



# The Comenian

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Bind

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Number 1.



A BROTHERHOOD WORLD-WIDE" constituted the motto of the Student Y. M. C. A. Conference held at Northfield, June 20 to 29. The question had actually been raised whether a successful student conference were possible. Eagles Mere had been given up and those colleges which formerly flocked to that lake among the hills, from whence hundreds of America's finest men have gone forth to work for peace, were invited to come to Northfield.

I suppose not one man in ten went up to this year's student conference who did not ask himself, "What will Northfield be like this year?" Have the old dreams survived the crisis? Have the ideals that challenged the student Y. M.C. A. everywhere lost reality since the guns began to roar? All indications pointed out there would be fewer men at Northfield, since America entered the strife. Yale's hundred and more would drop to a score, and Harvard's delegation would be one-tenth its usual size, for all our larger and even smaller institutions of learning were pouring their best life into the camps in preparation for the great struggle. To think what future years of the Student Y. M. C. A. conferences would be like and what members could be expected is not now to be foretold. In our generation, and generations yet to come, thoughts like these must instantly bring to mind the tramp of armed hosts, the blood and shock of battle lines, the carnage, cruelty and horror or war.

Can the ideals of the Student Conference and of the Y. M. C. A. survive the war? was a question which was uppermost in the minds of all who attended Northfield this year. We of 1917 are only at the doorway of testing the question which we thought this conference would answer. We must look and hope for its answer in other Northfields. For today we are in the flush of the first emotions of the war. Our nerves have not been shaken by the long columns of dead, wounded and missing-2,000 a day; and in that list many of the men we played and worked with, and loved. It is true we had three years of heart searching experience-watching. As a nation we did not enter this war as did England and France, for we now know, in a way that they did not know in August, 1914, what war means. We shall hear stories of horrible sufferings: atrocities may be committed upon our wounded, and our hands may not be entirely clean. Will the Y. M. C. A. still lift up its head out of the smoke of battle and preach the gospel of the Prince of Peace-the brotherhood of man?

"Northfield 1917 helps us to have faith that the answer is to be triumphant and clear in the spirit of Christ. Above our heads, throughout the conference, floated the flags of fifty nations, thirty of which were represented in the conference. In the Bible or mission study classes, in the meetings at the auditorium, and out on Round Top's grassy slope in the sunset, these men mingled, discussed, questioned, listened; all through the days of the conference the spirit of fellowship grew."

On "stunt night" at the conference there seemed to flash a gleam of light upon our dark situation. Because of the seriousness of this national crisis, because men who had planned to be with us were already on their way to France, or learning the awful art of war in camps or on ships, we and our Canadian brothers refrained from participation in the stunts and let our fellow students from other nations have the platform. The newspapers had been full of rumors of dark happenings in the Far East. China and Japan were straining under mutual misunderstanding. The breaking point might come at any moment, and then the flash and roar of another conflict would be added to the burden of humanity. On one side of the auditorium that evening sat the Chinese delegation and on the opposite side, under the bright banner of Japan, sat her loval sons. There was a quickening heart-beat throughout the crowded hall when China rose sixty strong and sent cheers across to Japan and for Japan, and something came into one's throat as those Japanese stood up and sent back their "Banzai" to China's sons. Can brotherhood exist? Beside the Chinese group that evening sat Canada's small delegation. I am told it was this delegation that, in other years, before the war, was so large and cheered so lustily. They sometimes made us forget our grammar school history lesson till we wanted to stand up when they sang "God save the King." That night they stood and sang with us, certainly with more feeling than ever in the past, "Our fathers' God, to Thee, Author of Liberty, to Thee we sing." One could not help but think of the men who in other years sang with them, men now lying in the blood-red soil of Flanders and out on Vimy Ridge. After all, wasn't it for the ideals of world brotherhood that they offered their lives?

It was in such hours that the spirit of Northfield called to superhuman efforts. We must not forget-no matter how many letters come to us from the other side, of heroism, sacrifice and unselfishness, wherein average men press their last drop of water to the lips of a dving enemy, or crawl out into no-man's land to bring in a sorely wounded comrade, while the machine guns search for their lives-that there will be other emotions than those which the world brotherhood flashes over the dark arena of dving loved ones. Passions, dark and grim, which war always lashes into cruelty, fury, hatred, yengeance; these will lift their heads. The idea that force itself is the great arbiter in human destiny, will lift its head in battle days. Army and navy leagues, military journals, and munition makers will be tempted to preach the idea which has turned Germany into a "nation of lost souls."

