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Newton, Kansas, December, 15, 1918.

No. 10

A Sermon

on

Christian After War Questions

preached by
President J. W. Kliever
January 5, 1919.

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night? The watchman said, the morning cometh and also the night: if ye will enquire, enquire: return, come. Isaiah 21. 11, 12.

The prophet calls this enigmatic double question and its oracular sounding answer to it "The burden of Dumah." The question is said to come out of Seir. The words Dumah and Seir refer to Edom. The term 'night' undoubtedly refers to the time of depression when the Assyrian king Sennacherib besieged Jerusalem and was threatening other peoples also. A glint of dawning morning are the things pointing to his impending defeat. But looming up behind it is the hostile Babylonian power. That very likely is the darkness that continues after the first faint promise of day.

We have met here as a group of worshippers on the first Sunday of the year 1919. A few months ago we hardly dared to hope that the new year would find the war closed. Our gratitude for the new turn

that events have taken should be sincere, and because sincere not thoughtless. Thoughtless it would be, however, if we ask no question regarding the permanence of the much desired peace. Therefore we ask in the words of the prophet, Watchman, what of the night of war? Is it really passing and the new day of peace dawning? Are the events of recent date and those now transpiring the ushering in of that day when "He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war anymore"? Or are they but a beam of light in the eastern sky soon to fade into former darkness? We must to-day be put under the burden of conviction that human beings, co-operating with God, have this tremendous question to decide. If the nations of the world, working in the right spirit, will agree on the right policy, the long looked for day will break and grow

to full splendor. We as Christians must spend much time in prayer while the peace conference is in session. Two threatening clouds, promising a storm of danger, are already visible along our own national horizon. One is the brewing opposition to a League of Nations. Whatever one may think of the details of any working plan of such a league, the opposition at this time to the league as such does not augur well for international peace. The second threatening cloud is the attempt to have our congress pass a bill for compulsory military training which would bring about the condition that ultimately 20,000,000 men in our country would be ready to be put under arms at but very short notice. What effect would this have? It would induce England to do something similar, and France, and Italy, and Japan, and every other nation that can. We soon would have a universal military preparedness. But it was military preparedness that increased the international tension in Europe in 1914 and precipitated war. It will always do that. Lovers of national and international peace cannot see these things without alarm, and they must oppose them.

Watchman, what of the night of militarism? Has it been dealt its deaththrust when its chief exponent was forced to abdicate his throne? Or was that event in history but a delusive reddening of the sky where the sun should rise but where darkness continues? What psychological effect will the lionizing of "the boys" have as they come back from "over there"? We are preparing our service flags and our honor rolls and erecting our monuments. Some are casting the look of scorn at the boy who made use of the exemption granted him by legal enactment of congress. Does not all of this at least bring the danger near that we may in its present form and in our country worship the very thing which we crossed the sea to fight in another country? In a time like this we as peaceloving Christians must insist with greater emphasis than ever before that the Christlike thing still is to love your enemy and not to kill him. We must assure ourselves anew that the word is true and inspired which was spoken by our Master when he said: "For all they that take the sword shall perish

with the sword." That this refers to nations as well as to individuals surely is proven by the fate of the empires of Alexander, the Caesars, Napoleon, the Czars, and most recently by the fate of him who bore the unenviable reputation of being the war lord of the world. Even the decrease of the warlike Indian in our country and the increase of the Negro, who never lifted the sword for his own race, would go to prove the same. We must learn to believe anew that God has put such laws into operation in this world that any nation, whether it be Teuton, Anglo-Saxon, Slav or Celtic or any other, that today depends upon material force for its existence, will to-morrow meet its doom by force. A rational love of country demands a far look ahead.

Watchman, what of the night of selfish nationalism? Our nation is credited with having entered this war without nationally selfish interests. We are said to have got the world view of things. For this view we as Christians should be thankful. God does not love by nations or races or tongues, but he loves the world. We too must learn to love and plan and serve in terms of the whole world or we can scarcely claim to be the children of God. And yet, while we rejoice at this step forward we inquire, not pessimistically but with the critical mind of one intensely concerned, what is the cement that holds the allies together? Is the night of selfish nationalism really disappearing? Our interests have overleaped our national lines, yet they remain the interests of one group to the exclusion of others. See the tendency, even on the part of some who advocate a league of nations, to exclude the Teuton from this league. But this short sighted selfishness, growing out of a desire for revenge, would subject us to two dangers ere long. In the first place, if it is right to compel any nations to stay out of a proposed league of nations, it would hardly seem right to punish any nation for seceding from the league. Then a second group might be formed and the old scheme of balance of power, which has so signally failed in Europe, would bring its greater havoc into world politics. In the second place, we have learned to cooperate internationally. But if we still consider it just

that group may oppose group, each to the hurt of the other, what can we consistently produce as an argument then against cleavage on economic lines within the various nations? The most colossal clash between capital and labor would be the result. These calamities must be averted if possible. They can be averted only if we transform the thinking of men harboring the fallacy that class can legitimately be pitched against class and group against group. What a mission for the leaven of Christian love! And this is my excuse for preaching a political sermon to-day. I get my cue from the most Messianic prophet of the Old Testament. He saw that international conditions of his time were such that an infusion of religious thinking into international affairs was necessary. Is not that the case to-day? We must Christianize our international thinking or our international thinking will paganize our Christianity. But few of our newspapers and other leaders of thought seem to see this mission, so the Christian minister and the Christian layman must feel a double burden resting on them in the duty of disseminating Christian thought on this subject.

