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The Brotherhood of Man

JAMES M. SHIELDS, '18.

We are living today in a scientific age. Now more than ever before men are searching for facts, that they may quiet the growing unrest within, and explain the great mysteries and problems of life. Former theories are dismissed as incomplete; the time-honored beliefs of our ancestors no longer satisfy us; traditions are fast giving way to customs which better supply present needs.

Especially are we experiencing sweeping changes in religious thought. Child-like faith and trust in God and Christ seem insufficient to many, who wish to explain all things by reason. Thus men become skeptics and refuse to believe in the doctrines of Christianity. But the very mental attitude of the skeptic will not permit him to stop there. He is apt to become a chronic doubter, a cynic, and view all about him with disbelief, or he yields to an overpowering sense of fatalism and feels that he is but an atom in a great chaos, a pawn in the hands of destiny. Either attitude is deadly and must result in a life of utter selfishness and distrust in humanity.

Is this a desirable state of mind? Must there not be some fundamental principle which will demand the acceptance of our reason, which will lead to happiness and a life worth while?

There is such a principle. Its existence is proven by the lives of thousands of great and good men, who have lived the highest and noblest of lives, in spiritual peace and contentment. It is manifest in the compelling call of our own better nature, of our conscience. Love, trust in our fellow-beings, the mutual dependence between all men, the desire to sacrifice one's own interest for that of another, is the great principle of all human good. A belief in the universal Brotherhood of Man alone can guide us safely through all doubts and selfish temptations.

If we hold firmly throughout life to this idea, what else matters? Creeds and doctrines are superficial, in so far as their acceptance is deemed essential for salvation. Was not the keynote of Christ's life His absolute unselfishness and love for His fellowman? By attempting to follow His perfect lead and to adjust His great teachings to modern life, do we not fulfill our purpose in life? Are we not living in accordance with the great, cohesive plan of God by submitting our lives to the general good of mankind?

A classification of the good and evil in man might be made on the basis of selfishness and unselfishness. Selfishness permits only the gratification of personal needs and desires. It results in a sordid and dissatisfied life. Unselfishness finds its own gratification in ministering to the desires and needs of others. What reasoning man can doubt the superiority of the latter? All our science and philosophy has failed as yet to explain how we first came on this earth or why we are here; but we can be certain of one thing—we would not be here were selfishness the dominating force in man. Humanity would have killed itself long ago. The Brotherhood of Man is a living factor in human relationship.

But how can we associate such a conception with the deplorable state of affairs now existing the world over? Does not the horrible reality of the present war entirely overthrow any idealistic faith in the Brotherhood of Man? It seems rank folly to associate such an outburst of cruelty and passion, ruthless murder and crime with the principle of love and unselfishness. The whole world is aroused. All hopes for universal

* Awarded First Prize in The John Beck Oratorical Contest.
peace and prosperity have been dispelled for many years to come. Men here protest and exclaim, "Why doesn't some one stop it? Why doesn't the President of the United States make peace proposals and end it all?" Men on the other side of the water are too engrossed in the horrible business of killing to indulge in vain moralizing. The experience of such a time numbs thought. They cannot think, but must go on fighting to the end.

Perhaps these men do not wish to think. Perhaps they only desire blood and vengeance, and thus is it proved that man's nature is evil and selfish. But we cannot, dare not take this view. Human nature is not responsible for the war. The millions killed and wounded represent what no sensibly, kindly individual wants. Would it not be the case were our own country at war? Most Americans are patriotic, and often we even hear some unthinking enthusiast say, "We ought to teach those Mexican 'greasers' a lesson." But if you suggest that he begin by sticking a bayonet through some poor Mexican, he would turn sick at the thought.

No, human nature is not responsible for the war. It is State nature. This world struggle is not due to a lack of brotherly love among individuals. It is due to the jealousies and selfish scheming of great groups of individuals, which are at bottom little else than cold-blooded fighting units.

Therefore the war in itself is no proof that the Brotherhood of Man does not exist. And the fact that men at large deplore such slaughter and fear that humanity has fallen to a lower level than they themselves have attained, proves that the Brotherhood of Man does exist in the minds and hearts of men. Despite all indications to the contrary, love and unselfishness are still uppermost. May we ever hold fast to our trust in each other. We must rightfully doubt our own individual perfection, but never can we doubt what is our place in God's great creation, where all men and all things work together for good.

