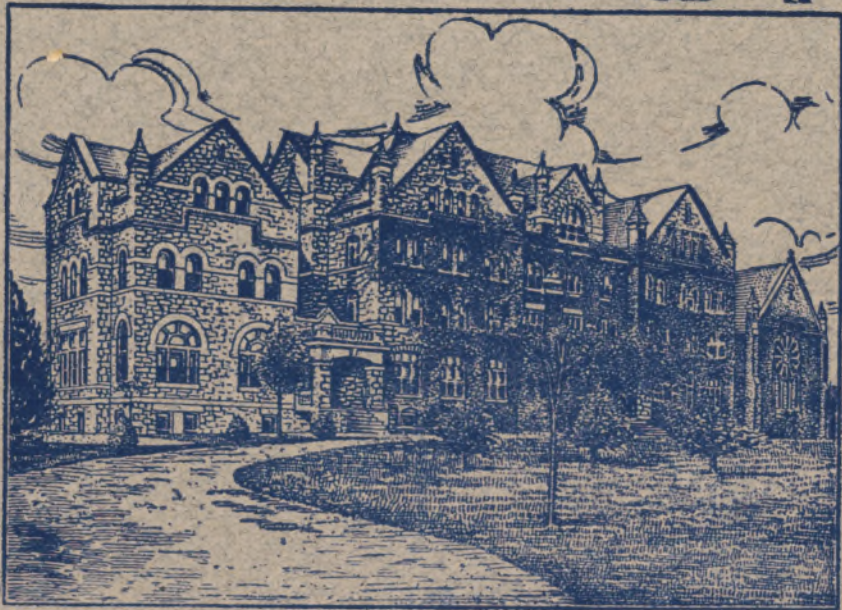


# THE COMENIAN

VIA LUCIS



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No. 7

Bethlehem, Pa., April, 1919.

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# The Comenian

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Number 7.

## “Dope”\*

ROBERT S. STINSON. 22

THE mention of this term immediately brings to our mind the “drug addict” and the needle, but in the aeronautical vocabulary it means one of the most important products used in the fabrication of aeroplanes. It is the technical name for the substance which is applied to the fabric of the planes in order to produce a waterproof, perfectly filled, smooth, rigid and taut surface which will be able to withstand the high resistance of the air pressure when supporting the plane. Its functions are to emerge and impregnate all the fibers of the threads in the cloth (linen, silk or cotton) in one continuous film. There by producing a smooth proportional weight surface without faults or ridges which appear when the strands of the fabric are exposed without a protective covering.

There are various means of applying the dope to the fabric, *i.e.*, with a brush, similar to a painting, or with a compressed air spray. The one that proved most practical and which was generally adopted by the Allies for their repair depots and production centers was an automatically fed brush. This proved more efficient economically and enabled the operator to produce a more perfect surface. It also had numerous other advantages over the other methods, as the facilitation of the recovery of volatile solvents, etc.

The term dope originated when certain chemicals were used as solvents for this product, whose vapor produced effects similar to those after effects experienced by a victim coming out from the influence of general anaesthetics (cocain, morphine and opium). These effects were first observed by the British, who consequently called the filler with such solvents “dope.” The other Allies translated it literally into their own language and it will probably remain as one of the technical words created by the war.

The English have done the most of the research along these lines and a great deal of credit is due them. It is generally conceded that they supported the most efficient and best equipped air service throughout the war. And this precedence over the other Allies and central powers was only maintained by exhaustive research and experimenting on their part and by the practical application of the knowledge they gained in this way.

A short history of this product follows, giving the causes which led to the adoption of the use of new lines of material. Also the way they had advanced up to the end of the war.

Although cellulose acetate and gun cotton (nitro cellulose) are the bases of all dopes at present used, it must not be imagined that these materials were employed in the early days of flying.

When the first heavier than air machines were constructed the wings, Fuselage (body), rudder, etc., were covered with unproofed cotton, stretched as tightly as possible on the frame of the component.

In these days of experimentation, flights were only attempted on the finest days, but it was soon realized that if the aeroplane was to be of “all weather,” it would be at least necessary to make the planes waterproof

The original attempt made at proofing the planes was with rubber and a rubber fabric rather like that used for balloons. This material had its advantages inasmuch as it could be easily joined together and mended with a rubber solution, was waterproof and not of excessive weight.

It was found, however, that this class of material tended to become soggy in wet weather, and that the oil from the motor decomposed the proofing, causing the material to rot when exposed to the air. The use of this material was

\* Editor's Note—The writer of the above article for eight months stationed at Paris, with the Headquarters Company of the U. S. Air Force, Chemical Division, Technical Section, was previous to this a member of the French Ambulance Corps, and for six months was employed by the Red Cross in Italy.

therefore abandoned and canvas treated with oil was tried in its place.

