

Bethel College Monthly



NEWTON, KANSAS
JANUARY
1920

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

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.

AMERICAN ACE
 "THE FLOUR OF THE NATION"
The GOERZ FLOUR MILLS CO.
 NEWTON - - - KANSAS

**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
fürs 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, 50 Cents a year.

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

Vol. 25	Newton, Kansas,	January 15, 1920	No. 1
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.	

SHORT BIBLE COURSE AT BETHEL COLLEGE

For a number of years Bethel College has offered a short mid-winter Bible course for the general public. Last year this course was omitted on account of the influenza epidemic. Repeated requests have urged that this course should not again be omitted this year. We are glad to comply with these requests and we offer the course with the hope that it will help to stabilize Christian thinking in this day when so many things seem to be cutting loose from their former moorings. The course is arranged with the thought of service also beyond the bounds of the usual constituency of Bethel College.

Speakers and Instructors.

Dr. Edgar J. Banks of Alpine, New Jersey, a noted traveller and archaeologist, will give three illustrated lectures on archaeology.

Mr. J. H. Engle, General Secretary of the Sunday School Association of Kansas, will lecture seven times on subjects pertaining to Sunday School work.

Rev. R. L. George, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Newton, will give six addresses based on Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. These addresses will be a study of the problems involved in the beginning and development of Christian Character.

Dr. J. H. Langenwaller, Dean of the Bible Department of Bethel College will conduct ten studies in the minor prophets, entitling the studies: Messages of Eighth Century (B. C.) Prophets to their Age and Ours."

Prof. J. E. Hartzler, of the Bible Department of Bethel College, will conduct ten studies on "The Teachings of Paul."

President J. W. Kliewer of Bethel College will give ten lessons on "The Pupil". These lessons are intended primarily for Sunday School teachers, but anyone interested in them is welcome to attend. This course may be taken for credit or toward the obtaining of a Sunday School Teacher's Certificate issued by the State Sunday School Association.

No tuition or admission will be charged for any of the above classes or lectures. A freewill offering will be taken to meet expenses.

Cars leave for Bethel College on Main Street near Fifth Street on the hour and the half hour from 7:00 A. M. till 10:30 and the College 15 minutes before the hour and 15 minutes after the hour from 7:15 A. M. till 10:45 P. M.

The special course begins February 1st and closes February 13th. Persons interested in the course should ask for a daily program which gives details of hours and courses.

DAILY PROGRAM

Short Bible Course at Bethel College

February 1st to February 13th

SUNDAY, February 1st.

- 10:45 A. M. Paul and Jesus Prof. J. E. Hartzler.
7:15 P. M. Paul's Doctrine of Christ Prof. J. E. Hartzler.

MONDAY, February 2nd.

- 2:45 P. M. The Pupil — Physical Activity Pres. J. W. Kliever
3:45 P. M. Speakers for God in a Crisis Period. Dr. J. H. Langenwalter
7:45 P. M. A study in Fundamentals. Sec. J. H. Engle

TUESDAY, February 3rd.

- 10:15 A. M. Standards of Efficiency Sec. J. H. Engle
1:45 P. M. The Pupil — Early Childhood Pres. J. W. Kliever
2:45 P. M. The Worker's Council Sec. J. H. Engle
3:45 P. M. The Man Amos Dr. J. H. Langenwalter
7:45 P. M. Principles in Religious Education Sec. J. H. Engle

WEDNESDAY, February 4th

- 10:15 A. M. "Room and Board" for the Sunday School Sec. J. H. Engle
1:45 P. M. The Pupil — Middle Childhood Pres. J. W. Kliever
2:45 P. M. Agencies for Training Sec. J. H. Engle
3:45 P. M. Conscience Dr. J. H. Langenwalter
7:45 P. M. Vitalizing Religious Teaching through the S. S. Sec. J. H. Engle

THURSDAY, February 5th

- 1:45 P. M. Paul's Doctrine of Christianity Prof. J. E. Hartzler
2:45 P. M. The Pupil — Later Childhood Pres. J. W. Kliever
3:45 P. M. The Man Hosea Dr. J. H. Langenwalter
7:45 P. M. The Wicket Gate, or Getting the Right Start Rev. R. L. George

FRIDAY, February 6th.

