

# Bethel College Monthly



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DECEMBER  
1919

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# Bethel College Monthly

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Managing Editor - - - G. A. Haury	Student Editor - - - Emma Linscheid
Assistant Editor - - - Ida Ligo	
Assistant Editor - - - Naomi Nelson	Address all communications to G. A. Haury,
Alumni - - - - Wanda Isaac	Newton, Kansas.

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## Duties of the Home Churches Toward Foreign Missions

When I say that the home churches have many duties toward foreign missions, I do not want to be misunderstood. The church has many duties. I would not have the churches give all their prayers and gifts for far away countries and neglect the needs here at home.

I am picking out just one phase of Christian activity and shall point out what the duties of the home church are toward foreign missions. Foreign missions are no longer only an experiment. They have proved their worth. When an enthusiastic Christian says that foreign missions are doing great things, one is apt to smile and think that he says that because he is personally interested and anxious for the work to succeed. But when in the foreign countries, politicians, newspaper men, aristocrats and paupers all testify alike that thru the influence of Christian missions the people are made better not only spiritually but in every other way too, we must be convinced that the work of bringing the Gospel that for Christians it is not enough to do merely "something" a Christian must do his utmost, and for this reason I say, that as

long as we Mennonites have not done the most possible, we have not done enough even tho what we have done is good.

The missions in heathen lands have been established long enough so that the fruit of their work can be observed. As a whole all Christians admit that missions are good and most congregations help along in this cause. We Mennonites also have our mission stations. We keep them up through our gifts and prayers. This is good. Many people might say, "Why talk about the duties of the church toward missions, if something is already being done."

In Christian life we must strive not for the good but for the best. The idea is that for Christians must do his utmost, and for this reason I say, that as long as we Mennonites have not done the most possible, we have not done enough even tho what we have done is good.

The first duty of the home church is thorough interest in foreign missions. This means that the individual person must be interested. It is a fact in Christian life that one who has experienced salvation is eager to lead others to the same experience.

Therefore the germ of interest in missions surely exists in all who are true Christians. The question is, How is this germ of interest to be awakened? We usually are interested in things if we know something about them. If that is true, and it is, each Christian should cultivate an interest in foreign missions by gaining all information he possibly can on the subject. Now a days when newspapers are so easy to obtain and traveling so easy that returned missionaries speak to many people, there is no excuse for any one to say that he knows little about missions and therefore lacks interest.

Interest in foreign missions is a Christian's duty. But mere interest is not enough. Even a child is interested in something now. But this kind of interest is shallow and fades away as soon as a different interest intervenes. The interest in foreign missions must be founded on something deeper than curiosity. It must arise from an earnest desire to know more concerning the spread of the kingdom of God in the hearts of men.

Another duty is prayer. Prayer is a communion with the best friend a human being can possibly have—God. One who earnestly talks with God and permits God to answer him surely must receive renewed inspiration to help carry on God's work here on earth. Of course, foreign missions which are a part of this work will be benefited by such praying.

Another duty of the church is unity, the kind of unity we read about in 1 Cor. 12. This is a unity of spirit that can exist even tho' the individual members of the church are as different from one another as can be.

When a missionary knows that the churches at home are united in wishing the best for his work and united in helping along in a material way he cannot help but be strengthened for his daily work. But how discouraging it must be to him while he is preaching a gospel of love and the brotherhood of man to know that at home the members are scrapping in a very unbrotherly manner over the painting of the church maybe, or putting in a furnace or some equally trivial matter.

Child life furnishes an interesting

lesson on this point. A group of children may be engaged in a lively quarrel, they may go as far as kicking and pulling of hair. But let some one suggest a game that they all like to play, immediately each one forgets the cause of dispute and they all join in making the game a success. If each member of the church could forget his little troubles and become interested in a great cause, like the spreading of the Gospel in heathen lands, there would be more than one benefit derived. The church would become more unified, the members themselves would be happier, and foreign missions would be more prosperous.

If interest, earnest prayers and unity of spirit are present, the only logical result is that it will show in a material way. "Faith without works is dead", that is if the spiritual condition is right, there can be no other result but that this will show itself in deeds. It is not enough for a person to occasionally become interested in charity work or some foreign missionary enterprise and then forget all about it till the next time. One should always feel that there is a great deal of work left for Christians to do. If this feeling is always present, the foreign missions will of necessity get their share of work that will be done.

This work of the missions can be carried on in many ways, through Sunday school, Ladies aid, and through material gifts. The Mennonites as a whole have prospered. One hears of very few cases of want and poverty in the Mennonite farming communities. What better way is there to show our appreciation to God for his bounty and graciousness than by giving up some of our abundance? Here some one will say—"But the collections have always!" This is where I want to draw your attention to the fact that Jesus requires of the Christians to go an extra mile.

In summarizing let me say: If interest and unity, fostered by earnest prayers, exist in the home churches, then of necessity, they must realize their duties toward missions and the result will be that they will work for the good of that great cause in every possible way, not merely enough to keep it going but to the utmost of their powers. —W. S. I.

### THE CHRISTMAS - TREE

Many countries have their popular legends claiming for them the honor of having given the Christmas tree to the world. Though of no historical value, these have their antiquarian interest.

A Scandinavian myth of great antiquity speaks of a "service-tree" sprung from the blood-drenched soil where two lovers had been killed by violence. At certain nights in the Christmas season mysterious lights were seen flaming in its branches, that no wind could extinguish.

The French have their legend as well. In a romance of the thirteenth century the hero finds a gigantic tree whose branches are covered with burning candles, some standing erect, the others upside down, and on the top the vision of a child with a halo around his curly head. The knight asked the Pope for an explanation, who declared that the tree undoubtedly represented mankind, the child the savior and the candles good and bad human beings.

Wolfram von Eschenbach, the famous minstrel, sings of a prevailing custom of welcoming guests with branches ornamented with burning candles.

One tale bestows the honor upon Martin Luther. One Christmas Eve, travelling alone over the snow-covered country, the sky with its thousand of glittering stars, made such a deep impression upon the Reformer that after arriving at home he tried to explain it to his wife and children. Suddenly an idea suggested itself to him. He went into the garden, cut off a little fir-tree, dragged it into the nursery, put some candles on its branches, and lighted them.

One of the most popular of German engravings represents Martin Luther sitting in the bosom of his family with a lighted Christmas-tree on the table before him.

An older German legend makes St. Winfrid the inventor of the idea. In the midst of a crowd of converts he hewed down a giant oak which had formerly been the object of their Druidic worship.

"Then the sole wonder in Winfrid's life came to pass. For, as the bright blade circled above his head, and the flakes of wood flew from the deepening gash in the body of the tree, a whirling wind passed over the

forest. It gripped the oak from its foundations. Backward it fell like a tower, groaning as it split asunder in four pieces. But just behind it, and unharmed by the ruin, stood a young fir-tree, pointing a green spire towards the stars.

