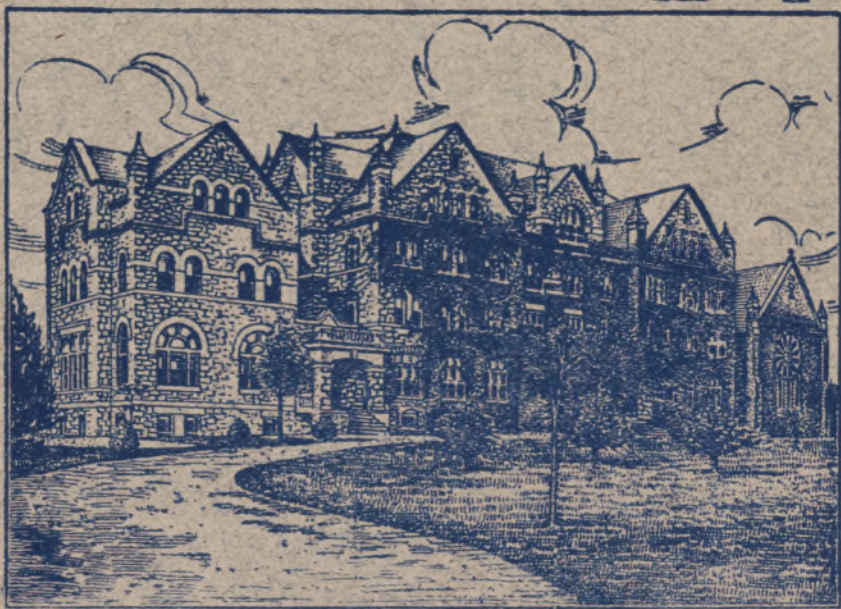


# THE COMENIAN

VIA LUCIS



Vol. 28  
No. 6

Bethlehem, Pa., March, 1919.



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# The Comenian

Volume XXVIII.

BETHLEHEM, PA., MARCH, 1919.

Number 6.

## Their "Bit"

R. D. H., '15.

IN following the events of the war, that has just ceased, especially the events which occurred after our entry into the conflict on April 6, 1917, are we not prone to follow and glory in the deeds of valor of our men on the battlefield and to neglect giving credit to those who, unable to give their services on the battlefield, whatever the cause may have been, gave their all in whatever work they may have been assigned to? We need not be told that we cannot choose our work in the service, and a lamentable excuse of an army we should have if that were the case.

It is not the wish of the writer to take away any of the credit of those who so nobly served on the battlefield or overseas, many of whom have made the supreme sacrifice, that you and I might enjoy the liberty we have always known and which is most dear to us, but to give some little praise to those whom he met in the various camps of the United States during fifteen months of service, more especially to the men in the service who labored day and night in the numerous toxic gas plants throughout the country, in order that their brothers oversea might have the necessary weapons with which they might successfully combat the enemy.

He refers to the men of the Chemical Warfare Service, which branch of the service was organized as a separate corps as of August 1, 1919, although toxic gases were being manufactured previous to that time under the supervision of the Ordnance Department. The public knew very little of the activities of this corps for "War Reasons," and the writer does not doubt that some few who see this article will learn for the first time that there was a branch of the service known as the Chemical Warfare Service.

All that the men in this branch of the service knew of it was that the gas was needed "Over There," and without any further questioning they set to it and manufactured it as best they could and as rapidly as possible, oftentimes with the crudest of apparatus and with great personal danger to themselves.

The Chemical Warfare Service was composed largely of men who previous to their entry into the service had had training along chemical lines, and of Limited and Domestic Service men.

Since the writer was stationed at the Stamford Plant, of the Edgewood Arsenal, located at Stamford, Conn., and as it is the only plant with which he is acquainted, he shall confine himself to a short description of the work of these men who were stationed at that plant.

In April, 1918, the property of the American Synthetic Color Company, of Stamford, Conn., was taken over by the Government for the purpose of manufacturing Chlorpicrin gas. Apparatus was installed so as to be able to manufacture approximately 50,000 pounds daily. This was not the work of one day as the plans for the same were formulated in December of the preceding year, but it was not until the Fall of the year 1918 that the plant reached the height of efficiency, although gas had been manufactured previous to April at the aforementioned plant, as it was in March, 1918, that the first train load of gas left Stamford, and what a sensation it caused in railroad circles. Passenger trains were held up for the "Gas Special." It was routed via the outskirts of villages and towns to Edgewood, Md., the main plant of the Edgewood Arsenal which was then being constructed. The length of time taken to reach the maximum capacity of



manufacture was no fault of the men but was due to the novelty of manufacture of toxic gases for which there had been no commercial use. Certainly no chemical plant can be perfected without the constant exertion of intelligence and incessant study to produce more efficiently the products of manufacture. No other industry is like the chemical industry for no other has so many mechanical difficulties, not to mention the chemical ones. These difficulties increase when organic compounds are used in parts of processes and the troubles are many times those of inorganic industries

And at this point we enter the realm of personalities. When we think of railroads and their history, we think of Hill and Harriman. When we think of wars, we think of Napoleon and Alexander the Great, William of Prussia and Foch, Haig and Pershing. When we think of any great enterprise we associate with it the men who made it great and so in justice to those men who worked at the Stamford Plant we speak of their labors since it would be impossible to speak of the men individually. The experiences of those men were similar to those of the men stationed at any of the other plants.