- 1:45 P. M. Paul's Conception of the Law Prof. J. E. Hartzler
2:45 P. M. The Pupil — Early Adolescence Pres. J. W. Kliever
3:45 P. M. The Knowledge of God Dr. J. H. Langenwalter
7:45 P. M. In the Home of the Interpreter Rev. R. L. George

SUNDAY, February 8th

- 10:45 A. M. Sermon Rev. S. M. Musselman
3:15 P. M. Paul's Idea of Redemption from 'Sin' and 'Flesh'. Prof. Hartzler
7:45 P. M. Sermon Rev. S. M. Musselman

MONDAY, February 9th

- 1:45 P. M. Paul's Doctrine of Justification by Faith Prof. J. E. Hartzler
 2:45 P. M. The Pupil — Later Adolescence Pres. J. W. Kliewer
 3:45 P. M. Repentance Dr. J. H. Langenwaller
 7:45 P. M. From the Hill Difficulty to the King's Palace Rev. George

TUESDAY, February 10th.

- 1:45 P. M. Paul's Idea of the Sacraments Prof. J. E. Hartzler
 2:45 P. M. The Pupil — Instinct and Habit Pres. J. W. Kliewer
 3:45 P. M. The Sin against Love Dr. J. H. Langenwaller
 7:45 P. M. Through the Valley of Humiliation Rev. R. L. George

WEDNESDAY, February 11th

- 1:45 P. M. Paul's Doctrine of the Holy Spirit Prof. J. E. Hartzler
 2:45 P. M. The Pupil — The Will Pres. J. W. Kliewer
 3:45 P. M. The Man Micha Dr. J. H. Langenwaller
 7:45 P. M. Doubting Castle or Unbelief among Believers Rev. R. L. George

THURSDAY, February 12th

- 10:15 A. M. The Pupil — The Development of Morality Pres. J. W. Kliewer
 1:45 P. M. Paul's Idea of the Church Prof. J. E. Hartzler
 2:45 P. M. A Thousand Miles down the Tigris River Dr. Edgar J. Banks
 3:45 P. M. Message in Behalf of the Men with Limitations Dr Langenwaller
 7:45 P. M. The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World Dr. Edgar J. Banks

FRIDAY, February 13th.

- 10:15 A. M. The Pupil — The Development of Religion Pres. J. W. Kliewer
 1:45 P. M. Paul's Doctrine of Last Things Prof. J. E. Hartzler
 2:45 P. M. Stories of Great Archaeological Discoveries Dr. Edgar Banks
 3:45 P. M. The Sin of Short Weights Dr. J. H. Langenwaller
 7:45 P. M. From the Delectable Mountains to the Celestial City Rev. George

The Mission of Beauty

By Augusta Schmidt

"Beauty is God's handwriting — a way-side sacrament", says Emerson, or in words of another poet "Beauty is God revealed to the senses." The Greeks used the same word for goodness and beauty. Poetry, music, art, natural scenery, and character are included under the term of beauty. Today is an age tending toward materialism, which renders it difficult to realize the mission of beauty, since this service can not be measured by its money value. People are blind to beauty because they are daily surrounded by it, just as a miller gets used to the hum of his mill wheels, until he finally does not hear this noise. Let us for a moment imagine the world devoid of any beauty. If beauty had no mission, God might have made the world without a poem, which presents common, but noble ideas in beautiful and appealing form, without a song, which soothes and inspires man, without a painting, which impresses the observer with its thought of beauty, impossible to forget. What would nature be without a fleecy cloud, the crimson tinted sunrise and sunset, the rainbow, the rippling brook, and the towering mountain, which both humble and elevate man? Would we miss beauty in such a world? God gave us the sense of sight to see, likewise he gave us the sense of beauty to see, hear, and feel beauty in its various forms.

