

**Bethel College
Monthly**



NEWTON, KANSAS

MARCH

1919

THE RICH MERCANTILE CO.
 Farm Machinery, Buggies, Wagons,
 Studebaker Autos
 Goodyear Tires
 NEWTON KANSAS

DR. ARTHUR O. HAURY
 Dentist
 527½ Main Street, Newton, Kansas
 Phone Office 112 Residence 1067

CHARLES J. BRUNNER
 Dealer in
 Groceries, Fresh and Cured
 Meats, Oysters and Fish
 118 W. 6th St. Phones 110 and 1110
 Newton Kansas

CALL AT
WILL MAY
 GOOD SHOES FOR EVERYBODY

Genuine
EASTMAN KODAKS
 Prompt Service
 FINISHING
Anderson's Book Store

When you think of
BUILDING MATERIAL
 think of
NEWTON LUMBER CO.
 W. A. Mears Mgr.

The Goerz Flour Mills Co.

Phone 11 Newton, Kansas East Broadway

The new daylight Mill, fireproof and modern in every detail. Capacity 1000 barrels of good wholesome flour daily.

Bring us Your Wheat — Use Our Flour

Our Brands:—

American Ace — Hour Glass — Navigator

**THE GOERING-KREHBIEL
 MERCANTILE CO.**
 Dealers in
 YARD GOODS, CLOTHING
 and GROCERIES
 Moundridge - - Kansas

**THE MOUNDRIDGE
 LUMBER COMPANY**
 DEALERS IN
 Building Material and Fuel
 MOUNDRIDGE, - - KANSAS

Landanleiben
 stets an Hand zum Verkauf
J. G. Regier
 Newton Kansas

N. Barnum & Co.
 NEWTON'S STRICTLY
 ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS
 Sole Agents for KNOX NEW YORK
 HATS. The largest variety of
 HANDTAILORED SUITS
 in the city
 POPULAR PRICES

THE RIGHT PLACE To Buy
 LUMBER, SHINGLES, LIME and
 CEMENT is at
S. M. SWARTZ LBR. CO.
 Telephone 10 Main St., Newton, Kans.

Bethel College Monthly

— 0 —

Published ten times a year, in the interest of Bethel College.

Price of Subscription, 35 Cents a year.

(Entered as Second-Class Matter at
the Newton, Kansas Postoffice)

Vol. 24

Newton, Kansas, March 15, 1919

No. 3.

A Letter from China

Tung Ming Hsien, Chili, China
December 1, 1918

Dear Bethel friends:—

The papers these days are full of letters from "Over-there" and the thot comes to us that maybe one from "Over-here" would be welcome also.

The months we have been in China so far were devoted almost entirely to language study. At first these hieroglyphics seem very difficult but as time goes on one becomes more and more interested and finally even falls in love with them. To facilitate the acquiring of the language we have a native teacher engaged who comes twice daily to spend some time with us in talking, reading, and writing. But such teachers, my, someone has called them "animated sticks" and we think he was putting it mildly. Sometimes students in college feel that one or the other honorable faculty member has missed his or her calling. For any such we would recommend studying Chinese under a Chinese teacher of the old order. One has to be both student and teacher and what is gotten out of it will all depend upon ones own efforts. Imagine us sitting at a table with a Chinaman at the opposite end, and a Chinese phrase-book and Chinese-English Dictionary before us. We do not recognize a single character; when it is pronounced to us we wonder how to spell it. Having spelled it in some

fashion or other, our next difficulty is to find its meaning, and the one immediately following that to re-pronounce it from our own spelling. It was not long after our beginning that we ran our heads against the "tones" and got hurt. For example, the word "lan" pronounced in a rather high level tone means "hair"; if pronounced in a low level tone it means "blue"; if in a rising tone it means "lazy"; and if in a low vanishing tone it means "soft". Can you imagine the disappointment when one sends to town to have some coal bought and then have some ink brought, all because you pronounced the name in the wrong tone. At first all characters also look alike but it is not long before one discovers that they are of myriad-shaped variety. Upon investigation we find that there are forty thousand of these signs. Despair seizes us, which is only partially mitigated on finding that nearly thirty thousand may be regarded as obsolete, and that of the remaining ten thousand, we may be well content with less than half. Four thousand is still a large figure, and very few Westerners are able to acquire even this reduced vocabulary. The majority are satisfied with the less than two thousand found in the New Testament, and with these, only for reading, not for writing purposes. But one is ambitious and aims at the stars. May we have strength and patience to pursue our aerial flight. It

is also interesting to note what combinations the Chinese makes in order to express certain ideas. For example; the character "roof" written over the character "pig" makes the character "home", i. e. pig under roof means home; the characters "woman" and "child" combined make up the character "good"; the word for "cow" written over the word for "man" represents the idea "before," i. e. cow was before man; "cow" written over "earth" stands for "born", i. e. the earth gave birth to the cow; etc. We took our examinations on the first book sometime ago and are now reading in the second and the Gospel of John.

By the above address you will notice that we are now living at Tung Ming Hsien. Moved over here some weeks ago, are some thirty miles away from any other white folk and so get much opportunity to use what little of the language we know. We live right next to the city wall and so are surrounded by countless people — everything swarms with humanity. In the narrow streets busy pedestrians unceremoniously jostle each other as they energetically push along earning their daily bread by the activity of their feet. Half-naked coolies stream with perspiration as they stagger under backbreaking burdens, or swing gracefully along under a lighter load. Women toddle to and fro "mincing as they go". Boys chatter and squabble here and there. Myriads of them, and one white-faced, half afraid, retiring young couple! Their customs are different, everything they hear, see, taste or smell is different. Their mental and moral equipment varies greatly from that of the Chinese, who cannot conceive why they are here...for no good purpose, that is certain, many think. Come to teach them! These "corpse-colored foreign devils," these youths come to teach them, the heirs of Confucius and of all the sages! Ridiculous! Fortunately the conceit is not all limited to one side. The palefaced youths, despite their shyness, also have a pretty good conceit of themselves and a better conceit of their message; for is as they get better acquainted and occasionally have a conversation, even tho it often is interrupted with "pu tung te" (nix versteh) lose something of their inherent self-conceit

and fill the empty corner with mutual respect and even esteem.

As long as one is mainly engaged with the language and every thing is still more or less new there is little opportunity for, and less temptation to, outdoor exercise. No comrade calls one, nothing especially invites one and even if it did, one is more or less afraid to venture far, lest the way back be lost. Occasionally we venture out on a solitary walk, feeling at first exceedingly brave at going out alone, noting each turn in the road with care so as not to lose the way. Oft times as we stride homeward, the turnings have gotten twisted, and our hearts beat faster as we fail to recognize the surroundings. The people stare at us, and their looks, to our unaccustomed eye, seem malign and forbidding. The very dogs are our foes, for do they not recognize us as foreigners, and bark viciously at our heels, just as they do after the ragged beggars? We grow hot and anxious, pursuing our way with a boldness that we by no means feel, and speedily to our unbounded relief, run right into our own gate, almost before we had really discovered our whereabouts. What a relief How nice our half Chinese house looks after the forbidding streets! What a pleasant reaction after our anxiety! Yet all the time as we find out later, we have not been over half a mile from home. On the whole we live as much like folks at home as possible. Many things such as eats and clothing, that cannot be gotten from the natives can be ordered from Montgomery Ward and Co. Nevertheless everything is quite different and to begin with it means a considerable readjustment in many ways so that one is often tempted to cry out with the children of Israel: Oh! for "the fleshpots of Egypt; now our soul is dried away." Oh! for the "cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks," but not, "the garlic" for our cook breathes it over us as he serves his meals, our teacher aspirates it upon us as he teaches us the full value of his h's, the people trail it like a cloud of glory behind them as they go, and thru it we often gasp our be-garlicked way as we wander forth in search of fresh air. Not the garlic, please! ...however let no one be discouraged, for life in the Orient is far more pleasant and

agreeable than we had dared to expect.