Watchman, what of the night of **indifference to things spiritual**? We have received many reports of boys turning to God while they were in the trenches or under fire. We do not wish to ask any question of unbelief, for if God can save he must be able to save at all times and places. And yet, both sanity and the importance of the cause demand that with reference to the boy who turned to God in the trenches we ask the question: "Will he stay turned?" We know fear is not the stablest of bases for spiritual growth. About death-bed repentances we must exercise charity if we would give them the benefit of the doubt. Trench repentances belong in the same category. We have contributed to the support of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. We have not done this merely as an irksome duty, it is to be hoped, but gladly, rejoicing at the chance of making the lot a little more tolerable for the boy who was "over there" without home, without chance of social life, without church. But must appreciation for the work of these institutions make us deaf to the question

whether it was the New Testament that he received at the hut that drew him there most, or the cigarette that was given him? the sermon he heard or the movie picture thrown on the screen? Will it not be a crude religion that got its fire mainly between the smoke of battle on the one side and the smoke of the cigarette on the other? And the boy with this religion will come into our churches. And shame on us if we turn a cold shoulder to him instead of opening our arms of welcome. He comes from the atmosphere caused where physical efficiency is the chief aim of everything. Will he inspire our Christianity with this atmosphere, or will we give spiritual content to his views on religious things? The latter must be the case else we too will go the way of Germany. Its downfall is attributable to the worshipping at the shrine of mere physical efficiency to the exclusion of emphasis on spiritual verities. If we love our country and humanity we must guard against taking the first steps on the same path. Add to the above thought the other one, that it has been preached to us by press and pulpit that it was not only right but our duty to fight him who threatened our political and economic life because he had radically different views on these subjects, and that this same press, and we surely hope this same pulpit, would call us fanatics, and rightly so, if we would advocate the killing of anyone who differs from us religiously and threatens our spiritual life, and the conclusion is easy that politics and economics are above spiritual things, for men may fight for things that are important enough but must not fight for things of less importance. Thus we must be on our guard, lest the experiences of the recent past crowd out our spirituality.

Men and women, we have a stupendous task before us. We must either grasp the opportunities as they flit by or clear the field for other forces. We must win the world for Christian living or it will go to the devil. And let us not think that we can carelessly look on as it goes that way and piously compliment ourselves that we at least are bound for heaven. We are not. We are headed in the same direction if we are indifferent and inactive. The church

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and its people must be a salt or they will be treated as refuse. We read of Joshua that he made sun and moon stand still in order to finish a fight. Our privilege is a greater one than that. We can help remove the obstacles that stay the sun from ushering in the day of peace.

Watchman, what of the night of war? Watchman, what of the night of militarism? Watchman, what of the night of selfish nationalism? Watchman, what of the night of indifference to things spiritual? Grant God that the answer soon may be: The morning cometh and after it the day, for the night has passed away!

BETHEL COLLEGE HONOR ROLL

The following are the names of former students of Bethel College who responded to the call of their country. There are just 150 of them. We do not know, however, whether we got all the names or not; besides, some mistakes may have occurred in compiling the list:

Frank Abbey — Fr.

John Andres

Mattie Albertson — Red Cross.

Prof. J. H. Bachman — Y. M. C. A.

Menno S. Bachman — Fr.

Ger. Baergen

H. T. Boese

Harry B. Becker

Paul Bartsch

Maurice Benfer — Fr.

Adolf Boese

Alfred Brauer — Fr.

H. B. Buller

Ed. Baumgartner

Harry Crandall

Wilbur Challans

Ralph Davis

Isaac Dell — Fr.

Pete A. Dell — Fr.

Emil A. Dester

John C. Dester — Fr.

Walter Dettweiler

Frank Devlin

Isaac Dirks

Gus Dunkelberger

La Rue Duff

Paul B. Dyck

Herbert Dester

Abraham Duerksen

Edward Duerksen

G. J. Ediger

Bernhard B. Enns

Frank J. Enns

John Entz

August Epp

Henry C. Ewert

Stephen Eversull — Fr.

Arnold D. Ewert

Eli Eck

Anna Friesen — Red Cross

H. A. Fast

John Flaming

Alvin Funk

Karl Friesen

Lauren Finnell — Fr. (Deceased)

Henry Friesen

Peter Friesen

Herman E. Friesen

Abraham Gaeddert

Gus Gaeddert

John Gaeddert

Kurt Galle

Oswin K. Galle

Ralph Galle

George German

Jacob Goering

Henry S. Goertzen

Willard Graber

Daniel Goertzen

Otto Graber

Harold C. Glover — Fr.

David Goertz — Fr.

Prof. Irvin Haury (Deceased)

G. A. Haury, Jr.

Alfred Haury

R. Herschel Hawley

Karl Hohman

Walter Hohman

Luke Horsch — Fr.

Theodore Harms

Paul Haury

Arnold Jantz

Maurice Kline

Nelson Krehbiel

Roy Krehbiel

Melvin Kates

J. C. Kliewer

P. S. Kliewer — Fr.

Fred Klassen

Jonas Kaufman

Albert Langenwalter

Emil Langenwalter
 Arthur Lattschar — Fr.
 William Lattschar — Fr.
 Elmer Lichti
 Milton Lichti
 Otto P. Linscheid — Fr.
 John E. Linscheid
 Leo G. Linscheid
 Alfred Linscheid
 Ernest Linscheid
 Robert Loewenberg
 Henry Lohrentz
 Abr. Lohrentz
 Linnaeus Lehman
 Roy Molzen — Fr.
 Earl Morgan — Fr.
 Peter E. Miller
 Milo Neuenschwander
 John T. Neufeld
 P. T. Neufeld
 Herman E. Nickel
 Fayette Niles
 Menno Nickel
 Ernest Penner
 Earl Penner
 William Penner
 Waldo Petter — Fr.
 John J. Plenert
 Otto Pankratz
 Henry Quiring
 Dr. Walter Quiring — Fr.
 Emil Regier
 Paul G. Regier
 P. J. Rempel
 J. F. Richert
 Gustav Richert
 Alvin Ruth — France
 Dr. G. D. Ruth
 Dr. Henry Richert
 Sylvan Rohrer — Fr.
 Albert Schmidt
 Chester Schmidt
 Paul Schmidt
 Marvin J. Schmitt
 Esther Schmitt — Red Cross
 B. R. Schroeder
 David E. Schroeder
 Paul Schroeder
 Omer Schowalter — (Deceased)
 Elrick Smith
 Carlton Smith — Fr.
 Hall Somers — England
 Bernard Stucky
 E. O. Schmidt

Glenn Somers
 C. M. Toews
 Frank H. Toews
 Dave V. Unrau
 Gerhard Vogt
 Francis E. Walden
 Bert Walker
 Ben. Wedel
 Henry B. Wedel
 Herman P. Wiebe
 Joseph A. Wollman
 Fred Wolters — Fr.
 Theodore Wedel
 Johannes A. Wiebe
 Rudolf G. Warkentin

