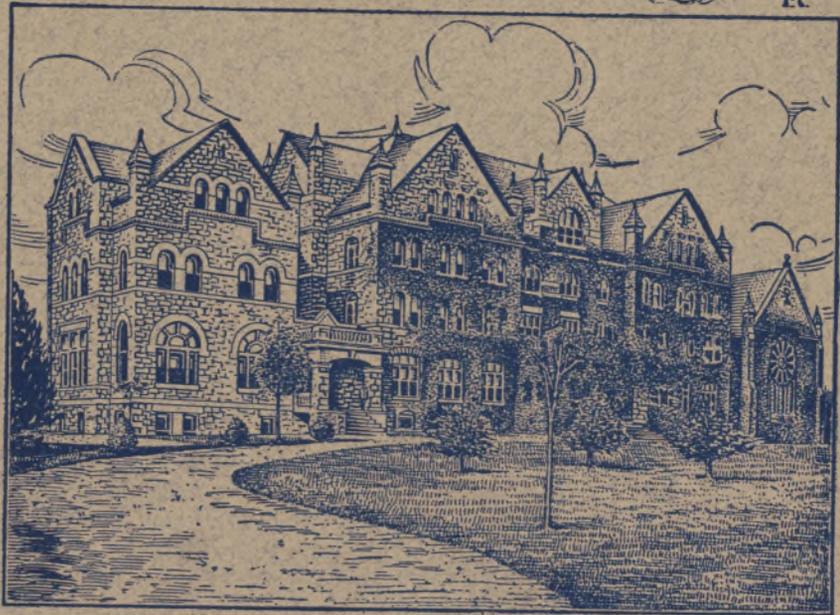


# THE COMENIAN

VIA LUCIS



Vol. 27  
No. 5

Bethlehem, Pa., February, 1918.

# We Clothe Them, E. O'Reilly Co., 3rd & New St.

**J. S. KRAUSE,**

(Successor to Luckenbach & Krause,)

**HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,**

Paints, Oil and Glass,

25 South Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

House Paints and  
Painters' Supplies

**ANTHONY & FACHSBINNER,**

12 Broad Street. Bethlehem, Pa.

**T. KAMPMANN,**

*Jeweler and Optician.*

Spectacles and Eye-glasses Fitted.  
Jewelry and Fine Watch Repairing.

M. C.  
Seal Pin.

28 South Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

→\*C. O. LEAR,\*←

The young man looking for a natty pair of Shoes, can fill his mind's eye right here. New Models, with every new style quirk worked to the limit.

\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 AND \$5.00.

No. 22 SOUTH MAIN ST., - BETHLEHEM, PA.

**J. M. SCHNABEL & BRO.,**  
THE LEADING  
**SHOE HOUSE.**

53 Main Street, Bethlehem, Penna

**The Luckenbach Stove Store**

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,  
FURNACES, STOVES, RANGES.

MAIN AND BROAD STREETS, BETHLEHEM, PA.

**The Beck-Davis Decorating Co.**  
WALL PAPERS,  
PICTURE FRAMING.

CHURCH DECORATING A SPECIALTY.

7-9-11 West Broad St., Bethlehem.

**Bethlehem Printing Company**  
(Incorporated)

**BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS**

144 South Main Street Bethlehem, Pa.

Bell 'Phone 905

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY**

Fountain Pens, Self Fillers,  
Daily Papers and Magazines.

— AT —

**The Moravian Book Store,**

146 South Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

**D. & A. LUCKENBACH,**

Proprietors

**Bethlehem Roller Flour Mills,**

Manufacturers of

Anchor, Kotasota, Roller Star Flour,

BETHLEHEM, PA.

**LUDWIG PIANO COMPANY**  
Grand Upright & Player Pianos

VICTOR VICTROLAS AND RECORDS

26 EAST THIRD ST., SO. BETHLEHEM, PA.

**Medical Dispensary,**

No. 24 S. MAIN STREET, BETHLEHEM, PA.

OFFICE HOURS:

9 to 10 a.m. 1 to 3 p.m. 7 to 9 p.m.

**H. A. BURKHART, M.D.**

**MCCAA,**  
**ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER.**

*Maker of only first-class work.*

STUDIO:

111 WEST FOURTH STREET,  
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

Sittings made in all kinds of weather.

Special Rates to Students.

**HENRY A. KRAUSE,**

Stoves, Ranges, Kitchenware, Razors,  
Pocket Knives, Etc.

62 BROAD STREET, BETHLEHEM.

**FORREST F. SPECK,** CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, Both  
Office and Shop: Cunow and Guetter Sts., BETHLEHEM, PA. Phones

GEORGE RIEGEL FURNITURE 41-42 East Broad Street

# The Comenian

Volume XXVII.

BETHLEHEM, PA., FEBRUARY, 1918.

Number 5.

## Jack London, a Factor in Modern Literature

JAMES M. SHIELDS, '18

FROM among our many modern writers of fiction, who in turn delight the reading public with their varied pictures and interpretations of life, critics find great difficulty in selecting the true representatives of the age. Rules of criticism cannot well be applied until the test of years has been withstood. A writer, who would endure, must attempt to voice the spirit of his age and in the light of posterity will he be judged. He must also strike an appreciative chord in the hearts and minds of his living readers. Few successful writers openly attempt the former; all must do the latter.

Jack London, as a pleasing writer of fiction, has found unusual recognition in his own generation. When his work was first published it attracted more admiration and mixed criticism than that of any American contemporary. The public was taken by storm. He struck a new note in fiction. He reeked with life in the rough, the sweat of toiling masses and the primitive instincts and emotions. But there was more behind all this. Other writers do not lack in the vivid portrayal of realities. The public were not strangers to life on the sea and the coast. The thinking men of the nation found a novelty in this young writer. He was a thinker, an economic philosopher and a prophetic observer.

London knew life at first hand. He was a product of the city scum, an oyster pirate and a sea rover. But, urged by the latent power within, he raised himself to a calm, intellectual level far above the whirl and tumult about him. No handicap of tradition or early training forced his fresh, eager mind to blind acceptance of pleasant theories of life. He read prodigiously and he chose his own books. A firm seeker after

truth, he avoided no unpleasant facts and drew his mental conception from the unabridged works of the masters. He was no metaphysician. He sought through the disclosures of science to piece together facts and lay bare the gaunt realities of life. He became an evolutionist, a follower of Spencer, and an admirer of Nietzsche. But his brain could not be appeased. With a clear vision he saw the coming change from the present order of society. He fearlessly analyzed the situation between the masses and the masters, felt the injustice of the present system and prophesied a quick and radical alteration. By nature an individualist, he perforce recognized the inevitable progress of socialism. It was his unquestionable assumption of the inevitable triumph of labor and the masses, which struck so closely home to his readers, and which has placed him in the ranks of the probable lasting contributors to the literature of this generation.