Our philosophies change, our knowledge increases, our governments are altered and our religious thinking deepens, but the great fundamental principle of mankind is ever the same; the Brotherhood of Man, existant since the beginning of men, brought to the highest point in the life of Christ, and now the all-important factor in human affairs. In that phase is implied all the love and mutual dependence between man and man, between brother and brother. Without it all social schemes fail, all religions crumble into nothingness. On the pinnacle of our hope and idealism must be a life in which our duty to our fellow-men is uppermost. We must have the mental picture of a perfect, cohesive humanity, of which we are units. This ideal once established and our lives purposed for its accomplishment, our highest duty is done, and we may look forward with no fear but with absolute confidence to the future.

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the serenity of solitude.—Emerson.
LIKE a great checker-board the universe lies unfolded before the Master-mind. Every man is moved according to a regular predeterminded course. If that course leads to success and happiness, he will surely reach it; if to failure, misery and despair, he can not escape. Man is simply a toy to fate. This view is held by a great many, but it is false. Rather has the Master-mind imparted to the human being some of its own substance that he may will and act. Yet in spite of the fact that man may live according to a definite, a wisely determined plan, many allow themselves to drift. No will controls their action, no reason guides their course. They simply totter hither and thither, driven by every impulse and foolish idea that enters their minds. Their lives are without a purpose. Could the rule of fate be any worse?

Archimedes, one of the great scientists of the old Greek world, once made the assertion that, if he were given a place on which to stand on outside of the earth, he could raise it out of its course. There are great things in store for every man and woman, not so much because this is a great age—every age is for some—but there are great things in store for him who can find the correct standpoint.

Before we can determine upon a standpoint it is necessary to decide upon a definite course in life; ask ourselves the question why was I put into the world? What is there here for me to do? Whatever walk of life a man may choose, whether to our minds it be worthy or not, it is better than to have no definite course at all. The person who passes through life without a purpose is committing suicide.

After a man has decided upon a definite course, has chosen his life work, in order to be successful, it is necessary to have within that life-calling a clear cut standpoint, a special rule of life, a predominant ideal. To illustrate: A man may become a lawyer, that is his life work. Then he must have, within this professional sphere, some special aim which will constantly drive him on to greater action. He may try to establish a great reputation by the shrewdness with which he covers up the wrong, or he may aim to establish justice and truth and work for the uplift of the community. The same thing may be said of a minister. Many preachers try to gain a reputation as orators at the expense of their other duties. They simply entertain their audience, whereas their work is a solemn trust. But there are also many who preach the truth fearlessly, though it make enemies for them. The business man is in business for gain, but honesty should be his rule of action, and so on down through every profession and activity of life.

Success will depend upon the correctness of our standpoint, our ideals and the tenacity with which we cling to these ideals. Many a one has been despised, laughed at, for holding fast to certain ideals, but in the end what is the result? Success, if only one's ideals are correct.

Every man seeks success, and yet the majority fail to take the course that will bring the desired result. We often hear it stated that the specialist is the most successful man. This can not justly be denied. As it is necessary to specialize in professional life, so also is it necessary to specialize ideally. Practically everyone has some ideals, but with most men they are simply cast together in a heterogeneous mass. To be efficient, in the development of character they must be thoroughly organized. A man's center of activity is composed of his ideals. These must be so chosen and placed in our lives that all our activities can be grouped around them. Unless they are, our lives will be onesided. Furthermore, our ideals must be firm. They are the foundation upon which the structure of character is built. If we expect to build great structures we must have foundations accordingly. Unless we do we may succeed for a time but the crisis will surely come. A prominent example of the present day will illustrate this: Mr. Bryan was certainly considered one of the great men of this country, but because his foundation consisted of but one substance, because his cry was peace, peace at any price, he has become an object of

* Awarded Second Prize in The John Beck Oratorical Contest.
ridicule to the whole nation. A foundation built of mortar alone can not bear weight.