"Winfrid let the axe drop, and turned to speak to the people.

"This little tree, a young child of the forest, shall be your holy tree to-night. It is the wood of peace, for your houses are built of the fir. It is the sign of an endless life, for its leaves are ever green. See how it points upward to heaven. Let this be called the tree of the Christ-child; gather about it, not in the wild wood, but in your own homes; there it will shelter no deeds of blood, but "loving gifts and rites of kindness."

But myths aside, the history of the Christmas-tree is difficult to trace. It may have some remote connection with the great tree Yggdrasil of Norse mythology. It may be a revival of the pine-trees in the Roman Saturnalia which were decorated with images of Bacchus, as described by Virgil in the Georgics.

From Walsh, "Popular Customs."

### THE FOOD REQUIREMENTS OF THE BODY.

A paper read before the Science Club  
By Frieda v. d. Smissen

It is a natural thing for everyone to eat. Three times a day we sit down at the table to take in food for the nourishment of our bodies. It has become a habit with us. Many of us do not stop to consider what the requirements of our body are but we know that we must have food in order to be able to do our work efficiently. I shall endeavor to bring out a few points by which we can estimate what our food requirements are.

In brief all food may be divided into two classes: (1) nutritious and (2) non nutritious. The nutritious may be classified into

1. Protein, such as meat, eggs, milk.
2. Carbohydrates, such as sugar, flour cereals.
3. Fats, such as butter, bacon, cream, lard.
4. Mineral matter or ash, such as sodium, iron.

## 5. Water.

These are necessary to the body for two purposes:

1. To build up and to repair the waste tissues.
2. To furnish energy and heat.

Since we all, large and small, need energy or heat in order to be able to do the work of the body and as carbohydrates, protein and fats all serve as fuel to give this energy, the best basis of comparison is that of fuel value which is expressed in terms of calories. A calory is the amount of heat required to raise one kilogram (a little more than 1 quart) of water one degree centigrade.

The total energy value of each of the fuel foodstuffs has been determined by burning it in a calorimeter in pure oxygen, under such conditions that all the heat evolved is taken up by the water which surrounds the vessel in which the combustion occurs, and the increase in the temperature of the water measured by a delicate thermometer. How ever if these foodstuffs are burned in the body some energy is lost during digestion.

In a healthy human being, on an ordinary mixed diet the fuel values of the different food stuffs are as follows:

Protein, 4 calories (cal). per gram.

Fat, 9 cal. per gram.

Carbohydrates, 4 cal. per gram.

If the composition of a food is known, its approximate fuel value can easily be computed. For example let us take milk. The composition of which is protein 3.3%, fat 4%, carb. 5%. One hundred grams of such milk will furnish,

protein,  $3.3 \times 4$  equals 13.2 cal.

fat,  $4 \times 9$  equals 36 cal.

carbohydrates  $5 \times 4$  equals 20 cal.

or 69.2 cal. all together.

From this we can compute what a one hundred calory portion of any food will be. Milk  $100:69.2::x:100$  x equals 145 grams or 2-3 c.

About 2 medium sized apples furnish 100 cal  
1 medium banana, 100 cal.; 1 c. dried beans 100 cal.; 1 slice of bread, 100 cal.; 1tbsp. of butter or lard, 100 cal.; 1 1-3 c. corn flakes, 100 cal.; 1 1-4 egg, 100 cal.; 6 to 8 bunches lettuce, 100 cal.; 2 1-2 tbsp. sugar, 100 cal.

If then the fuel value of all foods can be estimated in terms of calories how many calories will a person need a day? Important studies along this line have been made by four different methods and the result obtained by all four of these methods show that the food requirement of a middle aged man of average size, kept strictly at rest approximated 2000 cal. per. day. The incidental movements, such as turning in bed, raised them to 2300 cal. per day.

A person in good health does not stay in bed 24 hrs. at a time, but has physical work to do and therefore will require a greater number of calories. There are a number of conditions which will affect the total food requirements, such as activity, age and size.

Muscular work is by far the most important factor which will raise the food requirement. Experiments with young men in the respiration calorimeter show that—

1. Man sleeping needs 65 cal. per hr.
2. Man sitting, 100 cal. per hr.
3. Man doing light exercise, 170 cal. per hr.
4. Man at active exercise, 290 cal. per hr.
5. Man at severe exercise, 450 cal. per. hr.
6. Very severe exercise, 600 cal. per hr.

Tigersteadt gives estimates of food requirements of different degrees of activity.

Shoemaker, 2000—2400.

Weaver, 2401—2700.

Carpenter, 2701—3200.

Farmer, 3201—4100.

Excavator, 4101—5000.

Lumberman, 5000 and over.

The influence of the surrounding temperature upon metabolism can be felt keenly. We all have a heartier appetite on a cold day than on a hot summers day. It takes a continual out put of heat in order to maintain the body at a temperature above that of the surrounding air. As the food we eat is the fuel for our bodies, we must fire harder and that means eat more in order to be able to heat our bodies properly.

The total food requirement increases with the size, but not to the same extent that the body weight increases; though greater in absolute amounts is less per unit of body weight in the larger individual than in the smaller. The energy metabolism in-

creases in proportion to the surface rather than the weight. So the tall slim person will need more than the short stout person of the same weight.

From this we would conclude that a child will need more in proportion than a grown person. The total metabolism at rest is about one half as great in a child of two years weighing twenty five pounds as in an adult six times that weight. So the food equivalent per unit of weight is three times as great for the young child as for the resting man.

Tigersteadt shows the relative intensity of metabolism at different ages—

Child two weeks, 81 cal. per kilogram;  
Child ten weeks, 84 cal. per kilogram;  
Child ten years, 63 cal. per kilogram;  
Man at rest, 32 cal. per kilogram;

In this table we should remember that 2.2 kilogram is equal to 1 pound.

Cameser made a large number of observations upon the food consumption of boys of different ages and found that a boy 5—6 yrs. required 77 cal. per kilogram; 11—14 yrs. required 47 cal. per kilogram; 17—18 yrs. required 38 cal. per kilogram.

It was found that a boy requires about 40 percent more than a girl of the same weight and this was contributed to the greater muscular activity and restlessness of the boy. We often wonder how it is possible that growing children eat so much but we must remember that the healthy child is very active and is growing and therefore needs not only food to give energy but also to build up the body.

#### THE STUDENT'S VOLUNTEER BAND.

The students of Bethel, as of every other College have chosen various vocations for which they are now preparing, and because this College gives religious education as well as other forms, it is not surprising to hear that a band of volunteers meets every Tuesday night in room sixteen of the College building for the purpose of a closer Christian fellowship and to talk over the problems of the foreign fields.