Yet London was no radical, not even a political socialist. He was an onlooker rather than a participant. Often he assumed extreme conditions in his writings and worked out on a large scale the tendencies he knew to be at work about him. In the "Iron Heel" he depicts the great struggle between capital and labor in the next generation. Extreme and improbable as much of it is, the vividness and reality of the narrative and the undoubted foundation of truth in present conditions afford food for thought.

It is unnecessary here to enter in detail into the merits of his sea tales and other purely fictional work. It is enough merely to say in passing that they are alive with the throbbing, primitive life that he himself had lived and knew so well. We will look long in fiction before finding

a character with the living power and striking personality of the "Sea Wolf," a true superman of Nietzsche.

By far the greatest contribution of London to the world were those works, part fiction, part personal experience, into which he really put the power of his personality. Martin Eden and John Barleycorn present the life history of the man himself, a story that grips the soul with its tang of red-blooded life, its struggling after knowledge, the fierceness of temptation, the despair of shattered ideals and the final philosophic contemplation of life.

The hero of Martin Eden is Jack London himself, as he admits, the boorish, young seaman with a thirst for knowledge, who surmounts countless obstacles in his desire to be a writer and to attain to the intellectual sphere of the girl he loves. The graphic description of the intensive studying, twenty hours out of the twenty-four, the discouragement of constant refusals on the part of editors to take his work, and the final crashing of ideals, when he finds that the girl he loves is merely a type of the narrow, self-centered bourgeoisie and far inferior to himself in intellectual and moral character, carries the force and power of reality. Finally, when literary success and recognition do come to him, oppressed by the pretense and falsity of it all and the injustice and misrepresentation of the press, he finds no sweetness remaining in life and drowns melancholy in death.

Critics claim that the story contains a poor philosophy of life, but throughout the whole, while sympathizing with Martin in his struggle, the reader is fully aware that he was too idealistic, too high-strung. When disillusionment came, it left life empty. The moral is evident.

In all his books London somehow manages to weave in his evolutionary viewpoint. His heroes are "great, blond beasts," throbbing with life, passion and intellect, true supermen. So aptly has he portrayed the type that we cannot but see the author himself in such characters as Martin Eden, the "Sea Wolf" and others. He had that rare insight into character, the higher intellectual and the great undercurrent of primitive passion and instinct. The thinkers are there, the high-strung leaders of men, but they, best of all,

illustrate the beast prototype, highly developed and controlled.

No account of the man himself or his works would be complete without considering that frankest of all autobiographies, John Barleycorn. Few victims of habit have so dared to look into and analyze themselves and the causes of their fault so thoroughly and freely. London was a drinker all his life, not by preference, but by circumstances, and in John Barleycorn is given a complete account of his relations with this hedonistic deceiver. As a youth he had a passionate desire to seek adventure and to live. The sea and the exciting life on the coast was his only outlet, and here, omnipresent and inevitable, was John Barleycorn, the spur to all adventure. The boy hated liquor but he loved adventure more and throughout life every new experience, every fresh inspiration demanded John Barleycorn as its price. Strong man though he was, London finally became a willing slave and died because of the habit. But before any dare judge him, let them read John Barleycorn and study the psychology of the unwilling drinker. We know how strong may be the call of adventure over against a sordid, dead existence? Dare we say that we would not pay the price as he did?

Whether London's type of mind alone or combined with John Barleycorn made him the type of evolutionary economist and social thinker that he was, is a debated question. Better to say first that his adventurous spirit, urged by environment, led him to drink and then that the speculative mind with its knowledge of human nature and the beast saw fundamental truths with a clearness and depth impossible to the narrow mental drudge.

London has left his mark on the thinking world. True, he went to extremes at times, but he was a fiction writer and fiction to amuse must sometimes presuppose extreme conditions. Yet with all the criticism of a staid and narrow group of conservatives, that has resulted from his smashing logical blows at the flimsy web of illusion, which man's cowardly egotism has reared about himself to conceal the cold facts of existence, London was by no means a cynical pessimist. He was a firm believer in the progress

of the age and increasing equality among men. The survival of the fittest to him meant a re-invigoration of the unfit. He was a true voice of the people, risen from the depths by the sheer vigor of physical mentality, to make itself heard above all the monotonous droning of ancient and musty mysticism, which even now clouds our national intellect.

We cannot tell what future ages will say of Jack London. He may be but a bare memory like Bolingbroke, or hailed as a voice of the age. London has taken no uncertain position. He wrote partly to please, but he never spared facts, and he gloried in truth. His future fame rests on the next definite movement of the masses. Will they arise or are they contented?

## Development of Automobile Transmission

A. S. THAELE, '19

WHEN the inventor of the automobile completed his first "car," then known as a "gasoline buggy," the product was naturally crude in the extreme, and glaring faults presented themselves to both inventor and passengers on the strange conveyance. Many were the inconveniences and discomforts to which the enthusiasts subjected themselves, such as uncomfortable seats and positions, poor mechanical constructions, no protection from the dirt and noise of the engine, jarring due to the use of hard solid tires, and other faults too numerous to mention. But among the chief difficulties of the inventor was that of connecting motive power and wheels so that the contrivance would run smoothly. The internal-combustion motor, deriving its power from the forcible explosions of gasoline vapor, was entirely unfit to be directly connected with the wheels, as then the motor would have to be started by raising the driving wheels and turning them, and then lowering them to the ground. Obviously such procedure was impossible. In order to overcome this, various methods were experimented with, among the first being the use of an endless belt on pulleys on both engine and driving shaft. The belt was tightened by pressing against it an idler pulley. This method was successful in only a minor degree, as the belt, made of leather, was short-lived, and slipped constantly. Thus this method was given up in favor of another method, in which a "gear-box" was placed between the power and wheels. The driving shaft turned a gear which engaged another cog on a

sliding spindle, so that the latter, by means of a lever, could be shifted in or out of engagement. By this method the driving power could be connected or disconnected at will, thus overcoming one difficulty, but still leaving another, that of applying the power smoothly and without jerk. This was eliminated by placing a "clutch" between the motor and gear-box. The clutch is, in its simplest form, two disks pressing against each other, by means of springs. One of the disks was of steel, the other being faced with an asbestos material to lessen the chance of slipping. The disks could be disengaged by means of a pedal, which counteracted the pressure of the springs. Thus the power could be applied and released without jar. This was effective in itself, but did not help a greater difficulty,—that of transforming speed into power, obviously needed when ascending a hill, or going with a heavy load. So other gears were introduced into the gear-box, which could be engaged or released at will. These latter were made with different numbers of teeth, and when engaged provided a different ratio of revolutions between motor and wheels. This system has been developed and is used at the present time on the majority of cars. In its present form one gear-lever, moving in an "H-gate" (so-called because of the shape of the opening) or in a ball-and-socket joint, engages the different sets of gears according to its position. Some of the better cars manufactured today have as many as four speeds, or ratios forward, and two reverse ratios. Plainly this requires a complicated mechanism,

and the presence of a six- or seven-speed gearbox on a car usually spells trouble for the careless or inexperienced or careless driver.