We who have been at Northfield or any other conferences have seen another ideal lifted up: the ideal of the spirit. Tomorrow these men may be in command in army, in trench, or on the decks of the grey ships upon the seas. Will these men keep their heart aglow with the glory of the spiritual? Will they help those who serve under them to catch this vision? All the deaths, all the broken hearts to which we agree when we take the sword, can only be justified if the idea of freedom, of justice, of brotherhood, is preserved to the generations unborn. That ideal which the Student Y. M. C. A. Conference at Northfield stood for is an ideal so wonderful, so gripping, so mastering, that nothing can kill it. Wars may sweep across the nations. The ideal of a World Brotherhood has been born to live eternally. It is God's ideal.

The true principle of loyalty is, in fact, a union of two principles. The first is : Be loyal. The second is : So be loyal, that is, so seek, so accept, so serve your cause that thereby the loyalty of all our brethren throughout all the world, through your example, through your influence, through your own love of loyalty wherever you find it, as well as through the sort of loyalty which you exemplify in your deeds, shall be aided, furthered, increased so far as in you lies.—Josiah Royce.



**S**<sup>OMEWERE IN FRANCE" our American forces are going through a strenuous training in order to properly fit themselves for the great struggle upon which our country has recently entered. All are heart and soul in the work, training themselves for the great battles which they soon must face.</sup>

"Somewhere in France" these boys will soon enter a great conflict in which they will uphold the ideals, honor, and principles for which our nation has always stood. They are serving their nation without murmur or regret. They sincerely believe that they have an honorable mission to perform and in performing this duty we can feel sure that the true American ideals and traditions will be upheld.

"Somewhere in America" many young men are waiting for their time to come when they must enter the training camps and thus also prepare themselves to fight in the future battles. All these men truly represent the flower of American Manhood.

Somewhere in these ranks are men who would be the great leaders of future America. Men who would be a credit to us in the educational, scientific and numerous other fields of labor. The thinning of the intellectual flower of our population is the greatest calamity and sacrifice of this war. Who knows what great future writer, scientist, or inventor may be sacrificed? But all we can say after this war is, "The world has lost them."

We cannot at this present time pass any street corner without seeing an attempt made to express patriotism in some form or other. All the newspapers or magazines are doing their best to show their patriotic feelings. Usually the term applies to young men who bear arms or to those who have entered some form of military service. No one can deny that this form is not true patriotism, but is this the only way in which it can be expressed? At least one of the many other ways in which young men who are not of military age can show that they are true and loyal Americans is by obtaining a college education, so that they can prepare themselves to be future leaders of America. Any young man who has the opportunity to obtain a college education and has the ability to be a leader among men ought not to hesitate as to what he should do. Let him take a college or university course, or let him do his best in advancing the industrial work of the nation.

All our colleges, universities, and other institutions of learning are doing all in their power to induce young men to prepare themselves to be such professional men as our country will need after this war. If we have the true brotherhood spirit we will not only have educated Americans to work for America, but there will also be many trained and prepared to rebuild Europe.

But all young men must be convinced of their need of the thorough training, both practical and theoretical, which a college education affords. It is therefore a patriotic duty for all, particularly college alumni, to persuade young men of ability to enter upon college training and thus fit themselves to fill the higher positions which will open to them.

Somewhere in almost every State of this Union are scattered Alumni of the Moravian College and Theological Seminary. We, as students of this institution, are proud to name them as such. Among them are men who have made names for themselves in whatever profession they have entered; men who, above all, are an honor to their Alma Mater which has trained them.

We, the present students of the Moravian College and Theological Seminary, hope that during this present international crisis we will make ample use of our opportunities, that we can be as great a credit to our Alma Mater and our Nation as many of our alumni are. Hard it is indeed to find a better place to obtain a general education than here at Moravian College. Still we dislike to think that only a few are able to take advantage of this splendid opportunity. Many more young men could receive a college training here than are attending at this present time. What we need and cry for is "More Men," not only as divinity students, but as college students.

Alumni, we appeal to you to help us in this cause. Show us that you are true and loyal M. C. men by urging young men to take up their college course at Moravian College. Remember also to be loyal to your Church by showing the need our Church has for more divinity students. Bear in mind that after this war has ceased the entire responsibility will rest on the American Moravian Church to furnish missionaries for our various mission stations. It will not be for years to come that we can appeal to Germany and England for aid, as they have already sacrificed many young men in the battles of this war who, otherwise, would now be preparing themselves to serve in our different mission stations.