The latter also proved unsuccessful, as might be imagined, with the results that experiments were made with a proofing of collodion solution containing castor oil (to make the film pliable and supple). A collodion solution so plasticised had many advantages over its predecessors. The treated fabric was found to be light, it was easily applied and stood up well in wet weather.

Unfortunately the inflammability of the film made flying more dangerous and the lubricating oil that splashed on the wings was discovered to cause the fabric to sag and finally to dissolve the covering.

An interesting "dope" was tried during this period of construction by the French pilot Voisin, who had been an art student.

This airman employed the same flour paste he had formerly used to tighten the canvas on which he painted his pictures. Voisin's experiment was a step in the right direction inasmuch as the wings of an aeroplane so treated were found to bulge to a less degree when flown in dry weather than did those covered with rubbered fabric.

In consequence of the Frenchman's relative success, experiments were made using gelatine and similar colloid materials as a fabric tauting agent.

These substances, however, were found to be extremely sensitive to the changes in the humidity of the atmosphere, the fabric not maintaining its maximum degree of tautness in all weather.

Paul DeloGrange met his death by flying a plane possessing wings treated with a gelatine compound. He was caught in a shower of rain during a flight, with the result that his machine "crashed," the fabric having become saggy and heavy.

A further improvement by Henry Fannan, who succeeded in partially protecting the gelatine film by covering it with paper sized with resin. Many experiments were tried with various results.

Shellac varnish was found to slacken the fabric and give too brittle a film. Coesin also had the same effect. Paints of all kinds had a detri-

mental effect on the fabric and also made the machine too heavy.

In 1909, Muller suggested the fastening of films of cellulose acetate—that is, thin layers of unflammable celluloid—to protect the fabric from the weather.

This last attempt to cover the planes with a satisfactory material suggested the use of a solution of acetate of cellulose for wing covering. And this is the class of "dope" which finds the greatest favor at present.

Acetate "dopes," which began to be used finally in 1910, were found to meet all requirements. The film was found to be water, oil, and petrol proof, and furthermore had the effect of lightening the fabric, thereby increasing the speed efficiency of the machine by lessening the coefficient of resistance.

Although acetate "dopes" were found to be perfectly satisfactory, it must not be thought that their use became numerical. Until quite a short time ago, for instance, sago was used as a "dope" for the box kite type of machine. The material being flown while the "dope" was in a semi-dry condition. And even now some machines are being "doped" with a nitro cellulose solution.

The first modern type of acetate "dope" to come into general favor was one which contained tetrachlorethane as a solvent. The material referred to is an excellent solvent for acetate. Its vapor is non-explosive and its presence tends to keep the "dope" film plastic and pliable.

Unfortunately a "dope" containing tetrachlorethane as a solvent was found to have two distinct drawbacks, viz: First, its vapor was poisonous; second, its presence, unless the material was quite pure, caused decomposition of the acetate after a short weathering period, and also rotted the fabric.

The vapor of tetrachlorethane has a definite toxic action on those exposed to it. Dope operatives were attacked by a type of jaundice which in some cases caused death.

The health boards of the various countries laid down certain rules as to the ventilation of "dope" shops, but it was considered, in spite of carrying out of these stipulations, that an element of risk was present. Therefore the use of

this type of "dope" was finally abandoned in the summer of 1915

As far as regards the second objectionable trait of the tetrachlorethane "dope," it may be said that this fault was overcome by the research work carried out by Dr. Ramsbottom and Dr. Aston. These gentlemen discovered that the ultra violet rays of light caused a decomposition or splitting up of the tetrachlorethane molecule with the concomitant formation of hydrochloric acid.

This acid attacked the acetate of cellulose and finally the fabric, causing the latter to rot. Their experiments also showed that light affected the cellulose acetate, bringing about a similar type of decomposition, with the result that the "dope" film became powdery and easily rubbed off.

In order to prevent the destroying rays of light from penetrating to the "dope," a protective covering of varnish was devised containing a mixture of light absorbing agents.

It was found that a mixture of pigments incorporated with a nitro cellulose varnish—so making it khaki in color—exactly suited this purpose. The varnish was applied to the "dope" after the last coat hardened.

The tetrachlorethane "dope" so covered was perfectly satisfactory. It was found to keep its maximum tautness, to weather well and to keep the fabric from rotting. But the fact that this class of "dope" was dangerous to the operatives ruled out its use, and so, in spite of the fact that its ability to corrode the fabric had been overcome, the general use of a poisonous "dope" was abandoned, as mentioned before. One important discovery was acquired through this research. In order to maintain efficiency for the "dope," it was necessary to cover it with a light absorbing covering so that the detrimental rays of light could not slip or break down the acetate of cellulose.