As stated previously, the apparatus used in the beginning was of the crudest sort and the men were subjected to many difficulties which were later remedied.

The men stationed at Stamford, 195 in number, counting the officers and enlisted men, labored day and night in shifts of eight hours each and one extra shift of eight hours from 7 p.m. until 3 a.m. daily and in most cases seven days a week. "*Production*" was the only motto and with that word continually in mind, maximum production was the result.

In the Picric acid plant the men were required to breathe nitrous fumes night after night. Quite often they inhaled more than they could stand. Many of them received severe burns from nitric and sulphuric acid. There were many days when it was practically impossible to eat, due to the picric acid dust which they had swallowed, and yet none of these hardships interfered with the

picric acid production so essential in the manufacture of the Chlorpierin gas

In the final stage of manufacture of the gas the men in that department also experienced all sorts of troubles. Coughs were common. Congested lungs and heavy colds persisted for months. But even under these conditions operations never slowed up and no one reported to the hospital as sick unless forced to do so. It is hard to believe that men would endure such hardships willingly, but all of them worked with a smile and at no time was it necessary to force the men to work overtime—they did it because the work had to be done, because it was their share in the conflict which was being waged for the sake of Liberty, their very lives.

Those men who worked there came from all points between Bangor, Maine, and Portland, Oregon, and from New Orleans to Milwaukee. A democratic crowd they were: Polish, Russian, Italian and some from enemy countries but recently made American citizens. To those men especially is credit due. They truly have helped to win the war, and in the great victory have earned their right to enjoy the freedom that will ever be ours.

Possibly you can better appreciate and understand the dangers incurred in the manufacture when you are told that in one plant of approximately seven thousand men there were 2200 cases of men that were gassed or burned, 900 of them being serious. And yet their motto was "Carry On."

The aforementioned difficulties are just a few of those which were experienced and they are now a matter of history, the men themselves having been honorably discharged from the service and are again in civilian life.

History has been made by those men. The gas which the "Yanks" used to turn the tide of the Germans toward Berlin, at Chateau-Thierry, last summer was gas made at the Stamford Plant. All of them have done their small part, and in so far have helped to turn the history of the world to a brighter and happier future.



## Fourteenth Annual Student Missionary Conference

FRANK H SPLIES, SEM. '20

AT the present time when more than ever the minds of thinking men are directed towards world topics, it was with the greatest expectation that the Student Volunteers, together with those of similar though not as decided inclinations, looked forward to the fourteenth annual Conference held at State College, Pa., from February 21-23. The Volunteers had every reason to look for light on their decided life-work, since so many changes have been wrought in the relation of the various fields to each other and to us. Some of the fields that formerly were open to America were closed during the war and, vice versa, many more that were previously closed are now open. During the past few years many a student has seriously faced the question of a life work with a view towards rendering the greatest service to a needy world. So many fields of service have been opened, so many calls for leadership come from every direction, that it becomes a much more difficult problem to decide on a life work. Very naturally one would be inclined towards that field which offered the greatest opportunities, but not quite as naturally and easily can it be decided which field of activity offers the most along this line. It becomes a personal matter for each one to decide in consideration of the talents with which he has been entrusted. Perhaps in pondering such thoughts as these many went to the Conference this year who would under normal conditions not have gone. Ninety-three colleges, with a representation of over 300 delegates, were in attendance.

The question foremost in the minds of all was, "What is the relation of the Church to the work of reconstruction?" The answer to this question was given by the Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, Secretary of the China Continuation Committee. The war has brought out that the lines of race distinction are fast fading away. The black man fought shoulder to shoulder with his yellow and

white brother, and time and again we have heard enunciated the truth that the "world is one; that each nation is a part of it; that it is not possible for men to stand aloof from one another however wide be their geographical separation; that the only race is the human race; that each part affects and is affected by the others; and that we are our brother's keeper and cannot leave any part of the world out of our thought." Is this not a recognition of the message of Foreign Missions as it was proclaimed by the Church for ages? At last the world in general has been struck by the truth of the message. What a great opportunity lies at the door of the Christian Church today when all the world is looking to it as the only source from which a remedy for the world's sores is to be expected!

Wherever we find a mission station we have an international unit doing away with petty and narrow provincialism. The stations are usually manned by missionaries from foreign countries and at the stations are welcomed men from whatever caste, clime or position in life they may be. Clearly though we see the need of such an internationalizing factor at once, we cannot go forward without first examining what we are prescribing. We must be convinced that we have the genuine article and something that is real and vital to ourselves. Very often the missionary in China is tried by a question such as this, "Why should we accept Christianity when you do not accept it in America?" The evangelization of the world in this generation will never take place unless more experience the deeper meaning of Christianity. It is the imparting of the life of God through us to others.