A little about the social, economic, political educational, and religious life of these people may be of interest to you. According to Sociology the family is the natural unit of society. This idea the Chinese have made a part and parcel of their existence and developed its practical applications to its very limit. By family they mean not only father, mother and children, but grandparents, uncles, aunts cousins, etc. All of these live in one and the same home, of which according to oriental custom, the oldest male member rules supreme. Each father, mother, and children altogether have one little room for themselves. All of these rooms have their doors opening into the same small yard which is surrounded by a mud wall and has one big entrance. The houses are built of mud and straw with a wooden door and a hole for a window. (Better classes build of brick) Their furniture is limited to an earthen bed, a bench or two, and probably a wooden box for a trunk. The entire home, which at times includes 50 to 60 people, has one kitchen in common. This is only a small room containing a stove built of earth with a large or small kettle so as to fit the size of the family. The Chinese, like other more primitive people, follow their gregarious instinct and live in villages. Many men still have their queues and nearly all women their bound feet. The birth of boys is occasion for great joy but that of girls not even worth mentioning. Woman is the slave of man, she is first to serve her father, later her husband, and last her son. When a Chinaman greets you he shakes his own hand instead of yours, he builds his house so that the roof does not rest on the walls, he has his compass point to the south instead of to the north, he reads his book from the back end altho he begins on the right, the lines in his book run perpendicularly instead of horizontally, often he has his coffin and grave clothes made soon after his marriage, he wears his garters to hold down his trousers instead to hold his stockings up, he buttons and has his coat slit at the sides instead of in the front and back, he does not eat at the table but "squats" down anywhere with bowl and chop-sticks

in hand, etc.... he is an odd fellow indeed.

The unsanitary conditions on the whole are beyond description. At most any time or place one can see people sitting around, actively interested in "bugology" and busily engaged in their entomological pursuits. China also has its quack doctors but these, here as every where, do more harm than good. Nearly every day the missionary has the opportunity to examine and help, as best he knows how either a man who fell from a tree and had both of his legs broken, or a youngster that is suffering from an ugly dog-bite, or a poor woman who was badly beaten or cut up by her husband whom her parents have chosen for her, or a person who tried to end the misery by ineffectively using the razor on the throat, or another who has been shot thru and thru by robbers, or another whose tooth grew straight forward into the lip, or one who is afraid his heart will stop beating because he fears the robbers so, or an inebriate who has gotten badly hurt in a row and therefore would like to have his wound treated and also get rid of his extraordinary thirst, or a sensualist who already is nearly rotted to pieces by some venereal affliction, or some 50 to 60 school boys who are down with influenza, etc. Surely here is a great field of service for trained men and women. Many of our Christians, when asked how they came to accept Christ as Lord and Savior, tell us that the medical aid that they received thru the missionary had much to do with it. The nearest trained doctor is at a Canadian Presbyterian Mission Station some 80 miles from here. This is where we went several weeks ago, when some of us had some urgent dental work to be done, trip and all involved nearly a weeks time.

Economically, China affords a rather distressing spectacle indeed. One is often tempted to consider the proper solution of this problem as fundamental to the solution of all others. This country as any other has its rich, but the masses are exceedingly poor. Such that would be considered poor at home would really be well to do here. The great majority of the people are landless and often a big family owns only a few acres. Practically every square foot of productive soil is utilized as the natives best

Bethel College Monthly

know how, and yields from two to three crops a year. According to authorities the Chinese raise more per acre than any other people in the world but still are not able to produce enough to feed their own people. Scientific methods would, unquestionably, increase production considerably. Cattle, horses, mules, camels, and human beings are used as beasts of burden. Implements are all of a primitive type. Railroads are still few. For traveling purposes two-wheeled wagons drawn by animals, or wheelbarrows pushed by a man are used, but the majority of the people cannot afford these vehicles and therefore must walk. On our trip from Shanghai inland we traveled a day and one half per train, two days per foreign wagon, and one day per wheelbarrow. In our section of the country much truck gardening is done, cabbage, carrots, garlic, sweet potatoes, peanuts, watermelon, onions, etc., are raised. The main farm products are beans, millet, wheat, barley, corn, cotton, caffir-corn, etc., (but no rice). During harvest time one sees multitudes of poor people and beggars in the fields gleaning after the reapers. After the land downers men have gone over the field once, taking heads and straw, the gleaners are free to go into any field and help themselves to the stray heads, straw, stubble, and roots and by the time they get thru with a field it looks as tho a plow had gone over it.

The country is full of beggars, soldiers and robbers. One would think that the soldiers would at least do away with the robbers but such is unfortunately not the case. In fact the two classes seem to be more or less in agreement and a person may change his occupation from the one to the other, or vice versa, at any time he so desires. Seemingly the only way the Government has to deal with the robbers is to give their leader some generalship or other lucrative position in the regular army. These bandits go in herds of from a few 100 to a few 1000. One of their methods is the kidnaping of one or more persons from a certain village or town and then ask for thousands of dollars as a ransom, if this is not paid the person is usually killed. Another method is to send word to a certain village demanding that every landed person

pay them a certain tax in proportion to his wealth, if this is not complied with within the set time the whole village is plundered and burned. These demands are usually carried out for people have learned by experience that these Out-laws are not to be trifled with. The whole affair seems to be a struggle, as Wm. Allen White says, the war is, between the "haves" and the "not haves." As in most other such cases the "haves" are probably most to blame for the state of affairs. It is evident that such a struggle will also cause many innocent to suffer and this at times even includes missionaries, altho it, as a rule, is their privilege to bind up the wounds of both participants.

A few weeks ago China had its presidential election. This country is supposed to be a Democracy but the common people did not as much as know what was going on at the time. The matter seems to be altogether in the hands of the Military and other officials of the provinces. The new president Hsu Shih-Chang seems to be an able man. He is doing much to bring the civil war between the North and South to a close so that China may be able to appear as a united country at the Peace Conference in Europe. There is hope that after that the government will be better able to deal adequately with the robber problem and devote itself to a so much needed constructive program for the internal affairs of the country. At present one can only say with Eddy: "China's future never was so dark, politically; and never so bright, spiritually."

China has long ago proudly claimed to be an educated and civilized country and there is much to this claim altho their conception of these things differs somewhat from ours. Since the Revolution many changes are taking place, also in educational matters. There still are those who were educated in the old schools, where much respect was paid to the past and that which is, and much memory work was done. Our language teacher is one of them. But the old order is passing away and Western education, with its science and practical element and outlook into the future, is slowly but surely supplanting the old system. Men with a modern training are in demand everywhere and those with the old education find it

harder to hold their positions. The school curriculum of the present differs only in detail from that of the States; it will, however, be sometime before it is universal. At present the great majority of the men and nearly all of the women still are illiterate, and only comparatively few of the children are in schools. Occasionally one finds men with university training. Our Mission came in touch with one such from this vicinity who had received his training in the States under the Boxer Fund, two who are studying in Peking and one in Japan. Undoubtedly there are more whom we have not discovered as yet. All of the above could speak some English and were anxious to associate with the foreigner. All parents are desirous to give their children the best education possible, and the Government is working toward making it free and universal, altho it still is far from that at present. Missions are doing a wonderful work along this line and our Conference too, already has opened two schools, one for boys and one for girls. At present we have some twenty girls and some seventy boys. Besides the regular curriculum much attention is paid to singing and Bible. These children are our hope for the future, from them must come, not only some of the future leaders of the community, but also of our Mission. Interest in this phase of the work is growing and the demand for the introduction of a high school course is beginning to make itself felt. We are also crowded for room, so far the room in houses had to serve for all purposes. This makes it necessary to have from 10 to 12 people sleep and live in rooms of about 14 by 14 ft. The erection of a real school building will soon be necessary.