On September the sixteenth the band met to organize for the year and to get acquainted with the new members. The Volunteer Band consists of about twenty

members and each, like the apostle Paul, is "pressing toward the goal unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus" Phil. 3:14. Since the beginning of school the band has met once a week. Most of the meetings have been beneficial as well as interesting. On one occasion Rev. Hartzler spoke to the Band on the need of sufficient preparation before going to the field. At the present time our Band is studying the book "Religions of Mission Fields." This book contains the religions of the heathen countries. It is interesting to note that the people of each of these countries are craving for some great and divine power to help them. Many of the people are not satisfied with their idols. Truly the harvest is ripe but the workers are few. Programs consisting of themes are also given to vary the meetings.

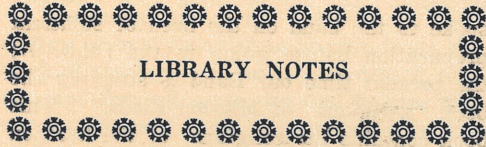
A number of weeks ago the Band gave a program in Rev. Harder's church at White water. During this meeting a quartet gave several missionary numbers, after which followed missionary themes, given either in German or English. A similar program was given at Pawnee Rock after Thanksgiving. The Band is planning a public program to be given in the College soon after the Christmas holidays.

During the coming vacation two of the Volunteers, Miss Wanda Isaac and Luke Horsch, will attend the Missionary Conference that will take place in Des Moines Iowa. Our Band is looking forward to the reports which the delegates will bring back for we feel that it will be a great conference. At the present time over eight thousand names of prospective delegates have been sent in from various states.

The Christmas vacation is so close that the Band will have only one more meeting before then. This will be their Christmas program. It consists of a theme on Christmas Spirit and Rays from the Christmas Star. The latter including all the members. We have heard the Christmas story for many years but it is so great and beautiful that we again look forward, to hear it as a new, new story. Though it is old in years, it is ever new to us because each year we see it in a new way.

Our meetings are open to all who are

interested in missionary work and lastly, we ask those who are interested in the Volunteer Band of Bethel to remember us in prayer, for we realize that much and earnest prayer is necessary if one wishes to obey such a great call.


  
LIBRARY NOTES

Because of the fuel conservation measures the College Building is now open only one evening a week. This has changed our library hours. Instead of having evening hours the library now is open until 6 P. M. Thursday it closes at 5 P. M. and is open again from 6:30 until 10 P. M.

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Russian topics have been recently investigated by the Freshmen. The magazines were made to yield up such information as: Education in Russia; Economic conditions in Russia; Russian revolution; Social life and customs of Russia; the Battallion of Death; Religion of Russia; Russian government; etc. In locating material on such subjects the Readers' Guide is of supreme value. What would we ever do without it?

\*\*\*\*\*

The printers' strike in New York was felt by our readers also. For some weeks the Nation, New Republic, Outlook, and Survey failed to make their appearance. They are all coming again.

\*\*\*\*\*

One of our ex-students asked for a list of books suitable for a rural school library. Twenty dollars were available and they wished some reference books, some biography, some history, and some fiction. Here are a few of the 25 titles suggested for a rural library.

Champlin, Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Common Things.

Champlin, Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Persons and Places.

World Almanac.

Marden How they succeeded (Life stories of successful men told by themselves.)

Andersen, Fairy Tales.

Baldwin, Fifty Famous Stories Retold.

Eggleston, First Book in American History ("In biographic form and most attractive.")

Dodge, Donald and Dorothy

Lucas, Anne's Terrible Good Nature (Eleven unusually fresh and interesting stories, each with its lesson of kindness and thoughtfulness for others.)

Spyri, Heidi

Alcott, Little Men and Little Women

Scudder, Children's Book

Porter, Pollyanna

Kipling, Just So Stories

Beard, Little Folks' Handy Book.

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It might be wise for Bethel to follow the plan of Friends' University to secure some needed books and things for the library. A list of books and magazines needed in the library was sent to Alumni and ex-students of Friends' University. From this list they selected the books they wished to donate or pay for. In this way the Friends' University Library was improved and enlarged.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Bethel library is getting quite a number of government publications for the asking. Some of the very best material on education is found in the Bureau of education bulletins. The Farmers' bulletins are full of authoritative articles on agriculture. The government furnishes a large amount of material free of charge to its citizens. We get the publications for the asking, but we need to provide space on our shelves, and pamphlet cases or binders to keep the material in orderly arrangement. Who will give us \$25 or \$50 for pamphlet cases and other necessary supplies? And this is after all a modest request.

\*\*\*\*\*

We hope that by next September the library may be allowed to expand into the room below the present reading room. Let the museum be taken into the new Science Hall and so leave more room for books and magazines. We need it!

\*\*\*\*\*

Mary Wright Plummer has written an article on "The Seven Joys of Reading". Here they are:



(1) Joy of familiarity; (2) Joy of surprise; (3) Joy of sympathy; (4) Joy of appreciation; 5. Joy of expansion; 6. Joy of shock; 7. Joy of revelation.

\* \* \* \* \*

"That is a good book which is opened with expectation and closed with profit." —Alcott.

"No entertainment is so cheap as reading, nor any pleasure so lasting." —Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.



### CAMPUS NOTES

Mr. J. H. von Steen of Beatrice, Nebraska visited his daughter, Mrs. D. H. Richert for several days during Thanksgiving week, he also attended the annual meeting.

Addie Alice Siebert, Ac. '19, of Pawnee Rock was a recent visitor on the campus.

The Women's Sewing Society, the Sukhwara Missionary Society, and the Junior Sewing Society held a bazaar at the College on Friday Dec. 5. They sold a great many pieces of fancy work, as well as quantities of pies, cookies, doughnuts, etc. \$91 were realized as the result of their efforts. This money will be used for missionary purposes.

Bethels' contribution to the Roosevelt memorial Fund amounted to \$41.65.

Prof. Emil R. Riesen of Arizona University recently underwent an operation for the removal of his tonsils, which came very nearly ending fatally.

During the Thanksgiving vacation the student volunteer band gave a program at Pawnee Rock.

J. J. Voth has joined the college Senior class. The class now numbers ten.

The Science Club held its regular monthly meeting on December 12. The members of the club are displaying quite a bit of interest and enthusiasm in the work this year. The meetings are interesting and well attended.

The girls of the Domestic Art Class recently served a very nicely appointed breakfast to the ladies of the faculty.

In order to help in the conservation of heat and light, Bethel has had to change her schedule slightly—Library hours were shifted and all meetings during week nights except Thursday were cancelled.

Professor Hartzler delivered two lectures at the Sunday School Convention at Burrton. Professor Amstutz presided at all sessions of the convention.

The outlook for debate is promising for this year—quite a few of last years' debaters are in school and there is new material which promises well for a strong team. Bethel is a member of the State Debate league, newly formed this year. The new constitution has been signed by practically all colleges of Kansas. According to this constitution the colleges of the state are divided into two groups—the northern and the southern. The colleges of each group will hold dual and triangular debates within the group until all the schools but one are eliminated. Then the school winning in the debate between the two victorious teams will receive the state championship.