Dr. S. M. Zwemer, President of the Cairo University, Egypt, presented the cause of the Moslem world and how this had been affected by the war. Of the 200,000,000 Moslems only one-sixth were really under Moslem government and the



rest were under Christian countries, such as England, Germany and France, and yet what is there to show that they were under the rule of Christian nations? The whole Moslem world was in a state of unrest previous to the outbreak of the war and the only reason that the Moslems did not rise in a Holy War as was planned was *God*. Nothing else could have stopped it; Germany had played her game so well that already by 1910 she was in control of most of the business centres. Yet despite the fact that the idea of a Holy War was frustrated, 800,000 persons—more than in all the persecutions of the early Church—were brutally slaughtered, and who was to blame for these awful Armenian massacres? The Christian Church. We did not carry out our obligations to these countries in the years gone by or such a thing could never have happened. God speaks to some of us today as He did to Elijah, "What doest thou here, Elijah?"

Among the Conference leaders were such men as Robert Wilder, one of the founders of the Student Volunteer Movement, and Dr. D. K. W. Kumm, African explorer and Secretary of Sudan United Mission. The messages of these men rang true and many a one of those present went home with a renewed sense of duty. Very striking was the comparison drawn between the two most prosperous nations in the world's history, namely, North Africa in the days of the Church Fathers and our country today. No other nation except ours has ever approached the prosperity and luxury of North Africa of that day, but where is North Africa today? The greatest of the Church Fathers came from the North African Church and yet how completely the Church as well as the people were brought to naught. Naturally we try to find an explanation. North Africa was a self-centered, self-satisfied country; all the blessings bestowed upon them were absorbed with no thought of sharing them or spreading the glad tidings among those who were in the dark. We read of no missionary efforts whatever. It seems that they did not heed God's command and so had outlived their usefulness. May we not forget that God has a work for us to do as well; America has an opportunity today such as was not ever given to a nation. God

has spared us for a purpose. With peculiar vividness the words of Mordecai in Esther 4:14 come to us today, "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

This is the spirit that pervaded the Conference and it is hoped that those who were present will go back to their respective colleges with the one purpose before them to instil into the hearts of the students of America a deeper missionary interest as well as a deeper sense of their responsibility to the world for leadership in the work of reconstruction.



### D. M. C. A. Notes

The meeting of February 13 was led by H. Engelke. Mr. Holtmeier, who was in Alaska for ten years, spoke to us on the subject of mission work. His purpose was to impress upon us, as students, the necessity for a knowledge of practical things if one is to succeed as a missionary.

First, he said, the student should ascertain to what field he is called and acquaint himself with the conditions of that place. A missionary to Japan, for example, would need quite a different form of training than one to Alaska. In Alaska a knowledge of practical things is not only desirable but is imperative. A missionary to this land must be able to rely upon his own resources, be able to build a house, to hunt, fish, and endure severe hardships of climate and traveling conditions, while one who goes to a warmer and more densely populated country needs experience in entirely different lines of work. In closing, Mr. Holtmeier said that in any field a knowledge of medicine is very helpful because it provides a point of contact with the natives as well as being an aid in overcoming disease.

The Rev. M. E. Kemper addressed us at the next meeting, giving an interesting interpretation of the twenty-third Psalm. We learned that the whole psalm and not only the first five verses, as is sometimes thought, is distinctly a shepherd psalm.

Taking up each verse separately, he first made clear the literal meaning of the words by picturing to us the shepherd life of David's time. How the shepherd led his flock to the greenest pastures and the cool still

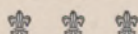


waters and literally prepared a table for the sheep by going over the ground destroying the poisonous weeds and hidden snakes, and then while the flock grazed, watching so that no wild beasts might intrude. The shepherd staff not only kept the sheep from straying but also served as a club to drive off wild animals. The sheep knew their master's voice and if ever an enemy gained access to the midst of the flock and scattered the sheep, at the sound of the shepherd's voice they would rush to him in a compact mass, often crushing the enemy. At night when the sheep passed into the fold the shepherd anointed the head of those who were bruised and gave to the exhausted ones an overflowing cup of cool water.

Having given the literal meaning of each statement, the speaker showed how the truth applied to us as sheep of the Great Shepherd. Bahnsen led this meeting.

M. C. had four representatives at the conference of Student Volunteers of this district, held at Penn State College. The last Y. M. C. A. meeting of February was given over to reports by these men and an account of the proceedings can be found elsewhere in this issue.

We are glad to report the organization of several Mission Study Classes this semester. Most of the men have joined a class and a study of J. Lovell Murray's "The Call of a World Task" is being made.