The Greeks were the first people, who understood the mission of beauty; they divided life into two portions, one was devoted to means and the other to ends. The means included everything related to practical life, earning a livelihood, politics, war, education, and religious observances. All the means were to foster the ends, which included fine art, science, and philosophy. This thought regulated Greek life, and finally passed over into Christianity. The Middle Ages asserted, that the contemplative life was the goal of the practical. The present age, to its own detriment, unduly emphasizes the practical side of life and underestimates the ideal. What then is the mission of beauty?

Beauty is a necessity for the daily life of a normal human being. Man is able to exist physically, for a time, without any beauty, but he will not advance in civilization. The wonderful civilization of Greece was the result of a land, especially rich in the wonders of nature. Man's universal longing for beauty proves, that life means much more than mere physical existence. All craving for beauty is, in some kind of way, a craving for God." If the civilized nations of to-day had not tried to satisfy this longing for perfection or beauty in their barbaric stages, as the crude monuments and other remnants of ancient art prove, they would still be uncivilized. The chief cause of the shortcomings of our present civilization may be attributed to the fact, that ideas of perfection, derived from the various forms of beauty do not govern our national outlook. Our country needs ideals of perfection in sanitation and hygiene, politics, economics, in social welfare, and in morals. How can dirty streets and dirty rooms; cheating and fighting in politics for selfish ends; the starving and overworking of children in a country rich with resources; lives contrary to the golden rule; ingratitude, disrespect for authority, dishonesty, cruelty and selfishness, be harmonized with ideals of perfection?

Beauty is the cheapest luxury and the purest pleasure, which keeps us from having a coarse mind. Even the poor, who do not have access to poetry, music, and art may indulge freely in this luxury, since beauty of nature surrounds the majority of people. The wonders of nature rank higher than

either poetry, music, or art, in the effect upon character. "There is no condition of life from which beauty should be excluded. Of all luxuries this is the cheapest, and the most universal, and the most important to those conditions where coarse labor tends to give grossness of mind." Man often tries to create perfect beauty after practical purposes have been met, for the mere pleasure.

The effects of beauty, experienced in any form, may be compared to those of sleep. We are enabled to do our work with new energy and enthusiasm, after the rest which sleep affords. The esthetic moment is also a rest from responsible life, which enables us to go back to our work with new energy and new enthusiasm. We enjoy the perfection of beauty, we accept and welcome it without any change. Everything which is not beautiful challenges us to action, but beauty affords us a rest, which enables us to gain new strength and new desire to transform everything ugly according to this perfect pattern.

Noble ideals will always seek an outlet, we will either try to transform inanimate objects or human character to correspond to this ideal; we will either try to bring our surroundings into harmony with our character, or we will bring our character into harmony with our surroundings. "Art is the anticipated triumph of mind over matter, it is the idea penetrating matter and transforming it after its image. But the matter which the idea employs in which to incorporate itself is a more or less docile or rebellious servant; hence the different forms of art, the fine arts, including architecture, sculpture, painting, music, and poetry. "A girl with the lowest type of character was repeatedly visited by missionary workers without any effect, until a woman presented a beautiful, white rose to this girl. After observing the rose for a while, the girl cleaned her dirty room, that the rose might fit into its surroundings, and soon the life of this girl conformed to the pattern of perfection offered by the rose.

Every experience leaves an impression on our nervous system, and if repetition occurs often enough, the experience will become a part of our character. Beauty, experienced in some form or other, tends to make us perfect as beauty is, physically,

mentally, and spiritually. This fact is illustrated in the story of the Great Stone Face. Ernest admired the perfection, which he saw in the Great Stone Face. He thot about it day and night, till his character had absorbed all the noble characteristics, which he attributed to this visage; so that even his physical appearance changed to correspond closely to that of the Great Stone Face. Undoubtedly Paul had this end in view, when he said: "Finally, brethern, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things. "The more we study and admire the perfection of beauty, the greater will be our knowledge and admiration of God, who is the source of all beauty.

