introduction.

The Editorial Notes are well written. You make good use of these columns to reach the students, and to urge them to a realization of their obligations. The various departments dealing with local news are up to the standard, and give a good outline of your school activities.

The Exchange department, however, is mediocre. A little more attention should be given to constructive criticism of the magazines which you receive. With a greater regard for details, and more intelligent work in some of the departments, *The Perkiomenite* will reach a higher degree of excellence.

All the usual Exchanges have reached us again this month and keep us in touch with the various schools.

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.

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

You would oblige us by paying your subscription in advance.

THE MANAGERS.

Address business communications to Christian O. Weber, 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.

Tri-Centennial . It is unusual that we can, upon the same day, commemorate the birth and death of some great genius. However, we find this to be true of William Shakespeare. Born of humble parentage on the twenty-third of April, 1564, at Stratford-upon-Avon, he entered the literary circle and rose until his superiority of natural genius became evident throughout the realm of literature.

This superiority of Shakespeare was occasioned by the fair play he gave to nature and his own genius, and that he took his ground-work in individual character and the manners of his age, raising from them a fantastical and delightful superstructure of his own.

Shakespeare is of no age. In spite of the separation of three hundred years he speaks a language which thrills our blood. His thoughts, passions, feeling, strains of fancy, all are of this day—as they were of his own—and his genius may be contemporary with the mind of every generation for a thousand years to come. He, above all poets, looked upon man, and lived for

mankind. His genius, universal in intellect and sympathy, could not bear exclusion from any part of human existence, for to him, in contemplation and poetry, was given what in nature and life was given to man.

How far do present-day lovers of drama realize what Shakespeare accomplished for them? It was he who first exhibited on the stage perfect models, perfect images of all human characters, and of human events. Upon examining his plays it is difficult to tell what form of existence or what quality of spirit he was most skillful to delineate, for in all we discern something like a perfected art.

The curtain fell on Shakespeare's earthly stage of existence on the twenty-third of April, the anniversary of his birth, he having exactly completed his fifty-second year. Although three hundred years have elapsed since his mortal remains were left to moulder beneath a tomb, he lives with us and speaks to us through his works.

H. A. K.



Insure the Alma Mater The following clipping was handed to the editors by an interested alumnus for publication. It speaks for itself.

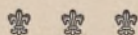
"Every member of the graduating class of Princeton University agreed at a class rally to take out an insurance policy in favor of the university. The policies are to be divided into three classes, the dividends from all of which are to be paid to the university after twenty-five years or on death of the alumnus. The amount that is expected to be raised after twenty-five years is approximately \$60,000."

Moravian has been adding to her Endowment Fund fairly rapidly during the past few years but here is another means whereby several additional sums might be handed over to that most necessary fund. The suggestion has been made that the insurance might be taken out in the name of the alumnus or of the youngest member of the class or in the name of the first baby born to a member of the class. Of necessity the entire class should assume the burden of keeping up the policy.

If every class or group of classes should try

this the Endowment Fund would be increased very considerably during the next twenty-five years. This scheme bears serious consideration.

R. E. S.



Dangerous Playthings

There are some things which fall naturally into this class.

Among these can be mentioned, for the purpose of refreshing the memory, such objects as a loaded gun, Amazons, Mephitis mephitica, periscopes, the border-land, et cetera infinitum.

There are other things which fall into this class, the insidious nature of which is so well and generally concealed, so that, either out of carelessness or perhaps with deliberate purpose, they are allowed to work their evil results unhindered.

The greatest countenanced sin in the world is gossip. And it is also among the most prevalent. There are some minds that never seem to outgrow the imaginative nature of the child-mind and continue to summon up dragons out of the shadows. An active imagination delights to show its fruits. Gossip is the result of the lack of actual industry, and as such is the inevitable leaven of evil in the quiet and inactive small community.

What do you know about Bill James living around the corner? Oh, you heard? Well, I do not want to hear what you heard but what you *know*. And if you know anything to the hurt of your neighbor, out of Christian charity and fellowship, keep it to yourself. The Golden Rule is a good thing to remember when you feel inclined to talk about other people. A wise man, and woman, forgets all but the praise of the neighbor.

The profane tongue is justly condemned; the tongue of vindictive slander merits its rebuke; but the careless tongue is the greatest sinner of them all and is least guarded against and restrained.

He who correctly values his relations over against his fellows cannot afford to participate in personal "small talk." Gossip is the death-potion of all the higher qualities. It is fatal to the bonds of true fellowship.