When the use of tetrachlorethane was discontinued, certain non-poisonous "dopes" were invented, tested and approved. Although styled "non-poisonous," it should be remarked that the vapor of the solvents used had a distinct toxic action, although they were not as severe on the operative as tetrachlorethane vapor.

In most countries the rules of the various health boards were still carried out regarding the ventilation of "dope" shops, and in order to prevent any risk of decomposition of the acetate of cellulose, the use of the khaki pigmented varnish was made compulsory.

A transparent varnish or grey enamel for the under side of machines, *i.e.*, those parts not exposed directly to the light, was introduced at the same time.

At this point there seemed to be a general split in the methods pursued by the Allies. Each incorporated a system of "doping" and of protecting it. This was probably due to the fact that the camouflaging of aeroplanes came into general practice at this time, and each country seemed to put faith into a system of camouflaging and gave it a thorough and exhaustive try-out.

In October of 1918, a standardization was brought about and the methods adopted, with some slight alterations, was the system the British had adopted in the first place. This system was superior on two points. It was the lowest visibility camouflage and stood up better on the inter-Allied weathering test.

We will take up the various Allies, in the order of their importance, showing why their various systems failed, and the cause of the superiority of the British system.

The English adopted the scheme of a light olive drab or khaki nitro cellulose varnish to cover either three or four coats of cellulose "dope" on the exposed surface or upper side of the plane. And on the under side a transparent varnish for protection against moisture.

"Doping schemes" were originated in England in the beginning of 1917. A complete scheme consists of dope under surface, transparent varnish, upper surface pigmented varnish, and identification mark paint. The cause of the adoption of such schemes was the fact that no one concern was able to supply a sufficient quantity of any of the materials to all the aeroplane manufacturers, and as all the manufacturers were under government contracts, the government had to set some standard. These schemes were all practically the same, except they allowed for several shades variation and in some cases different pigments.

In the late spring of 1917 they converged into identity with practically no variation. A khaki pigmented varnish was adopted as a standard which was several shades darker than that heretofore used. This was done as it offered lower visibility from above. And at the same time a definite shade grey enamel was specified. The change from a transparent varnish to grey enamel was effected for the aforesaid reason. Either three or four coats of cellulose acetate "dope" was specified, according to the type of machine.

The French adopted for their scheme of camouflage different colored pigmented "dopes." Their general scheme was as follows: The first coat was of a clear filling "dope," then followed two or three coats of pigmented "dope" forming the pattern of their camouflage. Then, depending on the type of plane, either a coat of clear "dope" or transparent varnish was given.

This scheme was not as effective as that of the British, either as regards visibility or the efficiency of the covering. Therefore it was abandoned to be replaced by the British method.

The French deserve great credit for one very great improvement over the English khaki varnish and that was substituting a pigmented copal base varnish, which had the following advantages over the pigmented nitro-cellulose clear finish varnish. It had a mat finish which was twenty per cent. more efficient camouflage and also the inflammability was greatly lessened.

The Italians experimented with clear acetate "dope," either two, three or four coats, finishing with a mat surface, which was further improved by rubbing down with pumice. This never proved efficient nor practical and the Italian was the first to adopt the British methods.

The Americans, after considering the various methods of camouflage, decided on the British as the most feasible and therefore adopted it.

It should be mentioned that the German and Austrian method of camouflage was a patchwork design arrived at by printing on the cloth the pattern in the shades desired and then in covering the whole with two coats of clean acetate of cellulose "dope." At no time was any protective coating applied to their "dope." This method proved itself inferior to ours in several

instances and it is generally conceded that the olive drab or grey enamel camouflage was the best form developed.

At the present time all acetate "dope" is made from practically a standard formula, using the purest form of cellulose acetate obtainable as a base, and solvents such as methy acetone, acetone, benzol alcohol, benzol (benzine), methyl spirit, and a plasticising agent, such as phenol or triphenol phosphate.

The outlook at the present time favors the use of laminated wood, which will probably eliminate the use of "dope" from aeronautical fabrication. In many places on the experimental planes being built at the present time, it is used and is proving to be a worthy-substitute. With further development it will be more economical and efficient.



### Blasting at the Rock of Ages\*

FRANK H. SPLIES, '20 SEM.