Bethel belongs to the Southern section—allied with her are Cooper, Southwestern, Friends, Fairmount, Bethany, and McPherson. The question for debate this year will be:— Resolved that the United States should establish a Protectorate over Mexico. The debate tryout will be held immediately after the Christmas vacation.

The happiest man on the campus these days is Uncle Davie. On December 18 a baby girl came to brighten his home. Roland, the little lady's older brother has a

double reason to be glad, first because of the prospective playmate and then the pleasure of celebrating a double birthday with his sister, since his birthday also happens to be the 18th.

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#### "THE MENNONITES"

is the title of a "filler" which recently appeared in the columns of "The Outlook." It reads very much like the product of a school girl who obtained her information partly from hearsay and partly from the cyclopedia; for "fact and fancy" are brought together in a way that illustrates the lack of information spread so much in recent times about Mennonites. Notice the following extracts:

"Many of the Mennonites, a sect founded by Menno Simons Zurich in 1525, are seeking a new home in which they can live the way they choose."

"The German colonists were brought to southern Russia by the Empress Catherine. It was from Russia that they came to America in 1683, at the invitation of William Penn, and founded a settlement at Germantown. In 1874 they began going to South Dakota, and that Territory, being sadly in need of settlers, made cordial efforts to attract them. They took up land in colonies of fifteen or twenty families—some being even as large as forty families—and proceeded to live practically the same community life and teach the same doctrines as those preached by their religious founder. This is not surprising, as their theology is ascetic rather than dogmatic or speculative."

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#### FOURTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By the President of the United States of  
America

##### A Proclamation.

Whereas, by the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1919, the Fourteenth Decennial Census of the United States is to be taken beginning on the second day of January, 1920; and

Whereas, a correct enumeration of the population every ten years is required by

the Constitution of the United States for the purpose of determining the representation of the several States in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the interests of all the people of the United States that this Census should be a complete and accurate report of the population and resources of the Nation;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that, under the law aforesaid, it is the duty of every person to answer all questions on the census schedules applying to him and the family to which he belongs, and to the farm occupied by him or his family, and that any person refusing to do so is subject to penalty.

The sole purpose of the Census is to secure general statistical information regarding the population and resources of the country and replies are required from individuals only to permit the compilation of such general statistics. No person can be harmed in any way by furnishing the information required. The Census has nothing to do with taxation, with military or jury service, with the compulsion of school attendance, with the regulation of immigration or with the enforcement of any national state or local law or ordinance. There need be no fear that any disclosure will be made regarding any individual person or his affairs. For the due protection of the rights and interests of the persons furnishing information every employee of the Census Bureau is prohibited, under heavy penalty, from disclosing any information which may thus come to his knowledge.

I therefore earnestly urge upon all persons to answer promptly, completely and accurately all inquiries addressed to them by the enumerators or other employees of the Census Bureau and thereby to contribute their share toward making this great and necessary public undertaking a success.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United

States the one hundred and forty-fourth.  
 [Seal.] WOODROW WILSON  
 By the President:  
 William Paillips  
 Acting Secretary of State.

Christmas Pastoral (Silent Night) Harker  
 Canzone - - - - - Rogers  
 Allegro Giubilante - - - - Federlein  
 A. D. Schmutz  
 Heilige Nacht - - - - -  
 Justina Regier.  
 Unfold - - - - - Gounod  
 Joy To The World - - - - Hymn  
 Men's Glee Club.  
 The Coming of The King - - - Stults  
 Quatone Quartet.  
 Largo - - - - - Handel-Vogrich  
 Christ In Glory - - - - - Bochan  
 Ladies' Glee Club  
 The Star of Bethlehem - - - Adams  
 Justina Regier  
 Berceuse (Lullaby) and Prayer Guilmant  
 Festal Postlude - - - - Schminke  
 A. D. Schmutz

ALUMNI NOTES.

Dan Quiring and his wife have been visiting relatives in Kansas. He looked up friends on the campus one day.

Ac. '16. Elsie Dyck and Sarah Lohrentz were off duty at the Bethel Hospital one Sunday and spent the day visiting at Bethel.

Ac. '19. Helen Ewert who is taking Nurses' Training at Chicago, underwent an operation recently from which she recovered nicely.

Ac. '17. Marie Stauffer who is teaching near Goessel, spent the week end on the campus.

D. A. Hiebert, after four and one-half years of service, has quit his work in the Government Indian School and is getting ready to teach school in a Norwegian settlement. His present address is Homestead, Montana.

Col. '18. Irma Haury shopped in Newton one day last week and incidentally visited her brother Paul.

While Dr. Langenwalter was at Freeman, S. Dak. the Bethel Alumni members living there, about seven in number, had an enthusiastic Bethel meeting.

Prof. Riesen underwent a tonsilectomy recently, which came very near resulting fatally because of severe hemorrhage. We are glad to hear that he is getting well rapidly.

CHRISTMAS VESPER

A Christmas Vesper was held in the College chapel on the afternoon of December 14. A large audience thoroughly enjoyed the program which was arranged by A. D. Schmutz. The following is the program:

Miss Justina Regier sang for the ladies of the Reading Club of Newton on December 11. She sang three groups of songs.  
 Three Love Lyrics - - - - Finden  
 The Birth of Morn - - - - Leoni  
 The Star of Bethlehem - Stephen Adams  
 Miss Regier also sang two solos at the Methodist Church on Sunday evening, Dec. 14.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Until the present time we were able to publish the Bethel College Monthly at the nominal price of 35 cents but since recently the price of almost everything has made another jump, we must follow suit and raise the price to 50 cents—not a very big jump indeed. Our subscribers will therefore bear in mind that the rate of subscription from Jan. 1, 1920 will be 50 cents. All arrears are to be paid at the old rate. Stamps are acceptable.

ARE WE SLOW?

(Editorial from "The Mennonite.")

It should not be necessary for us to defend ourselves against the charge that as a church we are a backward people, yet one does sometimes hear the question asked: "Why are Mennonites so slow?" The question is the result, either of a lack of information or when it is asked by Mennonites, of a spirit of dissatisfaction.

In regard to the first question we will assert that history does not credit our church with slowness. From its beginning many historians note that the Mennonite church was hundreds of years in advance. For example, it was only in comparatively recent times that churches generally felt it their duty to raise their voices for peace in protest against war. Our continual emphasis of the fact that correctness of life and morals is of more importance than a theologically correct statement of creed only gained support with the vast outside Christian world after centuries of bloodshed and quarrels over musty old creeds that, after all, were human inventions. The Mennonite position that the church is a thing entirely apart from the state was combatted by leaders and teachers of the Christian world at one time. We now live in an age of separation of church and state and, in countries where such a union still exists, we see evidence of a disestablishment appearing.