In closing, we must say a few words on the religious phase of our work, which is the most important of all. The Chinese are extremely religious. Within a half a mile of our Mission one could find more than a dozen temples. The priests, too, are numerous. The appearance of priests and temples indicate that the religion of the people is in a state of decadence. We have Taoists, Buddhists, Confucianists, Mohammedans, and a few Christians round us.

Most ordinary people do not even know the difference between these various religions, in fact, to their mind one can believe any one or all of them at the same time. This seems to be a characteristic of the Chinese religious mind and the one which causes the Missionary an endless amount of trouble, for, the average person finds it hard to understand why he can not just add Christianity to the list of possessions he already claims along the line of religions instead of giving up all for Christ. Our congregation of Christians at present numbers some eighty, many of whom are a light in the darkness and an incentive force in the community. May God give us more of them.

Yours for His Kingdom on the Earth, we remain, your friends,

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. G. Kaufman.



CAMPUS NOTES

Anna and Agnes Lohrentz were called home by the illness of their father, Mr. Jacob Lohrentz of Moundridge. On Saturday March 15 the report came that he had died that morning. Abe Lohrentz who is studying medicine in St. Louis came home for his father's funeral, but a daughter, Mrs. J. M. Regier of Freeman, S. Dak. was not able to come because of a recent operation.

Among discharged soldiers who visited on the campus during the past month are, Jake Goering, Herschel Hawley, and George German.

The College Seniors are wearing their caps and gowns every Tuesday at chapel. Gustav Haury, who has recently received his discharge has enrolled as a member of this class.

Miss v. d. Smissen, Miss Riesen, and Miss Isaac visited Prof. and Mrs. P. D. Schultz at Wichita.

A homelike atmosphere was given to the dormitory during the past weeks when a number of fathers and mothers visited their daughters. Rev. and Mrs. N. R. Kaufman visited their daughter Mary; Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Funk spent a day with their daughter

Elizabeth; Rev. and Mrs. Lichti of Deer Creek, Okla. visited a few days with Ella and Mrs. Hohman had come with them to see her daughter Ruth. Esther Mouttet enjoyed a few days visit from her mother, and Mrs. Henry Riesen came to take care of Hilda who had taken seriously ill here. Eila Wiebe also had her mother with her when she was ill recently. We always appreciate the visits from parents. We were glad that some of the mothers remained right here in the dormitory with the girls a few days, having brought their crocheting and knitting.

Rev. Musselman, representing the Foreign Mission Board, spent several days at Bethel making addresses to the student body and meeting the volunteers in personal interviews.

During the past weeks the students taking their meals at the Bethel dining hall have been seated according to classes. It helps to foster class spirit.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors took dinner with the students Friday evening March 14.

The Academy Sophomore girls held a reception for the Sophomore boys at the Alumni Hall on the evening of March 14.

Menno Nickel a former student visited on the campus.

Professor and Mrs. E. R. Riesen and sons arrived from Tucson, Ariz., on March 17. Mr. Riesen stopped on his way to Chicago where he attended an educational meeting as a representative of the University of Ariz. Mrs. Riesen will spend some time with her parents.

Professor and Mrs. S. Burkhard are the happy parents of a nine pound boy.

Rev. P. P. Tchetter preached in the college chapel on Sunday evening, March 16. He is a former Bethel student and is traveling in the interest of Home Missions.

Katherine Lohrentz is not recovering as rapidly as her friends could wish from her second attack of flu. Her system, weakened by her first attack, cannot well offer resistance. She is at Bethel Hospital and the latest report is that her condition is improved.

Some of the Southwestern students who attended the M. E. conference at Newton

made a short visit on the Bethel Campus. Dr. J. E. Langenwalter of Wayland, Iowa, paid Bethel a short visit a few weeks ago.

Mr. Ernest Penner and Mrs. Elizabeth Wiebe Penner have returned to Newton where Mr. Penner will take up his work in the Goerz Mill. He has received his permanent discharge.

LIBRARY NOTES

The following books have been added to the library thru the generosity of Rev. C. H. von der Smissen:

Broadhurst, Home and community hygiene
Frederick, Household engineering
Pattee, Practical dietetics
Taber, Business of the household

Some of the other new books received lately are:

Abbott, Immigrant and the community
Dunn, Government ownership of railways
Fabre, Story book of science
Jenks & Lauck, Immigration problem
Phelps, Government ownership of railroads
Ross, Old world in the new
Symonds, Renaissance in Italy 2 copies
Talbot, Americanization
Warne, Tide of immigration

* * * * *

It might be of interest to have some figures showing something about the number of students using the library. The library is open 50 hours per week or on the average 8 hours a day. At the end of every hour there are always students leaving the room and others coming in. In finding out how many students use the library we have therefore taken the hour as the unit. We have counted the number of persons in the room at various days of the week. The number of persons in the room at the different times ranges from 9-50. Taking the average of 108 instances we find that 28 students use the library every hour. Multiplying this by 8 we get 224, the number of students using the library per day. If we multiply 28 by 50 we get 1400, or the number using it in one week. The average number of persons using the library in the evening has been found to be 25.

* * * * *

A number of volumes like, for example, Baum, Kirchengeschichte; Hofacker's Predigten; Oehningers Geschichte des Christentums etc. came to our library thru the kindness of Rev. J. B. Epp. These books are not yet library property but will perhaps become such after a time. They have been temporarily loaned to us. As soon as they become library property we shall catalog them so as to make them available. In the meantime we keep them on a separate shelf. We thank Rev. Epp for remembering us.

* * * * *

A few of the traveling library books are in great demand. We wonder why the rest are not being taken out? Could it be that people are waiting until the expenses have been defrayed by the special fee of 5 cents per book?

FIRE ON THE CAMPUS

There was not a little excitement on the campus on the afternoon of March 5 when the roof of the C. H. Wedel residence was discovered in a blaze. Soon after the alarm was sounded, practically the entire student body and faculty were either fighting the flames or carrying furniture from the house. The college fire wagon was rushed to the scene and after some minutes of desperate but systematic fighting, the flames were brought under control. The roof, however, was totally destroyed. The Newton fire engine also came out and assisted in putting out the fire.

The house belongs to the C. H. Wedel estate and was occupied by Prof. C. C. Regier and a number of student roomers. The fire was due to a defective flue and caused damages estimated at \$375. Carpenters began work immediately so that the house will soon be ready for occupation again.

INFLUENZA NO. 3

The third wave of the prevailing epidemic struck Bethel the first of March. This attack differed from the preceding ones in that it showed a preference for the faculty—most of whom fell victims to it. However, there were quite a number of cases among the students, a number of them quite

serious ones. There were fourteen cases among the girls and since the Newton hospitals were crowded these had to be cared for on the campus.