Many of you would much rather persuade young men to attend a larger college or university, where you think are larger fields of opportunity. If you are guilty of doing this, you forget that all you are, that all the success you have made in life, you owe to your Alma Mater. If this institution has made a bigger man out of you, why could it not do the same with some other young man?

We all frankly admit that there are faults in the student life at M. C. But has not every other college these same faults and maybe some greater? When you urge young men to come here, tell them about our faculty, which contains highly specialized men, well prepared for their work. Tell them about our different student activities, such as our Y. M. C. A., the Comenian Literary Society and also about a rapid stride M. C. has made in athletics during these recent years. Any loyal M. C. man (slackers not included) will find more than sufficient arguments, which ought to convince any young man that this is the place for him to receive his college training.

Alumni, you are not true to your Alma Mater if your loyalty goes only as far as paying your annual membership dues. Many men think themselves to be devoted Christians if they keep their church dues paid up to the minute. No one can deny that this is often not necessary, but true Christianity goes much deeper than this; an earnest Christian will not be ashamed to let others know what Christ has meant for him; he will not try to keep the benefits as personal but will strive to have others share in them. So also if our M. C. Alumni are true and loyal to their Alma Mater, they will show this by influencing other young men to obtain their college training here.

We surely do commend alumni who have been true patriots to their Alma Mater, and uppermost to us is that they urge young men to come to Moravian College for their training so they can prepare themselves for the many important positions which require trained men. If our country ever needs such men it will be after this war.

### Pear One Bundred and Eleven

A LUMNI, friends and students of Moravian College and Theological Seminary gathered in the Stadiger-Borhek Memorial Chapel at 10 o'clock, September 20, to open this, the one hundred and eleventh year. The Rev. W. H. Vogler and the Rev. M. E. Kemper led in the devotions.

In his speech to the men, Dr. Schultze called attention to the momentous times. Many students had had unusual vacations. Some men had been prevented from entering. Especial welcome was extended to the new students. He wished further a full measure of the enjoyment which college life offers. There are social advantages and friendships, literary, musical and athletic enjoyment. There is here work and study without the extra care which one encounters who has already entered upon his calling. Here the vigor and enthusiasm of youth come to men, and they give that vigor and enthusiasm to each other.

The question arises whether one may be so enjoyably occupied when the flower of the nation goes to hardships, exposures and possible death. Have we the right to stay back? And from Washington comes the answer. A pamphlet entitled, "Serve Your Country by Going to College," contains these words from President Wilson: "It would seriously impair prospects of success in this war if the supply of highly trained men were unnecessarily diminished. I have therefore no hesitation in urging colleges and technical schools to endeavor to maintain their courses on the usual basis."

From Secretary of War Newton D. Baker we have this: "We want to cultivate enthusiasm, but we do want to be discriminating in our enthusiasm and prevent people getting the notion that they are not helping their country unless they do something different, which is not the case at all. The largest usefulness may come from doing the same thing—just continuing to do it."

And United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton writes: "If the war should be long the country will need all the trained men and women it can get—many more than it now has. When the war is over there will be made upon us such demands for men and women of knowledge and training as have never before come to any country. There will be equal need for a much higher average of general intelligence for citizenship than has been necessary until now. The world will have to be rebuilt, and American college men and women must assume a large part of the task. In all international affairs we must play a larger part than we have in the past."

Provost Edgar F. Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, continues thus: "One of the greatest calamities already obvious as a lamentable result of the war, for European countries, is that the intellectual flower of their population is being destroyed. A great swath of destruction has been cut through the ranks of educated young men who were to form the intellectual leaders of the coming generations. They are gone. The world has lost them. And those nations in the coming years will be by so much the weaker and less progressive, less able to master the future's problems. It is for us to take warning from this lamentable example. We cannot afford to incur the same risks. We must keep the ranks of the educated well filled."

The following paragraphs reproduce, somewhat accuately, the remainder of his speech:

"Therefore we feel justified in saying we have a duty here which is patriotic.

"But take heed in this war situation to make your work more serious than ever. You are all in training. A college man expects to be a leader; a leader in business, or administration, or science, or art, but above all in manhood and character building and in religion. We expect every college man to be up and doing. And the field of opportunities reveals itself as three-fold:

"To learn all that you can for usefulness and efficiency.

"To become useful and fitted yourselves; to become educated in body, mind and spirit.

"Then to put to work your training and fill out your lives.

"We are in a patriotic camp for officers. Learn to use your weapons. Drill for a position as a leader. Be no slacker! Learn to shun the habits that mar! Strive for the highest!