 LIBRARY NOTES

New books received:

Benton, Work and programs for women's clubs
 Cass, Practical programs for women's clubs
 Davis, Commencement parts
 Edmund, Toaster's handbook
 Gerard, My four years in Germany
 Langenwalter, Christ's headship of the church
 Painton, Commencement manual
 Palmer, Life of Alice Freeman Palmer
 Reader's Guide for 1905-1909
 Tarkington, Seventeen
 White, In the heart of a fool
 Wilson, Studies in Daniel
 Woolman, Textiles
 Who's who in America

Some of the magazines that will come to the reading room this year that were not available during 1918 are:

Art World
 House Beautiful
 Industrial Arts Magazine
 Outlook
 System on the Farm

On the day of Roosevelt's funeral the library bulletin board displayed an individual portrait of the ex-president as well as a family group picture. A silk flag was placed above the portrait. This flag was loaned to the library by Miss Warren. On a little shelf underneath the bulletin board were displayed a biography of Roosevelt and

a set of books written by him: "Winning of the West."

After the ban on student meetings was lifted the library began to fill up very soon. The number of students using the library at one time again reaches the 40 mark occasionally while during the time that they had been urged to stay away if possible there were seldom more than 9 or 10 who found it imperative to stay. "The library is the central laboratory of the school."

On Jan. 8, 1919 we received a book entitled "A League of Nations". It is a collection of articles and discussions by various authorities on this timely subject. It is an impartial presentation of the "development and present status of the ideal" that just now is occupying the minds of the leaders of the nations. The book was published in December, 1918 and because the subject it treats is so vital it should be in great demand.

On Jan. 11, 1919, we received 30 volumes of Congressional Records thru our congressman, Hon. W. A. Ayres. These 30 volumes cover the sixty-fourth and part of the sixty-fifth congress. The history and sociology departments are expecting to use the material contained in these official records.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL

Report of the Committees.

I. Debate:

1. An Academy triangular debate has been decided.

2. Attempts are made for the arrangements of another pentangular debate.

II. Oration:

1. Contestants for the different contests are at work. The time for the oratorical Contest has not been decided upon.

III. Athletics:

Two games are scheduled with Friends University, one with McPherson and one with Washburn.

IV. Treasurer's Report:

Forty-nine student activity tickets have been sold. The tickets will be put on sale again on Thursday, Jan. 16.

V. Service Flag Committee:

The service flag has arrived. A committee has been appointed to make a program for the presentation of the flag.

THE VOLUNTEER BAND

The volunteer band is getting back to normal working since the "flu" recess. On Sunday evening, Jan. 12, they gave two interesting programs. One program was given at six-thirty o'clock in the Methodist Epworth League of the city, immediately following that program they gave a short program in the College chapel. The themes of their discussions were along the line of "missions and world peace." The band has been handicapped in going out to the neighboring churches on account of the bad condition of the roads. On Jan. 14 in their regular meeting Miss Ligo gave in a very interesting manner a general survey of the mission field at large, showing to them that there was much to be done before we reached the nations of the uttermost part of the earth.

Home Mission Band

The Home Mission band is still holding its meetings at nine o'clock on Sunday mornings.

At the meeting held Sunday, Jan. 5, reports were given on the subjects "The Endowment of a City Mission" and "Immigration."

Last Sunday, Jan. 12, the president of the band gave a report of the first chapter of the book, "The Moral and Religious Challenge of our Time." This book has been selected for study. The chapter discussed treats of the "Reverence for Personality." The future work of the band will be a continued study of the book mentioned.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. is an organization out of which we shall get as much as we are willing to put into it. We may not appreciate the efforts that it is putting forth in helping the young men in solving their problems,

but in later life when we look back we shall first realize what it has meant for us and what it could have meant if we would have put into it a little more.

The following speakers addressed the Y. M. C. A. during the past few weeks: Rev. J. E. Amstutz, "Fight the Good Fight;" D. C. Harrison, "The Work of the Y. M. C. A. Today;" and Prof. H. D. Penner, "The End Without a Way."

We are now raising our Y. M. C. A. fund so we can make the following contributions. \$50 for the State Y. M. C. A. fund, \$15 for the National Y. M. C. A. fund, \$25 for a native mission worker and \$25 for miscellaneous purpose.

E. D. S.

Y. W. C. A.

At the first meeting of the Y. W. C. A. in the New Year, Mrs. D. H. Richert gave an impressive talk on the subject, "The Best Year of My Life." It was a challenge to make 1919 a happy year by making those happy whose happiness depends on us.

The last meeting, Jan. 15, was in charge of the girls. The program consisted of reading and discussion of such topics as "My attitude toward my neighbors" and "My duties to my home."

The Association was pleased to receive letters from the Mission fields in Oklahoma, Arizona and Montana.

Due to the interruption by the Flu vacation the Bible Study classes will not complete their courses this semester but will continue thruout the year.

The Best Year of My Life

Last Wednesday morning the Y. W. C. A. met in the chapel and heard an interesting talk by Mrs. D. H. Richert on "The Best Year of My Life." The contents of the contents were as follows:

"We have, in the past year, often heard the remark, "Hasn't this been the strangest year?" and rightly so; for war, sickness and death, the great epidemic, causing schools and churches to close their doors; all these have brought about unheard of conditions. Even our little school had an en-

forced vacation of many weeks, a circumstance never heard of before. Death claimed a faculty member and one of our seniors.

"The new year has brought us peace, health and happiness. Let us make it the best year of our lives. Peace brings reconstruction, and it is for us to 'up and doing.' How good to be alive, to be able to do our bit. How well the author says, 'One thing do we seek after: to play the game of life fairly, to put more sunshine into it, if possible, than we take out, to give more of ourself to our friends than we exact from them, to help heal wounds, instead of making them, to lend a hand, not forgetting to bring the pocketbook when necessary, to encourage those who need encouragement, to be square in all dealings, to be a FRIEND.'