### C. L. S. Notes

#### Meeting of February 11

Meeting called to order by the retiring President. The Chaplain performed his duty. After the roll call and the reading of the minutes, the President, Mr. Splies, gave a few words of farewell and handed the gavel to the new President. The new President, Mr. C. Helmich, delivered a short and pithy inaugural address.

Mr. Hassler was appointed critic for the evening and Mr. Brubaker opened the literary program with a declamation, "The Height of the Ridiculous," by Holmes. The reader, Mr. Pfohl, rendered a selection from "Dere Mable." The second declaimer, Mr. Meinert, gave "Loss and Gain," by Longfellow. Mr. Engelke was appointed Vice-President pro tem, while the reviewer, Mr. Bahnsen, had the floor. The narrator, Mr. Gardner, gave "The Eyes of the World," by

Wright. The orator, Mr. Richter, used as his subject, "The Good and Evil Effects of the Study of Latin."

The Editor, Mr. Stoltz, was unable to be present; therefore, the three-minute recess was omitted. After the business on hand had been transacted the Critic and Vice-President gave their reports and the meeting adjourned.

#### Meeting of February 18

Meeting was called to order by the President. The names of Messrs. Potts and Maas were proposed as new members. The motion which followed was carried. Mr. Richter was then appointed critic. The literary program was opened by Mr. Horne, the first declaimer, who gave "Hunk of Tin." Mr. Allen was called on for an extemporaneous speech, subject, "Essentials for a Successful Washington's Birthday Party." He was followed by Mr. Stocker, whose subject was, "A Buckeye's First Visit to New York City." The next speaker was Mr. Christianson, who talked on "The Effects of National Prohibition in the United States." Mr. Pfohl followed with "The Advisability of Establishing a Matrimonial Agency at M. C." Mr. Splies closed the extemporaneous speeches, speaking on "Church Federation in Bethlehem."

The reviewer, Mr. Warriner, then gave a summary of the week's news. The second declaimer was absent. The recess was followed by a debate on the question, "Resolved, That the Pulpit is Losing its Power." It was debated affirmatively by Messrs. Engelke and Couillard and negatively by Messrs. Engelke and Weber. The President rendered his decision in favor of the negative and was upheld by the house. After a short general debate the debate was closed. The *per se* vote was in favor of the negative.

The Chairman of the Public Meeting Committee read the program for the meeting on March 14. Meeting adjourned.



### Exchanges

A very good short article appeared in the February issue of the *Ogontz Mosaic*. It was entitled, "The Lure of the Orient," and takes us back to the days of ancient Persia. Its author has good descriptive power, and apparently a large vocabulary. In the same issue appeared a glowing and worthy tribute to the late Colonel Roosevelt.

Exchanges received: *The Lesbian Herald*, *The Albright Bulletin*, *The Ogontz Mosaic*, *The Steel and Garnet*, *The Black and Red*, *The Mirror*, *The Linden Hall Echo*, *The Ursinus Weekly*, *The Hall Boy*.



# THE COMENIAN

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## Ruskin and Lowell

It is very fitting that the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ruskin and Lowell should be celebrated, not only in their own native lands, but throughout the entire civilized world. They deserve our highest esteem, not only because of their position among men of letters, but because they both devoted their lives to that great ideal—formerly the watchword of the French Revolution and now the slogan of the civilized world—"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

Ruskin had a passion for truth and honesty. His early training was of a strict puritanical type and he was taught to respect honesty and truth above everything. These ideals were so rooted and grounded into his nature that they colored every thought and action of his entire life. He could not brook the slightest deviation

from truth, and it was this characteristic which called forth his great art criticisms, works which demand absolute allegiance to nature and to the beautiful. It was his own sense of justice, of right, which prompted his later doctrines of social reform. Ruskin lives as an art critic and as a writer on social reforms, and his writing in both fields, not only reflects his early training, but in a more tangible way has done much toward developing the universal ideal of true democracy.

The career of Lowell was much more varied than that of Ruskin. As "our representative man of letters," a title given him by a prominent American writer, he is as much beloved by the English as by his own countrymen. He was the first editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* and later became joint editor, with Charles Eliot Norton, of the *North American Review*. While serving in the above capacity some of the best known works of Holmes, Longfellow, Whittier and Emerson appeared in print for the first time. He was always a source of encouragement to his contemporaries.

Later on in life Lowell was sent to Spain as American Ambassador, and from there was transferred to England. He was a gifted orator as well as a poet and diplomat, and on many occasions was called upon to make public addresses. At the dedication of the bust of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey he was the one to speak, and he gave the address at the great memorial meeting at Exter Hall on the death of President Garfield. Both Cambridge and Oxford conferred degrees on him, and when his second wife died and he returned to America, he was accompanied by the sincerest sympathy and appreciation of the English people. He was an ardent abolitionist, and together with Henry Ward Beecher did much to remove the unfriendliness which had sprung up between the two nations during the Civil War. At the centenary anniversary on February 22, Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University said of him: "Lowell's Americanism was uncompromising, but it was partly because he knew himself to be a direct descendant of the Elizabethans that he was able to make himself at home with the Victorians. All the years he was in England he kept his flag fly-



ing at the masthead that he might on occasion dip it in the courtesy of a salute."