**I**N the fall of '17, the whole Christian world was stirred up by the destruction of that beautiful work of Christian architecture, the Cathedral of Rheims, a work which required years for completion, and which had become sacred to the world in general as well as to the Christian world. This event awakened the sleeping spirit in the hearts of many who had as yet not understood to a full extent the havoc that this war was causing, and the unscrupulous method of procedure used by the perpetrators of such deeds. The ire of every hitherto smothered or prejudiced soul now burst forth in great exuberance. Every anathema at the disposal of man was hurled at the perpetrators of such outrages, and rightly so when we think of this masterpiece of beauty being destroyed by those whom neither the beautiful nor the sacred could check in their savage course of conquest. In mentioning the Cathedral of Rheims we do so only in so far as it represents the many other edifices of varying degrees of interest which suffered a similar fate. It was this wanton destruction of sacred places perhaps more than any one other thing that spurred the allied forces on to a speedy victory. Many a man who previously

\* Awarded first prize in the John Beck Oratorical Contest.

had but a passing interest in a church was now one of the first to lift his hand in defence of it. We cannot but admire with what readiness men of every creed stepped forward to defend the Christian Church from such outrages. The voice of the thundering demons of destruction have been silenced now for some time, but still the Christian Church is under fire. From the day of the outbreak of the war until the present time there has been an almost continuous blasting away at the Church of Christ, and this not by any one foreign force, but in many cases by those of the Church itself, yes, and even by ministers of the Church.

It is considered very good form in these days not only to criticise but to caricature the Christian Church. We are informed by brilliant essayists in the magazines that millions of the choicest young men of the land are almost beside themselves "in their eagerness to embrace Christianity," but for some subtle reason known only to the adept, "they are bristling with hostility" toward the one organization which for nineteen centuries has done more than all the other organizations put together to make that Christianity a power in the thought and action of the world. This is somewhat puzzling to the ordinary man.

Over and over again we have heard what the returning soldiers will demand of the Church and how the Church will have to be revolutionized to be able to meet them. We have no longer to go to the trenches to discover the opinions of the soldiers, they are coming home by the thousands, and they have on the whole resented the idea that they have a desire to call for revolutionary programs in the Church. They are older and wiser, more serious and humbler because of their experiences beyond the seas. For this very reason they are less critical and more disposed to assist in every way to increase the effectiveness of the Church. Not one outstanding army officer has spoken disparagingly of the Church of today in any public way. That is not the attitude of the average soldier at all. He is glad to get back to his Church, and many who had not as a rule gone to church before leaving home now are glad to go and enjoy what the Church has to offer them in her services.

The Church of today is the most wide-awake, virile and vitalizing force on this planet. It is the parent and promoter of every great philanthropy. Every social and political reform bases its hope of success on its support. It was the Church of America, not as an Anti-Saloon League, but as a body of Christians, that created sentiment in favor of National Prohibition. It was the Church that brought about abolition of slavery on the basis of equality and freedom for all. When the war broke out, to what organization did the people of one accord turn as being the greatest power for maintaining peace and preventing war? It was the Christian Church. At once the Church was assailed for not preventing the war. It might perhaps be asked why Almighty God had not prevented the war. If every Church on earth had been made up of saints, there is no assurance that it would have prevented the war. It was to the Church the Government looked for support in insuring the high morale of the army and navy. It was to the Church the Government looked for support in Hooverizing the country. In the work of the Red Cross and kindred agencies the percentage of women from the Churches has far exceeded the percentage from any other organization. To the clergy and the Church the Government looked and still looks in the floating of her Liberty Loans.

Then, too, there is a clamor for "courage, self-devotion, loyalty and willingness to die for one's cause," to quote from a recent article in the *Atlantic Monthly*. But where are these high qualities to be found at their best and in the largest measure not alone under the stimulus of a great war when of necessity for a brief period they will be in demand, but in the course of a whole lifetime? Where are these qualities to be found?

When the great Missionary Societies of America, for example, want young men and young women of sound health, trained intellect and Christian integrity to go to all the spiritual frontiers of the earth and there display the qualities of "courage, devotion, loyalty and willingness to die for one's cause," for the rest of their days, where do they get them? They get them, of course, from the Churches, where these young

# THE COMENIAN

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## Let's Finish the Job

Just as the slogan of the Fifth Liberty Loan Drive calls upon the victorious nation for an enthusiastic response in order to put on the finishing touches, so, too, in the student world, we are called upon to "finish" the "job" which is being presented to us this year through the Christian Association.

Of the various elements essential to the success of this program growing out of a world of intensified need and magnified opportunity, intelligence is recognized as being fundamental. A fuller knowledge of world conditions and needs has been gained by over fifty per cent. of M. C.'s student-body through a study of Murray's "Call of a World Task." It should be the purpose of every Christian student, who is worthy to live in

this era of vast undertakings and sacrificial action, to have a part in the great unfinished job—the task to which Christ gave His life.

In recognition of their fellowship with students of other lands, American students this year have undertaken to raise at least one-half million dollars, which by far exceeds the missionary gifts of students even in normal years. The watchword "The Students of the United States for the Students of the World" announces the scope of the effort, and reveals a unity of purpose on the part of the American college, such as has never before been shown toward the educational life of the less civilized nations. In the recent campaign, M. C. wholeheartedly and with a splendid spirit of sacrifice, practically doubled its original goal of \$100.00, which goes toward the equipment of a Moravian school in Nicaragua. This response—although in terms of dollars—represents a deeper response of spirit, which means a challenge to life service, and extension of Christian ideals into every part of the world. All have had a share in financing the enterprise—but for some it will mean nothing less than life enlistment.