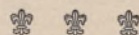
"Let me live in my house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are
strong,

Wise, foolish—so am I.

Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynic's ban?—

Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man."—*S. W. Foss.*

M. W. R.



This Younger Generation

Some people of this progressive century regard the advice or reasoning of "this younger generation" as totally insignificant, unworthy of notice and without foundation in point of time. Many remark that the young will gradually "put away childish things" and settle down into the steady flow of customary reasoning which is too often neither radical nor conservative but traditional, and too often unjust and primitive. The crux of the matter is that the young are green and need development, and that the older generation has the key to problems and solutions—feasible or not matters little—to the questionings of the young. It is a fact too patent to be questioned that men and women in our institutions of higher learning are putting somewhat of thought in their inquiries about "the established," and the sooner those who consider themselves more mature and seasoned look at these inquiries with toleration, reasonableness and sympathy, the better will be the feeling between youthful enthusiasts and our exponents of the established order.

Changes are becoming proverbial of late and there can be little doubt but that youth is able to teach old age some of the lessons of modern life. Some claim experience to be the best teacher and so it is in part. On the other hand, youth looks at affairs and beliefs today out of unbiased eyes and if some of "the established" is to be lopped off why not allow the youth to add their share to the discussion? We are not making the plea that youth is to take the place of old age—far be it from us to urge anything so radical (it is urged though)—but we do urge that "this older generation" should use the possibilities of "this younger generation" to help solve

(Concluded on page 96)



Springletts

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Gathered From the Biography of Our Noble and Well-Esteemed Statesman, Samuel Jones Tesh.

Bates, while walking along the railroad track, met a small boy. "My little man, can you tell me where this track goes?"

"It don't go," replied the boy. "They keep it here to run the trains on."

A lady seated herself in front of a newly married couple in the train and overheard many remarks about her personal appearance, by a little strategy she caused the conversation to cease. The bride was older than the bridegroom, so the lady turned back and said, "Madam, will you please ask your son to take his feet off of my chair."

Benso Landis, writing a "Sale Ad" for the *Coopersburg Item*, writes the following: "For Sale—Cow with red blood gives milchk also market wagon wheel barrow piano with hickery legs."

The other day several of the fellows were "kidding" the pretty little waitress in at "Heib's" and the following was "pulled."

"Well, boys, I can't stand here and wait all day for you to decide what you want."

Haus: "Well, then, bring me a Creme de a la nobisco."

"But we don't have them."

"Well, er—er—er—"

"My, you boys are undecided."

Pox: "Yes, he is always that way; he never knows what color black soxs to buy."

(Who was fussed?)

"Umah!" shouted Hiram, in the middle of the night. Umah, alias Waldo, snored a bit louder and turned over. "Umah!" he said, with increased emphasis.

"What iss it?" grunted Umah.

"Get up, the gas is leaking."

"Aw, Uhla, put a pan under it and go back to bed."

The vital ? at M. C. is, "Why does Dick walk back and forth across the New Street Bridge? (It does not in the least resemble the Brooklyn Bridge.)

Strohmeier, in his oration, said that the first man to see land was a Jew. Hurrah for Adam!

South Bethlehem is a four square mile collection of steel works and the Lehigh River, situated just south of Bethlehem and a half a century southwest of New York City, from which place it can be easily reached by hiring "Hens" for a guide, buying a goodly stock of limburger cheese sandwiches, and by exerting a lot of the same stuff that Job and "Spaff" were endowed with, until the annual train arrives. For its size South Bethlehem is a good deal of a city. It has over 5,000,000 people and moving picture shows and is ably watched over by its mayor, George Dink Turner. The general occupation of the said inhabitants being the raising of cabbages, mining of limburger cheese, storing away "sour kraut" for the winter months and producing amusing shows for "Schmalz," "Andy," "House" and other worthy men of our institutions.

Nothing makes a Tammany chieftain so utterly downhearted as to stand on the banks of the Lehigh River and gaze across at the thousands of good Democratic votes which have gone to waste on Mr. Wilson, and nothing makes his heart go so fast as when "Pie Face" tramps heavily across the "Old Bridge" and makes it groan, quake and sway from side to side. (Oh, joy, if it should fall, with due respects to "Pie Face.")

South Bethlehem is one of the charter cities of the United States and was first settled by the Swedes, who mistook the mosquitoes for reindeer. It is traversed at high speed by hundreds of trains daily, but very few people, in fact, only one, that one being "Pop," have solved the problem of getting off them safely before reaching Allentown.