The unselfishness of both these men elicits our commendation. They devoted their lives to the best interests of mankind and gave credit where credit was due. Of some of the works of Scott, Ruskin says: "Get any of them you can, when you have a chance, and study every sentence in them. They are models of every virtue in their order of literature and exhaustive codes of Christian wisdom and ethics."

Lowell's tribute to Longfellow is this: "He has composed poems which will live as long as the language in which they are written." And this is what he wrote about Hawthorne:

"There is Hawthorne, with genius so shrinking  
and rare  
That you hardly at first see the strength that  
is there;  
A frame so robust, with a nature so sweet,  
So earnest, so graceful, so solid, so fleet,  
Is worth a descent from Olympus to meet."

Surely it would be worth a descent from Olympus to mingle with the strong and beautiful characters of these two Christian gentlemen. May the English-speaking race be guided by the splendid example of Ruskin and Lowell, two of its most honored representatives. W. H. A.



### Student Government

The most interesting and important development in college life of recent years is the growing responsibility of a body of students, elected by the student-body at large. This body of students, composed either of seniors or representatives from the upper classes, is usually called the "Student Council." This Council in many institutions today represents organized authority to a degree unheard of half a century ago.

Colleges which have sanctioned "Student Councils" are now realizing its worth. The experience which the members themselves get from such a body is of the greatest value. Therefore it is apparent that mutual benefits are derived from student government.

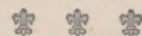
Due to its occasional shortcomings, together with college traditions, some institutions seem rather reluctant to give this responsibility to the students. These colleges are often severely criti-

cized, even by their own members. For example, George Ade, a short time ago, resigned as a trustee of such an institution, his reason being that he held the opinion "that you cannot teach a bird to fly by tying him to a limb."

When a group of students are thrown together frequently they are sure to discover that on some subjects they hold different opinions. Whether those subjects are of vital importance or not, the difference in opinion is liable to lead to controversy. Indeed, it sometimes seems that the more insignificant the subject, the more bitter the controversy. Invariably, bitterness springs from a controversy and overshadows the pleasure that the participants intended to derive from it. The mere expression of inharmonious views need not result in controversy but unfortunately, this is often the case. Apply "controversy" in a larger sense of the word to a body of students and the value of a "Student Council" must be recognized.

Trivial unpleasanties often arise which representatives of the student-body can settle more amicably and satisfactorily than the Faculty. Students seem to understand students far better than the professors. Since hazing is fast becoming extinct, another method of government for the functioning of the group is necessary.

Student government aims to attain three important factors in college life: first, to improve student manners; second, to inculcate a spirit of human charity, and third, to develop habits of personal responsibility. P. D. H.



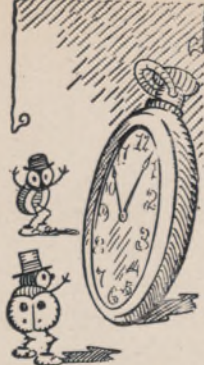
### "The Water Wagon"

With Pennsylvania—the Gibraltar of the liquor interests—as the forty-fifth state to climb aboard the water wagon, the three remaining states who have not ratified the national prohibition amendment must feel rather lonesome. In a clever inference, the *Detroit News* does justice to the advent of national prohibition, "The Sahara desert used to be the largest dry area on earth." America has been preparing for almost a century to put Sahara in the shade.

To make the country *legally* dry has meant years of sacrifice and disappointment on the part

(Continued on page 69)





Several Ticks

Stocker: "Say, Bill, I heard that you departed from your lady's presence last evening, inspired like a true knight."

Steininger: "How was that?"

Stocker: "Well, her father was booted and you were spurred."

Brubaker: "Don't you think a real friend ought to feel sympathetic when one needs money?"

Potts: "I think a good many friends in such cases are touched."

Bender: "Haven't you finished dressing, Ray?"

Hauptert: "Goodness me, don't bother me. Didn't I tell you an hour ago that I'd be ready in a minute?"

Doc. to Mass: "What you need is more iron in your blood."

Mass: "By gum, don't say that; it's gone up \$20.00 a ton."

Paderewski is going to be President of Poland. Then, why not place John McCormack, the Irish singer, at the head of the population of the Emerald Isle, and elect Caruso President of Italy? Thus might harmony be established in Europe.

The martial bands are brave who go into battle, playing to inspire the men. Of course, it is their business to face the music.

"Some of the good people who dine here," said the hotel-manager sadly, "seem to regard spoons as a sort of medicine—to be taken after meals."

On arriving in France the following conversation took place between two darkie soldiers, when they saw ahead of them a Scottish Regiment.

"Rastus, What am dat? They aint womin 'cause they has guns and dey aint men 'cause they is wearing skirts.