Missionary intelligence as well as gifts must be united with fervent missionary intercession in order that they may be energized and vital. It is the supreme need of the hour in carrying forward the world program of the Church. The task is stupendous and challenges the reality of individual faith and the vitality of our institutions. But the time demands heroism and self-denial. Two-thirds of humanity are waiting for the Christian message. The challenge is personal. "Let's finish the job." C. J. H.



## Seriousness of College Men

The college man today is criticized for his lack of seriousness. He reveals no unchastened eagerness to be thought good. He chuckles exuberantly as he reads in the paper of his picturesque public appearances. He would make you believe that to him life is just a great frolic, a long, huge joke, an unconditioned holiday.

For this reason, people who only see the student in such playful and humorous moods, often



ask, "Is the American college man really religious?"

The answer must be decidedly in the affirmative. The college man—with the manner of men somewhat ashamed of their emotions—does not want to talk much about his religion, but this does not prove that he is not possessed of the feeling or the foundation of religion.

The undergraduate's religious life is not usually of the traditional order. It is more often unconventional, unceremonious and expressed in terms and acts closely allied with student environment. Frequently, when the student applies to people such words as "holy," "saintly," or "pious," he is not intending to be complimentary. Furthermore, his songs are not usually devotional hymns and his conversation would seldom suggest that he was a promoter of benevolent enterprises.

Yet the undergraduate is truly religious. Some of his actions seem to be outside the religious realm. But he is condemned too often and too severely by uninformed theoretical critics who have never lived on a college campus and by people who have gained their information from unreliable sources.

Before expressing opinions, people should find out what a student is thinking about, what he reads and what he admires. He seems to live in two distinct worlds and his inner life is securely shut off from his outer life. To learn to know him it is necessary to meet him away from his "fellows," with his intimate friend, or in his quiet room, where he has no reputation for devilment to live up to. On some long walk at night beneath the stars one will discover the true motives of the undergraduate and behind specious attempts at concealment, the self-absorbed, graceful, winsome spirit.

Stand about a piano with a gathering of students as they sing a popular song, a plantation melody or some stirring hymn. They sing with a depth of feeling more easily felt than described. One feels at such times that the thoughts of these men are not as idle as their actions imply. The religious tendencies of the college man are also reflected in their participation in the modern missionary crusades, both at home and abroad.

Should the interested observer look beneath the surface, he would discover that at heart the true college man is not all superfluity. He has religious convictions. They may not be extremely orthodox, but he possesses that sense of justice, of right, and is endowed with a firm belief in the Universal Brotherhood of Man. P. D. H.



### International Unity

For the past few months all the prominent newspapers and periodicals have contained such a wealth of information, as well as speculation, on world-wide affairs, that the members of the Editorial Staff of THE COMENIAN have thus far been rather disinclined to express their views on the subject in a direct form. But this does not mean that a consideration of these problems has been neglected.

Neither space nor desire permits a detailed compilation of arguments either for or against International Unity. The average man does not wish for war. All people except mercenary fighters devoutly hope for a lasting peace. Then the question arises—if this is true why can it not be had?

Waiving aside all disputes as to territorial division and race problems, important as they undoubtedly are, and viewing the fundamental principle on which the solution of all these questions rests, the answer can be readily seen. Human Nature is at the bottom of all these discussions, and the attempt at International Unity is only another vain endeavor to disprove the old saying—"You can't change Human Nature." As long as His Satanic Majesty roams abroad and there is rivalry between the forces of good and evil, lasting peace is impossible. It is just as foolish to think that small boys will not fight over a game of marbles, as to try to establish relationships that will keep "big boys" from resorting to force in order to settle disputes arising from conflicting interests.

There is only one power on earth that can change Human Nature, which does not really change but only controls it. That power is religion, and until it becomes more dynamic, International Unity must remain an ideal.

W. H. A.



The Camel's Back's Up

# THE COMENIAN

## Gee, That's a Beener, Thomas

The oldest good story is the one about the boy who left the farm and got a job in the city. He wrote a letter to his brother, who elected to stick by the farm; telling of the joys of city life, in which he said:—

"Thursday we auto'd out to the country club, where we golfed until dark. Then we motored to the beach, and Fridayed there."

The brother on the farm wrote back:—

"Yesterday we buggied down to town and base-balled all afternoon. Then we went to Fred's and poked till morning. Today we muled out to the corn-field and geehawed till sundown. Then we suppered and piped for a while. After that we staircased up to our room and bedsteaded until the clock fived."

P. Randall: "The idea: my napkin is damp"

Potts: "Perhaps there is so much due (dew) on your board."