"That striving for the highest proficiency may be urged upon all, but particularly upon theologs. You are soldiers of Christ. Liberty, democracy and sincerity must be made to prevail in greater measure. You need greater preparation than ever. You, and all, must keep up a daily communication with God, who is the source of goodness."

Bishop Edwin Greider, of the Class of '77, now of St. Thomas, W. I., followed with a short address. He has been honored by the Danish government because of his religious and educational work, and has been made a Knight of the Order of Dannebrog. He recalled that he last visited college in 1882; impressed upon his audience that vacation experiences often help us adjust ourselves; that present conditions are of great import; that young men now have before them a far wider career and usefulness. Our work will have bearing on the world's work in the future.

He brought, in especial, greetings from alumni in the Virgin Islands. Six M. C. men are now there. He spoke of the good work done by alumni in various capacities, in different parts of the world, and all of them an honor to their Alma Mater.

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Devoted to the interests of the students and alumni of the Moravian College and Theological Seminary.

#### EDITOR-IN-CHIEF. BENSON Y. LANDIS, '18

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#### This Staying Power

Indifference, though studded by spurts, remains still indifference; its content is un-

altered. To be well thought of by those who know you brings some merit, but to maintain their opinion is a graver requirement. Just to be demands less than to continue to be—loyal, you might say. The factor that's a constant is the one with the import. Not a day, but time, is the big determiner.

Swoboda has outlined a system of exercise; he has a pupil; but results would not come to him as they do if he did not sternly require, "Go through them twice daily."

In mentioning the uselessness of the flash, there is Napoleon Bonaparte. Really his course was such that he couldn't last long. Now, if it was not he alone who was at fault, then it was also the forces which propelled him—some say he made the map of Europe, others the map of Europe made him. Even now most of the world is much engrossed in relegating William Hohenzollern for similar reasons, though to speak so again demands bearing in mind that the flashing was done by William and his unconscious response to some forces.

Staying power, then, is of import variously-

In acquiring discipline. Without going into any academic methods of its acquirement, we mean discipline which is in harmony with a statement by Madam Montessori, when she avers, "We call an individual disciplined when he is master of himself;" or discipline which results in intelligence by which Dr. Münsterberg means "the ability to adjust the mental setting to a new situation." Our caption has no concern for the altercation between discipline in college and the way "Jim" Hill got it. Surely it will do to remind, to descend to upstartness in speech which another "Jim" might have used-the one for whom William Dean Howells has spoken finally -that James J. Hill must have been "a longer time gettin'." For, in college or out, whether the process be begun by means of Caesar or an Erector outfit, the method of acquiring discipline is the "Jim" Hill way.

In training will power. A few of the inventor Tesla's friends asked him once, "Why could you invent the induction motor?" "Because when I was a boy and was offered candy or ice cream, I always gave it to the other fellows." What if we spurned the tasty junk offered us—oh, onefourth of the time?

In making readjustments—and from eating to fighting this is a time of them, isn't it?

In calling Him Lord, Lord, and in doing the things that He says—

"Dandy summer" is on every tongue in college now; a man who has now attended six openings affirms, "We never started better;" we are signally fortunate in having a slightly larger enrollment than last year; after a survey of 1917-'18, an instructor remarked, "Over the top, it looks like a big year."

And sum totals and steadiness in prolonged allegiance are what will stifle the Potsdam gang or take us with credit through a college year!

B. Y. L.

Datriotism Is it patriotic to criticise the and Criticism government? In the general hubbub and excitement of the

present, with soldiers drilling and leaving for France, newspapers screaming for more "patriotic" sentiment, and flaring sign-boards proclaiming, "Don't be a slacker;" "Your country needs you;" "Stand behind the President," how many of us have really stopped to consider what true patriotism is?

True patriotism is not of the mob variety, which throws up hats, breaks a few heads in righteous indignation, and shouts for Uncle Sam. Nor does it necessitate silence when one disagrees with methods adopted by the government. All Americans cherish the right of free speech and criticism. We are born with it. In fact, no democracy can exist without it, and the instant that restrictions are laid down, the democracy ceases. A true democracy thrives on the criticism by its citizens.

Too often we make the mistake of idealizing our country in the abstract. A natural love for our fatherland does not prove the existence of any "divine element in a nation." In so thinking, we worship nationalism, the very state of mind we object to so strenuously in Germany. Our government is not ideal. It is just as liable to mistakes as any individual, and only by the thoughtful criticism of individual citizens can those mistakes be rectified. We are a nation of individualists, not slaves, and therefore let us come down from our blind worship of nationalism to a firmer, broader and more practical devotion. Let us adopt toward our elected representatives the same attitude in war as in peace, a generous scepticism, by which is meant a "considering" of the good or evil accomplished by them.