"Quoting the same author again, 'Wouldn't this be a good time to have a general housecleaning of the heart and mind. Let us sweep out all old grudges and cobwebs of hate, envy, narrowness and selfishness, and open wide the windows of the soul that the Sun of Righteousness may shine in and flood the newly swept rooms with charity and brotherly kindness toward all mankind.'

"'Now abideth faith, hope and charity, but the greatest of these is charity.' President Henry C. King, of Oberlin, says 'The very end of life itself, as conceived by Christ seems to be to learn to live the life of love, to learn to be a good friend of God and man.' Let us then, with love in our hearts, make this the very best year of our life. Let us put our lives wholly in God's hands, letting Him lead us. Let us keep our hearts open for another's need, our lips clean, our spirits cheerful.

"We must pray often for strength to live according to His will. He will be our guide and He will show us how and where we can best serve him, thereby making this the best year of our life. It will be so, if we make it a happy one for those whose happiness depends on us, if we are also helping to make them good. My life must touch a million lives, in some way ere I go to from this dear world of struggle to the land I do not know. So this is the wish I always wish, the prayers I ever pray. 'Let my life help the other lives it touches by the way.'"

GIRLS GLEE CLUB

The girls glee club was organized the first of the school term but on account of the flu ban, as everything else, the work has been interfered with, but now the work is going on rapidly under the splendid leadership of Miss De Mar, and the club expects to give a recital in the near future. Concerts will also be given in neighboring towns.

The members of the club are; First soprano; Alice Hahn, Bertha Unrau, Fern Black, Esther Epp, Edna Ruth Loganbill, Lydia Zerger, Manzanita Dearth. Second soprano; Helen Wiebe, Dorris Schultz, Margaret Epp, Mary Ann Loganbill, Elda Ringelman. Contralto; Martha Kliewer, Ruth Hohman, Anna Suderman, Anna Lohrentz. Pianist; Elma Ringelman.

THE DELPHIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Delphians met on Monday, Jan. 6, for the first time since Nov. 2. The work of the society has been greatly handicapped because of the flu, but nevertheless a fine spirit is shown at the meetings and good programs are rendered. The following were elected at the regular nine-weeks election:

President,	John Thiessen
Vice President,	Arthur Wedel
Secretary,	P. K. Regier
Treasurer,	Arthur Graber
Sergeant at Arms,	Peter Frantz

Installation of the officers took place Jan. 13.

THE KIDRONIANS

The Kidronian Literary Society has been faithfully working. Programs are rendered with a great deal of vim. One reason, perhaps, that the programs are rendered so well is that the program committee is very careful in selecting the numbers adapted to the needs of the society. Various kinds of music, debates, extemporaneous speeches, etc. are rendered.

The membership runs quite high this year. Still we extend a hearty welcome to those who are not yet members.

BETHEL ITEMS

At present there is less illness among the students than at any previous time since the outbreak of the epidemic in October. This may be due in part to the precautionary steps which were taken after the students came back after the holidays. For over a week chapel exercises and all meetings in which groups of students would congregate were discontinued as far as possible. Special care was also taken to avoid a threatened outbreak of tonsillitis. Students were urged to use a gargle daily and at the first symptoms of trouble were taken to the Bethel Hospital, where special arrangements had been made for throat treatment. The results, as far as the general health of the student body is concerned, have been very satisfactory.

In spite of her two long enforced vacations Bethel will be able to complete the year's work with a loss of only ten days, if no further unexpected interruptions occur. This is made possible by the shortening of the Christmas vacation, omitting the spring vacation and by reducing the length of time usually set aside for final examinations. The first semester has been extended two weeks and will close February 8. Commencement will occur June 5, the time scheduled in the catalogue.

FACULTY NOTES

Miss Helen Riesen spent a few days at Bethel Hospital, having contracted a slight attack of influenza.

Prof. Hartzler was not able to be at home for Christmas. He was truly snow bound. It took him from Monday, Dec. 23. to Thursday, Dec. 26, to travel from Deer Creek, Okla. to Newton.

In order to be present at the dedication services of the new building of the Hesston Academy, Prof. J. E. Hartzler and Noah Burkhard walked to Hesston, Jan. 2, and returned the next day.

PERSONALS

Nelson Krehbiel and Willard Graber visited on the campus, Dec. 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard Friesen and little boy visited on the campus after the holidays before returning to their home in Meno, Okla.

Miss Frieda Goertz, who had spent several months with her sister, Mrs. H. H. Wiebe, taking work at Bethel during this time, has returned to her home at Mountain Lake, Minn.

Herman Becker is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Gerhard Harms who suffered from influenza followed by pneumonia had to undergo an operation, Jan 7. He will not be able to take up his school work very soon, probably not at all this year.

Monica and Ruth Horsch left for their home in Upland, California, Friday, Jan. 3. They had both had severe attacks of influenza during the vacation and were suffering from weakness due to this. Since it would have been some time before they would have been able to take up their regular school work they decided to give it up this year.

After the vacation school opened Dec. 27, but not all the students were here on that day. Many were snow-bound and others were not back on account of their own illness or illness in the family. By this time, however, nearly all are here hard at work.

Missionary H. J. Brown of China spoke in the chapel, Thursday evening, Jan. 9.

Paul Dyck and Theodore Harms from Funston were on the campus last week.

Gerhard Nachtigal was called home from school. Within one week his mother, sister, and sister-in-law died at Buhler.

Susie, Ruth and Sadie Wedel were called to their home at Moundridge on account of the serious illness of their sister.

ALUMNI NOTES

'09 A baby boy, Ira Olin, arrived at the home of Mr. H. S. Kliever and Mrs. Lorena Dirks Kliever of Pawnee, Rock, Kansas.

A '18 On Sunday morning, December 22, Hermina Schmidt and Ernest Peters were married at the Tabor church.

Mildred Edna Moyer, the baby daughter of Mr. J. F. Moyer C. 15, and Mrs. Mary Regier Moyer A '11 of Pandora, Ohio, died on Christmas morning.

Miss Susie Balzer is attending Chicago University this winter.

Miss Selma Moyer and Mr. Rudolph Miller were married at Deer Creek, Saturday, Jan. 4.