A. Helmich: "Did you get a peep at the under-world while in New York, those three times?"

Neitzel: "Yep. Subway twice and Ratscellar once."

"Why didn't you go to the help of the defendant in that scrap?" asked Conilard.

"Oh," said Hauptert, "I didn't know which was going to be the defendant."

Hey diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle,

The cow jumped over the moon;

And it may come to pass, we will have to eat grass,  
If it doesn't come down very soon.

Stocker lost his voice on the telephone the other day, and we don't know where to look for it.

Holtmeier has complained about the lack of change in his meals. The other day, he discovered a nickel in his hash.

The reason Brubaker's nose is in the middle of his face is; because it is the scenter (center).

Splies was out calling on a "peach blossom" the other evening. This is what she said to him, "No, I wouldn't marry you if I lived to be 100 years old."

"Well," said Splies, "you've got 60 years to change your mind."

"Excuse me Madame, but here is a strap," said Steininger, as he was riding to Allentown.

"Oh, excuse me, I thought I had a strap."

"No Madame, you were hanging on to my ear."

(Pull in your ears Bill, you're going through a tunnel.)

Bahnsen: "Can you shave yourself as well as the barber can shave you?"

Pfohl: "I think so; but the trouble is, I hate to talk to myself."

Stolz: "I want to see some wedding rings."

Jeweler: "Eighteen carats?"

Stolz (loudly): "No, I've been atin' onions, and I don't know that it is any of your business what I've been atin'."

"What did you do in Montreal, Stinson?"

"I worked for the Grand Trunk."

"What for job had you? Did you sell tickets or handle baggage?"

"No, better than that. You know the man who goes alongside of the train and taps the wheels with a hammer, to see if everything is all right? Well, I helped him listen."

Mass: "When two flivers pass each other, what time is it?"

Weber: "Give it up."

Mass: "Tin past tin."

"This is a case of light assault."

"Yep. The complainant was knocked down with a lamp."

"Is you daughter taking singing lessons?"

"That's what you heard all right. I hope you didn't think for a minute that I had started beating my wife."

"Have you ever heard the story of the three (3) eggs?" asked Hassler."

"No," replied Horne, "what is it?"

"Too (2) bad," replied Hassler.

"Mabel, on what grounds does your father object to me?" asked Pfohl.

"On any grounds within a mile of our home."

"Mike."

"Phwat?"

"I was just thinkin'. After we get out of the trenches an' back home again how nice an' peaceful that old boiler-factory will sound to us."

## Locals

March 28, Comenins Day, was celebrated in a fitting manner. In the afternoon the annual John Beck Oratorical Contest was held. First honors were awarded to Frank Splies, Victor Richter winning second. The other participant was Paul Hassler. The judges were the Rev. H. I. Crow, Rev. Kenneth Hamilton and Fred B. Hartmann.

The annual luncheon of the Lehigh Valley Branch of the Alumni Association followed the contest. Election of officers was held, those chosen being Dr. C. H. Rominger, President; Theophil Mueller, Vice-President; Robert E. Shafer, Secretary; LeRoy Allam, Treasurer; and George Turner, fifth member. Various business matters were transacted among them being a plan to erect a memorial to the Alumni who died while in the service.

The speakers for the evening were Dr. Schwarze, Sergeant Roy Hassler, Lieut. James Munger, Lieut. George Turner, Corporal P. G. Mueller and Leonard Luckenbach.

Dr. Moses occupied the pulpit of the 1st Church New York City on the 23rd. On the 4th and 5th of April he represented the college at the annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Eastern Colleges held at Haverford College.

An octet rendered several selections at a Y. M. C. A. meeting held in the Lorenz Theatre on Sunday afternoon, the 23rd. On the 30th a quartet furnished music at a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, in Nazareth, at which Dr. Schwarze was the speaker.

"Hen" Rau visited friends in Philadelphia from the 17th to the 22nd.

The Theological Classes have been very busy supplying pulpits this past year. During March, Allen conducted services at Lehigh and the 3rd Church, New York, Fulmer at Edgeboro and New York 3rd, and Splies at Lehighton.



### Blasting at the Rock of Ages

(Concluded from page 77)

people have been brought up and furnished with that spiritual impulse which carries them into this chivalrous service. This sort of material is not produced on some lovely grass plot of spiritual productiveness lying quite outside of the much maligned Church of Christ. Go to any other organization, be it a Labor Union or Social Settlement, and call for candidates to swelter

on the Congo or to shiver in Alaska or Labrador to face and relieve the dirt, the disease and vice of these unchristianized lands and you may be pretty certain that the transportation charges of these candidates, were you to pay them, would not leave you penniless. This army of the choicest young people we know, enlisting in a warfare in which there is no discharge, going out to minister to people whose faces they have never seen and whose language they cannot as yet speak but whose needs they have made their own—this army comes forth steadily from these Churches which have, according to the essayists, become so feeble as to have no "ethical enthusiasm for anything except negative ideals of individual behavior."