It is with deep regret that we note the gaps in our ranks made by this dread scourge — Irvin Haury, Henry M. Regier, Hilda Riesen have answered the last summons. Moreover, there is scarcely a student or a faculty member who has not been affected either directly or indirectly — we have tasted of the bitter cup which has been a part of the world sorrow of this dark year. We wonder and fear when we see so many of the young and strong snatched away in the joy of youth, but — "If winter comes can spring be far behind?"

† HILDA RIESEN †

On Monday morning, March 17, the student body was saddened by the report of the death of Hilda Riesen. She was taken ill at the dormitory and was taken care of there until room could be made for her at the hospital. Her condition became serious soon after she was taken ill and her mother was called to her bedside. The case soon developed into double pneumonia. On Monday, March 10, she was taken to Bethel Hospital. From the first the reports received from her did not offer much hope for her recovery, so that the final report did not come altogether as a surprise.

The funeral services were held on Friday afternoon, March 21, from the Brudertal Mennonite Church at Hillsboro, Kansas, of which she was a member. Classes at the college were dismissed for the afternoon so that students and faculty could attend. She is survived by her parents, three sisters, Elizabeth, Elma, and Dorothy, and one brother, Adolph.

Hilda was a member of the Academy Sophomore class, and was a conscientious student. She will be missed not only in the classroom, but in the dormitory and among her associates for her sweet disposition endeared her to all.

The faculty and the student body of Bethel College extend their sympathy to the bereaved family.

† Mrs. Mary Regier Moyer †

Mrs. Mary Regier Moyer, a graduate of the '11 A. class of Bethel, recently of Pandora, Ohio, died on March 8. She had undergone an operation a number of weeks before and on March 7 a second operation was undertaken, but her vitality was too low and she was not able to withstand it.

Funeral services were held on Thursday, March 13, at the Grace Mennonite Church of which Rev. Moyer is pastor. At the opening of the service Miss Justina Regier, a sister of Mrs. Moyer, sang "The Holy City." This was followed by Scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Gottschall.

Rev. A. S. Schelly preached in English and Rev. J. H. Langenwaller in German. An octet sang a number of fitting songs.

Mrs. Moyer will be greatly missed by their congregation at Pandora. Her winsome ways had won the affection of those in whose midst she had lived only such a short time.

She leaves her husband and a four-year-old son Herman, the baby daughter Mildred having been taken from them on Christmas day. She also leaves her mother, brothers, sisters and many relatives and friends.

† Mrs. Lorena Schultz Unruh †

Mrs. Lorena Schultz Unruh who had been a student at Bethel in '16-'17 died at Fort Riley on February 23. She was with her husband who was in government service at that place. Funeral services were held at Pawnee Rock. Miss Dorris Schultz who is attending Bethel this year went home to attend the funeral of her only sister.

Settings and External Nature in Shakespeare's Plays.

By Alice Martin

Shakespeare's plays present to the reader a little world peopled with a variety of characters excellently portrayed. Among them can be found kings and queens, courtiers, heroines of the shrew and the Griselda type, fools, mad people, lovers, wizzard, villians and numberless others — all exceedingly interesting in their own particular way. In order to present these

people in their true character and in their proper development during the course of the play, Shakespeare has made his settings play a very considerable part. Before reading very far into the play you can scent its nature, whether comedy or tragedy, very largely from the background.

Midsummer Night's Dream, depends entirely on its fairy-haunted forest setting for its charm. It is one of Shakespeares earliest plays and in these his characters are not individualized as much as in his later productions. But this defect is scarcely to be regretted because you expect the fairies to be responsible for much of what takes place. Indeed, the fairy folk receive the greatest share of interest and thus easily usurp first place in the drama. You feel the freshness, freedom and witchery of the scenes. It is impossible for a stage scene to contain a complete nature background. Much of it must be brought to mind through suggestion. This the fairies do. They bring suggestions of hills and dales, nooks where cowslips grows, daisy-pied meadows, pearly dewdrops, the moon's sphere until the setting becomes as elusive as the fairies themselves. When we see such a riot of joy and happiness we know that the outcome will be much more completely so.

"As You Like It" has an equally attractive setting. The greater part of it is staged in a forest, a very earthly forest this time, where fairies and elves are not at home. Here you find courtiers a-maying with peasants and shepherds; several delightful romances brought to a happy termination; you feel light and free and breathe the pure air of the country, and as a result you abandon yourself instinctively to the enjoyments of unconventional life. In spite of its buoyancy and happiness a shade of regret stays with you when the curtain drops. If only this mode of life could be permanent! But Shakespeare, in taking his characters back to court life, makes you feel that life is not all as carefree as the portion depicted in these few acts.

"The Tempest" brings us into fairy land again. Here, however, you do not find the dreamy seductive atmosphere of the "Midsummers Night's Dream." The scene is an

island, more or less wild and rugged; you have, instead of woods, rocky grottos, desolate stretches of shore space, low hanging clouds and the vast sweep of the sea. The fairy folk are not the unlicensed actors that you find in the dream comedy but they are ministers to the highest needs of man and under the control of Prospero, the magician. In the opening scene an unusually fierce storm wrecks a vessel off the coast of the island. This produces a tense situation and savors of tragedy but it soon becomes evident that Prospero's magic was responsible and when his motives become known all ideas of a developing tragedy vanish.

In "Measure for Measure" we have a play which just escapes being a tragedy. To distinguish it from pure comedy it is styled a dark comedy. The prison, the monastery, the gallows, the court room—these cast such an oppressive gloom over the whole play that it would be more logical to expect a catastrophe than a reconciliation. Shakespeare's purpose evidently was to heighten the purity and sweetness of Isabel's character and this he has achieved through contrast. Among happier surroundings, free from temptations, her true worth would have remained hidden. She is thus the bright spot in the drama and saves it from ending unhappily.

In the great tragedies, Macbeth, Hamlet, and King Lear, we have even more striking examples of the significance of setting and external nature in furthering the purpose of the drama. The appearance of the three witches in the opening scene in Macbeth immediately arouses a feeling of awe and fear. The scene is barren and deserted and a storm is raging. The lightening and thunder the rain, the dingy light, and the spectral figures of the witches, create an atmosphere which sets off vividly the weak and ineffectual struggles of a soul against the powers of evil. This portent runs like a thread through the entire play. A heavy gloom, hanging over the castle and shutting out the least trace of light, emphasizes the horror of King Duncan's murder and also increases the dramatic fear called forth in the opening scene. At each reappearance of the witches, more terrible and repelling revelations of their diabolical natures be-

come manifest, and the natural phenomena accompanying them increase in horror in the same proportion. The play would lose much of its force if this external element were omitted. It is one of the chief factors in arousing the fear and sympathy so essential for the man whose ultimate fate is so strikingly predicted from the beginning.

In Hamlet the back ground does not play such an important role. The harmony of idea and setting is present but it is more suggestive than apparent. The action is slower and a reflective tone permeates it. Consequently fewer spectacular effects are required. A winter night scene opens the play. The place is the platform of a castle. In this bleak cold atmosphere and in the words of one of the watchmen "'tis bitter cold and I am sick at heart" you get the tragic keynote of the drama. This note of augury becomes more marked when the ghost appears, and is kept uppermost in his repeated appearances during the first act. The graveyard scene in the fifth act is in part a relief scene, but at the same time it gives greater completeness and symmetry to the main theme of the drama. Here you have a setting which suggests nothing but death. The unearthing of the skulls, Hamlet's reflections on the futility of life and the inevitableness of death, these keep the mind keyed properly for the final crash which soon follows.