'09 Miss Esther K. Schmidt, who had been in service as Red Cross nurse at Camp Pike and Camp Lee, is now stationed at Hampton, Va., in a Debarkation Hospital. She writes that she finds her work very interesting. During seven months in service she has not missed a day of work except when on transfer.

A '09 The Misses Anna and Edna Rupp are spending this year in Canada with their sister, Mrs. Maude Rupp Krehbiel.

Miss Eva Balzer, student at Bethel last year, died at her home near Goessel, Tuesday morning, January 7.

Mrs. Justina Harder Regier of Whitewater died at Bethel Hospital. She leaves her husband with three little girls, the baby only a week old.

Music '14 Miss Emma Ruth is teaching music at Reedley, California.

Serg. Carleton Smith who has been bombing teacher at Camp Sheridan has been mustered out and is now at his home in Newton, Kansas.

A '17 Miss Agnes Schroeder and Mr. Herbert Stucky were married on Thanksgiving Day.

Earl Eyman of Reedley, California who has been in the main office in a camp in Minnesota has been discharged. On his way home he visited in St. Paul, Minnesota and with his sister, Mrs. Helen Eyman Krehbiel, at Moundridge.

Lieut. G. D. Ruth was in Camp Devens near Boston at the time of the armistice, awaiting orders to sail, but has since been mustered out of service. Dr. Ruth has sold his practice in Moundridge but his plans for the future are as yet uncertain.

Miss Ferne Pettys teaches Latin and English in the Junior High School at Newton.

Miss Bertha Waltner of Huxley, S. Dak. and Miss Julia Kaufman of Marion, S. Dak. are attending Yankton College, S. Dak. this winter.

Mrs. Pearl Wartenbee Spratt is in Washington, D. C. where her husband is in military service. Her address is Mrs. R. C. Spratt, 1769 Willard St. N. W.

'04 H. W. Hart and Mrs. Helen Hoisington Hart have moved to Wichita. Mr. Hart has severed his connections with the law firm of Branine and Hart with which he was connected many years and has now become partner in the Dale, Amidon, and Buckland firm of Wichita.

A '13 Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dalke live on a farm near Henderson, Nebraska.

'03 Miss Anna Schowalter who has spent a year in California has returned to Newton and is now residing at 217 South Main with her brother, J. A. Schowalter.

'07 Albert Schmidt who is with the Marines at the overseas depot in Quantico Va. has been visiting relatives in Newton and in Pawnee Rock during the holidays.

Miss Justina Janzen is teaching her home school near Mt. Lake Minn.

A baby boy was born to Lieut. Theodore Wedel A '10 and Mrs. Elizabeth Ewert Wedel A. '12 at Mt. Lake, Minn. Mr. Wedel had been stationed in California, but has been mustered out of service and is now teaching at Mt. Lake.

Miss Susie Smith who attended a dress-making school in Newton before Christmas is now at her home at Pawnee Rock.

Mr. Herschel Hawley who has been in training at Camp Crane, Pa., for three months has been discharged and is now engaged as principal of the Cooper School Newton, Kansas. Mr. Hawley was at Washington U. St. Louis where for sixty days, he took special training in gas engines, then was transferred to Camp Crane, Pa., and was assigned to Section No. 618 U. S. Ambulance Corps and after thirty days was ordered overseas. However, he was held for service in "Cranes Eighty Piece Khaki Band," and later was one in a newly organized quartet "Just Before Zero."

A '13 John C. Dester who has been in France since June and had been living in dugouts most of the time writes that he is again in French towns doing office work. He has been in several of the drives and says that they expect to go to Germany and then back to U. S. A.

C '18 W. C. Voth and Matilda Kliever Voth have been attending the University of Oklahoma at Norman, Okla. the first semester this winter. Mr. Voth took work in the Engineering Dept. preparing himself for his work an Industrial Missionary in which capacity the Mission Board intends to send him to China next fall. Mr. and Mrs. Voth intend to sail about July or August together with Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Goering and Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Brown. Their present address is Gotebo, Okla.

Married on Oct. 6, Miss Mary Krehbiel of McPherson, Kansas to Mr. Benjamin Zerger of Moundridge, Kansas.

A baby daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Voth of Los Angeles California.

'04 Born to Prof. and Mrs. J. H. Franzen of Hillsboro, Kansas in November, a girl.

Fred W. Wolter of Newton who with Co. K. 139th Infantry has been in the thick of the Great War at Verdun and at St. Mihiel recently took an examination for an interpreter'ship. He expects to stay overseas until June.

Mr. Sam Goering of Chicago underwent a serious Appendectomy on December 31. Mr. and Mrs. Goering's address is 5743 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Miss Mattie Albertson who has been employed in the telephone exchange at Newton has resigned and is now in Kansas City taking a Nurses' Training course.

Ralph Galle has received his discharge and is now at his home in Moundridge.

'17C Karl Friesen who is stationed at Ft. Riley was home to attend the funeral of his sister-in-law, Eva Balzer.

Little Meribeth, born on January 14, has come to bring comfort and cheer into the life of Mrs. Cora Molzen Haurý C '18.

The new folder introducing the personnel of the Goerz Flour Mill Co. presents Ernest W. Penner as grain buyer which work he will take up when he returns from camp.

Paul Schmidt who was a student here last year has received his discharge. He spent a few days at Bethel before returning home.

Mr. P. J. Boehr, Coll. '13, in a recent letter from Kai Chow, China, states that they are still studying the language. The language is hard but a new method of studying Chinese is being worked out, a shorthand course, as it were; i. e., where it formerly was necessary to learn a new symbol for every word this new method has only a few symbols and words can be formed by combining the symbols. We are glad to hear of a simplified Chinese language. He says that they too have had a great deal of sickness among the people in their mission, consequently they are very busy.

A LETTER FROM CAMP

The following is a part of a letter written by Sgt. Alfred Haurý from Camp Morrison, Virginia:

I spent a different Christmas than I ever spent before. I was at the Hostess House on Christmas eve, as they had a program there, including the Santa Claus feature. I worked all day on Christmas and also on New Year's.

We are getting many patients from across now, but comparatively few of them are maimed in any way. We have many cases of shellshock. They prove very trouble-

some. They finally get over it though. It seems to be caused by the concussion of big guns, and has effect only upon some people. The gun that they fire here at Retreat makes some of them crawl under the bed when they hear it. Some of them will run if a match is struck near them.