A wide-spread opinion holds it necessary to submerge all individual opinions at the present time, in order that the government may not be hindered in carrying on the war. But how does the nation benefit by so doing? Is not such a plan a concession from our national principles? We elect men to control industry, make laws and form national policies for peace and war. And they are held responsible for all their adopted measures by the individual judgments of the people, and are controlled by their approval or disapproval. Accordingly, by removing all open disapproval of governmental action at this time, we make this nation nothing else than an autocracy in war-time, with the vain hope of an easy return to democracy in more peacable times. Such is sheer folly.

True patriotism must entail criticism, good, sound investigation of all national measures, industrial or military, at home or abroad, by each individual. It is for thinking citizens to pass over the jingoism of all "scare-head" newspapers and street orators, to a serious consideration of his duties as a sane and sensible individual. Let us also use our right as free-thinking Americans to pass judgment on our own national affairs, never flinching from stern criticism of whatever is detrimental to our best interests as a nation, but never failing to back our representatives to our fullest ability in all that we honestly and conscientiously can. J. M. S.

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Incentive

Life in its lowest terms is a matter of passing the time. In its highest terms, life is a mat-

ter of passing that time most serviceably. This may be accomplished by increasing our efforts as we increase our ability or capacity and by so doing develop more ability. Thus literally

"......build the ladder by which we rise

From lowly earth to the vaulted skies,

And mount to its summit round by round."

Life can not remain quiescent, because life reacts to outside influences. It must be moved forward or it will fall backward. Unless power is applied, it seems to sink naturally by a kind of gravitational downpull. Propelling force is needed to send it toward the shining pinnacle of its success, regardless of what that success may mean. It must be either driven or drawn. It may be urged forward by hope of following compensation or drawn by an irresistible incentive. The latter seems the more desirable. He who works only to obtain the compensation is a slave, whose advance is due only to the prodding of that hope of compensation.

What should our incentive be? Should we choose carefully or be led blindly by some tinselled attraction?

(Concluded on page 11)

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### "balt! Who Goes There?

We are very glad to have so near to us, in Allentown, one of our beloved brethren, the man who, in the last few years, made himself famous by representing various debating clubs, with success. Unfortunately "Cheese" Limbach is not in the best of health. He claims that at the Allentown Camp meals are served three times a day, while at home in Ohio, as a very light eater he was used to one. That is, from eight in the morning until bedtime. His stories on camp life are most interesting, thrilling, instructive and encouraging. The second day after his arrival he was promoted to Corporal and to show his authority inflicted a very severe punishment on one of his former colleagues. He commanded the private to salute him fifty times, not realizing that he had to recognize the salute. A lieutenant came up and made him return the salute just fifty times. Immediately after his next promotion (an office unknown to the non-military man) "Cheese" put his men through various maneuvers, one of them being "Everybody lift your left leg." One man from Missouri didn't have a mark on his left hand and therefore didn't know whether the left leg was the right one but as luck had it raised the right one, but not the left one. In wrath "Cheese" broke out, "Whoever is lifting up both legs is dismissed." Nobody was discharged. "Cheese" often visits Miss Jane Shields, an old classmate of his, who now is the famous author of various religious works, a devoted C. E. writer for the Moravian, and who is known for his reverence and orthodox thinking. Jane was so influenced by the sudden change in "Cheese," and naturally has always had a soft spot in his heart for France(s), that he volunteered early in the summer. He was rejected, having water on the knee and brain. Later on, the draft was enforced and Jane was summoned to report for examination. Necessity forcing leniency, Jane was accepted, but not before consulting every shoe store and physician as to the heart trouble and pumps large enough to take the water from the knees. Hot headed, as all Irishmen are, Jane's brain soon was waterless too. Immediately, Jane claimed exemption on two grounds (although a heavy drinkernot on coffee grounds). One was on religious scruples, the other because he is so unwilling to be married. Ben. Landis, who Cooped-a-burg and would rather embark a coop, asked of Bates, the man of All(en) wisdom, "Do you really think that 'Cheese' is a game soldier?" "You bet he is," said Allen. "Why, he's as game as Jane says he'd be if he wasn't a conscientious objector."

Stengel says Mei(n)art is Engelke.

"Henry Rau and President Wilson must be brothers." "Why," asked Dech, "how do you make that out?" "Well, it's just this way," said Instructor Fulmer, "I speak according to names—Henry Rau and Wood*row* (rau)."

Fred: "Why is Rollin Van Horne like a transfer?" Scrap: "I come from the same place 'Fish' did; I bite."