Thus we see, that the cultivation of beauty is a cultivation to see and to appreciate divine goodness and God. Tennyson says:

"Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is."

This appreciation of beauty must necessarily grow by practice. We must no more think of developing this sense of beauty without exercise, than we would expect to develop our bodily muscles without using them. In order to insure growth our ideas of beauty must change, we should not like the same pictures, books, and music year after year, but we should long for something more perfect. This longing for perfection and beauty should always remain unsatisfied, in spite of experiencing beauty in various forms. Thorwaldsen wept when he found, that he was completely satisfied with his carving of Christ, because he knew, that he had reached the limit of his power in art. We must watch for this beauty and enjoy it when we find it. Do we need to live in a palace in order to be surrounded by beauty? May we not live in a fairy palace, that we create for our own soul by beautiful thoughts and acts, which grow by the exercise of trying to transform our surroundings, which may not be ideal? This beauty can be found in the ugliest street, in business, in common talk, in newspapers, and everywhere about us if we but take the pains to find it. Beauty, perceived by our

senses, tends to make us perfect as beauty is physically, mentally, and spiritually.

IMPRESSIONS OF YALE.

After having spent only a period of about three months at Yale, one's impressions are still more or less fragmentary, and should therefore not be taken as final. It is a very common experience, that when one determines to attend a large school like Yale many preconceived notions are naturally formed before one actually gets there. But after one has arrived and sees things as they really are, he finds either to his disappointment or to his satisfaction that things are so different from what they were expected to be. This without exception has been the writer's experience. In spite of some unfulfilled minor expectations, I deem it an unusual privilege to attend a school like the Yale Divinity School.

The school is non-sectarian and interdenominational; its students represent a large variety of church organizations: This makes possible the cultivation of a spirit of church federation and unity, which prepares the men to labor more effectively according to the ideals of the future.

The instruction is given mostly by men who are scholars in their field and many have a long period of training and active service back of them. Because of its past record, the Yale Divinity School is enabled to confer upon its graduates a degree good for its face value in any part of the world. It offers unusual opportunities to prepare for service in various fields, such as pastoral service, missionary service, teachings service and social service.

In the line of equipment, it has the largest missionary library in America; a religious education library; a theological library, with all the best books representative of the various fields of religion. In addition to these there is the University Library consisting of over a million volumes, so that the students have access to practically every book that they may desire to read.

Yale stands for a high standard of work. Enough personal attention is given so that no one can slip through on an easy-going basis. Practical work on the part of

the students is very much emphasized. The opportunities outside of the class room are large and various. A number of lecture courses covering various fields, such as Religion, Literature, Science, History, and international affairs, are at the disposal of the students. Here one has the opportunity to hear not only home talent, but foreign talent as well, from various countries of the world. Most of these lectures are free of charge to all students. Also unusual opportunities are offered to hear the best talent in the line of music and concerts at a considerably low cost. The university church enables the students to hear many of the great preachers of the country, for different preachers are secured from Sunday to Sunday. The many art collections and museums enable one to come into first-hand contact with many of the highly valued relics of history.

The students also have many opportunities for practical work in the line of social service and preaching in the neighboring churches. A large number of the churches in the community of New Haven are wholly supplied by students. Besides this there are many other opportunities to earn a large part of one's expenses as student.

One of the highly valued factors of any school is its social and religious spirit, this is especially true of a divinity school. The social spirit in Yale Divinity School is hard to surpass, in my judgment. Students who have been in other divinity schools, such as Union Seminary or Chicago Divinity School, testify to the fact that they prefer the social spirit of Yale to either of the former two. While there are about 3300 students in the whole university, there are only about 100 students in the divinity school. These are a very fine set of young men. The number is not too large to form acquaintance with all of them. The aim is to foster a real family spirit among the students and faculty. Frequently socials are provided, where this spirit is promoted. Here one often is reminded of the many socials that one enjoyed so much in his home college.