We have another example in the great German scientist Haeckel, who became famous in the Neo-Darwinian school. He built strongly upon the theory that man descended from the anthropoid ape. To prove this was his point in life rather than to establish the truth. In order to make his claims credible he produced plates of the spinal column of an ape and also of a child, which showed a very striking resemblance. Then Professor Brass came upon the scene and proved that Haeckel had doctored both the spine of the ape and of the child to produce this similarity. This Haeckel later himself admitted. Thus the whole theory collapsed. Why? Because he tried to build too large a structure upon the foundation he had. You can pitch a tent on a sand bank, but in order to build a skyscraper you must dig down to rock bottom.

Again, some men try to build upon the foundations of others. They force their lives, the development of their characters into the form of some other person. This can not but make their lives distorted and ill placed. Many a man has trimmed away the good side of his character to fit himself into the mould. To build the best characters we must have our own ideals, our own firm standpoint. Only when a man builds his own structure from the very foundation can he claim success. To be interesting, originality is required, to be useful it is necessary to have a definite aim, but to be successful we must have firm ideals.

'Tis hard to build a firm foundation, but unless we can it were better to dwell in tents. It is difficult to find a standpoint from which we can move our little world, but it were better not to move it at all than to go to ruin in the attempt.

Speak what we will then of idealism and realism, the two must go hand in hand. Idealism is the foundation of a structure of real stern life. "Give me a place on which to stand and I can move the earth." Build a firm foundation in life and you can move the world, build on sand and you will follow the mass, and mingle with dust from which you come.

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**Lines Written in Early Spring**

I heard a thousand blended notes,
While in a grove I sat reclined,
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.

To her fair works did nature link
The human soul that through me ran;
And much it grieved my heart to think
What man has made of man.

Through primrose tufts, in that sweet bower,
The periwinkle trail'd its wreath;
And 'tis my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes.

The birds around me hopp'd and play'd;
Their thoughts I cannot measure—
But the least motion which they made,
It seem'd a thrill of pleasure.

The budding twigs spread out their fan,
To catch the breezy air;
And I must think, do all I can,
That there was pleasure there.

If I these thoughts may not prevent,
If such be of my creed the plan,
Have I no reason to lament,
What man has made of man?—Wordsworth.
The annual John Beck Oratorical Contest was held in the Stadiger Borhek Memorial Chapel on Thursday, March 29, at 3:30 p.m. The programme given was as follows:


The judges were Prof. Buck, Superintendent of the South Bethlehem High School; The Rt. Rev. J. T. Hamilton, and Mr. J. S. Krause. The first prize of fifteen dollars was awarded to J. M. Shields and the second prize of ten dollars was awarded to Samuel Wedman. Honorary mention was given to Walser H. Allen.

On that same evening an Alumni Banquet was held in the Refectory, which was well attended.

Plans are being made by some of the classes to hold reunions in the near future. After the banquet a social hour was spent in the Students' Hall.

During the Lenten season short services were held each noon in one of the Bethlehem churches. Drs. Schwarze, Gapp and Moses were among those who spoke at these meetings.

On every Sunday afternoon special Y. M. C. A. meetings are being held in the Lorenz Theatre. These meetings have been very well attended and it is hoped by many that through this a campaign may be started for the erection of a Bethlehem Y. M. C. A. building some time in the near future. Dr. Schwarze addressed the meeting held on Sunday afternoon, March 25.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pfohl and family, from Winston-Salem, N. C., spent the latter part of March visiting with Dr. and Mrs. Schwarze.

George Weinland filled the pulpit of the College Hill Moravian Church on Sunday evening, March 18.

On Sunday, March 18, the pulpit of the Lebanon Moravian Church was occupied by Dr. Schwarze, and on the 25th by Dr. Gapp.

C. O. Weber preached in the Bethlehem M. E. Church during the last two Sundays in March.

The engagement of Edward E. Wesenberg to Miss Naomi K. Heller, of South Bethlehem, has been announced. The COMENIAN extends congratulations.

Messrs. Strohmeier, Kuehl and Gutensohn served as judges for the Junior-Senior debate held at Moravian Parochial School on March 9.

The Glee Club gave concerts at Bath, Pleasant Valley and Macada during the month of March. The Quartet, consisting of Messrs. Henkelmann, Vogler, Richter and Kemper, sang at Linden Hall Seminary on the evening of March 16, on which evening the play "Daddy Long Legs" was presented by that school.

The spring recess will extend from Wednesday noon, April 4, until Tuesday morning, April 10.