Our people were plain people who worked hard with their hands. They were not all cultured, neither were they all ignorant, but because we were slow in adopting the idea of a specially trained ministry the impression got abroad that Mennonites were the enemies of education. The truth of the matter is that in some particulars they were very much in advance of people of like circumstances. In Holland they have maintained a theological seminary for two hundred years. In Germany and Russia they instituted parochial schools and liberally supported them with money and patronage. Our American Mennonite school story furnishes an important chapter of history. In colonial days Mennonites had their congregational schools, they supported the Germantown Academy venture, Christopher Dock, a noted teacher of the time, was the first contributor to the literature of the science of teaching in America. No small body of people ever made such sacrifices or expended such efforts on an educational venture as did our fathers in the Wadsworth school. At present with a membership of but 20,000, we maintain three colleges in our General Conference. Bethel and Bluffton, with large student bodies gives the full four-year course, while the latter also offers an

additional theological course. Freeman College does not offer the full four-year course but it does offer one satisfactory to the community it serves in the Northwest. Besides these colleges there are a number of excellent academies supported by local congregations. We have heard the claim and we are in no position to successfully dispute it, that in the General Conference there is a Doctor of Philosophy for every six hundred of its members. Can any other denomination, large or small, make a similar claim?

In missionary enterprise we have taken upon ourselves a large share of the responsibility for evangelizing the world and are doing work on a scale that is large in proportion to our membership. A glance at the monthly returns of our missionary treasurer appearing in the Mennonite, will show a generous support of our missions, among three tribes of American Indians and in India and China. The plants we have erected on our various fields are valued at many thousands of dollars and the number of persons employed in the work seems to indicate that our people regard their foreign missionary interests the most important. Indeed, it was the thought of doing missionary work that first prompted our fathers to organize the General Conference.

In our benevolences we have advanced so far that we are entitled to be regarded leaders. Old folks' homes, deaconess training and hospital work, orphan work and relief enterprises are continually before the people and are meeting with generous wholehearted support as our various institutions show. If it is a sign of slowness when our people burden themselves to the limit with interests of the kind mentioned then we take special pride in our slowness.

We understand what is meant by those who criticize. We have no great following in cities, ours is largely a rural population and our work lacks the showiness that goes with large numbers, costly churches, and movements that involve millions in dollars and people, but, if bigness alone is greatness, then we pity some of the efforts that have nothing to commend them but bigness.

When we hear the complaint of our slowness coming from within we are tempt-

ed to say to those who so find fault with their own church: "Show us." But we generally know them to be those who are not on the job and whose support to our present enterprises is unsatisfactory. We would advise persons who are disposed to exhibit such an attitude to make themselves thoroughly familiar with the work we have on hand. Our churches, our pulpits, our schools, our benevolences and home and foreign missionary interests are calling, and calling loudly, for all the consecrated energy and sacrifices that can be put into them. If there is no opportunity in them for one who honestly wants to do his or her full part in building up the Master's kingdom we fear there will be no satisfactory work for them to do anywhere else.

### THE CHRISTMAS STORY

On the evening of December 17 the Christmas story was presented in a very impressive manner in a series of six tableaux adapted from "Ben Hur". As the presentation was given under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A., all the characters were taken by girls. Extracts from the story, relative to the tableaux, were read by Miss Laura Dester. The solos were sung by Miss Justina Regier and Mrs. Harriet Blatchley served as organist. The order of the tableaux was as follows:

1. The Wise Men.—Music, "As with Gladness Men of Old".
2. The Inn.—Music, "Thou Didst Leave Thy Throne."
3. The Shepherds.—Music, "While Shepherds Watched."
4. Herod and the Chief Priests.—Music, "Angels from the Realms of Glory."
5. Herod and the Wise Men.—Music, "Joy to the World".
6. The Stable.—Music, Holy Night.

### THE TASK COMPLETED

When the Western District Conference passed a resolution to collect a \$100,000.00 on for the endowment fund of Bethel College there were some who shook their heads and said it can't be done. But it has been done. Rev. P. H. Richert, who had been appointed as collector, has succeeded in

rounding out the \$100,000. with several congregations yet to visit. Although the goal has been reached, there should be no letting up of the work. As conditions are now \$100,000 means hardly as much as \$50,000 meant a few years ago. Besides there are indications at present that before many years the amount of endowment for an accredited school will be raised to \$500,000.

### Bericht des Präsidenten der Schule an die 32. Jahresversammlung der Bethel College Korporation, am 28. November 1919.

Werte Brüder und Schwestern!

Wenn bei Gelegenheit der letztjährigen Jahresversammlung dieser Bericht mit der Bemerkung anfang, daß wir des Krieges wegen eins der bewegtesten Jahre in der Geschichte der Schule zurückgelegt hatten, so kann für das letzte Schuljahr so eine Bemerkung wiederholt und unterstrichen werden. Die Nachwehen des Krieges waren für unsere Schule von sehr bedeutender Tragweite. Die Aufregtheit der Gemüter, die sich jetzt nicht mehr in Verbindung mit dem Kriege äußern konnte, äußerte sich jetzt nicht mehr in Verbindung mit dem Kriege äußern konnte, äußerte sich nun in etwas scharfen Meinungsverschiedenheiten über Schulangelegenheiten und Glaubenssachen. Dieses u. der Umstand, daß unsere Schule nicht in der Lage war, dieselbe Gehaltserhöhung den Lehrern zu bewilligen, die von den meisten andern Schulen bewilligt wurde, erklärt die unangenehme Tatsache, daß vier der Lehrer, die letztes Jahr lehrten, unsere Schule verlassen haben und zwei, die auf Urlaub waren, haben ihre Resignation eingereicht; zwei andere, die jetzt lehren, werden für nächstes Jahr wohl nicht zu haben sein.

Die Lehrer, die jetzt hier tätig sind, sind folgende: J. W. Kleiver, G. A. Gaurh, P. J. Wedel, D. J. Richert, J. E. Garbler, J. G. Langenwaller, Ida Ligo, C. C. Janzen, D. L. Katterjohn, J. C. Amstutz, Frieda van der Smiffen, Helene Riesen, Helene Isaac, Alfred Brauer, Naomi Nelson, Wanda Isaac, Frau Harriet Blatchley, Frau Cora Gaurh, Justina Regier. A. D. Schmutz dient als Leiter des Oratorienvereins. Von obigen Personen sind dreizehn für volle Klassen- oder Administrationsarbeit angestellt, drei sind im Musikdepartment beschäftigt, eine in der Bibliothek, eine widmet

die Hälfte ihrer Zeit dem Kostdepartement, zwei Personen widmen nur einen Teil ihrer Zeit der eigentlichen Klassenarbeit ohne weitere Anstellung in der Schule zu haben. Für die eigentliche Klassenarbeit der Schule, die ja bekanntlich acht Jahre deckt, kommen mit Abzug der Administrationsarbeit, des Musikunterrichts der Aufsicht des Kostdepartements und der Bibliothek zwölf und ein halb Lehrkräfte. Dies ist so knapp genug um den Anforderungen des Staates und den Mitgliedschaftsbedingungen der besten Schulvereine des Landes Genüge zu leisten.