South Bethlehem is famed for its fine, broad streets, magnificent theaters, cranberries, college widows and parks which cause the students of our institutions to sadly neglect their studies. The city has recently become prominent, having celebrated its centennial by producing a carnival such as has never before been equaled and which will be recorded in the annals of

The Melting Pot

On March 17 the Musical Association gave a concert before a very appreciative audience at Pleasant Valley, Pa. Glee club, quartette and soloists were at their best on that evening.

Mr. Wilfred E. Vogler visited friends in Philadelphia, March 31-April 2.

The Musical Association Quartette, Messrs. Vogler, E. L. Clewell, Henkleman and Richter, assisted in a cantata rendered at the Baptist Church, South Bethlehem, on March 7.

Mr. Samuel Wedman addressed the Laurel Street Christian Endeavor Society on the subject of "Home Missions," on the evening of March 24.

Messrs. R. E. Shields and E. B. Fishel were the guests of the Rev. Victor G. Flinn over the week-end, March 31-April 2. On the morning of April 2 Mr. Shields delivered the sermon in the church of Rev. Mr. Flinn.

Roy D. Hassler, '15, was at his home from March 17 to 19. His visit was occasioned by the death of a friend.

The John Beck Oratorical Contest was held in the Borhek Memorial Chapel on the afternoon of March 29. In his opening remarks President Schultze paid a tribute of honor and gratitude to the memory of John Amos Comenius and dwelt on the legacy of thought, principle and method bequeathed to the pedagogic-world by this great herald and leader in educational work. In closing he laid emphasis on the work being done along these lines by Dr. Gapp, whose birthday happens to be on Comenius Day. The programme was as follows:

- Organ, March in G.....*G. Tritant*
Mark W. Ruprecht, Columbus, O.
- Introductory, Comenius Day.....
- Quartette, "Juniata".....*Nortan and Partes*
- "Safety First"
- Carl T. Pharo, Bethlehem, Pa.
- "The Possibility of Wealth".....
- James M. Shields, Bethlehem, Pa.
- "Mars or Christ".....
- Edgar L. Clewell, Uhrichsville, O.
- Violin, Meditation from "Thais".....*Massenet*
Henry D. Funk, Springtown, Pa.
- "The New Crusade".....
- Wilfred E. Vogler, Nazareth, Pa.
- "A Plea for the Jew in America".....
- Rowland W. Strohmeier, Schoeneck, Pa.
- "The Dawn of Universal Peace".....
- Wayne T. Harner, Freemansburg, Pa.
- French horn, "The Lost Chord".....*A. Sullivan*
W. Herbert Spaugh, Salem, N. C.
- Quartette, "Stars of the Summer Night".....
..... *G. Rosey*

The judges, Rev. John S. Romig, of Philadelphia; Mr. W. G. Cleaver, Superintendent of Schools, Bethlehem, Pa., and Rev. C. H. Wenhold, of Nazareth Hall Military Academy, basing their verdict on quality of material, on arrangement and development of such, and on delivery, awarded the first prize to Mr. R. W. Strohmeier, the second to Mr. James M. Shields.

"At 6 P. M. a meeting of the Lehigh Valley Branch of the Alumni Association, to which graduates, trustees and all former students were invited, was held in connection with a dinner in the refectory of the College."—*The Moravian*.

In the evening, at 8 P. M., an illustrated astronomical lecture, "Beyond the Clouds," was delivered by Mr. John C. Enburg, of Philadelphia, in Students' Hall. The lecture was entertaining as well as instructive, unfolding as it did general and particular views of the heavens, through slides which it was the privilege of few to have seen.

On Sunday, February 27, Mr. M. W. Ruprecht conducted services in the Williams Township Reformed Church, in the morning; in the evening he was at the Hellertown Reformed Church. On Sunday morning, March 5, he preached the sermon in the Saucon Reformed Church.