Another year of Y. M. C. A. activity has come to a close. Success in the work at M. C. has been varied. There have been bright days as well as storms, but as we look back upon the past, though realizing that it might have been better, we must yet thank our Master for the bounteous blessings He has granted. The pessimist looks upon the dark side of life and despairs, the optimist sees the dark side, but it only helps to make the bright side the brighter by contrast.

If we look back upon the past we most assuredly also look out upon the future. As we think of the impending national crisis, watch the clouds rise, feeling that at any time the storm may break out in full blast, must it not inspire us to more fervent prayer and more sincere trust in our Master? The topic discussed at our last meeting was: "What will be the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the event of war?" Many thoughts of interest and value were brought out. Work of this organization in other lands, as well as the attitude taken at times similar to the present in this country, was referred to. The general opinion seemed to be in accord with the spirit of the article in The North American Student, April number. In this article attention is drawn to the fact that we should follow the spirit of Christ. He certainly was an advocate of peace, but not "peace at any price." Much rather did He teach that we must fight for Christian liberty and true honor, and "crush the enemy of the human race wherever we see him."

The annual election meeting resulted in the following: C. O. Weber, President; R. W. Everroad, Vice-President; F. H. Splices, Secretary; F. G. Fulmer, Treasurer.
Character

What is character? Some one says character is a perfectly educated will. Another defines it as the sum of a man's tendencies to conduct. Still a third says it is what a man truly is, and what his reputation soon will be. Thus we might continue to sum up a great list of definitions as we find them.

In connection with the third here given it might be well to distinguish between character and reputation, and attempt to show that it would be well if the two terms were used more distinctively. Plainly speaking, character is what a person really is; reputation is what he is supposed to be. The former is contained within himself; the latter in the minds of others. Sin and temptation have an injurious effect upon character; slander and libels affect reputation in a like manner. Defamation in any form can not injure character, but a voluntary transgression brings about its ruin; on the other hand, numerous transgressions do not harm reputation, but a single accusation, true or unfounded, may destroy it.

A good character is, in all cases, the fruit of personal exertion. It is not inherited from parents nor created by external advantages; but it is the result of one's endeavors, the fruit and reward of good principles manifested in a course of virtuous and honorable action. However, when once attained, it is like stock in trade; the more of it a man possesses, the greater are his facilities for adding to it.

Character may be likened to white paper; if once blotted, it can hardly ever be made to appear as white as before. One wrong step often stains the character for life. It is much easier to form a good character at first than it is to do it after we have acquired a bad one; to preserve the character pure, than to purify it after it has become defiled.

H. A. K.

History in the Making

We are living in an age when much is made of the study of history. The several schools clash here as in other fields, when methods and rules of procedure are discussed, but now such controversies have fallen into the background.

Today a world movement is taking place which takes precedence over all other incidents in past ages. Considered only as a war in its immediate physical aspects, the European conflict is the most amazing display of all time. All past wars are insignificant in dimensions compared with this. The efforts of the Roman empire look like mountain feuds, and the grand army of Napoleon appears no greater than a puny regiment of high school cadets, when compared to the gigantic war which is being waged across the waters, and which has now crept into this land also.

But what means this unprecedented display of military prowess? Can our historians explain all? As soon as men recovered from the blow of astonishment the country was flooded with explanations, which do not explain. Men profoundly long for, but have by no means attained to a full understanding of the underlying causes. We are still groping in the darkness, and until a full light is thrown upon the news which we receive, mistakes are bound to be made.
Here is an unrivalled opportunity for those who study history. We are dealing with the world's greatest movement and men who understand wide-reaching causes will be needed to present an adequate explanation. It is true that history is usually not fully written up until ages after the period under consideration, still, here is the opportunity for an exception to that rule. Yet when we look at the facts we can decide nothing, we can draw no certain conclusions. We cannot even ascertain entirely whether the events were the effect of purely individualistic causes or of purely economic causes, and we cannot ally ourselves with any of the schools which so confidently explain history up to our time. After we have studied for any length of time we may be just as bewildered as in the beginning. The full and true account of the causes of this war may not be obtained for decades yet, but meantime it is quite profitable and most absorbing to study history in the making.