In den gebotenen Fächern ist keine besondere Veränderung vorgenommen worden, außer daß dies Jahr wieder deutsche Fächer geboten werden. Die Absicht des Direktoriums war auch in der Collegeabteilung das deutsche Department wieder voll einzurichten. Glücklicherweise konnten wir nach wiederholten ernstlichen Versuchen keine geeignete Lehrkraft für diese Arbeit finden; glücklicherweise denn im Herbst, als die Schule anfang, meldeten sich nur neun Studenten für dieses Department. In der akademischen Abteilung sind siebenunddreißig in den deutschen Klassen. Auch die deutschen Bibelklassen sind dies Jahr lange nicht von so vielen Studenten gewählt worden wie die englischen Klassen. Dieser Umstand beweist, daß unsere jungen Leute die Gegenwart und die Zukunft mit offenen Augen beschauen und sich für kommende Bedürfnisse vorbereiten.

Die geplante Erweiterung des Bibelkurses kam noch nicht zur Ausführung, weil der in Aussicht genommene Leiter zu spät gefunden wurde, um die notwendigen Pläne für eine so wichtige Erweiterung vor Beginn der Schule zu machen. Dr. Langenwalter, der in dieser Sache der Leiter sein soll, wird weiteren Bericht hierüber abstaten.

Die Studentenzahl hat über letztes Jahr eine erfreuliche Zunahme erfahren. Vor zwei Jahren wurde bei der Jahresversammlung 190 als die Gesamtzahl der Studenten angegeben, vor einem Jahr 165. Heute ist die Gesamtzahl 218 d. h. 53 mehr als letztes Jahr, oder eine Zunahme von über 32 Prozent. All die Klassen sind dies Jahr größer als letztes Jahr mit Ausnahme der dritten Klasse in der College-Abteilung. In der College-Abteilung ist aber die größte Zunahme zu verzeichnen. Letztes Jahr war bis zur Jahresversammlung der Gesamtbesuch dieser Abteilung 49, dies Jahr 85. Und wiederum sind es die männlichen Stu-

denten, die an Zahl zugenommen haben. Letztes Jahr wurden am 6. Dezember 58 männliche Studenten berichtet, heute sind ihrer 123. Weibliche Studenten sind dies Jahr einige weniger.

Nach Gemeinschaften verteilen sich die Studenten wie folgt: aus mennonitischen Familien kommen 192, aus methodistischen 7, aus presbyterianischen 5, aus kongregationalistischen 4, aus evangelischen 5, aus katholischen 2, einer ist Baptist, einer Christian, einer berichtet weder für sich noch für die Eltern kirchliche Zugehörigkeit.

Nach Staaten kommen die Studenten 167 aus Kansas, 21 aus Oklahoma, 10 aus Kalifornien, 7 aus Nebraska, 6 aus Süd Dakota, 2 aus Indiana, 2 aus Washington und je einer aus Colorado, Missouri und Nord Dakota.

So sehr wir auch diese Zunahme der Studentenzahl zu schätzen wissen, und so dankbar wir auch den Gebern und Gott sind für die \$100,000.00 die in den letzten zwei Jahren für den Fonds gesammelt worden sind, so zwingt uns aber auch gerade die vergrößerte Schülerzahl es aufs Neue zu betonen, daß wir mehr Raum für Logis und mehr Raum für Klassenzimmer haben müssen. Schon dies Jahr haben wir drei Studenten in Zimmern die für zwei berechnet sind. Mehrere Studenten sind nicht gekommen, weil sie nicht geeigneten Logis fanden. Mehr Logis mit moderner Einrichtung wird immer mehr und mehr ein schreiendes Bedürfnis. Die Ordnung unter den männlichen Studenten ist unter obwaltenden Verhältnissen nur sehr schwer zu erhalten, zumal manche Studenten sehr jung herkommen und wir fast jedes Jahr einige solche hier haben für die die Eltern zuhause mit ihrer Erziehungsweisheit am Ende sind. Solche Studenten sollten unter direkterer Aufsicht sein als unsere jetzige Einrichtung möglich macht. Auch ist das Hauptgebäude zu klein. Unsere Laboratorien sind gedrängt voll, so daß die beste Arbeit in denselben unmöglich ist. Somit brauchen wir einige neue Gebäude. Diese mit dem dringend notwendigen Kloakensystem werden an \$200,000.00 kosten.

Der Präsident der Schule hat vor einigen Jahren auf einer Konferenzsitzung wohl fast Nergernis gegeben, als er sagte, unser Unterhaltungsfonds müßte bald auf \$200,000.00 gebracht werden. Seitdem haben sich aber die Schulverhältnisse in unserm Lande so gestaltet, daß diese Summe auf \$500,000 gesetzt

werden muß. Vor zehn Tagen kann die offizielle Nachricht, daß eine Vereinigung der denominationellen Colleges sich für die genau ausgerechnete Summe von \$403,200.00 als Minnialunterhaltungsfonds für ein sogenanntes „Efficient College“ entschieden habe.

Dies sind ungeheure aber für uns nicht unerreichbare Zahlen. Unsere Schullage unter unserem Volk ist eine so günstige, daß wir innerhalb weniger Jahre 400 Studenten haben sollten, wenn wir hier gediegene, progressive Arbeit und entschiedenes, aber nüchternes Christentum sich paaren lassen—und diese zwei Bezüge schließen sich nicht gegenseitig aus. Wenn unsere Schule in Fonds und Anlage einen Wertbetrag von \$1,000,000.00 repräsentieren würde, so würde das eine Einnahme von weniger als \$50,000.00 jährlich sichern. Auf 400 Studenten verteilt wäre das \$125.00. Ist uns das Bauen des Reiches Gottes unter uns und durch unsere eigene ausgebildete Arbeitskraft so viel wert oder nicht? „Wer seine Hand an den Pflug legt und siehet zurück, der ist nicht geschickt zum Reiche Gottes.“ Dies Wort unseres Meisters gilt nicht nur einzelnen Personen, sondern auch ganzen Gemeinschaften.

Für alle Nachsicht und fürbittende Unterstützung in meiner über achtjährigen Dienstzeit dankend und um weitere fürbittende Unterstützung für die Schule bittend, zeichnet sich

Euer,

J. W. Kiewer

#### Protokoll der 32. Jahresversammlung abgehalten am 28. Nov. 1919

Bethel College

Die Versammlung wurde zur bestimmten Zeit vom Vorsitzenden eröffnet durch Gesang und Gebet.