Fred: "Because he is rollin' the Horne Van."

During initiation laurels were captured by Turner and Weber in a peanut race. Gehman, not comprehending the game, inquired how it was made possible. Van Horne, the popular local boy, instructed Gehman, as follows: Frank decided he will Turner and Francis Weber. Henry Rau, only hearing the latter part of the information, asked, "Who is she?" Stengel, as usual on the job, said, "It must be Miss Alexandria Keechpeanut from Allentown."

Strolling along the Boardwalk at Atlantic City, Sammy Wedman, who had just sold potatoes and therefore was flush, accidently dropped a nickel, which fell through the crack in the planking. Weinland came down later and found him squatted down, industriously poking a two dollar bill through the treacherous cranny with his forefinger.

"Sammy, what the dickens are you doing," inquired Weinland. "I'm trying to make it worth while to tear up the planks," said Sammy.

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#### Erchanges

There have not been many exchanges as yet this fall. The majority of those that have been received are Commencement numbers from June.

The Commencement number of *The Linden Hall Echo* is very well arranged and is very interesting even to an outsider. Commencement numbers are issued by most institutions in June, which is a very good custom and renews interest in the school or college not only among former students and alumni but also among the students themselves. Some other good Commencement numbers were received during the summer. They were: D. M. L. C. Messenger, Perkiomenite, Steel and Garnet, Spectator. Others were: Ursinus Weekly, The Eskimo, Old Penn, Fulnek School Magazine.

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## Locals

"Oh, Joy! Oh, Boy! I'm anxious for M. C. to open again." seems to be the keynote of every fellow's conversation. M. C. is in full swing now. May we do our part in keeping her going. Thursday, September 20, Moravian opened for another year of activity. That evening Mrs. and Prof. Schwarze delightfully entertained the students in Students' Hall. The Glee Club opened the meeting with "We Meet Again Tonight, Boys." Prof. Schwarze remarked about the advances which were brought about in the city of Bethlehem and how it affords new and greater fields for service. Men were called upon to relate items of interest during their vacation. All men seemed to have had more interesting times this summer than ever related before at similar receptions. After enjoyable refreshments were served the evening's entertainment ended with the singing of "College Ties" and a rousing cheer for the hostess.

C. O. Weber spent a few days with H. Lopp, '14, in New York, on his way to Winston-Salem, N. C., where he spent the summer doing pulpit supply work in that vicinity. On his return he enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Hassler, at Lititz.

S. Wedman and G. F. Weinland became commercial agriculturalists for the summer. They had a ten-acre plot which they worked, potatoes being their main crop, but other garden vegetables also received careful attention. Wedman preached at the Third Moravian Church at New York; Coopersburg, Farmersville, and Schoeneck. Weinland preached also at the Third Moravian Church, New York; Easton, and Edgeboro.

F. Trafford was employed by the Presbyterian Church at Detroit, Mich.

H. Kuehl spent the summer at Veedun, Wis., where he had charge of a newly organized Moravian Church.

R. Henkelmann enjoyed a few days in Lititz, at the home of R. Hassler, after which he went to the Student Y. M. C. A. Conference at Northfield, Mass., as a delegate from Moravian. While there, he preached in the Northfield Farm's Church and helped in the Y. M. C. A. work at Mt. Hermon. He also did supply work at the Third Moravian Church of New York and the Fifth Church in Philadelphia, and since August 19 has preached every Sunday at Palmyra, N. J. He also enjoyed the hospitality of F. G. Fulmer.

R. D. Hassler spent most of the summer with the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. at Winston-Salem, N. C.

H. Hoffman found Allentown a place of interest. He showed his tennis enthusiasm and skill by helping the Allentown Tennis Club defeat the Reading Tennis Club. B. Y. Landis was a playground instructor at Allentown, Pa., during July and August.

L. Walter, a new member of the Junior Theolog Class, was connected with an importing establishment at New York, which imported goods from the Philippines. Prior to his coming to New York he was connected with our mission business firm, C. Kersten & Co., at Surinam.

A. Stolz found Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, none too far for his vacation. He spent most of his vacation at home and with relatives in and around Edmonton. On his return he stopped with his sister at Washington, Iowa, where he preached, September 16.

A pleasant surprise came to the fellows at Moravian when Samuel G. Gutensohn walked up the steps of Comenius Hall. He came back to study theology. He will be a Junior theolog this year.

F. G. Fulmer spent the summer at home, working as a printer and playing baseball in the Independent Industrial League of Philadelphia.