In the effort to get away from the annoyance of changing gears, many varied methods have been tried. Among others are friction-plate drives, consisting of two disks at right angles to each other. The one has its face covered with an asbestos friction-fabric, and the other has a smooth steel periphery. When the latter comes into contact with the outside of the fabric-faced plate, it revolves at a certain speed, but when moved inwards, toward the center of the disk, it revolves at a slower speed. If moved far enough across the face of the disk, the driving force is reversed. In theory this is efficient, but practically it has decided disadvantages, as the fabric wears in spots and thus immediately affects the smooth operation of the car.

Other inventors have experimented with hydraulic transmissions, employing heavy oil under pressure to drive a turbine geared directly to the wheels. This system has proved effective, but is still more of an experiment. The oil-casings must be absolutely tight, and at the present stage of development it would be unwise to attempt to manufacture a car for the market which employed the hydraulic transmission.

Still other inventors have devised electric gearshifts, thereby relieving the driver of the annoyance of hand-shifting, but not eliminating it. A system of solenoids or electro-magnets, operated by electric buttons conveniently placed, draw the gears into their places by magnetism. This system, like many others, is theoretically correct, but in some cases at least they fail at times. However, there is at present an electric gearshift on the accessories market, which appears to work effectively. But the electric gearshift is only a relief for the trouble; it does not cure it.

One of the latest transmission developments is that of magnetic transmission. The system has been successfully used in shops and factories, for controlling electric cranes and derricks, and is therefore not an untried theory. Adaptation to the motorcar, however, has only been done in the past seven years, and five of these years have been spent in secret development. A description of the system will possibly prove of advantage

to those unacquainted with the idea. The original power is developed by a six-cylinder gasoline motor, and the motor shaft is connected directly to a generator field, which, in form, is like a circular yoke. This field is surrounded by a larger field, named the stationary motor-field, and the effective section lies to the rear of the generator field. This stationary field is bolted to the frame of the car, and does not revolve. Within both fields are armatures, keyed to the torque shaft. When the revolving generator field turns, the electricity generated is partly converted into magnetism, which holds or grips, the inner armature, and turns it also. Thus the connection between the motor and wheels is not mechanical—it is magnetic. There is therefore no metallic connection between the two, the sole force of magnetism turning the driving-shaft. When the load increases, the second or rear armature comes into action. The slipping of the shaft causes a current to be generated in the first armature, which is transmitted to the second, and the latter then acts as a motor. The more slipping, the more current is generated, and transmitted to the motor, which increases the driving power applied to the wheels. Thus the speed is transformed into slower-moving power, necessary to aid the engine in pulling a hard grade. In this manner the inventor has eliminated the gearbox, the clutch, flywheel, separate starting and lighting systems, as the single unit performs the duties of the group. The current applied to the solenoids or gripping magnets is controlled by a lever at the wheel, and thus a much simpler control is made possible, eliminating the jolt and jar due to mechanical connection. The magnetic pull is steady and even; there are no shocks or spasmodic plunges, and instead of being limited to three or four ratios, there are no limits to the different ratios.

But, you ask, is it practical? For answer ask the owner or driver of the car employing magnetic transmission. In most cases they will tell you that it is as near an approach to the ultimate transmission for automobiles employing gasoline motors as power, as has yet been attained. Those who condemn the system have either not understood the principle, or *will* not understand it. Magnetic transmission is not a novelty; it has been used for years in factories, and it is

bound to win for itself a high place in the valuable inventions for the automobile of the future.

\*  
D. M. C. A.

The meeting on the evening of January 10 was given over entirely to a report of the Northfield, Mass., Conference. The report was given by Henry A. Kuehl, who represented Moravian at Northfield. A full account of the Conference and the addresses may be had in the February number of the *North American Student*.

January 17. Prof. Gapp was the speaker for the evening. Some of the thoughts are as follows: That type of character which has a firm grip on God is worth having. "Be strong in the Lord." Over and over a young man finds that it is a good thing to have a sure ground for his faith. A man that has that can face all temptations while standing squarely on his feet. Such a man can sing with the Psalmist, "My heart is fixed and I can sing." My heart is fixed. This is the only kind of a character that can stand every test. A man who has a sure foundation in Religion is in the midst of all temptations like a safe which cannot be opened.

There is, however, an opposite type of character, and one cannot see the glory of a good character unless contrasted. This man's heart is not fixed. Such a man has the opinion that everything must be in a state of flux. He must be ready to change to fit himself to the times.

It is not difficult to judge which character is the beautiful one and we can easily choose between them. How is it that some types of young men are so easily upset while others face the situation firmly? What are the things that will cause a young man to lie down? Three things stand out in answer to this question. First, it may come from a man's inner nature. It is not the intellectual difficulties that young men meet that cause them to fall. But if not the intellectual then it is the emotional nature of young men. Many young men

in their college age are dissatisfied with all things and are ready to kick over everything. Others pass through this period undisturbed, because they have control enough to keep their emotional state in check. Their hearts are fixed. Second, it may come through their college environment. Does this mean that every college contains something that takes away the young man's dignity? Not necessarily, but there may be some one to lead him on unconsciously. Third, these causes spring not only from the inner nature or environment, but also from the spirit of the times. During this time of war we are passing through a terrible period. Young men are losing faith in Religion because of what is going on. They are losing faith in what is right and in doing right. Young college men are wondering if they are doing right by staying in colleges and seminaries while others are fighting at the front or working in the factories to win the war. But we must not forget that the young man in the college or seminary in preparing himself to fill his little place in the universe to help work out the plan of God. We hope that soon this war shall end, and thus we cannot overlook the moral and religious side of life. Young men, let your hearts be fixed on Christ.