The effects of the work of the Christian Church throughout the ages are even to the unbeliever indisputable and historical. It expelled cruelty; it curbed passion; it drove the shameless impurities of heathendom into a congenial darkness. There was hardly a class whose wrongs it did not remedy. It rescued the gladiator; it freed the slave; it protected the captive; it nursed the sick; it sheltered the orphan; it elevated the woman. It broadened the limits of its obligation from the narrow circle of a neighborhood to the widest horizon of the race. It was in the Church of Christ that the idea of a common brotherhood of humanity was evolved. The idea of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man so often expressed in the last few years is the message that the Church throughout the ages has been trying to drive home in the hearts of men.

There are places in the course of the Mississippi River where, if you were to throw in a stick, it would actually flow back toward the north. True there are eddies along the bank where some obstruction causes a whirl and there the waters will seem actually to flow backward, but you have never heard of anyone going about proclaiming that the great body of this Father of Waters had ceased to flow toward the Gulf.

There may be communities or even nations where the Church is losing its power, but there is always a cause and these are the exceptions rather than the rule. We all know that the German Universities long ago cut Christ out of their

Bible and now the result is manifest. Just as we know that the German Government encouraged the Bolsheviki in Russia and now "their chickens are coming home to roost." Of course there are derelicts and defectives constituting the minor part of the Church, but the Church in its entirety is not to be judged by them. The Church, like an individual, has the right to claim to be judged not by its worst but by its best.

Even after all the functions of the Church as a socializing power have been summed up and the word "Failure" has been written across the list, even then this estimate cannot be considered conclusive. For although the social side of the Church is emphasized so much today and is the basis of almost every criticism that is made, yet we must bear in mind that the Church of Christ was not founded primarily as a socializing organism. That is but a secondary function of the Church. The greatest power and influence of the Church is rather of an ethical and inspirational nature. Its main function is that of awakening conscience and bringing the individual into a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ. For with the saving of the individual man his social contacts are christianized and saved as a natural consequence. What human being or contrivance is there that can attempt to measure the influence of the Church in this sphere even for a single year or a month? Think of the great and noble part that the Church had in creating and maintaining the high ideals of this country as a whole, and in giving comfort to those whose hearts had been torn with grief at the loss of loved ones and *then* make your estimate of the Church's power.

To be sure the Churches of today show no celestial perfection. They cannot in the very nature of the case so long as they maintain the cheerful habit of receiving human beings, such as you and I, into their membership. But when the returns are all in, is not the Church about the divinest thing that we have on earth? It needs encouragement and cheer for its stupendous tasks. What is wanted is not *denunciation*, but *demonstration*. The man who can show by demonstration that he has a better program for the building of the kingdom of God will be welcomed as a prophet.

### Y. M. C. A. Notes

All of the meetings during the past month contained features of special interest.

At the first meeting a stereopticon lecture was presented. The title of this lecture was "Christianity and World Democracy," and by means of scenes from all parts of the world accompanied by descriptions and statistics it impressed upon the mind, in a forceful manner, the condition of other peoples.

We were glad to have Dr. Gapp with us at the next meeting. He spoke on the lenten subject of sacrifice, and in a very effective manner brought his message home to us. The keynote of his address was that the Christian must make his sacrifices not simply for the sake of the suffering which he undergoes by giving up something, but he must have in view the advancement of God's kingdom, the aid and uplift of a neighbor, and what is perhaps most vital, his own development and improvement.

March 20th, Secretary Wolf, of the Bethlehem Y. M. C. A. was the speaker of the evening. He gave a summary of what he thought the returning soldier would be like and what his needs would be. First of all he said the returning soldier would be a lover of home. He will no doubt get into politics later on, and in regard to his old job it is hard to say what the outcome will be, as many of the boys will perhaps be dissatisfied to go back to the narrow life they left. However, he will as a rule not advocate any radical change in the church and will be an ardent supporter of the Y. M. C. A.

Dr. de Schweinitz at the last meeting gave an impressive talk on the serious condition of our missions. Special reference was made to the need in Nicaragua. The condition of our missions throughout the world calls for the greatest sacrifice on the part of American Moravians, not only in respect to finance but in service as well.