King Lear depends a little more for its effect on nature's participation than Hamlet. When Lear is cast off by his daughters, their ingratitude, his remorse, despair, and indignation drive him out into the fierce storm. He seeks the wild heath where no shelter can be found, and there, lashed and beaten by the wind and rain, he imprecates the heavens to rain down curses on the heads of his unnatural daughters. He feels no cruelty in the fierce elements. They are not, like his daughters, under obligations to him. He only feels that there is a fatal fitness in their well-timed coalition. The wretched hovel from which the more wretched madman runs, the fool's pathetic efforts at jesting, Lear's wild appearance and his growing insanity are all the more terrible, set off against the blind and pitiless fury of the storm. The shadow of war hangs

over most of the remainder of the play. This is at first attained only through conversation and repeated alarm of drums in the distance; but the scene is soon shifted to the battle ground itself where the final action takes place. Add to this stern background the cold cruelty of a prison scene where the death of Cordelia takes place, and you have a series of settings which conform in every detail to the action of the drama.

The tragedies "Romeo and Juliet" and "Anthony and Cleopatra" present a new field for setting. In these Shakespeare takes the reader to Italy and Egypt, the more passionate and voluptuous atmosphere of the South. In the Romeo play the prologue serves a number of purposes. The story is given in brief, revealing the tragical outcome. It also immediately puts one in sympathy with some of the customs of these more racy and impulsive people. The duel and the family feud, characteristic of the Southern temperament, form the basis of the play. Street fights are common and these are sudden ebullitions which come as a result of this ancient feud existing between two distinguished houses. Besides these racial characteristics you have a landscape which differs very much from those of North Europe. In this background the balcony is a prominent feature and distinctly Southern. The action is rapid such as you would expect among such combustible people, and in every detail Shakespeare has preserved unity of setting and action.

"Anthony and Cleopatra" is without doubt one of the most picturesque and spectacular of Shakespeare's dramas. Oriental life, merely in its outward expression of form and color, offers sufficient difference to inspire interest without the more subtle manifestations of temperament. This, although in some respects like the Italian, is more ease-loving and sensuous. The barge scene, bringing Cleopatra up the Nile into the presence of Anthony, probably reflects this sensuous luxury-loving Egyptian trait to the best advantage. The love of Anthony and Cleopatra harmonizes with this voluptuous background. It is one of passion and appetite rather than of instinct and affection such as exists between Romeo and Juliet. The introduction of suggestive de-

tails such as the eunuch servants, the Egyptian fan, Galley and the deadly asp of the Nile adds to the elaborate background already presented. The scenes of many of Shakespeares comedies are laid in Italy but the people are really Englishmen parading in Italian disguise. But this cannot be said of these two tragedies. Here we have national types, thinking and acting as real Italians and Egyptians.

There are many more minute touches, that add much to the entire effect. In tragedy quiet, peaceful scenes are brought in occasionally and in comedy bits of gloom for certain dramatic effects. Shakespeare shows as much art in his handling of stage scenery as in his portrayal of character and a study of the plays with this phrase emphasized will enable the reader to get a better perspective of the entire play.

ARE PICTURES OF PROPHETS VALUABLE?

Last year in the class of Jewish history the question was raised whether we could get pictures of the ancient Bible prophets which would help us in our study of their characteristics. Professor Balzer suggested a company from which such pictures could be obtained. The class, enthusiastic about its study, and desirous to see what artists could make out of the descriptions we find in the Bible, we decided to purchase such pictures. Since we were only a few students in this class we went to the "Apostolic Age" class and asked those members to contribute also. They were willing to help bear the burden of expense and we ordered the picture.

After the pictures had arrived we thought it would be quite proper to have them in a frame and under glass. But to go to the same students again for contributions we concluded would be asking too much. Fortunately, in a few days commencement came and on the same day the Western District Conference met here at the College. We thought it was a grand opportunity to ask the parents of the students, who were here for the conference, to contribute for the purchase of this picture frame. This we did, and we were surely delighted in their

willingness to give. Enough money was soon collected and the frame was ordered.

Today you can see the pictures of these noble heroes of early religion in room seven of Bethel College. Of course, the readers will understand that these pictures are after all imaginary, because no man in those early days ever took a photograph of these men, or made a painting. But whenever you come to Bethel College go to room seven and study those pictures and see whether you can't see the lovable traits in Hosea's features. The grim and stern determination of Amos. The grief and lament of Jeremiah. These characteristics are all so strikingly presented in the Bible. The artists who drew these pictures must surely be given credit for studying the Bible; and in turn may help us understand and appreciate the prophets more if we take our time to study these pictures carefully and devotionally.

The panel contains the pictures of the following prophets: Zephaniah, Joel, Obadiah, Hosea, Amos, Nahum, Ezekiel, Daniel, Elijah, Moses, Joshua, Jeremiah, Jonah, Isaiah, Habakkuk, Micah, Haggai, Malacchi, Zechariah.

J. T.

MUSIC RECITAL

The bi-monthly recitals given by the students of the music department are the source of much pleasure to lovers of music on the campus. These recitals are given in the college chapel on alternate Wednesday evenings. The recital of March 19 was especially worthy of praise for the capable manner in which the students rendered their numbers. The program follows:

Danny Boy - - - Fred Wetherby
Miss Martha Kliever
Butterflies - - - Lavalley
Miss Elda Ringelmen
Love and Roses - - - Frederick Vanderspool
Miss Manzanita Dearth
Minuet - - - Reinhold
Miss Margaret Dirks
A Little Pink Rose - - - Carrie J. Bonds
Mr. Edmund Goering
Andante in F - - - Rishel
March - - - Burgermuller
Miss Wilhelmine Warkentine

Love's Springtime - - -F. K. Logan
Miss Fern Black
The Fauns - - - Chamenade
Miss Elda Ringelman
In the Forest - - - Robert Schumann
Mr. Joe Becker
Romanze (Concerta in D minor) Mozart
Miss Schrag and Mrs. Blatchley
My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice, from 'Samson and Delilah' - - - Saint Saens
Miss Ruth Hohmann

Notes From

National Y. W. C. A. Conference

Evanston, Ill., Feb. 20-23.

There were at the National Student conference 405 registered; 209 students representing 205 schools; 48 faculty members; 22 Headquarter secretaries; 34 Field secretaries; 51 Local secretaries; 2 French students; 1 Mexican student. Mrs. Robert E. Speer presided at all the meetings. The purpose of the conference was given at the first meeting in the form of the question, "How can I fit best into the New World?"

Dr. Freeman, Minneapolis, spoke on the topic "A New World," giving the following texts as keywords for the conference:

I. Old things have passed away; behold all things are new.

II. Forgetting the things that are behind, straining forth towards the things before.

III. Behold I have set before thee an open door.

Enter the new age hopefully. Be ready to adjust yourselves to the new conditions and enter with the profound conviction that this is God's age. If God be for us who can oppose us?

The challenge of the World's needs as seen thru various phases of life was given by representatives of the different types of Christian service. Mrs. Eddy spoke on "The New Orient", emphasizing the fact that the Orientals today are not only willing to receive, but are asking for the aid of Western civilization. Public opinion there must be guided by the people of the Western lands who have caught the spirit of true democracy and Christianity. The work of the church must have an outlook of the world, the growth from within its ideal

the Kingdom of God. It is thru the church that a social grasp has begun to be realized. The challenge of the Home Missions is to conserve the moral and spiritual values of the nation. Why not give Christianity a fair chance since kultur and wealth have both failed. We must turn to the church of the living God that after the Peace Conference we must not be found spiritually lacking. Foreign people come to America for economical, religious, or political reasons. The universal key to Americanization is Love and the language is that of human fellowship.