Splies, C. Richter and V. Richter found paper making a very interesting summer occupation.

Stocker, Paul Hassler, Fink, Vogler, and Everroad served Uncle Sam as important and valuable farmers. Vogler also visited friends in Utica, N. Y.

Allen, Kilpatrick, Kemper, Billheimer, Shields, Pharo, Bahnsen, and Funk stayed in Bethlehem and found employment in the steel works. Allen spent a few days with Fulmer at Philadelphia.

Arthur Limbach, ex-'19, now a member of the Oberlin Unit at Allentown Training Camp, visited Moravian, September 21-22.

At the Alumni Banquet last June, Dr. Schultze announced that Prof. Badé, formerly professor at Moravian and now at Pacific Theological Seminary, Berkeley, Cal., had given \$50 for the purchase of a microscope, to be used in the biology course. We appreciate Prof. W. F. Badé's gift very much and offer him our kindest expression of thanks.

### \* \* \*

### 1. m. c. a.

After a lapse of three months we have returned, ready to arouse and revive the various organizations and associations which make our stay here interesting as well as profitable. Most of the new men know what is to be derived from the Athletic Association or the Literary Society, but the question arises whether all understand the value to be derived from the Young Men's Christian Association. For the benefit of the new men especially, and also for the old men who need a gentle reminder of their duties, a brief outline of the work of the Association will be given.

First of all, is there a place for such an organization? No one would question the position of athletic sports, for it is too evident that we need a department which has for its aim physical development. In the Y. M. C. A. we have just such an organization: its aim is the development of the Spirit, Mind and Body. Certainly we have other opportunities and ways for such development. For example, we have chapel services and the like, and occasionally men get together and discuss vital topics among themselves. It is the development of the latter idea that comes nearest to the plan and purpose of the Devotional Meetings of the Association. For instance, a man is not benefited much in merely cheering from the balcony in the gymnasium. It is the man on the floor, the man who is literally putting himself into the game that derives the greatest physical benefit. Just so in our spiritual life; we cannot grow by merely singing hymns. No two men have similar religious experiences; one may be wrong in his particular view and the other just as mistaken in his interpretation, but by a mutual exchange of sentiments both are benefited. In the Y. M. C. A. we have, as it were, a clearing house for ideas. Besides there are the mission study classes and practical work along the lines of teaching foreigners.

A few reasons for mission study may best impress that phase of the Association work on our minds. First, the study of missions keeps one in contact with the most momentous issues of the times. In answer to the question as to what are the most momentous issues of the times, we would say that they are not localized in the battle-fields of Europe; they are not in the programs of peace or of social reform or of reconstruction after the war. They are the issues of the Kingdom of God, the increase of the sway of Jesus over the lives of men and nations. It is only in the spread of the Kingdom that we can find hope for a social betterment on a universal scale, a sure guarantee of world peace, and a safe basis for the new international order. Second, the study of missions helps one to be a true internationalist. You enlarge your international acquaintance, make friends with people that are remote and little known. You learn the high quality of what is best in nations near and far and are eager that your country draw closer to all in friendship and service. You think by a larger map and are helped to become a citizen of the world, a true internationalist. Third and most important, the study of missions equips one to participate in the undertakings of missions, a responsibility which especially now rests on every true follower of Christ, whether he goes out in the mission field or stays at home. It is a fixed requirement of the descipleship of each. The call for men and means, as we all know, is louder now than it ever was before and perhaps clearer than it will ever sound again.

The cry "Serve your Country" is now abroad and finds an application in hundreds of ways. Just across the river are thousands of newcomers to this country who want to become Americans. Their main difficulty lies in the mastering of our tongue. A few hours a week given over to teaching foreigners English affords a splendid opportunity for making the right kind of citizens of them by setting before them true American ideals, and thus doing a great deal towards making a united people of the United States. This work has been carried on every year, but a new color has been added this year, which ought to appeal to everyone of us.

Sufficient has been said to show the wide scope of work undertaken by the Y. M. C. A. It remains to be seen what each man will contribute to make this year's work a success. Remember each is benefited according to the effort he puts into the work.

The first meeting of the Association was held Thursday evening, September the twenty-seventh, under the apt leadership of Mr. Trafford, who made the new men, especially, feel the significance of the Association as well as the joys and benefits that lie in store, by relating just a few of the happy experiences of his first year and also some of the things that helped to make them so. The cause of many of our troubles, as brought out by the leader, lie in the fact that we are too hasty in our judgment of our fellow-men. Let's do away with the cause and enjoy the result.