R. W. S.

It was in the early spring-time that a man walked through a forest searching for his jewel. He knew there would be one for him soon, and it was his resolve to be there to greet it when it came. He never tired; he cut a cane and swept away leaves that were strewn on the path before him; he sought the nooks and unfrequented spots; he stood on the occasional rock to survey; at the foot of one slope there was a promising aspect; on nearing, the view disclosed to him was that of a long stretch of thick moss; but, of course, no gem lay there to reward him, and its place must be farther on!

A streamlet halted the pursuit of the man bent on discovery; to him it was silver-gliding. The quality of the tinge of sparkle conveyed to him the news that winter's garb of uncheerfulness had been discarded, and there had come the purity of clearness of spring. In its tinkling there was charm that held him, and he indulged for a period in the kind of idling the poets call profitable. But consciousness of surroundings returned; he aroused himself, said his good-bye to the rill, and hurried the quest of the jewel!

The tint of the hemlock and spruce were indications of the spirit of the season. His friend spring has sent the brighter green to be his own possession for a while; and under the branches of a tall spruce was the place of another halt. On going farther, nostrils were slightly dilated in an effort to detect a vagrant odor, but none drifted his way—nor any other, he felt certain. And so, maybe there was yet no jewel—but if there were possibly one, he would find it!

On this day the branches of the maple, the dog-wood, the birch, the cherry were still latently tipped; but warmth, sunlight and rain would soon serve as agencies to charge them with potency to liberate blossom and leaf. On the limbs sat the robin and the blue-bird, and if spring had given him that much, why not his treasure? Back, back to the streamlet's banks! Follow them far, and the quest would end!

Briars were obstacles; marshes occurred; the sun was rather deep in the western sky. But the methods of search were becoming more familiar; the man covered more ground than previously; his eyes were trained to detect quickly, to recognize, to reject. The pace grew fervent!

Then a fortunate stumble. A sprawl would not have mattered because the purpose was fulfilled: the jewel was at his feet. The shade of the gray there was on it might have been pearl-like; had it not been so deep and lusterless. And the layer of green directly below could not have been taken for emerald, because it, too, lacked attraction and sparkle. This was a jewel that had come “out of the healthy underworld where things slumber and grow.” His hands closed guardingly over—the first hepatica! B. Y. L.
Pop (reading the morning paper): "'Man Kills Self by Hanging.' Well he certainly died of his own free will and a-cord."

Professor (in Biology): "It is almost an established fact that people with opposite characteristics make the happiest marriages."

Andy: "That's why I'm looking for a girl with money."

Albright: "No wonder the price of paper is increasing so rapidly. Why, they are making almost everything out of paper now—even locomotives."

Stocker: "What're you giving us?"

Albright: "Why, haven't you ever heard of stationary engines?"

Professor: "This is the worst recitation I ever heard. I had to do most of it myself."

Fresh: "I don't like those shavings for breakfast."

Soph: "It beats the board we used to get last year."

Professor: "How would you define philosophy, Samuel?"

Sammie Wise: "My definition of it, speaking figuratively, would be: shooting at a black bird on a dark night when there is no bird at all."

Goosey (reading the *Evening Chronicle*): "Boys, here we have a nice bit of wisdom from Ohio. Just listen to this: 'In order to combat the constantly soaring cost of living, we advise our readers to biplane food.'"

Stroh: "What does the weather man say? I always find his statements reliable."

Goosey: "You betcha, here we are: 'Yesterday we had a clear, pleasant day, with the balmy breezes of spring gently blowing. Toward evening however, it turned slightly colder. What the weather will be tomorrow remains to be seen.'"

George (on a crowded car from Allentown, after having waited an hour): "Say, Con, your cars come like bananas."

Con: "Why, how do you mean that, governor?"

George: "They come in bunches."

The Athletic Committee, headed by Haus, are seriously considering the planting of potatoes on one of the tennis courts, hoping to realize from them enough to defray the expenses of next year's basketball team.

**Helpful Suggestions.**

More space can be added to small compartments by hanging the wall paper very close to the wall.

Soft water may be hardened by freezing.

(As old Helios draws nearer with his branding iron, some of us may fall as his victims and it is for these unfortunate ones that the following suggestion is given.)

To remove a coat of tan, unbutton it and pull your arm out first, it will then come off easily enough.

Superintendent of Sunday School (in opening the session on Palm Sunday): "Can any one tell me what day this is?"