Dr. Ward of Union Seminary of New York, speaking on the Essential Elements in the New World emphasized the following elements:

Every man must have a chance for development.

Economic power evenly distributed.

Must seek the things of the spirit.

Must be based on loving service, not on fighting.

An open mind is the determining factor in the New World, according to Dr. Ward.

The Rev. Merrill spoke on the subject "Jesus Christ and the New World."

He said that all hope must be in Jesus Christ as a live leader. Morals and social order have not and will never suffice. Strive for a personal relationship with God which will mean mutual advantage in another's mind and an alertness on each other's thoughts and ideas.

Sunday morning we heard a splendid address by Dr. Purdy on, How to Find Our Place. (1) In our best moments, not always in our tensest moments. (2) With reference to the facts of our own personalities (3) With reference to other people, (4) As we are conscious of God's presence in our lives, conscious of him in new visions of truths, in people, in nature.

From the numerous interesting student committees the finders committee gleaned the following facts.

Students need a greater knowledge of world needs and a new sense of social responsibility. That the world is changing we have such evidences as the labor unrest and the emergency of the spiritual. As students we must make this spirit of Inter-

nationalism be felt on the campus. We can do this by having this greater knowledge of world affairs, thru Bible study, the personal acceptance of Christ, deeper prayer life, and discussion groups. In all of these attempts service must always be emphasized, leadership will gradually show itself.

Laura E. Dester.

College Public Literary Program

The first public literary of the school year will be given by the Alpha Beta-Delphians on March 28, 1919. The following program will be rendered:

Chairman	- - -	John Thiessen
Remarks	- - -	Chairman
Music	- - -	Ladies' Glee Club
Campus Sketches	- - -	Elizabeth Linscheid
		Harry Haury
Paper	- - -	Arthur Wedel
Organ and Piano duet	- - -	Mrs. Blatchley
		Miss Ringelman
Play—	The Mouse Trap	
Music	- - -	College Male Quartette

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. McKeen, the student secretary of the Y. M. C. A., spoke to the student body and faculty on Friday morning, Feb. 28, after the regular chapel service, on the subject of "Social Service in World Terms."

A mid-semester social was held by the social committees of the Y. M. and Y. W., on Saturday evening March 1. A number of new students had entered for the second semester and it was thought fitting that they should be welcomed. A very pleasant social evening was spent by the students and the faculty.

Miss Laura Dester was sent as a delegate to the Y. W. C. A. conference in Chicago. A report of the meeting will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The universal Day of Prayer was observed by the Y. M. C. A. and by the Y. W. C. A. on Sunday morning Feb. 24, by meeting in the college chapel at 8:15 for an hour of prayer. The meeting was lead by Edward Schmidt and was highly appreciated by all.

A number of the students attended the State Student Volunteer convention held at McPherson March 7-9.

As a result of the academy debate try-out two girls and two boys were chosen to represent Bethel academy this year. They are Marie J. Regier, Elizabeth Funk, Hugo Wall, and Gerard Nachtigal. The Railroad question has been chosen as the subject for the debate.

The Ladies Glee Club of Bethel College is rapidly finishing up the work for their program. Chorus numbers, duets, solos, and readings will be given. The concert dates are being arranged for at present. Very likely Buhler, Pretty Prairie, White-water, Hillsboro, and Lehigh will be included.

Rev. Wilbur Thomas from Philadelphia, Secretary of the American Friends' Reconstruction work, gave an interesting and instructive address to the student body at the regular chapel hour on March 21st.

Mr. Thomas opened his address by giving a brief survey of the work of the Friends before and during the great war. He emphasized the fact that the men and women engaged in this work were not all members of the Society of Friends. There were representatives from the Mennonites, Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and even the Jewish Church. None of the men received pay aside from their actual expenses.

The work is not that of war, neither is it concerned with the healing of the wounded soldier; but it is the work of caring for the distressed and homeless of the devastated lands.

Owing to the need for physicians in the army, whole villages as large as Newton have been left without a doctor. The society has attempted to relieve this serious condition by sending out physicians who give their service free of charge. Houses have been built by this society for the homeless peasants on the site of their old homes. The society has also given out pairs of chickens, and of Belgian hares; for said he, "Give a French peasant a pair of chickens and a pair of hares and in six months he will be self-supporting."

Since the soldiers are now returning to their regular duties, the work in France will soon be closed, but the reconstruction work

in Russia is to be expanded. It is hoped to make this a permanent work.

Mr. Thomas then said, "I am here to make this appeal to you as members of a non-combatant church, that you enlist your own people in a movement for service. Let each young man and woman when they have completed their college work, decide that before they marry or go into business for themselves, they will devote one or two years of their lives to service for others; that they may have a richer knowledge of the needs of the world. Let them give their time and let the church pay their expenses during their two years."

District Basket-Ball Tournament.

Bethel College again this year was host to the Eighth district basketball teams, staging a tournament in the local gymnasium in the afternoon and evening of March 22, in which Wichita H. S. won the title and the cup for the class A teams, and the Newton second team took the laurels for class B. The cups awarded as prizes were offered by the Rotary club of Newton.

For various reasons only four teams, Wichita, Halstead, Newton, and McPherson, found it possible to enter in class A, and only two teams, McPherson seconds and Newton seconds, clashed in B. Wichita met McPherson in the first game Friday afternoon and in the initial moments of the game began to show their superiority in floor work and in getting the counters, making 48 points to her opponents 24. Newton defeated Halstead in the second game of the afternoon by a 40-29 score. Halstead came out on to the floor looking strong and in the first few minutes it did look as if they would have a run-away game, counting 7 field goals to Newton's 1. The fast company which Newton is wont to keep in the A. V. I. league, however, soon began to show itself on the local lads, and the famous Newton criss-cross plays so bewildered the Halstead team they could do little else but look on.

In the evening Newton seconds defeated McPherson seconds in an easy game, 42-9, and Wichita put a finish to Newton by garnering 32 points while Newton collected only 22. Newton, although out-weighted, was not to be out done in skill and prowess, play-

ing gamely, and threatened every minute to take the lead from Wichita's larger team.

Only a fair crowd attended the afternoon games, but the gymnasium was taxed almost to capacity for the evening performances. Rempel and Becker officiated in all the games but the final championship contest was given over to R. A. Goerz.

BETHEL BOARDING HALL

Three times a day the students assemble at this place. It is quite different to be one of a group of 120 at every meal or one of a smaller group. Some times perhaps it becomes somewhat monotonous to sit at a table with from ten to thirteen other students and one or the other longs to sit at a real family table and preferably at mother's.

It is also quite different to plan the meals for so many. In the first place one must learn to think in very much larger quantities. It may be of interest to some to know about how much, of some of the more staple foods is used during a week.

- Bread, 225, 2-pound loaves.
- Potatoes, 800 pounds.
- Butter, 90 pounds.
- Compound, 45 pounds.
- Sugar, 75 pounds.
- Meat, 240 pounds.
- Eggs, 30 dozen.
- Milk, 56 gal.

Another great difficulty in planing the meals is the variety of likes and dislikes. Some will not eat tomatoes, others refuse potatoes some will not touch other vegetables. What some like others again do not. So it is impossible to have every body like every thing at every meal. The students pay \$3.50 for their board for one week which means 16 and two-thirds cents per meal.