I do not have any negro soldiers under my care now. One of them told me why he was put in jail. He said another nigger stole his coat and he caught him wearing it, so he took a club and beat him up pretty badly. The judge asked him if he had beaten the other nigger. He told him that he did not beat him. Said he only took a club and beat his own coat and that he had a right to do so. He said that it was not his fault if the other nigger had his coat on.

Another one had a temperature of 106 and he was pretty nearly out. They were giving him a tepid bath, and the nurse told him that she would go out of business if that did not bring his temperature down. He said, "Yes, Mam, I reckon I go out of business too if it fails." He pulled through. He was one of the few negroes who put up a fight. Most of them just give up and pass on. They have a whole barracks full of them here. None of them use safety razors.

In view of the fact that I have to be in the army for some time yet anyhow, I would like to get across and see as much as I can.

We would again like to call attention to the fact that many subscriptions for Bethel College are past due. If you find that to be the case in your copy, please send stamps or check to cover arrears. Please accept our thanks in advance.

ABOUT LIBERTY BONDS

The following statement regarding Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamps has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, Carter Glass. Our readers will please notice that the giving of such bonds and stamps to schools for permanent investment is not discouraged. Bethel College has received a considerable amount of such securities and is holding them as a part of the endowment fund. Further gifts of that sort

will be gladly received.

"It has been called to my attention that numbers of charitable organizations have from time to time solicited contributions from the people of the country and in their appeals have stated that Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps would be received in lieu of cash.

"These charitable people seem to overlook the fact that so long as the United States government is under the necessity of selling additional amounts of its bonds, the taking of bonds of previous issues by such charitable organizations and the consequent resale of such bonds in the open market, has a tendency to depress the price and makes it more difficult for the government to obtain the money it needs upon reasonable terms.

"I therefore request that charitable organizations refrain from making any suggestion to the public that they will accept Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps unless for endowment funds to be held for permanent investment."

THE MODERN ANCIENTS

We modern people often pride ourselves on the advancement that we have made as compared with the ancients. We have undoubtedly advanced more in the sciences than they have and have branched out more in the arts and in literature, but when it comes to actual thought there is hardly anything to-day which we cannot parallel by a quotation from the ancients. For instance, we boast of our democracy and our advanced ways of thinking in matters of state; but let us read what the Greek historian and statesman Thucydides said 400 years before the Christian era.

"Our constitution is named a democracy because it is in the hands not of the few but of the many. But our laws secure equal justice for all in their private disputes, and our public opinion welcomes and honors talent in every branch of achievement, not for any sectional reason but on grounds of excellence alone. And as we give free play to all in our public life, so we carry the same spirit into our daily relations with one another. We have no black looks or angry words for our neighbor if he enjoys

himself in his own way, and we abstain from the little acts of churlishness which though they leave no mark, yet cause annoyance to whoso notes them. Open and friendly in our private intercourse, in our public acts we keep strictly within the control of law. We acknowledge the restraint of reverence; we are obedient to whosoever is set in authority and to the laws, more especially to those which offer protection to the oppressed and those unwritten ordinances whose transgression brings admitted shame. Yet ours is no work-a-day city only. No other provides so many recreations for the spirit—contests and sacrifices all the year round, and beauty in our public buildings to cheer the heart and delight the eye day by day.

A FEW POINTS ON HOME DECORATION

by

Frieda van der Smissen

If we think of a home we think of a dwelling place for people, an abode of affection, peace and rest. Mr. Robertson says, "Home is the one place in all the world where hearts are sure of each other. It is the place of confidence. It is the place where we tear off that mask of guarded and suspicious coldness, which the world forces us to wear in self-defense, and where we pour out the unreserved communications of full and confiding hearts. It is the spot where expressions of tenderness gush out without any sensation of awkwardness and without any dread of ridicule."

It does not only take the individuals to produce such harmony, but the surroundings must be in tune. It is not necessary to have a mansion or even a large house, but we can produce harmony even in the smallest hut. We should have harmony in line, color and form. This will produce an atmosphere of restfulness and peace in daily living, and make life more beautiful through the adaptation of art to every-day things.

The desire to decorate, to beautify, is inherent in the race, but too many have not cultivated artistic tastes in this line. People

so often fail to make the home a place of refinement; a place where cheer and comfort greet all, and where the atmosphere is one of rest. Too often we try to outdo our neighbors or imitate them and thus resort to the dazzling instead of the artistic.

In order to have peace we must have unity. Some definite scheme should be adopted in planning the entire house. No one object should stand out. We should be conscious at first only of a delightful whole. The leading articles of furniture such as rugs, table, sofa, bookcase and large chairs should be arranged so as to follow the structural lines of the room. Small articles may be placed informally so as to give variety to the room. For example one should not place a square rug into a room which is decidedly rectangular, nor should one place a small table against a very long wall, or a tall narrow mirror against a long bare wall.

In order not to have the rug stand out above the other things in the room it must be one of rather subdued colors and conventional design. We do not want a flower garden on our floor, nor do we want a picture show there. As the place for the flowers is at the window or in the garden, our attention would naturally be called to them if they are on the floor, especially if they are brightly colored. Flowers and animals have not be made to step upon and when we walk on a rug on which these are, we feel like stepping over them instead of upon them.

In order to have unity we must have harmony of color. There are three primary colors, yellow, red and blue; and three secondaries, green, violet and orange. It is impossible to use these in their full intensity in large amounts. If they are used sufficiently greyed or neutral various pleasing combinations can be made. The brighter the color the smaller should be the amount used. This does not say that we can not use bright colors, in fact some of the most interesting combinations can be formed by a touch of bright color. Gradation of color is a part of every correct scheme in home decoration. The dark values and less intense color should always be at the base, therefore the ceilings are light, the walls intermediate and the floors darkest. They should blend one into

the other without any sharp lines of contrast.