The religious spirit is undoubtedly equally as important as the social spirit in a divinity school. In this respect, too, the Yale Divinity School stands high. Great

emphasis is placed upon the devotional activities. Besides the regular chapel exercises, there is a weekly prayermeeting for the whole school of religion. In addition to this, each class has its separate weekly prayer-meeting. The spirit of worship and devotion is one of sincerity, earnestness and devoutness. The religious instruction, although from the critical and modern viewpoint, is constructive, helpful and inspiring. Thus if any one comes here with perplexing religious questions, he finds a helpful guide in solving many of them. So that if any one desires to attend one of the leading divinity schools of our country he should not fail to give Yale a fair consideration.

P. E. Frantz

IMPORTANT WINTER CONSTELLATIONS

From "The Breeze"

By D. H. Richert

While the circumpolar constellations are visible every day in the year, the others that are nearer to the ecliptic are visible only at certain seasons.

It just so happens that the most beautiful stellar configurations are visible, in this latitude, during the winter season. Orion is probably the most magnificent constellation of the sky. Whoever looks up to it and learns its name, will never forget it. It is too beautiful, too splendid to need description. When it is near the meridian (about nine o'clock at this time of the year) there is then above the horizon the most magnificent view of the celestial bodies that the starry firmament affords, and it is visible to all the habitable world, because the celestial equator passes thru the middle of the constellation. It is represented on a celestial map by the figure of a man in the attitude fighting the Bull. Orion has a sword in his belt, a huge club in his right hand, and the skin of a lion in his left, to serve for a shield. Orion is marked out by four brilliant stars in the form of a long square, intersected in the middle by "the three stars", or "ell and yard".

Betelgeuse is a first magnitude star on the east shoulder, and Rigel another first

magnitude star on the left shoulder. Orion is the only constellation of the sky that has two first magnitude stars. The Ancients must have found great delight in observing this constellation, for even Job (9:9) mentions it as one of the wonders of the sky.

Just east of Orion is Gemini (the Twins). On a map this constellation represents, in a sitting posture, Castor and Pollux who were twin brothers. The plane of the ecliptic passes thru the center of Gemini. The sun appears to linger in this constellation between the 21st of June and the 23rd of July. This group contains 85 stars and is readily recognized by means of the two principal stars Castor and Pollux.

In Mythology we read about Castor and Pollux as being twin brothers, the sons of Jupiter. They embarked with Jason in the celebrated quest for the Golden Fleece. Among the Romans there prevailed the superstition that Castor and Pollux often appeared at the head of their armies.

"Castor and Pollux, first in martial force,
One, bold on foot, and one, renown'd for horse,

Fair Leda's twins in time to stars decreed;
One fought on foot, one curb'd the fiery steed.—(Virgil).

Cancer is another one of the winter constellations, but not very conspicuous. It is situated in the ecliptic, between Leo on the east and Gemini on the west. It is marked out to be a small quadrilateral having within it the beautiful cluster of stars called Persepeae. Mythology gives different accounts of the origin of this constellation. The prevailing opinion is, that while Hercules was engaged in his famous contest with the dreadful Lernaean monster. Juno, envious of the fame of his achievements, sent a sea-crab to bite and annoy the hero's feet, but the crab being soon dispatched, the goddess, to reward its services, placed it among the constellations.

Another conspicuous group is that of Taurus, just north of Orion, easily recognized by the red star Aldebaran and the cluster called Hyades.

West of Taurus is Aries, where the sun in ancient times, was seen at the beginning of spring, but at the present, in the beginning of spring, the sun is seen in Taurus.

Leo, at about 9 o'clock, is seen near the eastern horizon, marked out by the "sickle" and the first magnitude star Rigel.

REPORT OF STUDENT VOLUNTEER CONVENTION.