It may be of interest to some to know what is served. A few menus will follow:—

	Breakfast	
Muffins		Apple butter
	Breakfast Food	
Coffee		Postum
	—	
	Sliced Peaches	
Zwieback		Preserves
	Cocoa	
	Lunch	

	Cream of Tomato Soup	
	crackers	
Cherries		Gingerbread
	—	
Baked Beans		Relish
	Boston Brown Bread	
	Fruit	

	Dinner	
	Vegetable Soup	
Potatoes		Meat
	Apricot Cream Pie	
Steak		Gravy
	Potatoes	Corn
Raspberry Jello		Custard Sauce
	—	
	Pork Chops	
Mashed Potatoes		Gravy
	Apple Celery Salad	
	Ice Cream	

Die erste Zeit der Versuchung
Aus „Die Abendschule“

Es ist eine fiebernde Welt, in der wir jetzt leben. Sie braucht Arznei, bedarf eines großen Arztes. Aber in der fiebernden Unrast sind Völker wie einzelne versucht, hastend und tastend nach diesem und jenem Mittel zu greifen und sich selbst zu helfen. Wie in einer Wüste, an einem einsamen Orte der Not und des Mangels, befinden sich Europas Völker; sie hungert, die Mattigkeit des Liebes macht bei Millionen sich fühlbar. Könnten sie sprechen, daß die Steine Brot werden, wie viel würde es geschehen! Aber da greifen die Menschen zu Gewalt, sie wollen sich selbst helfen, und die neue Anarchie, Bolschewismus genannt, hebt Steine auf, um alle bestehende Ordnung zu zerschmettern. Die Brotfrage ist zugleich für die Kornkammer der Welt, Amerika, sehr wichtig und bedeutungsvoll geworden, die Arbeitslosigkeit nimmt zu, die Preise der Lebensbedürfnisse steigen, und das ist die qualende Not der Wüste, wenn das tägliche Brot mangelt, wenn es am Nötigsten fehlt, wenn der Hausvater nicht weiß, womit er seinen

CONKLIN FOUNTAIN PENS
THE SATISFACTORY KIND
A complete assortment at
DICKEY'S JEWELRY STORE
611 MAIN STR.

und der Seinen Hunger stillen soll. Da tritt der Versucher zu ihm: Wozu das? Das hast du doch nicht nötig! Die Welt schuldet dir den Unterhalt, Gott kümmert sich nicht um dich, das siehst du ja, hilf dir selbst, gebrauche deine Kraft und Macht! Das ist heute in allen Ländern in großem Maßstabe des Versuchers Weise. Gibt es denn aber nichts Höheres und Besseres noch als das irdische Brot und Geld und Gut, wenn gleich das ganz von irdischem Sinne beherrschte Geschlecht keiner anderen Meinung ist? Wehe, „die Hütte will man reich und schön, doch die Bewohnerin, die Seele, läßt man verschmachten und vergeh'n“. O, daß doch in diese ernste Zeit der Versuchung hinein- und hindurchflinge die große, vergessene Lektion für die ganze Welt: „Der Mensch lebt nicht vom Brot allein, sondern von einem jeglichen Wort, das durch den Mund Gottes gehet!“ Der alle Welt speist, der dem Vieh sein Futter gibt, der Früh- und Spatregen sendet, der ein ganzes Volk 40 Jahre in der Wüste täglich nährte, der auch Steine zu Brot machen, aber auch aus Steinen sich Kinder erwecken und Steinherzen hungrig machen kann, — dein Vater im Himmel denkt an dich und sorgt für dich, höre, lies, glaube, halte, tue du das Wort, das durch seinen Mund geht! Doch die Menschen sind vermessen; Nationen wie einzelne wollen gerne auf höchster Zinne stehen, set es die Zinne der Macht und Beherrschung, sei es die des Ruhms und der Ehre, sei es die des Handels und Reichthums. Wo ist einer, bei dem der Versucher hier nicht eine schwache Seite trifft? Gestürzt sind jetzt ganze Länder und viele Völker, Herren und Gewaltige, Staatsmänner, Geld- und Landesfürsten von hoher Zinne — ach, der Sturz war tief! Aber wie beseele dich Mißgunst, Neid, Habgier, Stolz und Größenwahn ihrer so viele! Welch glühenden Hochmuthstempel baute ihnen der Versucher auf! Da gingen sie eigene Wege, — der stille Wege der Demut und Treue, der schlichte Weg der dankbaren Berufsarbeit, da Gottes Engel schützend und schirmend mitgehen, wurde verlassen, und in Gottes furchtbarem Kriegsgerichte sind „Sieger“ und Besiegte von der Zinne gestürzt. O, daß auch diese große Lektion der vom Weltkriege gezüchtigten Völker nun dem einzelnen Betrachter doch mehr nützte! So mancher Mensch treibt Gottversuchen! Der Versucher umschleicht sein Herz, gaukelt ihm Kunststückchen, Ruhm, Genuß und Herrlichkeiten vor, ja, miß-

braucht, um ihn zu verüben, selbst die unbrüchlichen Gottesverheißungen: „Er wird seinen Engeln über dir Befehl tun, und sie werden dich auf den Händen tragen, auf daß du deinen Fuß nicht an einen Stein stößest.“ Gottes Verheißungen gelten aber — so steht es geschrieben — nur denen, die auf Gottes Wegen gehen! Seine Verheißungen fälschen ist elender Selbstbetrug. Sie gelten denen, die still und treu ausrichten, was der Erdenberuf, was der Christenberuf fordert; nicht denen, welche selbstwählte Wege des Ehrgeizes, des Eigenthums, der Vermeßlichkeit wandeln. Laß dir von dem Versucher den klaren Blick nicht trüben! Die Wege, auf denen Gott dich segnen und zu Ehren bringen will, sind die der stillen, gewissenhaften Berufsarbeit, der demüthigen Beugung unter seinen Willen. Da gehen als Begleiter auf Schritt und Tritt dann die hütenden heiligen Engel mit. Ist aber dieser Weg nicht oft so sauer und schwer? Und ist es dann nicht, als werde man im Geiste auf einen hohen Berg gestellt, wo man alle Reiche der Welt und ihre Herrlichkeit gezeigt bekommt, und wo so mancher leichtere Weg, so mancher Besitz, Genuß, Vergnügen winkt, mag freilich vom Frieden des Herzens, vom rechten Gottesdienste, vom christlichen Glauben, von Tugend und Unschuld etwas darangegeben werden? Der Versucher hat damit schon so manchen hinter's Licht geführt. Und wie arbeitet er heute mit Augenlist, Fleischeslust und hoffärtigem Wesen! Er sieht in uns ein Stück Welt, das ihm gern untertan ist; er kennt den treuen Bundesgenossen in unserem Herzen mit seinen irdischen Gedanken, seiner Lust zu weltförmigem Wesen. Er braucht nur einen Köder hinzuzwerfen: „Das alles will ich dir geben, so du niederfällst und mich anbetest,“ sei mir nur ein einziges Mal zu Willen, einmal ist ja keinmal. Du willst ja ein größeres Reich aufrichten, raunt er dem Fürsten, dem Staatsmanne, dem Volke zu; du sehnst dich ja nach Wohlstand und Besitz, Freude und Genuß, umschmeichelt er den einzelnen. Wie mancher fällt ihm da zu Füßen! Und doch, — „ein Wörtlein kann ihn fällen!“ Hast du es schon einmal zu sagen gewagt, Mann, Frau, Jüngling und Jungfrau: „Gebe dich weg von mir, Satan! Denn es steht geschrieben: Du sollst anbeten Gott deinen Herrn und ihm allein dienen!“ Gott will seine Ehre keinem andern geben noch seinen Ruhm den Götzen, auch dem Teufel nicht.