On the evening of January 24, the meeting was open for discussion on the plans for the Conference of the Eastern Union of Student Volunteers. Committees have been appointed and everyone is doing his part to make this Conference a success. The first meeting will be held on the evening of February 22, and from then until Sunday evening there will be meetings in the morning, afternoon and evening. It is a great privilege that is given to Moravian in being allowed to entertain this Conference. Delegates will come from all the colleges and seminaries of eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey and we hope that all of the Bethlehem people will cheerfully co-operate in helping us entertain them. The meetings will be open to all.

---

**Nobody fully comprehends what religion is who imagines that his own is the only genuine religion.—Josiah Royce.**

# 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.

## EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

BENSON Y. LANDIS, '18

## ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

Senior: RALPH W. EVERROAD, '18

Junior: JAMES M. SHIELDS, '18

## DEPARTMENT EDITORS.

REINHOLD HENKELMANN, '18 Sem., Local Editor.

ANDREW D. STOLZ, '19 Sem., Personal Editor.

PAUL D. HASSLER, '19, Asst. Personal Editor.

CYRIL H. PFOHL, '19, Exchange Editor.

SAMUEL G. GUTENSOHN, '19, Sem., Athletic Editor.

HENRY A. KUEHL, '18 Sem., Y.M.C.A. Editor.

## BUSINESS MANAGERS.

CHRISTIAN O. WEBER, '18 Sem., Manager.

FRANK H. SPLIES, '18, Asst. Manager.

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.

## Kipling Speaks

They say that Kipling is a hero worshipper, and he admits it. He was asked to write the life of Lord Roberts for the Encyclopedia Britannica, and he replied to the editors: "I am a hero worshipper, and the account I would write of the life of Lord Roberts would not be satisfactory to you." If the strong-arm class ever had a champion, it is Kipling. But now he is writing of the biggest hero of them all. He is speaking to young men; he is speaking about the man they must watch.

"I suggest that you watch him closely. You may meet that man on your farm, in your village, or in your legislature. But be sure that, whenever and wherever you meet him, as soon as it comes to a direct issue between you, his little finger will be thicker than your loins. You will go in fear of him; he will not go in fear of you.

You will do what he wants; he will not do what you want. You will find that you have no weapon in your armory with which you can attack him; no argument with which you can appeal to him. Whenever you gain, he will gain more. I would like you to study that man. I would like you better to be that man. Sooner or later you will find him to whom the idea of wealth as mere wealth does not appeal, whom the methods of amassing wealth do not interest, and who will not accept money if you offer it to him at a certain price. He will presently demonstrate to you that money dominates everybody except the man who does not want money. If mere wealth is necessary to you, for purposes not your own, use your left hand to acquire it, but keep your right for your proper work in life."

He is saying then you may not be elected a bank director. He does not know; he cannot say. It is only you *may* not be.

He is saying you may not be elected a trustee of a university—there are various reasons. He does not know; he cannot say. It is only you *may* not be.

He is saying that because of the course you have chosen you may be laughed at. Again he does not know; he cannot say. It is only you *may* be.

"I know of what I speak. This is due to a variety of causes, the chief of which is the egotism of the human animal itself. And I tell you for your comfort that the chief cure for it is to lose yourself in some issue not personal to yourself—in another man's trouble, or, preferably, in another man's joy. But if the dark hour does not vanish, as it sometimes doesn't, let me tell you again for your comfort that there are many liars in the world, but there are no liars like your own sensations. The despair and the horror mean nothing, because there is nothing irremediable, nothing ineffaceable, nothing irrecoverable in anything you may have said or thought or done.

"If for any reason you cannot believe or have never been taught to believe in the infinite mercy of Heaven, at least believe that you are not sufficiently important to be taken too seriously by the powers above or beneath us. In other

words, take anything and everything seriously except yourselves." B. Y. L.

### Tact

Men as they come into contact, adopt a principle of action by which to propel themselves along the currents of social intercourse. Some choose frankness and honesty. Others flavor honesty with tact. A few are so conceited that they leave all to tact.

Undoubtedly tact is a valuable asset. It lubricates the friction spots of the social machine. It is oil on troubled waters.

Unfortunate is he who has not the perception to recognize his position in a situation. Unhappy is he, who finding himself in a delicate situation, can not contribute to its relief. Pitiably is he, who tactlessly created the situation.

Tact is a constituent of politeness. It is a part of the polished gentleman. (It is a part of the polish.)

Tact is an art. Cleverly practiced, it has often saved the day when calamity seemed inevitable. It is criminal to allow pain where tact will bring relief. To refuse to see a blemish or a blunder, which some one would obscure, is more than tact. It is a duty.

Some make tact a virtue. Many elevate it above truth, knowing that "truth is unwelcome, however divine." Others have confused tact with diplomacy. A few mistake tact for adulation and we must learn "to meet their smile with smile, and flattery with flattery;" thus the unsuspecting "Caesar being told he hates flatterers, admits he does, being then most flattered."

There are those who would not stoop to frankness. A fact is too blunt. Rather bend the truth than ruffle some one's pride. Yet a poet has advised:

"Dare to be true. Nothing can need a lie,  
A fault which needs it most, grows two thereby."

Sophocles prescribed a similar cure for the same fault among the ancient Greeks. He said:

*κοινὸν παρήσω τῆς ἀληθείας ἔπος. τί γάρ σε μαγθάσσοιμ' ἂν ὦν ἐς ὕστερον ψεύσται φανόμεθ'; ὄρθον ἰλήθει' αἰεί.*

The familiarity of dormitory life acts as a mirror in which, like words printed backward, "would-be" tact, reflected positively, spells out hypocrisy and bluff.

Some railing at the harshness of the man whose creed holds "honesty as the best policy," seem to think "they can smile and murder while they smile, and cry content to that which grieves their heart, and wet their cheeks with artificial tears; and frame their face to all occasions." But Goethe replies, "Man is never deceived. He deceives himself," and Shakespeare echoes that they are "blind guides which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel."

Thus of tact we would say, that as long as it is nice discernment and delicate skill in protecting the feelings of those to whom such protection is due, we give our sanction; but tact, which means dexterity and skill in securing advantages, at the price of honesty, we tag with disapproval; and to those dissemblers, who think hypocrisy is tact, allow us to quote:

"Because I can not flatter, and look fair,  
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and coy,  
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,  
I must be held a rancorous enemy.  
Cannot a plain man live and think no harm,  
But thus his simple truth must be abused,  
By silken, sly, insinuating Jacks?"

R. W. E.

### Who's to Blame?

Familiarity breeds contempt," is an old saying. Yet familiarity also breeds friendship.