In unison: "April Fool's day."

Superintendent: "That's right. What other day is it?"

Boys: "April the first."

Superintendent: "Yes, but I was thinking of Palm Sunday. Now, today we are beginning a new quarter. Does everyone have a quarterly? Well, what lesson do we have today?"

Boys: "The first lesson in the quarter."

Superintendent: "Yes, but where is it found?"

Boys: "On the first page of the quarterly."

Smyze: "I saw the butcher at Lititz yesterday. He is getting fatter every day. Have any idea what he weighs now?"

Hass: "I couldn't say. What does he weigh?"

Smyze: "Meat."

Fink (watching Victor put his tooth brush, corn cob pipe, Ingersoll, and collar button under his pillow before retiring): "I wonder why it is so many people put their valuables under their pillows before going to sleep?"

Ted: "I don't know, but I suppose they like to have a little something to fall back on."
C. L. S.

The second of the three public meetings held annually by the Comenian Literary Society was held in the Borhek Memorial Chapel on Friday evening, March 9. The programme rendered was as follows: Declaimer, Mr. Mueller; Essayist, Mr. Allen; Reader, Mr. Hassler; Reviewer, Mr. Pfohl. The debate for the evening was on the subject, "Resolved, That in Times of National Crisis All National and International Affairs Be Left Entirely to the President." It was debated affirmatively by Messrs. Strohmeier and Wedman; negatively by Messrs. Everroad and Weber. The judges. Rev. J. Robinson, Mr. Theophilus Shields and Miss Greider, of Moravian Seminary, decided in favor of the negative. While the judges were preparing their decision, the Glee Club furnished music. The per se of the house favored the affirmative.

March 13. The President called the meeting to order, after which the Chaplain performed his duty. Mr. Allen acted as Critic for the meeting. The first declaimer, Mr. Bahnsen, recited "The Height of the Ridiculous." The Reader, Mr. Steininger, gave "Grape-Seed." Mr. Albright recited "Agnes, I Love Thee," after which a special musical was given by Messrs. Spies, Henkelmann and Fulmer. The Narrator, Mr. Mueller, gave "The Murder Will Out." Mr. T. H. Mueller, Sem. '12, then spoke on "C. L. S. in Olden Days." Mr. Henkelmann was the Reviewer for the evening. After the three minutes recess, Mr. Stolz read a paper, entitled, "The Eternal Feminine Monthly."

March 30. The President called the meeting to order, after which the Chaplain performed his duty. The extemporaneous speeches were as follows: Mr. Wedman, "The Prohibition Movement in Canada;" Mr. Shields, "The Effect of the Russian Revolution Upon the Other Warring Nations;" Mr. Vogler, "Impressions Received from Visiting in Lititz;" Mr. Trafford, "The Value of a National Guard Training." Mr. Spies concluded the speeches, speaking on "The National Influence of the Locomotive Brotherhood Union," after which Mr. Nommemacher reviewed the current events of the week. After the regular three minutes success, a debate was held on the subject, "Resolved, That the Purchase of the Danish West Indies by the U. S. Government Will Prove Beneficial to the People of this Country." It was debated affirmatively by Messrs. V. Richter and Knehl; negatively by Messrs. Pfohl and Henkelmann. The President decided in favor of the affirmative and his decision was upheld by the House. The per se vote favored the affirmative. Mr. Strohmeier acted as Critic for the meeting.

On account of lack of space, the C. L. S. notes for February were not printed in the last edition of The Comenian. Three meetings were held in that month; two were debate meetings and the other was a miscellaneous meeting. All were very interesting and were well attended.

Athletics

Moravian has just closed one of the greatest basketball seasons in her history. Under Coach Shields, Moravian developed a wonderful team, and her record season will never be forgotten. Moravian is indebted to Mr. Shields for the manner in which he conducted the team, and his interest for it. As to the team itself, we mention, without any hesitancy whatever, that it equals and surpasses teams produced by other colleges of equal and greater student-bodies. In the personages of Captain Knehl and Manager Wedman we have two excellent guards. Allen, our center man, has improved greatly over last season, and proved to be a valuable help to the team. Hagen and Turner, as forwards, could hardly be beaten. They were exceptionally good, and proved themselves a valuable asset to the team. The three utility men, Mueller, Stolz and Hassler, were also very good. Whenever substituting for the regulars, they always manifested their ability and even surpassed all expectations.