From Dec. 31 to Jan. 5, Des Moines, Iowa, a city of 140,000 inhabitants was flooded by a crowd of 8,000 students and teachers who came there to attend the Student Volunteer Convention. The city had amply provided for taking care of this crowd. Wednesday morning when the trains pulled in, bearing the delegates, there were blue-ribboned guides scattered everywhere to direct the people to the court house where the registration took place. This was done very systematically. The baggage was checked by the number which was found on the delegates credential card. Then each delegate received a white and a red card. The former told the delegates where they were to room and what car to take. The latter was the precious ticket to all the convention meetings, without which it was in vain to seek entrance.

Upon leaving the court house each delegate was supplied with a handbook, the convention hymnal, and a map of the business section of the city. This latter was exceedingly helpful in finding one's way.

The registration completed, the Boy Scouts of the city were on hand to help the delegates to find their lodgings. There were rows upon rows of automobiles donated by citizens of the city to be used that day. Meals were provided for by the many restaurants, cafeterias, the churches, and the local Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.

The convention proper began with the first main session in the immense coliseum. The Kansas delegates were seated in the extreme corner on the second balcony. This placed them at a disadvantage, for the stage was far far away, and the rumble of passing streetcars made listening a task. Fortunately, the inspiration of the meetings lay not only in the speeches but also in the mere fact of being one of such an immense crowd.

A spirit of earnestness prevailed which could not help being contagious. The slogan

of the convention was, "The evangelization of the world in this generation."

Robert Lawrence led the singing very effectively. A piano of course would be drowned out entirely by 8000 voices, so a cornetist ably assisted the leader in directing the crowd. "Lead on, eternal God," was chosen as the convention hymn.

Five hundred ushers, marked by blue badges, helped things move smoothly at the Coliseum. They had their own meetings with prayer and song, before every meeting. This illustrates the sprit that prevailed at Des Moines. After every evening meeting the ushers distributed the daily bulletin containing the announcements and the cards with suggested Scripture passages, meditation and prayer for the next day's morning watch.

The convention worked up to a scriptural climax. All applause was omitted. Later, the college yells and songs dropped out, and even the banners and pennants were all removed.

Main meetings were held in the coliseum every morning from 9:15 to 12 o'clock, and every evening from 8 to 10. There were speeches, interspersed with community singing and splendid music by the convention quartet.

Men, such as John R. Mott, Robert Speer, Sherwood Eddy and Wilder called attention to the responsibilities of students toward foreign missions. They emphasized again and again the need of a world vision. They urged spiritual unity. Never was denominationalism stressed, but delegates were reminded over and over again that they must all work together.

Every afternoon, sectional meetings were held in the various churches. Thursday afternoon were held conferences on the various fields: China, India, Japan, South America, etc. About half a dozen experienced speakers and returned missionaries, and natives delivered short snappy speeches at each of these meetings. Time was then given for questions and these poured in in such numbers, that five o'clock came before one was ready for it.

On Friday afternoon, conferences on medical evangelical, agricultural, etc., missions were held. These were just as fascina-

ting as those of the previous day, and intensely practical. At the agricultural missions conference for instance, it was explained how the establishment of cooperative banks and the teaching of modern farming, could make the people self-respecting and the native churches self-supporting.

Sectional delegation lunches were held several times at which business matters were discussed and at which good speakers made short addresses.

The delegates spent their spare time at the exhibit in the auditorium. Here there were hundreds of posters and pictures giving information and calling attention to startling facts. The display of bibles in all languages was impressive.

The convention post office, the lost and found bureau and order desk were also found at the auditorium.

A large sign that caught the eye of every one that entered this hall read: "It is required of every man that he be found faithful", and this was the challenge that every delegate could take with him from the convention.

—Wanda Isaac.



LIBRARY NOTES

Would our readers be interested in reading some of the book reviews of late books as the American Library Association Booklist publishes them? Here are a few which will serve as samples.

Some late fiction.

Ashford, Daisy "The Young Visitors", with a preface by J. M. Barrie. N. Y. Doran, 1919. 105p. ill.