The walls and ceiling are part of the back-ground as well as the floor, therefore we do not want them to be conspicuous. We must avoid large figures which attract our attention. The elaborate naturalistic borders are indeed not artistic and should not be used. It is wonderful what an influence the wall paper has upon the appearance of the room. We can make a low dark room appear bright and cheerful by using a light paper which has the stripes running up and down. A tall room will appear lower if we have a drop-ceiling. If a room is on the south west corner of the house and seems very warm we may cause it to appear cooler by using a green paper as green is a cool color. If the room is cheerless and cold it is well to use tan wallpaper as tan, which is neutralized orange, yellow orange or red orange, is warm and cheerful. The wall paper should not prove to be more interesting than the pictures upon it, or the people in the room. We must always avoid large pronounced figures and strong contrasts of light and dark colors. The things in the room must hold their proper relative position; the people are the most important, then the pictures, the furniture, the walls and the floor. Destroy this order of things and the harmony of right relationships departs.

Simplicity in house decoration is evidence of good taste. Simplicity of taste means that conglomerate mixtures of all kinds of materials and furnishings will not be tolerated. If we look at nature we see that every object is fashioned with the utmost conceivable simplicity, consistent with its function. We agree that every thing in nature is beautiful and artistic, why can't we apply this same principle to our home?

Our furniture and decoration must be useful as well as decorative. It must also be appropriate. A buffet is made to hold dishes but not to display them. We should not have the top of the buffet covered with them. These are simply dust catchers and destroy the unity of the room. The dinner table is the place to display the dishes. The piano is in the room to make it more cheerful by the music which it may produce and not to be used as a shelf to display the many

pictures of friends and relatives. These are of interest to us but not to strangers, and things on the piano mar the sound of the music.

The pictures on the wall should be there for some purpose. It may be to entertain people, to educate them or to develop a love for the beautiful. Pictures should not be hung simply to cover wall space. Rather have bare walls than to put up unappropriate, cheap pictures or calendars. One picture of good print and simple framing will be preferable to several bright chromos or large family portraits in gilt moldings.

In furnishing a home then let us always bear in mind unity, appropriateness and simplicity. If we combine these in decorating our home it will be pleasing and inviting.

Bedeutung und Gebrauch des Wortes Geist nach Jakob und Wilhelm Grimm: Deutsches Wörterbuch L. 1897

Alles hier auf Erden ist in stetem Wechsel begriffen; es gibt keinen Stillstand. Auch unsere Sprache entwickelt sich und ist einer fortwährenden Veränderung unterworfen, wie die Bedeutung des Wortes Geist zu verschiedenen Zeiten erhellt.

1. Ursprünglich hatte das Wort Geist die Bedeutung von Atem. Der Himmel ist durch das Wort des Herrn gemacht, und all sein Heer durch den Geist seines Mundes. Luther. Pf. 33 32, 6.

2. Später wurde das Wort Geist als Lebenskraft gebraucht. „Sein Auge hatte keinen Geist.“

3. Dann auch war das Wort Geist ein Synonym für das Wort Leben.

„Meinen Geist befehl ich Dir
Heute Herr in Deine Hand.“

4. Ferner hatte das Wort Geist die Bedeutung von Erscheinung.

„Trat er selbst, Jesus, mitten unter sie, sie erschrafen aber fürchteten sich, meineten, sie sehen einen Geist.“

5. Geist als Helfer, Schutzgeist. „Du Geist, der diesen Berg beherrscht, höre mich.“

—Opiz.

Pfötzlich aus der Felsenspalte
Tritt der Geist, der Bergesalte,
Und mit seinen Götterhänden

Schüßt er das gequälte Tier.

—Schiller: Der Alpenjäger.

„Ihr Begleiter! Ihr Geister!“ —Klopstock:
Teutone. „Soll ich Verirrter hier in den ver-
schlungenen Gründen, Die Geister Shakespears
gar verkörpert finden?“ —Goethe: Iphigenie

6. Das Wort Geist erscheint auch im griechischen Sinne als Dämon oder böser Geist.

„Prinzessin sie betrügt man nicht!
Sie sind mit Geistern, mit Dämonen einver-
standen!“ —Schiller: Don Carlos.

7. Geist, als Gottes Geist im Menschen, als der Heilige Geist.

„Der süeze gotes geist uz dinem Marias edeln
herzen blüerte.“ —Walther.

Zeug ein zu Deinen Thoren,
Sei meines Herzens Gast —
O hochgeliebter Geist
Des Vaters und des Sohnes.

—F. Gerhardt.

8. Geist im Sinne der ganzen Welt. So mag der Geist der Welt in unser Denken, In jede Blüte, jede Brust sich senken. —Herwegh.

Ihr wundervoller Lobesgeist, Der aus dem tiefen Meer des ew'gen Lichtes flucht. —Brocks

Daß der Geist der niederen Blume Rose
Unsern Geist zum Heiligthum
Schöner Gottesengel trägt.

—Goethe: Vier Jahreszeiten.

9. Geist als Eozenz oder Wesen der Dinge.
Tropfen des Geistes
Gießet hinein!

Leben dem Leben
Gibt er allein.

—Schillers Ronschlied

10 a Geist als Menschengest.

Nenne, meine Laura, mir den Zauber.

Der zum Geist monarchisch zwingt den
Geist. —Schiller: Phantasie an Laura

10 b Geist als Menschengest in seiner höchsten Erscheinung, als Genie.

Dies ist der schöpferische Geist,

Der uns durch lehrende Gedichte

Den Reiz der Tugend fühlen heißt usw.

—Gelleri: Auf Richardsons Bild

11. Geist als Sinn.

„Seinen geist er im imblies
nichillen sin er im verlies.“

12. Geist als Gemüt.

Nun sei getrost und unbetrübt,
Du mein Geist und Gemüte,
Dein Jesus lebt usw. —P. Gerhardt.

13. Geist als Herz.

Nun, was den Augen nicht vergunnt,
Das sieht mein Herz und Geist,
Dem Gott der heiligen Weisheit Grund
In seinem Geiste weist. —P. Gerhardt

Die verschiedene Bedeutung, welche man in das Wort Geist gelegt hat, deuten auf die Welten des Denkens und des Interesses. Zu Zeiten hat man besonders den Kopf, zu andern Zeiten wieder mehr das Herz betont.