Wer aber dem Fürsten dieser Welt dient und die Welt lieb hat, in dem ist nicht die Liebe des Vaters. Und siehst du denn es nicht: Gerade heute fiebert die Welt, sie bedarf des besten Arztes, in ihrer Unrast aber hastet und tastet sie umher, und mehr als je umgarnt sie der Satan auf allen Seiten, und die Netze und Stricke seiner Versuchungen umziehen die einzelnen und die Nationen. Was tun? Ei, der Arzt ist da mit der Arznei, die allein hilft und heilt! Heil dem, der da sieht, alle diese Versuchungen hat der Ueberwinder des Satans, der Besieger des Verführers, glorreich bestanden, der für den Sünder gestorbene und auferstandene Heiland, dessen heilige Zeit der Passion jetzt wieder in der Christenheit betrachtet wird. Als einst der Herr zu diesem seinem weltrettenden Erlösungsleiden hinauf nach Jerusalem ging, erfüllte er zuvor dem Bartimäus, einem Blinden, die sehnsuchtsvolle Bitte: „Herr, daß ich sehen möge!“



Bethel College durfte dieses Jahr mit 70 Studenten anfangen. Diese Zahl hat sich im Laufe der Woche bis auf 77 vermehrt.

Die neuen Professoren, Homer J. Webster und J. W. Kiewer, haben schon vollständig die Arbeit ihres neuen Berufs aufgenommen.

Die Anfängerklasse in Griechisch besteht aus sechs Mitgliedern und ist gegenwärtig beschäftigt mit der Konjugation des Zeitwortes.

Einer der Studenten hatte kürzlich das Vergnügen, an seinem Geburtstage eine freie Fahrt auf dem Schiefkarren zu machen. Ganz unentgeltlich wurde er früh morgens zum Kohthaus gefahren und nach beendigtem Frühstück wieder ebenso schnell zurück transportiert.

Neulich wurde von Professor Welth eine neue Chorus-Klasse organisiert, welche im Begriffe ist, eine biblische Oratorio-Cantata, „Jerusalem“, einzüben, und dann dieselbe etwa am Schlusse des zweiten Termins vorzutragen.

Täglich werden die Studenten von der Tatsache überführt, daß es noch viel für sie zu lernen giebt; denn neulich fragte der Professor: Wo ist das Herzogtum Württemberg? — Student: „In Sachsen.“

Gaben für Bethel College für Jan. u. Feb. 1919
Unterhaltung Fonds

Schulfreund, Newton, Kansas	\$100.00
Mrs. J. W. Regier, Freeman, S. Dak.	10.00
Memorial Hall	

Haushalte Kasse

Mrs. Abr. Regier, Moundridge, Ks.	\$ 3.00
Jacob Rupp, Moundridge, Kan.	10.00
J. B. Bartel, Gilleboro, Kan.	7.60

Deficit

Elizabeth Wirker, Los Angeles, Calif.	\$ 5.00
Geschw. Chr. Wirker, Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00

Living Endowment

Jacob Wiebe, Beatrice, Nebr.	\$3.00
------------------------------	--------

Herzlichen Dank den lieben Gebern.
Das Direktorium

It is not Price Inducements alone that attract patronage to this Store. It is Quality

Woods & Sterba

Newton's Dependable Gift Store
Watches Jewelry Stationery

**The Guymon-Pendroy Dry Goods Co.
Newton's Big Department Store.**

HORACE W. REED

The House of Good Clothes

Students will find it to their advantage to trade at our store
 Where the
MERCHANDISE IS RIGHT and THE PRICES DEPENDABLE

HANLIN-LEWIS MERC. CO.

KANSAS GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

Light your Home Right
 And Use An Electric Iron

Phone 52

ECONOMICAL, SAFE AND CONVENIENT

— Die —

**MENNONITE MUTUAL FIRE
 INSURANCE CO.**

tut große Geschäfte in diesem Staat unter sehr
 günstigen Bedingungen. Die Policen sind gut
 gesichert mit einem starken bar Reserve Fonds.
 Fragt uns oder unsere Agenten um Näheres.

Geschäftsstand am 1. Jan., 1919

Glieder 10,229

Reserven \$29,542,860 Verluste \$64,334

Noten, Mtg. und Bar \$316,455

John W. Benner, Präsident

J. S. Rihert, Sekretär

Kansas State Bank

C. F. Claassen - President

C. B. Warkentin - Vice Pres.

C. W. Claassen - Cashier

Glenn Miller - Ass't Cashier

J. J. Ediger - Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS

C. B. Warkentin, J. G. Regier, Dr. J. T.
 Axtell, J. H. McNair, J. H. Linn, S. A.
 Hanlin, Thos. Sheridan, Frank S. Hupp,
 O. Moorshead, C. W. Claassen, C. F.
 Claassen.

Capital and Surplus \$120,000.00

Deposits Guaranteed

NEWTON - - KANSAS

WALLACE & FARRINGTON
 610 Main St. - Newton, Kansas

Makes everything in Harness and also sells Whips
 Robes, Blankets, Collars, Saddles, Nets, etc.
 Repairing promptly and neatly done.

— All Competition met —

E. A. Krehbiel

Blacksmith and Repair Shop

NEWTON

KANSAS

PALACE OF SWEETS

Headquarters for
 The Best in Candies
 Ice Cream

Refreshments of All Kinds
 508 Main Street - Newton

**Claassen's Roller
 Mills**

Weizenmehl, Roggenmehl stets vorrätig
 Newton, Kansas.

WILL R. MURPHY
Photography

The only ground floor gallery
 in Newton 116 West Fifth
 Newton Kansas

Evans Bros. Hardware

THE STORE FOR
 ATHLETIC GOODS

Richard S. Haury, M.D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

NEWTON

KANSAS

McGRAW & WOULE

COAL

312 Main St.

DUFF & SON

HOUSE FURNISHERS
Undertaking and Embalming

ADDRESS: 124-126 E. FIFTH

NEWTON, KANSAS

A. J. Richert & Co.

— Cash Clothiers —

The Store that sells cheaper for cash

505 Main Str.

NEWTON

KANSAS

Herold Book Store

Newton, Kansas.

Bibles, 50c bis \$7.00

Alles für die Schule

The Bootery

for

CLASSY FOOTWEAR

SHOES FOR ALL OCCASIONS

UNRUH & LINSCHIED

WELSH

TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.

Moving Vans Funeral Outfits

Storage Hack and Baggage

129-33 W. 6th St.

Phone 47

The Midland National Bank

Newton, Kansas

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$75,000.00

H. E. Suderman - President

J. C. Nicholson - Vice President

H. A. Ingold - Cashier

W. F. Decker - Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS

J. C. Nicholson, I. M. Grant, G. W.

Young, H. E. Suderman, R. A. Goerz,

E. F. Evans, Dr. R. S. Haury, Walter

J. Trousdale.

YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED

J. K. Wallace

FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING

Low Rent

Low Prices

Lehman H. & I. Co.

Safety Razors, Pocket Knives,

Safety Blade Sharpeners

Razor Straps

GUARANTEED GOODS

O. R. SCHMIDT

Manufacturer and Dealer

HARNESS :: ROBES

COLLARS WHIPS FLY NETS

Every Harness guaranteed, made of Oak

Tan Leather. REPAIRING neatly done.

116 W. 6th St.

Phone 264

Kopke Bros. Merc. Co.

Make this Store your Headquarters.

Phone 524

623 Main St.

Newton, Kansas

BETHEL COLLEGE is a GREAT BIG ASSET for NEWTON

Among others of the Big Things is the Large FURNITURE
and UNDERTAKING establishment of

Henry J. Sprinker