"Why Rastus aint you heard? Dat am the famous 'Middlesex' Regiment."

"You don't need straps," responded the street-railway man, courteously. "We pack you in so tightly you can't possibly fall."

Engelke: "The teeth are all busted out of my comb."

Weber: "Why don't you have them filled?"

Samley: "In what respect do your teeth resemble verbs?"

P. Randall: "I don't know."

Samley: "They are regular, irregular and defective."

## A Bunch of Nonsense

"Did you clean that fish before you baked it?"

"No, sir; there was no use; the fish lived in the water all it's life."

Crpheus of old could make a tree or a stone move with his music; but there are piano-players today who have made whole families move.

First Soldier (In restaurant): "How are the eggs, Bill?"

Second Soldier: "I'll match you to see who goes back for the gas-masks."

Bender said he wouldn't mind going to Africa, if he could take a little sunshine with him.

If you want to know anything about "gold bricks," ask Engelke. He carried one from Lewisburg to Bethlehem. "Heavy suitcase, eh, Slim?"

Another sign of a prosperous baseball season is the fact that cold weather hasn't hurt the peanut crop. (See Holtmeier and Splies.)

P. Randall: "I look upon you as a wild man, a maniac."

Gardner: "You may look upon me in any character you choose to assume."

"I shuddered when 'Piedro' proposed."

"Was he so awkward?"

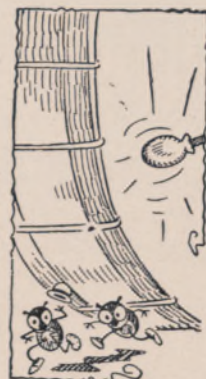
"Oh, no; he did it so well." (See Fulmer.)

"What caused you to become a tramp?"

"The family physician. He advised me to take long walks after meals, and I've been walking after them ever since."

### A STORM BREWING.

Bug—Run for your life Bill, a terrible thunder storm is coming.





## Locals

On Saturday, February 22, the student-body of Moravian College and Theological Seminary entertained the faculty and their wives and other invited guests.

The guests were received by the faculty in the gymnasium, which was very neatly and tastily decorated in accordance with the occasion.

The decorations consisted chiefly of the national colors and in addition, branches of trees covered with white confetti had been arranged around the balcony, giving the effect of a snow scene.

The main floor of the gymnasium was furnished with numerous davenport and comfortable chairs as were the rooms in the basement. These furnishings together with the decorations gave the building more the appearance of a club than that of a gymnasium.

After spending some time playing various games, which afforded considerable amusement, all those present sat down to tables arranged around the balcony, where a most appetizing luncheon was served. During this time the guests were favored with numerous selections by a trio of saxophone players, which greatly enlivened the occasion.

At this time honors were also given to the successful contestants in the various games. A most enjoyable evening was finally brought to a close by the singing of the Alma Mater.

The student-body is greatly indebted to Rev. F. T. Trafford, Sem., '18, pastor of the Third Moravian Church, New York, City, who was instrumental in the arrangement of the entire affair, and worked untiringly toward its success.

Pride and an evergrowing interest in our Alumni prompts us to quote the following from the *New York Herald* of February 17:

"A Presidential boom naming James M. Beck as the logical republican nominee in 1920 was launched last night at a dinner given for him at Fraunces Tavern, by members of the Fossils Club, an organization founded almost forty years ago by amateur publishers. Mr. Beck was hailed as Theodore Roosevelt's successor.

"After paying a glowing tribute to Mr. Roosevelt, Joseph Salabes said:

"There has been regret in the country that there has been no one to carry on the work of this great man, and yet, in the last few weeks, there has arisen a man who, by the courage of his convictions, has shown himself capable of carrying on this work.

"He is competent to lead the crusade of American ideals. James M. Beck is among the first in this nation of those qualified to lead us."

Mr. Beck completed the classical course at this institution in 1880 and since that time has been actively interested in the welfare of his Alma Mater. At present he is serving on the board of trustees.

Lieutenant Arthur Hamilton visited his parents on Washington's Birthday. He is ward surgeon in Ward No. 46, General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Moses occupied the pulpit of the First Church, New York City, on February 9.

R. McCuiston and W. Bollin, of Winston-Salem, N. C., both of the Class of 1912, visited their brother, E. R. McCuiston, '16, in Bethlehem. While in town they spent a few hours going over the scenes of their former college days. Bollin lately returned from overseas, where he was wounded in action.

Strohmeier, '18, First Class Gunners' Mate, Naval Aviation, has been released and has resumed his former occupation as teacher in the Bethlehem High Schools.

H. Hoffman spent the week end of the 22nd in Philadelphia in the interests of the tennis team.

Shafer received an appointment as principal to Annapolis and left for his home in Dover, Ohio. After remaining there for a short time he went on to the preparatory school at Annapolis, where he will prepare for his examinations.

Splies, Thomas, Helmich and Engelke were the delegates from Moravian to the Student Volunteer Conference held at State College, Pa. They report having attended a very successful conference.