"Written years ago by a nine-year-old English girls, this is a most amusing chronicle of the doings of elders seen through the eyes of a precocious child. Her characters are evidently fictitious but quite as evidently colored and patterned after people she knew and her unconscious criticisms are rather appalling. Mr. Barrie writes the introduction which should not be read before the story."

Bojer, Johan "The Great Hunger", ir

from the Norwegian. N. Y. Moffat, 1919 327p.

"An intensely human study of a Norwegian engineer, his peasant boy-hood, determined fight for an education, professional triumphs, marriage, common joys and common sorrows, and his struggles against one disaster after another, to the great spiritual victory which leaves him with a well defined philosophy and faith. Told with the simplicity and directness which carry conviction and hold the interest from beginning to end. It will always find some readers in any library."

Locke, Wm. J. Far-away Stories. N. Y. & Lond. Lane, 1919. 265p.

"Characteristic, friendly, human stories, telling a great deal about the people involved, through their conduct in an unusual situation or a dramatic crisis in their lives. "Why 'Far-away'? Well, the stories cover a long stretch of years, and all, save one, were written in calm days far-away from the present convulsion of the world."

Watts, Mary S. From Father to Son. N. Y. Macmillan, 1919. 310p.

"Another of her typical American family stories with individual differences in character and incident. The interest rather centers in a young son who discovers that the family fortunes were founded by profiteering in the Civil war. His revolt is immediate and solves his own problem while this war in a sense gives him a chance to make some reparation. Shows the American ideas of living and working."

A book on the conscientious objector.

Kellogg, W. G. Conscientious Objector; introd. by Newton D. Baker. N. Y., Boni & Liveright, 1919. 141p.

"As chairman of the Board of inquiry, this author has examined the troubled conscience of over eight hundred Americans who objected to military duty. In his book he gives an interesting history of the problem these people have created from the early Christian era where death was their usual punishment to the more lenient schemes of Great Britain and the United States in the last war. He cites amusing and pathetic cases, he classifies the objectors according to nationality, religion, and mentality, and throughout he sympathizes with the general sincerity of this relatively small but puzz-

ling portion of the nation. Secretary Baker in his introduction presents the importance of the problem and some solutions. Readable and well documented."

Some books on Health in which we should all be interested:

Kellogg, J. H. The Itinerary of a Breakfast. N. Y. Funk, 1919. 210p. ifus.

"A popular account of the travels of a breakfast through the food tube and of the ten gates and several stations through which it passes, also of the obstacles which it sometimes meets." Subtitle. Directions for keeping the digestive tract in good working order. General interest. Author is connected with the Battle Creek sanitarium."

Pearl, N. H. Health by Stunts. N. Y. Macmillan, 1919. 216p. illus.

"An explanation of the methods used in the Detroit public schools for promoting health in play. The stunts are pictured and described together with the system of playground organization and score records. Many of these feats are suggestive to untrained play directors. Index.

Stimpson, W. G. Prevention of Disease and Care of the Sick. U. S. Pub. Health Service. Miscel. Pub. No. 17.

"How to keep well and what to do in case of sudden illness. Containing a supplement on First Aid to the injured." This pamphlet has a good index, is illustrated and may be gotten free as long as the supply lasts from the Surgeon, General, U. S. Public Health Service Washington, D. C.

THE ORATORICAL CONTEST

On January 16 the local oratorical contest was held in the chapel with five participants. The orations were given in order as follows:

"Ideals of America" - - Oswin Galle
 "The Mission of Beauty" Augusta Schmidt
 "Industrial Democracy" George Penner
 "The American Ideal in the Rural School"

Anna Enns

"The Toll of Industrialism" Arthur Graber
 The Reverends McCoy and Ingle, of Newton, and Miss Paddock of the Newton high school acted as judges and gave first place to Arthur Graber and second to Anna Enns. Mr. Graber will represent Bethel in the intercollegiate contest.

THE DEBATE TRYOUT.