Four of the great victories of the season occurred when Moravian triumphed over Temple, of Philadelphia, at Bethlehem; over Albright, at Myerstown and at Bethlehem, and over Delaware State at Newark, Del. The memory of these victories shall always be cherished.

Of sixteen games played, Moravian won ten and lost six.

Results of Games Played.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loyola</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
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<td>Lebanon Valley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albright</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Joseph</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lebanon Valley</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
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<td>College Hill</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>Moravian</td>
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Total ........ 494

Individual Scores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>Field Goals</th>
<th>Fouls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hagen</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuehl</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wedman</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hassler</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mueller</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of the greatest festivities of the year was the sumptuous athletic banquet, which was held Tuesday.
evening, March 13, in the Refectory. It was marked with the spirit of rejoicing over the very successful basketball season this year and the prospect of a brighter one next year. Dr. Schwarze acted as toastmaster for the occasion and during the course of the evening speeches ensued. The Captain, Mr. Kuehl, spoke about the spirit of the team. Mr. Hagen gave some impressions of several trips. Mr. Turner spoke on the baseball outlook, Mr. Mueller, concerning the scrub team, and Mr. P. Hassler on the Freshman team. The Coach, Mr. Shields, spoke very impressively, lauding the members of both teams and those who helped the team through by cheering. The College Quartet appeared in their “full-dresses” and favored us with several humorous selections.

The “M” was awarded to Captain Kuehl, Manager Wedman, Turner, Hagen, Allen, and P. Hassler. Monograms were awarded to Mueller, Stolz, Strohmeier, Gutensohn and Kilpatrick.

This illustrious occasion was brought to a noteworthy climax by the singing of “College Ties.” Immediately after the banquet Kuehl was re-elected Captain, and Stolz was elected Manager for the coming season.

Baseball was ushered in eventually at Moravian. Captain Landis issued the call for candidates and about twenty-five men responded. There have been several “work-outs” in the gymnasium thus far, and after the Easter season, the men will begin out-door work. There are eight of last year’s team in College, namely: Landis, Turner, Mueller, Kuehl, Shields, Hagen, Kilpatrick, and Fulmer, around which Moravian expects to develop a strong team. In reference to the new men, we add that Stocker, Fink, Vogler, P. Hassler, Trafford, Steininger, C. Richter, and Gutensohn are showing up well and are expected to develop this year, and in the next few years. In spite of the fact that Moravian has abandoned her intercollegiate schedule this year, she is going to produce a fast team and play first-class teams in and about neighboring vicinities.

Moravian, as usual was one of the first in Bethlehem, if not the very first, to mobilize her tennis forces. Both courts were in use as early as March 31.

The elimination matches, which determine the men who will compose the teams, began on April 11. The struggle for places on the teams will be a fierce one and some interesting contests are sure to result. Much interest and enthusiasm is being manifested in the interclass matches, which will start as soon as the elimination contests are over. Each class will be represented in the doubles and singles. The winner in singles will be awarded a first-class tennis-racquet and each member of the victorious doubles combination will receive a tennis hat and a tennis shirt.

We will sorely miss the presence of Paul Allen, who won the championship of the college last spring, and whose deadly racquet contributed greatly to the success of the team. His place will be a hard one to fill adequately. However, the fires of enthusiasm never burned brighter at M. C. than at present and we are looking forward with confidence to a banner season on the courts. One thing is certain, whoever composes the teams will go into battle backed by the solid, loyal and enthusiastic support of every man at M. C. Teams with such support as ours will have mighty hard to beat. The schedule, although still incomplete, already includes matches with teams of a very high caliber. The following games will be played by the varsity:

April 25. Alumni, home.
May 3. College Hill Tennis Club, of Easton, home.
12. Gahuwa Tennis Club, of Bethlehem, home.
15. Lebanon Valley College, home.
17. Ursinus College, home.
24. College Hill Tennis Club, Easton.

June 2. The Perkiomen School, home.
5. Alumni, home.

The second team will play the following matches:

5. Allentown Preparatory School, Allentown.
7. Moravian Parochial School, home.
12. Gahuwa Tennis Club, of Bethlehem, home.
16. Allentown Preparatory School, home.