Several Moravian College men took the opportunity of hearing an address on the liquor problem delivered by Mr. J. Frank Hanley, ex-Governor of Indiana, early in March. Mr. Hanley is a speaker of recognized ability and his address proved to be intensely interesting. The substance of the lecture is as follows:

The liquor question is now a *fight* as well as a *problem*. Human experience is more than a series of accidents. Through the ages can be traced a purpose. God *does* overrule the world; in fact, the sepulchre of a century is filled with the bones of dead evil slain by men. Each century has its climax of human destiny; a great occasion arises and a great man meets it. Each generation has but one human endeavor—and then is exhausted. One hundred and thirty-seven years ago the then generation solved the destiny of this nation, the result being that America is universally recognized as the Ideal of Freedom. Our fathers then *fell*. After the overthrowing of kings they framed a government denying freedom to a whole race, by giving constitutional recognition to slavery. The result—civil war; the murder of Lincoln. Later there came another climax. In clear-cut lines the world beheld Lincoln and the Problem. Slavery was put on the scaffold. Like the fathers, Lincoln blessed the race forever. Like the fathers, in the moment of sublime achievement, he fell; for he solemnized a compact with an evil greater than human slavery—the compact with liquor, through revenue. Today we are in the whirlwind. The Fates are

just—men and nations now reap what was sown. There is the harvest from the seeds of vice. In this country 450,000 men and women are yearly committed of crime on account of liquor. On account of that compact our government is full partner of this traffic of human defectives and derelicts. Therefore there are so many institutions for children, who must pay the price of another's wrong, who are disinherited at their birth, their destiny being fixed. And yet this nation licenses and legalizes that which spoils its own offspring. The city of Chicago is particularly prominent because of this business. Its politics are rank. The issue of this traffic is to interfere with the government of cities, and to endeavor to control elections. The issue is to administer our heritage. This traffic challenges the sovereignty of the nation. A former United States President said before the bar of Massachusetts: "It would be a futile thing to amend the constitution concerning liquor, not because the constitution is now sound, but because the measure could not be enforced." This means that representative constitutional government has failed in this nation. Yet the soul of American liberty lies in the right of American people to make their own laws. Remember America's glorious past. Our fathers met situations as uncompromising as this, yet conquered. We see the sacrifice of Washington; "where Cromwell stooped and Caesar fell, Washington stood, denied a throne, refused a crown." Shall we surrender, in the height of our power, we who are the children of those men? The issue is unthinkable. This traffic alone debates our sovereignty, our heritage. It bears no love to our flag. The land is ours, not the traffic's.

At the close of the lecture Mr. Hanley outlined the need of money to support the "Flying Eagle Squadron Corporation." The appeal for sacrificial money was responded to liberally by the citizens of Bethlehem.



C. L. S. Notes

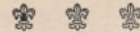
During the month of March the C. L. S. held three meetings with literary programs, as follows:

March 7: The opening number was a piano selection by P. J. Allen, after which W. Allen read Mark Twain's "Our Guide at Rome." Mr. Spaugh's narration and Mr. Wolter's review were heard. Mr. Stoltz gave an oration entitled "National Honor and Peace." After the recess Mr. Fishel read his paper entitled "Die Fastnach Kuke."

March 14: The program started with three extemporaneous speeches. The first, by Mr. Pfohl, was on "My First Experience in an Operating Room." The second, entitled "Wisconsin, the Best State in the

Union," was given by Mr. Splies, while Mr. Bahnson closed, speaking on "My First Impressions of Moravian College." Mr. Steinmuller's recitation, "Ezra House," and R. Shields' essay on "George Meredith, an English Novelist," concluded the first part of the program. After the recess the proposition, "Resolved, That the photo-play, 'Birth of a Nation,' is doing more harm than good," was debated affirmatively by Everroad and Kuehl and negatively by Strohmeier and P. J. Allen. The decision was in favor of the affirmative.

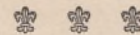
March 21: The extemporaneous program opened by Mr. Billheimer speaking on the subject, "Is Preparedness for Defense Preparedness for Peace?" "My Idea of the Mexican Situation," by Mr. Gutensohn, followed. Mr. Richter spoke on "The Sugar Beet Industry," and Mr. Nonnemaker concluded with "The Armed Merchantman Proposition." The reader, Mr. Weber, then gave O. Henry's "Love Philtre of Ikey Shoenstein." J. Shields' narration was entitled "The Boxes, a Frenchman's Difficulty." P. J. Allen's oration, entitled "Hebrewism and Culture," was followed by Mr. Spaugh's piano solo, which concluded the literary program.



(Concluded from page 93.)

some of the problems of religion, politics, commerce, art, science, history, any department in fact in which "two heads are better than one." Men may glory in the achievements of the past but the world is living now and the present is perhaps the most vital question confronting men of thought. 'Tis ever thus, that the young are discounted and the old are put at a premium, we only wish to urge moderation on both hands.

R. E. S.



(Concluded from page 94.)