S. S. Wiebe.

In den vergangenen Wochen haben einzelne unserer Leser das „College Monthly“ abbestellt, weil es „ganz englisch ist.“ Sie haben wohl die Erklärung, die in der Oktober Nummer erschien, übersehen und auch nicht bemerkt, daß in der Dezember Nummer wieder die Hälfte Deutsch war. Auch in dieser Nummer bringen wir wieder etwas Deutsch; obwohl nicht ganz so viel wie das vorige Mal. Es ist unsern Absicht unsern deutschen Lesern so viel Genüge zu leisten als möglich. Doch unter obwaltenden Umständen ist es eine schwierige Sache, da jetzt gar keine deutsche Arbeit in der Schule getan wird und unsere deutschen Lehrer sonstwie beschäftigt sind. Hoffentlich wird sich die Sachlage so ändern, daß in der Zukunft etwas mehr Nachricht aus der Schule in der deutschen Sprache gebracht werden kann.

Es sind immer noch sehr viele gelbe Streifen auf der „Monthly“ Liste, auf denen Rückstände verzeichnet sind. Bitte, lieber Leser, sie mal nach, und wenn notwendig, schicke genügend Postmarken um das Datum vorzurücken.

Bethel College hat dieses Jahr schon mit recht viel Unterbrechung arbeiten müssen. Zwei mal wurde die Schule geschlossen, das erste Mal weil es Staatsordnung war um Krankheit vorzubeugen und das zweite Mal wegen Krankheit unter den Studenten. Doch jetzt sind die Studenten wieder fleißig an der Arbeit. Die verlorene Zeit wird dadurch nachgeholt, daß nicht so viele Feiertage beobachtet werden, die Exa-

men Wochen abgekürzt werden; keine Osterfeier ist in Aussicht, und die Feierlichkeiten am Schluß der Schule sollen verkürzt werden. Und es ist ausgerechnet worden, daß wenn die Schule auch zur festgesetzten Zeit schließt, den 5. Juni, so gehen nur zehn Tage verloren.

Außer der gewöhnlichen Klassenarbeit sind wieder die verschiedenen Vereine organisiert worden. In der Akademie sind zwei literarische Vereine. In der College Abteilung haben die Männer einen recht regen Verein, doch der Verein der College Mädchen ist noch am Werden.

Der Bund des Freiwilligen Vereins zählt dieses Jahr recht viele Glieder; es wird großes Interesse in Mission gezeigt. Die Glieder gaben noch vor Weihnachten ein Missions Programm bei Tuman, Kansas, und Sonntag abend den 12. Januar wurde ein Programm in der Methodistischen Kirche in Newton gegeben und dann um acht Uhr noch eins hier in der Kapelle.

Doch nicht nur in der Aeußeren Mission, auch für die Innere Mission wird Interesse gezeigt. Der Bund der Inneren Mission versammelt sich am Sonntag Morgen um neun Uhr.

Die freiwilligen Bibelklassen an welchen sich beinahe alle Studenten beteiligen, sind so eingerichtet, daß nur kleinere Gruppen zu einer Klasse gehören. Wenn sie sich dann versammeln, hat ein jeder Gelegenheit einen aktiven Anteil zu nehmen. Der Zweck dieser Klassen ist nicht nur sich für diese eine Stunde der Woche vorzubereiten, sondern um jeden Tag Bibelstudium zu treiben. Es wird sehr betont, daß ein jeder es nicht versäumen soll, täglich eine Zeit festzusetzen für eine „stille Stunde.“

Die Sonntagsschule wird sehr gut besucht und im Jugendverein sind schon recht gute Programme ausgeführt worden.

Nur schade daß der kurze Bibelkursus dieses Jahr nicht gegeben werden kann; doch es ist in dieses Jahr sehr vieles anders als gewöhnlich. Und man hofft, das Verhältnisse nächstes Jahr

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wieder anders sein werden, und daß sich dann recht recht viele einfinden werden um diesen Kurzus zu nehmen.

Aus dem Schul und College Journal, 1896.

P. A. Penner wurde vom Prinzipal als Bibliothekar für das laufende Schuljahr ernannt.

J. P. Isaac, R. S. Haury, Milton Baumgartner und J. W. Kliever statteten Bethel College, wo sie letztes Jahr geweilt, gelegentlich einen Besuch ab. Sie sind dieses Jahr sämtlich als Lehrer in Distriktschulen in Harvey County tätig.

D. S. Richert und J. M. Suderman ließen sich im Laufe des ersten Termins einige Male in den Räumen von Bethel College sehen.

C. C. Krehbiel und R. A. Goerz wohnten unserem literarischen Verein bei und beehrten uns mit einigen Worten der Ermutigung und Unterstützung. Ersterer studiert gegenwärtig in Emporia und lehrer in Wichita.

Erhalten von Prof. G. D. Kruse, Galstead, Kansas, eine prächtige Elektrifizier-Maschine neuesten Modells. Wie zeitgemäß dieses wertvolle Geschenk kam, beweist der Umstand, daß der Apparat noch in derselben Woche Verwendung gefunden hat zur großen Freude von Lehrer und Studenten, die nun mit „elektrischem Enthusiasmus“ Experimente veranstalten können. Professor Kruse hat es mit diesem Geschenk für Bethel College „gut getroffen.“

Student P. A. Both, Eigentümer des Schwy-

zerhüßli, pflanzt in Rufestunden Bäume auf seinem Plakz.

Eine schätzenswerte Zahl der Studenten und der Professoren wohnten der Einsegnung der vier neugewählten Evangelisten, C. C. Wedel, P. Buller, P. S. Richert und P. A. Both in der Alexanderwohler Kirche am 29. März bei. Die zwei letztgenannten sind gegenwärtig Studenten von Bethel College.

P. S. Wedel, Lehrer in Moundridge, hielt sich einen Tag im College auf.

**Im Dec. ist für Bethel College eingekommen:
Fürs Defizit**

C. A. Regier, Elbing, Kansas	\$10.00
G. D. Penner, Newton, Kansas	6.00
J. J. Krehbiel, Newton, Kansas	6.00

Haushalte Kasse

Karl C. Friesen, Camp Funston, Kansas \$6.00

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