Experience proves that one or the other must result. There seems to be no middle ground. Human nature must love or despise all with which it comes in close contact.

A small college is the best kind of an illustration for the above rule. Given a number of small fish in a small pond, and turmoil results. Jealousies, "small-town gossip" and the petty strivings for place, which are so apt to characterize any small group of entirely dissimilar individuals, readily find their way into the student life of the small college. Friendships are indeed born, the most enduring friendships, but friendships may mean group division, which too often renders more acute the friction between individuals.

Friction is unavoidable. That must be recognized as long as human nature endures. In the present state of society friction is even essential

(Concluded on page 60)



Fuel Saver.

## Camouflage Shortage

In addition to Ralph's short article on Camouflage a few lines of information and illustration are in order; and before the reading of the minutes, because they are such curious affairs of the moment at the best, and not necessarily because there are so many of them. Camouflage came not when woman discovered that there was more than one man in the world who liked blonde hair. By illustration we say camouflage is the old gink of about seventy who says that he would enlist tomorrow if they'd take him. Camouflage Shortage is a teacher shortage in Wilson Township, blaming our friend Cupid and not the Kaiser. Supposing the little pet dog looked the way he barked; or supposing Bates looked the way he eats, you would have a hard time feeding your dog and catching your hog. This is a matter of opinion and therefore heated arguments during fuel shortage should be cut out, because soft coal even comes hard. Everybody should follow the food controller's instructions as to conversation of food. House warming parties please take note.

"Zero weather is being *enjoyed* all over the country." I am from Missouri. Modern philosophers say that the heat of the sun is colder in winter than in summer, others claim that their house was warmed by cold steam. What do ye say? Regardless of what the ground-hog, the goose-bone, the clover-leaf, the sundial or any such weather forecasts have said, even including Doc. Werst and George Weinland, the weather speaks for itself. The dismal old croaker who used to brag about the good old-fashioned winters has now crawled in his hole and pulled in his neck. Fulmer is suffering from this severe winter, at least after stumbling over the suitcase. He claimed he just had got over the Grippe. He has got a good story for us, but because it is about the red hot poker he is afraid to handle it.

Frank Turner, in his favorite restaurant, discovered that since the war there are so many terms that are foreign to the modern American. The information is as follows: "A regular egg"—an egg old enough to have regular habits. "Ash brown potatoes"—potatoes cooked in ashes. "Baa-baa in the rain, make him run"

(an order)—mutton broth in a hurry. "Foul ball"—chicken croquette. "Gent here wants to take a chance"—an order of hash. "Another sport"—second order of hash.

Many a woman who marries for money doesn't even get ali-money, and for this reason Schlegel had intended to take a chance, but when he discovered, while attending the Chemistry class, that alimony was not gold, he became conceited and he is still single. He again is out for a woman because an army officer reported that married men stand shell shot better than single ones. There is one thing that is bothering him and that is whether these same men live in a state of preparedness because they are used to being blown up. The other night he dreamed that she kissed him on the head.

There are few men in the world successful enough to have secrets and no women. Doug. believes this but for an excuse he told her, "I can't get married without my father's consent." She, as every other woman, asked of him whether his father asked him when he wanted to get married. Doug., who believes in a cheatless day, lost out. A woman always likes a good liar when it comes to love making. Doug. will pick no social butterfly for his own, neither will he pick a flower. Why, even the flour of the family has to observe wheatless days. For his life-work Doug. had intended to take up some kind of a special course and therefore took the profession of the scissors grinder, but discovered that life was a continual grind and also found things dull. Now he is studying Undertakerology and intends to hook up with a lady doctor. Watch the money roll in.

Clarence Richter has lost all his friends. There is the Russian politician who was an honest man, and on returning to Russia the poor man was so lonesome that they lynched him. His friends here in America are staying in one place and that is not where Richter is situated. Nonnemaker, who knows, says that "there is a shortage of tramps on account of railroad service."

The girl who loses her head often finds it on a man's shoulder. Behold, she fainted.

It takes a pretty woman to be ugly in the morning.

## Locals

The largest undertaking of the Musical Association was crowned with the best of success. "The Ohio trip," including concerts at Lititz and Lancaster, Pa., Graceham, Md., seemed an impossibility last year, but with a new year there arose new hope and great enthusiasm, which made it possible for us to go. Our manager spent no little time in working out plans which met with the approval of our dear alumni and friends at these places. Our main purpose was to "put M. C. on the map" and we can say with full assurance that we were able to accomplish our purpose. We were glad that the people realized that we were not out to make money (for we did not make any money).

The concerts were all well attended. When you realize that in the country districts of Maryland and Ohio with the mercury at 22 below we got crowds which filled the halls we appreciate it so much the more. If space would permit, we would like to quote some of the daily paper articles of each place. You will allow us to quote what was heard at one of the Ohio places after the concert: "It certainly was magnificent to listen to and enjoy their concert, but I hardly can believe that an institution with less than fifty students can turn out men of such talent and training." The programs were well rendered and gave due credit to every number. Our leader was in his prime and directed the Glee Club with the necessary skill.

Another thing we enjoyed very much was the kind hospitality. We certainly are grateful to all who shared in making this part of our stay so pleasant. In the rural communities of Ohio we greatly enjoyed a much needed change in transportation—sleigh and auto rides were most enjoyable after the constant rumbling of steel coaches.

We certainly appreciate the work of all alumni and friends who made it possible for us to come and give these concerts. We heartily express our gratitude to all who entertained us.

There were fifteen men of the Musical Association who went on the trip: C. Richter, C. Weber, Fulmer, first tenor; Stolz, Henkelmann, Van Horne, second tenor; Bahnsen, Shields, Thaeler, first bass; Vogler, Hassler, Wedman, second bass; Allen, reader; Funk, violinist; Thaeler, trombonist; Van Horne, accompanist; Kemper, leader. The quartette consisted of Richter, Henkelmann, Kemper, Vogler.

On Sunday, December 30, the Theologues, Weber, Wedman, Henkelmann, and the Quartette had charge of the services at Graceham. On Sunday, January 6, we were able to visit several of the congregations in Ohio. Weber preached at Dover in the morning and at Gnadenhuetten in the evening. Wedman, at Gnadenhuetten in the morning and Fry's Valley in the evening. Stolz preached at Fry's Valley in the morning. Henkelmann preached at Sharon in the morning and at Dover in the evening. One quartette, Fulmer, Stolz, Shields and Thaeler, furnished music at Fry's Valley and Gnadenhuetten. The regular quartette sang at Sharon and Dover. The violinist, Mr. Funk, played at Dover for both services. We hope that the wish expressed at every place will become possible, namely, that of coming again.