### The Musical Association R. HENKELMANN, 18 SEM.

As each new year opens with more zeal at Moravian, so also the Musical Association has begun its activities with deeper-rooted enthusiasm and more firmly fixed determinations to make this year the best. With most of the old members back and a good proportion of promising new comers, we ought to have a more successful year this year than any other year.

The Glee Club had its first rehearsal on September the twenty-fourth. Even after a three-months' vacation the men had not forgotten their parts in some of the more difficult selections and sang them with snap and expression. Some of the new men show the making of valuable material for the Glee Club.

During the last two years Moravian has not had an orchestra. It seemed strange that such should be the case, but the underlying reason was that the necessary material was lacking. Now we have enough material to start an orchestra again and we are hoping that this phase of the Musical Association will materialize. At a meeting of the men who play musical instruments it was decided that regular practice be held on Monday afternoon. The leader for the orchestra will be chosen at the next rehearsal.

In order to make the best use of college days the student should not devote his time to classes alone, but also bear in mind that the organizations of an institution like our dear Alma Mater need and should call for the best of every student's ability in every line of activity. The Musical Association is one of the best ways to advertise Moravian and we hope that we will add much more this year in bringing Moravian to the commendable notice of the public, which we did to a limited degree last year. The secret of last year's success was in the hard work of our leader and every individual. It furnishes an excellent example of what we can do if we work and work hard.

After a hard task is completed there seems to be a certain sense of satisfaction in the mind of the workman, so we also feel real satisfaction when we, through our efforts, can contribute something to the honor and glory of Moravian. We are hoping that our Alumni will feel the same spirit of co-operation in making this year a ringing note of success for the Musical Association. We are doing it for Moravian.

We take this opportunity to sincerely thank everybody who contributed in any way to make the grand success of last year and hope that we may count on Alumni and friends for further support.



#### football

It has been ten years since football has been played as an M. C. sport. It makes its reappearance, not to hope to become interscholastic or a major sport, but to become the preliminary exercise for basketball men. And thus far the basketball men do appreciate its value as hardening in work. Basketball is still weeks distant, and the early beginning of football under Basketball Manager Stolz will only at basketball's appearance show to what extent it has been worth while. About twelve men have romped upon the athletic field thus far, and when all men who will report for basketball also come out for their preliminary training, we may expect at least twenty in our football squad.

#### Basketball Outlook

It's a real outlook, too. By graduation M. C. has lost Turner, Hagen and Mueller, all forwards; the men who return and are veterans are Captain Kuehl, Wedman, Allen, Stolz, and Hassler. Notable strengthening will come through Frank Turner's entering college. He did preparatory work at Blair Hall last year, and many of the older men at college remember him as a star of former teams from Moravian Preparatory.

THE COMENIAN regrets to announce that the plans for an intercollegiate league, which seemed complete last spring, will now not be carried out. Other teams to be represented were Temple, Albright, Ursinus, Delaware State and Susquehanna. May next year see the formation of such a league. Manager Stolz will therefore arrange a schedule up to the standard maintained for the last four of five years. When work under a coach will be begun we feel certain it will be a real outlook and the team will be up to usual M. C. caliber.

#### \* \* \*

#### Incentive

#### (Concluded from page 7)

Curiosity or desire are incentives to action, but curiosity may be gratified and desire may be appeased. Perhaps neither are elevating and at the consummation of either the soul may be left aimless, destitute of inherent power to mount, and inclined to deteriorate.

Purpose is the incentive which allows no halt. A life devoid of purpose is a "mighty maze, and all without a plan." Having purpose, it has a star towards which to journey, a star, which may grow in magnitude.

Our purpose structure must be in proportion to our character foundation. Yet it is unlimited because it can rise as we re-inforce and enlarge that foundation. We may finally hitch our wagon to a star. Let us dare even in this materialistic age to make our purpose ideal. If the flesh arrest our advance, we may lay it aside and press onward toward infinity, unencumbered.

As added incentive, love makes a mighty team-mate for purpose. Love of power, of influence, of achievement, justice, peace, right; love of kindred souls, love of God, what powers are these, each in itself.

In our individual lives we are starting on a period in which lie our greatest possibilities, our young manhood. At Moravian College we are starting a new term, opening new opportunities. The nation advances toward the grandest enterprise of its career, that of democratizing or making the world safe for democracy. Time is writing history in which viewpoints and ideals are going to be revolutionized.

As individuals it is well that we purpose to shape our lives according to divine purpose and divine love. Then shall our purpose in college, state, and elsewhere be such as to lift us to the pinnacle of our noblest aspirations. R. W. E.

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