June 5. Alumni, home.

Forward! 'Tis Moravian needs you,
Onward! Crush the foe beneath you,
Victory! It depends upon YOU,
Conquer! For Old M. C.

The secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it comes.—Disraeli.
Exchanges

The Old Penn Weekly is not to be criticised on the basis of the average college exchange. It goes beyond the scope of the average college journal.

Taking up as it does all phases of U. of P.'s work, undergraduate, alumni and public, Old Penn has a world wide field from which to draw. One has only to note the leading articles listed on the cover to realize the extensiveness of its material. Not only are the school's activities presented in an interesting manner and illustrated by an abundance of good cuts, but lectures as well as articles by the professors are published. The doings of the alumni, in all walks of life, professional, political, scientific, and articles by them concerning their activities add to the interest and instructiveness of the paper.

Schools with lesser numbers and limited finance can not hope to equal Pennsylvania's organ as a magazine. They will, however, do well to pattern after Old Penn in striving to present their collegiate activities, and the achievements of the men who have gone out to give the world the benefit of the training they have received.

Old Penn in the last month's issues has given much space to University Preparedness, a movement which originated at Pennsylvania, and is being taken up with enthusiasm by the leading universities. The editorials and articles arouse the patriotism of any college man, for the call to the colors which U. of P. has felt and to which she is responding, came not from the visible government but from those deeply grounded foundation stones of our government "by the people,"—the love of liberty, equality, justice, honor and humanity. These articles are especially forceful, since they are not appeals for action but accounts of action. Pennsylvania's students have been drilling faithfully since October and are in condition to render efficient service to the nation when the call to service comes. Since the rapid approach of hostilities, they have undertaken a far more difficult task. They have begun the enrollment of 20,000 U. of P. graduates. Thus we see a great institution literally sacrificing to Mars the flower of her achievement. The men she has sent out to be leaders in the nation's life, she is now recalling to die if needs be for the life of the nation's most sacred ideals. Recently the statement was made that if the government sends an army to the front, it should send all the "sports" and "bums" first. It is a deplorable fact that such action is impossible, but it is undeniable a truth that those men whom the country's universities and colleges have prepared for leaders in time of peace must also be the first to offer their services in time of war.

Not only is Pennsylvania mobilizing an army which will be ready to respond at the call of any emergency, but the Medical School is prepared to offer a complete hospital unit, equipped and ready to establish a base hospital, at any place, whenever the government requests it. This hospital, equipped as it is with more than a hundred skilled physicians, surgeons, laboratory experts and nurses, is, as Old Penn says, "an exhibition of patriotism and efficiency in organization, which is not likely to be duplicated," and if this accomplishment "thrills her with pride," it equally thrills others with admiration.

The Ursinus Weekly during March had two especially good essays continued through its issues. Both were timely, the one being about causes leading to the war and the other about the social effects of the war.

"Militarism and Democracy" is a justified attack on the increasing military preparation which led to the present war, for it is evident that even our increased armament has hastened America towards the conflict. Unfortunately, however, the civilization of the world has not attained the perfection which the writer of the article evidently would ascribe to it. We believe, however, that the foundation of civilization is based upon peaceful transactions between men and between nations, but as yet force must play a part. We hope and are inclined to believe that this present great show of force will be the last necessary resort to force, and that with its destruction of monarchy will come also the destruction of militarism.

"The Social Effect of the Present War" is an essay setting forth excellently the conditions which must be results of the degrading butchery. We do not agree with the writer's idea "that militarist and pacifist should meet on common ground," for such a meeting would only make confusion worse confounded or at best temporary compromise. The writer warns the weak not to trust the strong, sighting the fate of Belgium and Armenia as instances of what strength will do to attain its ends. Those violations were exceptions, not in accordance with the practice of Nations, but were the frenzied blows of a power-mad monarch. The future would indeed look black if we could have no faith in men or governments. In fact only through faith between man and man will permanent peace be established.

Other exchanges are College News, The Eskimo, Memoranda, Mirror, Arc Light, Albright Bulletin, Linden Hall Echo, Steel and Garnet, Ogontz Mosaic, Witmarsum, College Chips, Newberry Stylus, Spectator, and Black and Red.
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