Harm spent the week end of the 1st in New York City.

Stinson has been enjoying the week ends at his home in Valley Forge.

Richter attended the funeral of his uncle at Philadelphia on February 27.

Warriner celebrated Washington's Birthday at his home in Philadelphia.

Kilpatrick, who enlisted in the air service in the fall of 1917, has been in General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Baltimore, since October 2. While home on a five-day furlough he spent an afternoon with us. He is now able to get around with the aid of a cane and a steel brace.



## Editorials

(Continued from page 67)

of vast numbers of people, and with increased forces, the loyal supporters of prohibition will continue to fight until it is *actually* dry. The overwhelming success of the movement, which is



of such social significance, must remind prohibitionists that the awakened consciences of those who broke the bonds of habit and custom (because they were tired of such a disgusting business) made it materially easier to carry the day.

It was the expression of a great moral conviction, and the visualizing of spiritual values into larger personal liberty and efficiency, into cold cash, and into a higher regard of the home that actually produced results. The establishment of prohibition was hastened by the experience of the war—with its patriotic appeal for elimination of waste and demand for greater personal efficiency—and made the slogan "A Saloonless Nation by 1920" a reality. The verdict of business and scientific investigation reads "Guilty," and they effectively rendered a practical service to such organizations as the Anti-Saloon League and W. C. T. U.

National prohibition, as a social ideal, must of course be maintained by seeing the law enforced. As to the nullification of the prohibition amendment there need be no fear. There is a hysterical whine coming from the liquor interests, who are gathering for a last defence. The task now, is to see to it that the enforcement of the law is not left to those working in sympathy with its violation.

Brewery interests are already moving to the Orient and the saloon naturally will follow. It means an attempt to fasten the curse upon 950,000,000 people of the yellow races. The Church and the dry forces are ready to take up the fight for world-wide prohibition. It is bound to become a world policy, for its principles are universal in application.

C. J. H.



**Athletics**

February 12, 1919.—Our five broke their losing streak by defeating Muhlenberg in the College gym. by two points, 33 to 31. The game was closely contested but Moravian came out on top. Allen was high scorer for Moravian, netting 17 out of 22 fouls and four field goals. The box score follows:

<b>MORAVIAN</b>	<b>MUHLENBERG.</b>
Allen .....	Forward.....Nolde
Turner .....	Forward.....Feldman
Neitzel .....	Center.....Erb

Steininger .....	Guard.....Moyer
Stocker .....	Guard.....Schleicher

Field goals: Neitzel, 3; Turner, 1; Allen, 4; Nolde, 3; Feldman, 5; Erb, 2; Schleicher, 1. Field goals: Allen, 17 out of 22; Feldman, 2 out of 5; Moyer, 7 out of 12. Referee: Downey. Time of halves: 20 minutes.

February 15, 1919.—Moravian was outclassed by the strong Bucknell quintet, of Lewisburg, in a fast and interesting game. The passing and shooting of the Bucknell five was excellent while ours was ragged. The score was 54 to 27 in favor of Bucknell. The box score follows:

<b>MORAVIAN.</b>	<b>BUCKNELL.</b>
Turner .....	Forward.....Dorris
Neitzel (Brubaker)...	Forward.....Mathieson
Allen .....	Center.....Gerhart (Martin)
Steininger .....	Guard.....Waddell
Stocker .....	Guard.....Bell

Field goals: Turner, 3; Allen, 5; Dorris, 4; Mathieson, 4; Gerhart, 9; Martin, 2; Waddell, 3; Bell, 1. Foul goals: Allen, 11 out of 24; Waddell, 8 out of 9. Referee: Downey. Time of halves: 20 minutes.

Monday, February 17, 1919, the team journeyed to Allentown and played Muhlenberg, of that city. The game was fast played and clean throughout. Our shooting was poor and it ended in a victory for Muhlenberg. Score: 30 to 18. Box score:

<b>MUHLENBERG.</b>	<b>MORAVIAN.</b>
Nolde .....	Forward... (Brubaker) Neitzel
Feldman .....	Forward.....Turner
Green (Erb).....	Center.....Allen
Moyer .....	Guard.....Steininger
Schleicher .....	Guard.....Stocker

Field goals: Brubaker, 2; Turner, 3; Allen, 1; Steininger, 1; Nolde, 4; Feldman, 5; Green, 3; Schleicher, 2. Foul goals: Allen, 5 out of 11; Moyer, 2 out of 9. Referee: Frogner. Time of halves: 20 minutes.

The next game was with Ursinus at Moravian College, February 19, and resulted in a victory for Ursinus, 36-29. The team seemed unable to catch their stride. The passing of the team was poor as well as the shooting. It seemed like a day off and the Ursinus quintet played a good game. The game was somewhat rough at times, but accidents will happen.