Weinland preached in the West Side Chapel, January 27.

Trafford preached on Sunday, January 13, at Easton. He gave an address at the College Hill C. E. Society, February 1.

Henkelmann preached at Reading the morning of January 20.

Weber spent the week end of January 27 at Riverside, N. J. He preached at Reading, January 20, in the evening, and at Edgeboro in the morning of January 13.

A pleasant meeting was enjoyed by the student body on the 21st of January in honor of Mr. Trafford's birthday. Songs and refreshments ended the delightful evening.

Word was received that Rev. Alfred Vogler, formerly pastor at Utica, N. Y., now Y. M. C. A. worker, arrived safely in France, January 15.

M. W. Ruprecht, '16, Sem., visited his Alma Mater January 21.

R. Bahnsen, '11, Sem., and wife were visitors at M. C. January 16.

We express our deep sympathy to Dr. Schultze in his recent bereavement. We have always felt the keen interest which Mrs. Schultze had in all students and know that we will miss that kind and loving nature which characterized her so beautifully.

On January 27, a double quartette sang at the College Hill Church at a song service. The quartette has furnished music on several occasions, including a Union Meeting of the Moravian C. E. Societies and on Rev. Kemper's birthday.

January 13, Wm. Steininger entertained Wedman, V. Richter, Landis and Bahnsen at his home in Coopersburg.

Messrs. Kemper and Funk enjoyed a trip to New York as guests of the Bach Choir. The former is a member of the Bethlehem Trombone Choir and the latter a member of the Lehigh Valley Symphony Orchestra. This annual trip of the Choir has become possible through the interest of Mr. C. M. Schwab.

### C. L. S. Notes

Debate Meeting, January 15. The meeting was opened by the Chaplain. The extemporaneous speeches were: "The President's Peace Terms," by Weinland; "Word Pictures found in Spencer's Fairy Queen," by Bahnsen; "Descriptive Power of De Quincey," by Fulmer; "Economic Aims of Public Charity," by C. Richter; "What the Capture of Jerusalem Means to the World," by Stolz. First declaimer, Mr. F. Splies, gave "A War Poem." Mr. Walther then had ten minutes of review. The second declaimer, Mr. Stocker, gave "The Flag Speaks." After the usual three-minute recess the debate followed: "Resolved, That the Government should Own and Control all Railroads in the United States." It was debated affirmatively by Messrs. Kemper and Henkelmann; negatively by Messrs. Hassler and Gutensohn. The President's decision favored the negative, which was upheld by the house. The *per se* also favored the negative. Mr. Helmich was critic.

Miscellaneous Meeting, January 22. The Chaplain opened the meeting by reading a portion of the 19th chapter of Proverbs. First declaimer, V. Richter, gave "The Purple Road." Messrs. Lantz and Funk favored the house with a violin duet. The second declaimer, Mr. Engelke, gave "The Reckoning." Mr. Trafford was reviewer. The orator, Mr. Shields, had his oration on "The Influence of Slight Deviations from Integrity." The editor for the evening was Mr. Nonnemaker. His paper was entitled, "The Police Gazette of Grassville."

Election Meeting, January 29. The officers for the new term were elected: President, Mr. Wedman, '18, Sem.; Vice-President, Mr. Helmich, '19; Secretary, Mr. Funk, '18; Treasurer, Mr. Bahnsen, '19; Chaplain, Mr. Walther, '19, Sem.; Custodian, Mr. Engelke, '21. We hope and are looking forward to a very successful term. Everybody is responsible for the success of our Literary Society and we are going to make it the best ever.



### Who's to Blame?

(Continued from page 57)

to the welfare of society as a whole. Competition undoubtedly produces efficiency. But we should have one ideal in competition, one rule whereby to govern all disputes. Let us be straightforward. Nine-tenths of all the discord and ill-feeling in a small college is due, not to the fact that differences arise between individuals, but that, instead of being aired openly and freely where the dust and cobwebs of jealousy and hatred may be blown out by a better understanding, they are allowed to ferment and sour under cover of smiles and soft words until the contagion has spread everywhere and frankness is a thing unknown.

Such a state in a college affords but poor training for the student. The fellowship of college life is often considered the most important factor in preparation for life and especially is this true of the small institution. But continual dissension, petty meannesses and astute "knocking" destroy fellowship. Better to be a hermit and live apart than to stifle in an atmosphere of continual strife and discord.

What are the causes? Firstly, the proverbial trouble maker, the discontented, ill-natured critic of everything and everybody, who maliciously instills the germs of dissension into credulous minds. Secondly, the snap judgments and consequent tactlessness of unthinking individuals, who forget that human nature is too intricate to be quickly understood but quick to take offense at unjust criticism. The remedy? More frankness, more deliberation and knowledge of self before passing judgment on others, more co-operation, less credulity as to evil reports, less secret scheming in college affairs and the elimination of cliques. The ideal for a small college is "One big, happy family," not a den of intrigue and dissension.

J. M. S.



### Exchanges

For a High School paper of real merit we would strongly recommend *The Archive*, of the Northeast High School, Philadelphia. *The Archive* does credit to some college monthlies and the students of Northeast High are to be complimented upon their ability in this line.

The poetry is an attractive feature of *The Archive* and adds greatly to the interest of the paper. Many school papers seem to forget this branch of literature, which is a part that should not be left out.

The article entitled, "Behind the Lines," is typical of numerous articles that appear every month in the magazines of schools and colleges. We would suggest that the author pay a little more attention to detail. He has made several inconsistent statements. For instance, a haystack is quite out of place in "No Man's Land," and then again, guns are not located, as in former wars, by lookouts but by aviators, who are detailed especially for such service.

Exchanges received this month: *The Ogontz Mosaic*, *The Lehigh Burr*, *The Archive*, *The Albright Bulletin*, *The Linden Hall Echo*, *The M. P. S.*, *The Hall Boy*, *The Lesbian Herald*, *College Chips*, "Der" *D. M. L. C. Messenger*, *The Mirror*, *The Spectator*, *The Ursinus Weekly*, *College News*.

## Athletics

### MORAVIAN, 13; URSINUS, 21.

The first game after the Christmas holidays was played against the Ursinus five. The rest seemed to have proven disastrous to our boys, for in this game they were unable to play in their usual form. The game was loosely played throughout. Both sides found it hard to play a fast passing game. The final score resulted in 13-21, in favor of our opponents. The line-up:

URSINUS.	POSITIONS.	MORAVIAN.
Grove.....	forward.....	Stolz
Havard.....	forward.....	Hassler
Long.....	center.....	Turner
Light.....	guard.....	Wedman
Gulick.....	guard.....	Kuehl

Substitutions: Stengel for Hassler. Field goals: Ursinus—Grove, 3; Long, 2; Havard, 1; Light, 1. Moravian—Kuehl, Turner, 1. Fouls: Light, 7; Wedman, 9. Referee: Dynan, Lehigh.