Das Protokoll der letzten Jahresversammlung wurde dann verlesen und angenommen.

Nach der Austeilung und Ordnung der „Proxies“ und Stimmen, ernannte der Vorsitzende folgende Brüder ins Nominationskomitee: G. N. Harms, J. H. Langenwalter, John Lichti, J. G. von Steen, G. L. Unruh.

1. Bezüglich der Zeiteinteilung, wurde beschlossen Mittags um 12 Uhr zu schließen und die Nachmittagsitzung um 1 Uhr zu eröffnen.

Folgende Berichte wurden gelesen:

- (a) Bericht des Direktoriums.
- (b) Bericht des Schatzmeisters.

- (c) Bericht des Präsidenten der Fakultät.
- (d) Bericht über die geplante Bibelschule von J. H. Langenwalter.
- (e) Bericht über Bethel College Monthly von G. N. Harms.

Ins Zählkomitee wurden ernannt:

Kom. No. 1. J. J. Kahlhoff, C. G. Friesen, J. J. Roth.

Kom. No. 2. Mr. Mbrecht, J. J. Wanman, Franz Matties.

Nach der Ernennung der Zählkomitees, wurde in der Nachmittagsitzung die Direktorenwahl vorgenommen. Es wurde zunächst beschlossen:

2. Daß bei der Wahl der Korporationsdirektoren, die zwei Brüder, die die höchste Stimmenzahl erhalten, als auf 3 Jahre, die die geringere Zahl erhalten, als auf 2 Jahre erwählt betrachten. (Der eine Direktor wurde gewählt, um J. A. Penners resp. C. J. Goerings Termin auszubilden. Der Grund warum ein anderer Direktor nur auf zwei Jahre gewählt wurde ist der, daß wir gemäß den Regeln die Korporationsdirektoren oder die Konferenzdirektoren, je nachdem die Zahl 7 ist auf zwei, zwei, drei Jahre wählen. Siehe Seite 47, Par. 2. b. 2.)

Die Konferenz hatte die folgenden Brüder nominiert: R. G. Unruh, G. Riesen, J. A. Penners, C. C. Wedel. Erwählt als Konferenzdirektoren: G. Riesen, C. C. Wedel.

Die Nominierungen für Korporationsdirektoren waren wie folgt: Mr. Kahlhoff, R. A. Goertz, C. J. Goering, J. G. Regier, J. S. Dester, R. S. Harms, Gerhard Friesen, J. P. Einscheid. Von diesen wurden gewählt: C. J. Goering (3 Jr.), J. G. Regier (2 Jr.), R. A. Goertz (3 Jr.), R. S. Harms (2 Jr.).

Es folgte die Besprechung des Berichts des Direktoriums. In Verbindung damit wurde auch Mr. Langenwalter's Bericht über die geplante Bibelschule besprochen. Ebenso wurde manches aus dem Bericht des Präsidenten hinzugezogen. Beschlossen:

3. Daß die Bethel Jahresversammlung mit

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freudiger Genugtung den Bericht des Direktoriuns entgegennimmt und sich voll und ganz mit demselben eins weiß in den genannten Glaubenssätzen, möchte dem dritten Punkt nur noch die Worte hinzufügen wissen, daß wir die Bibel für den uns geoffenbarten Willen Gottes halten. Die Jahresversammlung fühlt sich verpflichtet unter diesen Umständen der Schule ihre ungeteilte Unterstützung zuzuwenden mit ihrer Fürbitte und den nötigen Geldmitteln.

Es folgte nun die Besprechung des Klassenberichtes.

4. Beschlossen, die 16 Stimmen, die Bethel College Korporation im Bethel Deaconess Hospital hat zu streichen.

5. Beschlossen, den Bericht des Schatzmeisters anzunehmen und gutzuheißen.

6. Beschlossen, den Bericht des Präsidenten der Schule anzunehmen und gutzuheißen.

7. Daß dieser Bericht sammt, der darin enthaltene Empfehlung den Preis des Bethel College Monthly auf 50 cts. per Jahr zu erhöhen, angenommen werde. (Die Bezugnahme ist auf Bericht (e)).

8. Beschlossen, daß wir die Regeln beiseite setzen und den Vorfizier beauftragen ein Nominationskomitee für die nächste Jahresversammlung zu ernennen.

9. Beschlossen, daß alle heute abgegebene Berichte im Bethel College Monthly veröffentlicht werden.

Veriangung durch Gebet von J. A. Penner.  
P. P. Wedel, Schr.

#### Directorij Record

G. Niesen, 1922; C. C. Wedel, 1922; C. J. Goering, 1922; R. A. Goerz, 1922; B. W. Garder, 1921; P. P. Buller, 1921; J. G. Regier, 1921; R. S. Gaury, 1921; P. S. Nichert, 1920; G. P. Arehbiel, 1920; G. N. Harms, 1920; P. Mouttet, 1920; P. P. Wedel, 1920.

#### Zur Notiznahme.

Der Preis für das Bethel College Monthly war bisher 35 cents, aber vom 1. Januar 1920 soll es 50 cents kosten. Alles, Papier und Druckkosten usw. ist soviel in die Höhe gegangen, daß wir dem Beispiele folgen müssen, so ungern wir es tun. Also von jetzt an 50 cents, bitte. Briefmarken sind willkommen.

#### Gabenverzeichnis

Robert Weinbrenner, \$50.00; Garden Town-

ship Gem., \$7.36.

#### Living Endowment Fund.

Anna C. Schowalter, \$5.00; Wm. A. Schroeder, \$1.00; Frau Wm. A. Schroeder, \$1.50; J. J. Isaac, \$10.00; Helen Isaac, \$\$1.00.

Newton, Kansas November 28, 1919

Werte Schulfreunde:—

Einige Bemerkungen gehen dem Klassenbericht voran.

Im vergangenen Jahr wurden 77 Mitgliedschafts Certifikate ausgestellt welche 571 Stimmrechte repräsentieren. Nur zwei Schulrechte wurden gewünscht, ein unlimitiertes oder ein immerwährendes Schulrecht und ein Schulrecht für drei Jahre.

Ein und zwanzig alte Certifikate, welche sechs und dreißig Stimmrechte repräsentieren sind der Westlichen Distrikt Konferenz überschrieben worden. Dann, am 14ten Oktober 1919, berichtet der Kassier der Trustees der Westlichen Distrikt Konferenz, daß bei ihm, für Bethel College, die Summe von \$82,300. in Bonds, Noten und Bar Geld, deponiert waren ist, von dieser Summe ist \$10,300. von 89 Personen gegeben, welche die Stimmrechte selber behalten wollten, also bleiben 720 Stimmen, welche der Westlichen Distrikt Konferenz zukommen. Ein Mitgliedschafts Certifikat für 293 Stimmrechte wurde schon für einem Jahr der Konferenz ausgestellt, und eins für 427 ist in diesem Jahre ausgestellt werden.