<b>URSINUS.</b>	<b>MORAVIAN.</b>
Grove .....	Forward.....Hassler
Deisher .....	Forward.....Turner
Long .....	Center.....Allen
Light .....	Guard.....Stocker
Paine .....	Guard.....Steininger

Field goals: Grove, 6; Long, 4; Light, 4; Paine, 1; Hassler, 1; Turner, 3; Allen, 4. Foul goals: Grove, 6 out of 13; Allen, 7 out of 16; Hassler, 6 out of 7.



Referee: Downey, Temperance. Time of halves: 20 minutes.

MORAVIAN DEFEATS PRATT IN A FAST PLAYED GAME.

The Moravian College five defeated Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon, February 22, in a fast played game, in the Bethlehem Steel Gymnasium, by one point, 31-30.

Fitelson and Brown starred for Pratt, while Neitzel and Turner played well on the offensive and defensive for Moravian.

The game was "nip and tuck" throughout. Turner, with his field goal in the last minute, won the game, although Allen made the point that decided the contest, when the whistle blew.

The score at the end of the first half was 15-14 in favor of Pratt, but in the second half the M. C. quintet had the lead until the last minute, when Fitelson scored a goal for Pratt and put them in the lead. It was then that combination of M. C. forwards made a splendid showing and Turner made a spectacular goal that won the game. Line-up:

PRATT.	MORAVIAN.
Roth .....	Forward.....
Fitelson .....	Forward.....
Brown .....	Center.....
La Barr .....	Guard.....
Meyers .....	Guard.....
	Neitzel
	Turner
	Allen
	Stocker
	Steininger

Field goals: Fitelson, 6; Brown, 4; La Barr, 4; Neitzel, 3; Turner, 5; Allen 2; Steininger, 1. Foul goals: Allen, 8 out of 16; Fitelson, 2 out of 3. Time of halves: 20 minutes. Referee: Turner.

MORAVIAN WINS TWO GAMES.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LOSES TO MORAVIAN FIVE BY A 42 TO 33 SCORE AND TEMPLE UNIVERSITY IS DEFEATED BY A 26 TO 14 SCORE.

The Moravian College basketball team journeyed to Philadelphia on Friday and defeated Drexel Institute and Temple University of that city on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, respectively. Both games were cleanly played contests.

THE DREXEL GAME.

In the game with Drexel Institute, on their floor, Moravian took the lead from the beginning and retained it throughout the game, the first points being registered when Neitzel scored a field goal on an assist from Turner a very few seconds after the first toss up at center. The first half ended with the score 23 to 14 in favor of Moravian while the second half ended in a 19 to 19 tie. Turner was the leading point getter for Moravian, scoring 9 field goals, while Captain Ratcliffe led his team with 6 goals from the floor. Box score follows:

MORAVIAN. DREXEL INSTITUTE.

Turner (Captain)....	Forward...Ratcliffe (Captain)
Neitzel .....	Forward.....Ivory
Allen .....	Center.....Sidwell
Steininger .....	Guard.....Hartmann
Stocker .....	Guard.....Twoes

Field goals: Turner, 9; Neitzel, 4; Steininger, 1; Ratcliffe, 6; Ivory, 1; Hartmann, 1; Twoes, 3. Foul goals: Allen, 14 out of 26; Twoes, 11 out of 27. Referee: Glover. Time of halves: 20 minutes.

THE TEMPLE GAME.

The game with Temple on Saturday evening began in exactly the same way as the game with Drexel, the first goal being scored by Neitzel on an assist from Turner, very shortly after the first toss-up at center. The game the first half was closely contested, the half ending in a 10 to 8 score in favor of Moravian. In the second half the team work of Moravian secured them a safe lead, the half ending in a 16 to 6 score, making a final score of 26 to 14 in favor of Moravian.

The Temple team was clearly outplayed, as is shown by the number of field goals of the respective teams, 11 being registered by Moravian as to five by Temple. The close guarding of the Moravian five featured and very few shots were made by the Temple team, as the playing was in the Moravian half of the floor the greater part of the time. Box score follows:

MORAVIAN.	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY.
Turner (Captain)....	Forward.....
Neitzel .....	Forward.....
Allen .....	Center.....
Steininger .....	Guard.....
Stocker .....	Guard.....
	Wadell
	Terry
	Slifer
	Gilham
	Dunn (Captain)

Field goals: Turner, 4; Neitzel, 4; Allen, 3; Wadell, 2; Terry, 3. Foul goals: Allen, 4 out of 7; Gilham, 4 out of 8. Substitution: Temple, Faust for Wadell. Time of halves: 20 minutes.

Baseball

The baseball season at M. C. has begun. The call for candidates has been issued and the prospects of a good team are evident. There is plenty of material at hand and good results are sure to follow.

The nucleus around which the team will be built is Turner, Stocker and Fulmer, the remains of last year's nine. Some of the promising material is embodied in Gardner, an ex-High twirler of Gnadenhütten; Van Horne, Hassler, Bernecker, Thomas, P. Randall.

The manager is arranging a hard schedule which will put the Blue and Gray into prominence in the baseball world



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