"Bates" pocketbook. Why? Because one of the illustrious gentlemen with a yellow necktie and red nose even allowed "Bates" to spend twenty dollars for a ten-cent watch. Nevertheless, it would have been the greatest city in the United States if only Amos Hezekiah Fulmer had orated from the rear platform of the Evening Express.

But our institution has become prominent by the unanimous election of one of our students, namely, Mr. Vernon Castile Bowman, as Superintendent of the Powder Scrubbing Department of the Little Steel Works across the Lehigh.

Athletics

Baseball

With the coming of the new season, baseball practice has been carried on in the gymnasium. Battery practice and a general limbering up for the other members of the squad was the program up to the beginning of the month, when coach Hassler decided to move to the diamond. Here for several days some real mid-season ball has been played and in spite of the loss of five of last year's men, Moravian should be represented by a first-class team. As yet no definite line-up can be fixed upon, as the infield positions are hotly contested. There will probably be two batteries, the old Mueller and Turner combination being back again in good shape. Landis will probably make good as the alternate twirler. The squad was glad to welcome back "Pop" Kuehl and "Ed" Clewell, two 1914 men, who will greatly strengthen the team at bat and in the field. Some new men are showing up well, several of whom should earn an "M" this year. The members of the squad at present are Capt. McCuiston, Landis, Turner, Mueller, E. Clewell, Kuehl, Fulmer, Hagen, J. Shields, Gutensohn, Wedman, Richter, Strohmeier, Wolter and Henkleman.

The manager has submitted the following schedule to the Athletic Committee:

- April 15—Perkiomen Seminary, home.
- " 22—Open.
- " 29—Kutztown State Normal, home.
- May 3—Open.
- " 6—Drexel Institute, home.
- " 13—Kutztown State Normal, Kutztown.
- " 19—Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.
- " 24—Lafayette Reserves, Easton.
- " 27—Lafayette Reserves, home.
- June 2—St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia.
- " 7—Alumni, home.

Athletes of Yore

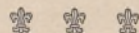
We have not forgotten that THE COMENIAN is celebrating its twenty-fifth birthday. While gleaning among some of the first issues the writer discovered something startling and, to moderns, rather amusing. This fact was found. In the year in which THE COMENIAN began its career the major sport at M. C. was "shinny on your own side!" Of course we surmise that they played other wonderful games such as marbles, ten pins, croquet and, probably, they sparred, but the noteworthy event is "shinny." Readers need only compare athletics of twenty-five years ago with present-day athletics at Moravian to see the evolution of "sports." All honor to the athletes of yore, but baseball, basketball, or tennis is preferable.

Tennis

Tennis is rapidly becoming a major sport at Moravian, as is attested by the schedule, which is the best and hardest we have ever tackled. A series of interclass tournaments will begin on April 14, in which each class will play every other class in doubles and singles. The four men who make the best showing in these matches will constitute the two teams. Manager Hoffman has arranged the following schedule:

- April 28—Y. M. C. A. of Allentown.*
- May 3—Allentown Tennis Club.*
- " 9—College Hill Tennis Club, of Easton.*
- " 11—Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.*
- " 12—Y. M. C. A. of Allentown, at Allentown.
- " 17—Muhlenberg College.*
- " 22—Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.*
- " 24—College Hill Tennis Club, at Easton.
- " 29—Allentown Tennis Club, at Allentown.
- " 31—Muhlenberg College, at Allentown.
- June 6—Alumni.*

*Games marked with an asterisk are to be played on our courts. Games with Lehigh and the West End Club of Allentown are pending.



Spring and Summer

The golden line is drawn between spring and summer. Behind, all is blackness, and darkness, and dissolution. Before, is hope, and soft airs, and the flowers, and the sweet season of hay; and the people will cross the fields, reading, or walking, with one another; and instead of the rain that soaks death into the heart of green things, will be the rain which they drink with delight; and there will be sleep on the grass at mid-day, and early rising in the morning, and long moonlight evenings with quiet walks; and we shall sit with our window open, and hear the rooks.

Already the rains are well-tempered. We care not for the chillness, for it is vernal—the cold of a young hand instead of an old one; and at noon, when the sun slips from out a blue interval of sky, we feel him warm on our backs.

Passing the top of the green lane, a gush of song bursts out upon us from the ivy-bush that clothes the sides of the old house.

See!—birds come by fives and tens in the meadows, agile, unseen before, springing away with a song. And the tops of the horse-chestnut boughs look as if they glowed into the air with life.—L. Hunt.

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