### Basketball

Saturday, March 8, 1919, our five added another victory to their credit by defeating Albright College, of Meyerstown, 41 to 26. The strong offensive and defensive work of the M. C. quintet featured. Turner and Allen starred for Moravian while Teter led in the Albright scoring. Stolz, who has been out of the game for some time came back strong. The box score follows:

ALBRIGHT.	MORAVIAN.
Teter . . . . . Forward . . . . .	Neitzel
Miller . . . . . Forward . . . . .	Turner (Capt.)
Hartzler . . . . . Center . . . . .	Allen
Fehr . . . . . Guard . . . . .	Steininger
Gingerich . . . . . Guard . . . . .	Stocker
Field goals: Turner, 7; Allen, 6; Stolz, 2;	

Neitzel, 1; Teter, 4; Fehr, 2; Gingerich, 2; Jacoby, 1; Heisy, 1. Foul goals: Allen, 9 out of 14; Teter, 6 out of 10. Substitutions, Stolz for Neitzel, Jacoby for Hartzler, Heisy for Miller. Referee Keady. Time of halves: 20 minutes.

On March 12th, the Moravian College Basketball team was defeated by Ursinus, on the latter's floor, by the score of 36-30.

It was the last game of the season for both teams and both fought equally hard to win. At no time during the game was the final result a certainty. The first half ended with the score 18 to 12 in Ursinus's favor, the second ending in an 18-18 tie, final score 36-30.

Both teams secured twelve goals from the field so that the final result really depended on the success of the foul shooting. Ursinus excelled in this department securing 12 out of 15 while Moravian shot 6 out of 10.

Turner was the leading scorer for Moravian securing 7 two-pointers while Grove led his team with five from the floor. The score:

MORAVIAN.	URSINUS.
Turner . . . . .	Forward . . . . . Grove
Hassler (Capt.) . . . . .	Forward . . . . . Deisher
Allen . . . . .	Center . . . . . Long
Steininger . . . . .	Guard . . . . . Paine
Stocker . . . . .	Guard . . . . . Light (Capt.)

Goals from Field: Turner, 7; Hassler, 2; Allen, 2; Steininger, 1; Ursinus: Grove, 5; Deisher, 4; Long, 2; Light, 1; Foul goals: Allen, 6 out of 10; Deisher, 12 out of 15. Time of halves: 20 minutes. Referee, Day.

RESUME OF THE SEASON.

The basketball season at Moravian College closed at Collegeville, March 12th, 1919. Out of fourteen games played our five lost nine and won five. The necessity of a coach for a basketball team is very evident as may be seen from the results of this season. Before a permanent coach was secured the team only won one game out of nine. After a coach was secured, with the same material at hand and no changes in the line-up, five more games were played, four of which were victories. Coach Hassler deserves a great deal of credit for his excellent work, and without a doubt the team as well as the school appreciated his services in that capacity. (Capt.) Hassler and Stolz, both Varsity men for three years were out of the game by doctor's orders and thus weakened the team for the greater part of the season. Considering the difficulties under which the schedule was carried through, the season was a success. Moravian scored 381 points to their opponent's 504. The individual score is as follows:

	Field Goals	Fouls	Total
Turner . . . . .	51		102
Stolz . . . . .	12		24
Hassler . . . . .	10	26	46
Allen . . . . .	36	91	163
Steininger . . . . .	6		12
Neitzel . . . . .	17		34

Baseball

The baseball team would have opened its schedule on Saturday, April 5, with a home game against Perkiomen, but the weather prevented it. The weeding out process is well underway and the manager expects to put a strong team on the field this season.

The men being tried out are as follows: Thomas, Guy, Bernecker, Hassler, Brubaker, Neitzel, Ganey, Horne, P. Randall, Gasdaska, Helmich, McColm, Gardner, Doster, Corcoran, Pfohl, Snyder, Samely and Van Horne.

Various improvements will be made on the baseball field, the diamond to be shifted so as to run due north and south. An attempt will be made to raise a fund for the erection of bleachers, a new backstop and the regrading of the infield.

The tentative baseball schedule is as follows:

- April 5—Perkiomen, at home.
- April 12—Drexel, at Philadelphia.
- April 19—Schuylkill Seminary, at Reading.
- April 26—Keystone Normal, at home.
- May 3—Schuylkill Seminary, at home.
- May 10—Albright, at Meyerstown.
- May 17—Wyoming Seminary, at Wilkes-Barre.
- May 23—Drexel, at home.
- May 24—Lafayette Scrubs, at home.
- May 28—Perkiomen, at Pennsburg.
- May 30—Keystone Normal, at Kutztown.

Tennis

The prospects for tennis this year are better than usual. Manager Hoffman is putting the courts in order and also had the wire netting replaced on the lower court.

The try-outs for the team will begin on April 9. An inter-class tournament is being arranged and will begin about April 23. Thus far the following schedule has been arranged:

- April 23—Muhlenberg, at Allentown.
- May 3—Franklin and Marshall, at home.
- May 7—Lehigh, at South Bethlehem.
- May 10—Muhlenberg, at home.
- May 14—Ursinus, at home.
- June 3—Alumni, at home.

Other matches are pending with Temple, Lafayette, Bucknell and Lebanon Valley.

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