### MORAVIAN, 32; MUHLENBERG, 22.

The second game of the month, we are glad to report, was a victory for Moravian against Muhlenberg on the M. C. floor. This is the first time in history that Moravian ever landed a victory against Muhlenberg in basketball. The game was very close during the entire first half, the lead changing from one side to the other. In the second half, with Turner being put in the game, Moravian suddenly took a spurt and played fast ball for about five minutes. A safe lead was thus obtained, which Muhlenberg was unable to overcome. Credit must be given to Muhlenberg for their clean and fast playing, the final score being 32-22 in favor of Moravian.

MORAVIAN.	POSITIONS.	MUHLENBERG.
Stolz.....	forward.....	Kleckner
Hassler.....	forward.....	Nolde
Allen.....	center.....	Green
Wedman.....	guard.....	Freitag
Kuehl.....	guard.....	Roth

Substitutions: Turner for Stolz. Field goals: Muhlenberg—Kleckner, 2; Green, 2; Freitag, 1; Nolde, 1. Moravian—Hassler, 4; Allen, 3; Kuehl, 2; Stolz; Turner, 1. Fouls: Roth, 10; Wedman, 8. Referee: Lobach, Bethlehem Prep.

### MORAVIAN, 47; DREXEL, 40.

Our next victim was the Drexel five on their floor on January 12. The score was very close during the greater part of the game, but near the end of the second half Moravian, through fast playing, rolled in enough baskets to obtain a safe lead. On the whole, the Varsity were "off color" and a bigger lead should have been obtained. For Moravian the foul shooting of Wedman was a feature. The final score was 47-40, in favor of Moravian. The line-up:

MORAVIAN.	POSITIONS.	DREXEL.
Stolz.....	forward.....	Ritcliffe
Hassler.....	forward.....	Taylor
Allen.....	center.....	Osmuna
Wedman.....	guard.....	Bonner
Kuehl.....	guard.....	Blessing

Field goals: Drexel—Ritcliffe, 3; Blessing, 4; Osmuna, 2; Taylor, 1. Moravian—Allen, 6; Hassler, 5; Stolz, 2; Wedman, 2; Kuehl, 1. Fouls: Osmuna, 19; Wedman, 16.

### MORAVIAN, 22; TEMPLE, 38.

On the next evening, Moravian played the strong Temple combination on their floor. The Temple team played a fast all around game. Moravian, however, was in poor shape and did not play in usual form. The close guarding of Moravian was a feature of the game. Wedman again starred at foul shooting by caging 17 baskets. The final result was 22-38, in favor of Temple. The line-up:

MORAVIAN.	POSITIONS.	TEMPLE.
Hassler.....	forward.....	Barker
Turner.....	forward.....	Rawcliffe
Allen.....	center.....	Smith
Wedman.....	guard.....	Gilham
Kuehl.....	guard.....	Heldelt

Substitutions: Dunn for Gilham. Field goals: Temple—Barker, 4; Rawcliffe; Smith; Heldelt, 3. Moravian—Wedman, 2; Allen, 1. Fouls: Gilham, 12; Wedman, 17.

### MORAVIAN, 38; U. S. A. A. C., 64.

On the evening of the 30th, the Moravian played the fast United States Army Ambulance Corps, of Allentown. This team is composed of college stars from all the leading colleges and universities, who are at present in training at the Allentown Camps. The score itself does not indicate that the game was one-sided, for Moravian put up a very hard fight but was no match against the strong opponents. In the second half the Ambulance put in an almost entire new team. Some remarkable shooting was done by the Ambulance team, especially by Adams, who alone caged six baskets in the latter part of the game. The two Moravian guards deserve credit for their close covering. The line-up:

MORAVIAN.	POSITIONS.	U. S. A. A. C.
Hassler.....	forward.....	Haven (Stengel)
Turner.....	forward.....	Dunn (Stolz)
Allen.....	center.....	Kitch (Adams)
Wedman.....	guard.....	Craner (Eldridge)
Kuehl.....	guard.....	Jester (Raus)

Field goals: U. S. A. A. C.—Haven, 6; Adams, 6; Raus, 5; Kitch, 4; Dunn, 3; Andreas, 3; Jester, 5. Moravian—Allen, 3; Hassler, 2; Turner, 2; Wedman, 1. Fouls: Dunn, 2; Wedman, 12.

## DIRECTORY

### MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

President .....Andrew Stolz  
 Manager .....Christian Weber  
 Leader .....Hugh Kemper

### Y. M. C. A.

President .....Christian Weber  
 Secretary .....Frank Splies

### COMENIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

President.....Ralph Everroad  
 Secretary .....Frank Splies

### ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

President .....Henry Kuehl  
 Secretary.....Samuel Gutensohn

### BASKETBALL.

Coach.....Theodore Shields  
 Captain .....Henry Kuehl  
 Manager.....Andrew Stolz  
 Assistant Manager.....Samuel Gutensohn

### SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID.

Mrs. L. Schwarze, Miss L. Weitzel, Rev. J. Weinland,  
 Rev. F. Grabs, Rev. V. Flinn, Rev. Henkelmann, Miss  
 M. Smith, Mr. Kessler, Rev. C. Gutensohn, Mrs. Zuehlke,  
 A. Zimmerman, Rev. M. Oerter, Mr. L. Eysenbach, Mr.  
 H. A. Pfohl, Mrs. Joeckel, Rev. Hoyler, Rev. Ruprecht,  
 Rev. E. Hagen, Mr. F. Stelter, Rev. A. Abel, Rev. E. S.  
 Wolle.

## HATS, SHOES AND FURNISHINGS **YOUNG, THE HATTER**

No. 52 South Main Street

The NEW EDISON DIAMOND DISK  
 PHONOGRAPH

**THE YEAGER STORE**  
 No. 13 East Broad Street.

**CHAS. A. HAFNER, PROP.**  
**BARBER**

SUN INN HOTEL - - BETHLEHEM, PA.

**SALEM ACADEMY AND COLLEGE**  
 FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN,  
 WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.  
 THE REV. H. E. RONDTHALER, M.A., Principal.