Unsere Konferenz hat also 720 Stimmrechte, für welche Gaben in die Konferenz Kasse geflossen und 49 Stimmrechte, welche der Konferenz überschrieben worden sind, macht zusammen 769 Stimmrechte in der Bethel College Corporation.

Auch in diesem Jahre ist nicht speziell für den Unterhaltung Fonds kollektiert worden, doch sind recht schöne Gaben eingekommen. Durch das Vermächtnis der Geschwister Herman Sudermann hat unsere Schule \$3,500. erhalten, welches angelegt worden ist und der Zinsertrag soll zum Betrieb der Schule gebraucht werden. Ferner, haben diese Geschwister \$7,000. dem College vermacht, auch diese Summe ist angelegt worden und der Zinsertrag soll verwendet werden um Missionszöglinge vorzubereiten für die Arbeit in der inneren und äußeren Mission. Dann sind noch \$635. von verschiedenen Freunden für den Unterhaltung Fonds gegeben



werden. Für all diese Gaben sind wir den lieben Gebern dankbar.

Der Bericht der Kasse wird zeigen daß wir \$1,458.13 in Interessen von den Konferenz College Fonds erhalten haben.

Im vergangenen Jahr wurden 13½ Schulrechte von Studenten benutzt.

Ein Freund unserer Schule hatte irgend wie ausgefunden daß unter den alten College Noten auch eine \$100.00 Note von seinem Schwiegervater unterschrieben, welche nicht bezahlt war. Er tauschte diese Note ein für einen \$100.00 Liberty Bond. Eine edle Handlung. Es kommt dieses so selten vor, daher erscheint dieses Ereignis im Bericht.

Auf der letzten Jahresversammlung wurde wohl empfohlen daß wir Regierung's Papiere, Liberty Bonds, entgegennehmen in Zahlung für Bethel College Noten. Eine Anzahl Freunde haben ihre Noten mit Bonds bezahlt.

Die Bethel College Corporation hat in ihrem Namen ein Certificat von 16 Stimmrechten in unserer Bethel Diaconissen Stift und Hospital Gesellschaft, Newton. Könnte diese Versammlung uns wohl sagen was damit zutun wäre. Dieses Certificat ist uns grade nicht im Wege, aber es nützt der Schule auch nichts.

Als wir am Schreiben dieses Berichtes waren, erhielten wir folgenden Brief; "Einliegend sende ich Dir einen Check im Werte von \$100. für Bethel College, zur Deckung des Defizits. Es sollten Anstrengungen gemacht werden um das Defizit zu decken., Diesem stimmen wir wohl alle von Herzen be.

Netzt folgt der Bericht der Kasse:

Kost Department.	
Ausgaben.	
Eis,	\$ 11.30
Wasser,	14.35
Telephone,	20.70
Elektrisches Licht,	34.28
Fuhrlohn,	65.15
Gas,	85.31
Wäsche,	129.58
Reparaturen,	155.69
Zurück gezahlt Stud.	169.00
Küchen Geräte,	253.80
Rente,	300.00
Milch,	647.00
Bäckerei,	849.00
Gehalt,	1,486.10
Fleischer, Swift & Co.	3,096.14

Eßwaren,	4,759.99
Gesammte Ausgaben,	\$12,077.39
Einnahmen	
Von Alumni Verein,	\$ 51.00
Von einzelne Mahlzeiten,	274.05
Von Studenten,	11,857.00
Gesammte Einnahmen,	\$12,182.05
Gesammte Einnahmen,	\$12,182.05
Gesammte Ausgaben,	12,077.39
Ueberschuß im Kost Departement, an G. A. Saurh, bezahlt.	\$104.66

#### Haushalte Rechnung Ausgaben.

Telephone,	\$ 65.40
Gas,	133.96
Elektrisches Licht,	337.42
Kohlen,	1,732.13
Repara. u. Lauf. Ausgaben	3,016.16
Gehalt an Lehrer	14,116.50
Gehalt an Arbeiter,	1,200.00
	\$20,601.57
Einnahmen	
Living Endowment,	\$ 36.00
Einschreibe Gebühren,	187.00
Haushalte Kasse,	686.39
Verschiedene Einkünfte,	763.50
Zimmer Rente,	4,580.02
Zinsen a. Noten u. Anleihen,	3,535.58
Zinsen a. Konf. Fonds,	1,458.13
Schulgeld u. Nebengebühr	5,996.50

Gesammte Ausgaben,	\$17,243.12
Gesammte Einnahmen,	\$20,601.57
Defizit fürs Schuljahr 18—19,	\$3,358.45
Defizit für vergangene Schuljahre,	8,096.47

Macht ein gesamt Defizit von \$11,454.92  
Im Laufe des Jahres eingekommen, 43.00

Bleibt ein Defizit von \$11,411.92  
am Sept. 1st 1919, für welche Summe die Direktoren Noten unterschrieben haben.

#### Hauptbuch Kontes.

Noten,	\$33,842.47
Land Anleihen,	46,700.00
U. S. Liberty Bonds	3,170.00

Land u. Cement Steig,	7,796.20
Haupt Gebäude,	41,000.00
Mobiliar, Apparate,	13,816.10
Sechs Studenten Heima.	17,300.00
Im Kansas State Bank,	776.49
Mädchen Heim,	26,100.00
Bücher im Vorlag,	1,667.65
Defizit für 18—19,	3,358.45
	3,358.45
	<hr/>
	\$195,527.36
Land u. Hau Fonds,	\$ 56,957.98
Unterhaltung Fonds,	122,904.77
Ausstattung Fonds,	8,539.34
Musik Department,	1,650.87
Missions Heim,	2,700.00
Verschiedene Fonds,	2,774.40
	<hr/>
	\$195,527.36

science. For it lies within, it centres in the heart, it grows into the very substance of the soul, so that it accompanies a man to his grave; he never outlives it, and that for this cause, only, because he cannot outlive himself. —South

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1920							1920							1920													
Jan.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	May	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sept.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Oct.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31					29	30	31					29	30	31				

Though thou be destined to live three thousand years and as many myriads besides, yet remember that no man loseth other life than that which he liveth, nor liveth other life than that which he loseth. Aurelius, Meditations, ii.

A palsy may as well shake an oak, or a fever dry up a fountain, as either of them shake, dry up, or impair the delight of con-

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Geschäftsstand am 1. Jan., 1919

Glieder	10,229
Assets \$29,542,860	Verluste \$64,334
Noten, Mtg. und Bar	\$316,455

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C. W. Claassen	-	Cashier
Glenn Miller	-	Ass't Cashier
J. J. Ediger	-	Ass't Cashier

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