**I. L. FEHR,**  
 Wall Paper, Room Moulding  
 621 N. Main Street

**H.E. Ricksecker.** Pianos, Player Pianos,  
 and Talking Machines

Any Quality of Tone, Design of Case or Wood Required, or Made to Order, if Desired.  
 52-54 East Broad Street, Bethlehem

**REUBEN F. OPP,** Merchant Tailor,  
 Main Street, opp. Post-office, Bethlehem.  
 FINE REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.

**A. C. HUFF,** MUSIC STORE,  
 PIANOS AND ORGANS,  
 No. 57 S. Main Street, Bethlehem, Penna.

**DR. H. W. SOLT,** DENTIST

UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT  
**SANITARY BARBER SHOP**  
 Broad and Main Streets

*DELMONICO RESTAURANT*  
 80 Broad Street.  
 Everything in the line of eats.

*S. E. SHERER*  
 Cut flowers and all kinds of plants.  
 No. 86 Broad Street.

**Riegel & Cortright,** Dry Goods, Carpets, Globe Store, BETHLEHEM PENNA.

Try Our \$2 Special The Style Headquarters  
**HATS—THE REINER STORES—FURNISHINGS**  
 Broad St., near New St., Bethlehem Third St., So. Bethlehem

**F. E. Weinland, Hardware, Window Glass, Cutlery,** 8 Broad Street,  
BETHLEHEM, PA.

**J. E. LEIBFRIED, Insurance.**

**FREDERICK A. KRELL,  
Tobacconist**

68 South Main Street Bethlehem, Pa.

**W. M. FLICKINGER**

MAKER OF  
**Fine Portraits**

7 BROAD STREET BETHLEHEM, PA.

**THE QUALITY SHOP,  
TAILORS, CLOTHIERS AND HABERDASHERS,  
5 East Broad Street, Bethlehem, Pa.**

**E. F. SOBERS,  
UP-TO-DATE BAKERY**

Open for inspection to the public at all times

**The Moravian College <sup>A</sup> <sup>N</sup> <sup>D</sup> Theological Seminary**  
BETHLEHEM, PA.

Collegiate and Theological Course.

For terms apply to The Rev. A. Schultze, D.D., L.H.D., Pres.

**LEHIGH STEAM LAUNDRY**  
NEW ST., SOUTH BETHLEHEM.

Goods called for and delivered. Bell Telephone 79.

**MEYER & HEIBERGER**  
The place where you meet your friends  
BROAD & MAIN

**SHANE BROTHERS**  
Haberdashery

**DR. R. M. WALLS DENTIST**

Office and Residence

158 E. Broad Street Bethlehem, Pa.

Phone 370.

**James R. Ray,**

FINE TAILORING

60 E. BROAD ST., BETHLEHEM.

ADAM BRINKER W. C. LAZARUS

**Adam Brinker & Company**

Manufacturers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Harness, Blankets,  
Lap Robes, Horse Furnishings, Whips, Trunks, Travelling Bags and  
Pocket Books.

119 East Third St., South Bethlehem, Pa.

Established 1867

Both Phones

**ALFRED C. BETGE**  
Undertaker

17 North Main Street Bethlehem, Pa.

Readers of the Comenian wishing to send flowers to their  
friends in or near Bethlehem, can with confidence send their  
orders to

**SAWYER & JOHNSON**  
Florists

GREENHOUSE:—241 Laurel Street  
Bethlehem, Pa.

**CITY PROVISION COMPANY**  
DEALER IN  
HIGH GRADE MEATS AND PRODUCE  
221 NORTH HIGH STREET

**NAZARETH HALL**

Our Moravian Boarding School for Boys  
Offers College Preparatory and Business Courses  
For Catalogue write the Principal  
THE REV. F. E. GRUNERT, Nazareth, Pa.

You Can Save Money by Buying  
**FURNITURE, CARPETS and RUGS**  
FROM

**WORSLEY BROS.**

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

**CAMERON PIANO CO.** PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS, 73 Main St.  
COLUMBIA Grafanola Records

**H. H. Greiner, 150 S. Main Street, and 12 E. Third Street, South Bethlehem**

**TRAEGER GROCERY CO.,**

FANCY GROCERIES,  
Fine Confectionery,  
Cakes of the Good Kind.

5 South Main Street,  
and  
Corner New and Church Streets.

**WOODRING THE HATTER, Hats and Men's Furnishings**

# F. E. WHITESELL,

STEAM AND WATER HEATING APPARATUS, PLUMBING.  
74 MAIN STREET, BETHLEHEM, PA.

H. J. MEYERS, Chairman. ARNON P. MILLER, Sec. and Treas.

## *Brown-Borhek Lumber and Coal Company, LTD.,*

RELIABLE LUMBER, MILL WORK, UPPER LEHIGH COAL.

"The best from forest and mine."

Main and Canal Streets,  
Bethlehem.

Brodhead Ave. and Third St.,  
South Bethlehem.

## KOCH BROTHERS

Manufacturers and Tailors of  
Men's and Young Men's Clothing

Hotel Allen Building, Centre Square,  
**ALLENTOWN**

## Moravian Seminary

FOUNDED 1742

## and College for Women,

BETHLEHEM, PA.

Ninety minutes from Philadelphia.  
Two hours from New York.

For Circulars address J. H. CLEWELL, Ph.D., President.

## Shankweiler & Lehr

Centre Square  
Allentown, Pa.

Men's, Young } **FINEST HIGH GRADE CLOTH-**  
Men's, Boy's } **ING AND FURNISHINGS**

Agency for the Celebrated "SOCIETY BRAND"  
CLOTHES For Young Men and those who Stay Young  
Unsurpassed  
Merchant Tailoring The Store of **GREATEST Values**

## SIMON RAU & CO., DRUGGISTS.

Medicines, Chemicals, Photographic Goods,  
156 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

## SUPERIOR UNDERWEAR FOR MEN

THE BUSH & BULL CO.  
BETHLEHEM, PA.

## CLOTHES AND HABERDASHERY FOR COLLEGE MEN

WE CATER TO ALL THE DESIRES  
OF THESE CLASSY DRESSERS  
10% Discount to Students on Clothing

## LOUIS REIS

55 SOUTH MAIN ST., BETHLEHEM, PA.

## R. W. LEIBERT & SON, FIRE INSURANCE.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE. NOTARY PUBLIC.  
BETHLEHEM, PA.

# M. C. GLEE CLUB

Open for engagements

C O. Weber, Manager

## SAFETY LEHIGH VALLEY NATIONAL BANK SERVICE

Open Saturday Evenings MAIN AND MARKET STS. 6 to 8.30 p.m.