On Saturday, January 17, the debate tryout was held. Nine candidates presented their arguments for or against the question: Resolved, That the United States should assume a protectorate over Mexico. As a result the following were chosen to represent Bethel in the intercollegiate debates this year: J. K. Dirks, Kurt Galle, Arthur Graber, Hugo Wall. As all these have had some experience in debate before and have made good, we expect them to keep Bethel on top.

ATHLETICS.

Our basketball team has made a good beginning this year. They "met, saro, and conquered" both Cooper and Kansas University of Commerce on the home floor. In the Cooper game the line-up was as follows: Roland v. d. Smissen and Otto Unruh, forwards Paul Dyck, center; and Pete Linscheid and Herman (Aaron) Becker, guards. The score was 56—14. In the second agme, played on Jan. 21, the score stood 57—22.

Pete Linscheid was out of the game because of an operation he had undergone a few days before. His place was taken by Harold Goerz in the first half and by Harold Eymann in the second.

We have a strong team this year. With some improvement in shooting goals, when the ball is near the basket, the final results of the season can be easily predicted. In point of defense they are excellent, only a few weaknesses being evident.

The rest of the schedule for the season is as follows:

January 26, Friends at Wichita.
January 30, Cooper at Sterling.
February 2, Washburn at Newton.
February 5 or 7, McPher'on at McPherson
Bethany at Lindsborg
K. U. of Commerce at Salina
February 12, Bethany at Newton.
February 20, Friends at Newton.

February 29, McPherson at Newton.

March 2, Fairmount at Wichita.

March 8, Fairmount at Newton.

BETHEL NOTES

Several of our teachers gave series of lectures during the holiday vacation: President Kliever at Pandora, Ohio; Professor Hartzler at Graybill, Illinois; and Dr. Langenwalter at Halstead, Kansas.

The students and faculty of Bethel were deeply affected to hear of the sad death of Oscar Horsch, which occurred at Los Angeles on Christmas Day. Oscar was a fine boy and a good student and was in favor with all who knew him. We express our sincere sympathy to the family in their sorrow.

Fred Kintzi left for his home at Upland, California, just before the holidays. It is hoped that he will find employment more congenial to him than studying was.

During the fine days of the past month kodaking occupied much of the leisure time of the students. Some of the results will be seen in the 'annual' that is to appear again this year.

Bethelites were glad to greet Bernie Enns, who received his discharge from the army a few days ago. He was the last of the Harvey county contingent to be sent home.

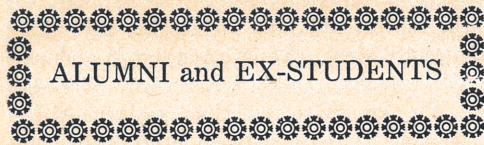
On January 22 the Board of Directors had an all-day session and transacted some important business. Teachers' salaries and the financial status of the College were duly considered.

It is a remarkable fact that when brothers once "call out" they become bitter enemies. Indeed, they often are implacable, and, invariably, he who is in the wrong hates the most. This is true among brothers in

a family, among members of the same race.

Gentleness is not the attribute of weakness but of strength. It is the baby that screams. It is conscious feebleness that threatens. It is the man with a defective vocabulary that swears. Always, everywhere, harshness, brutality, a domineering tone, abuse, violence and austerity are the mask of a certain impotency. The half-faith lights the fagot.

All noise is waste. The silent sun is mightier than the whirlwind. The roaring looms are so feeble you can stop the shuttle with your finger; but in the basement of the factory the huge engine, that plies its arm silently as a cat, would crush you as an egg-shell were you to get in its way.—Dr. Frank Crane in American Magazine.



ALUMNI and EX-STUDENTS

Ac. '97. H. A. Bachmann has regained his health sufficiently to be able to again undertake pastoral work at Woodlake, California.

Mus. '18. Arthur Byler is teaching at Bethany College, Lindsborg.

Col. '16. Born to Ed. G. Kaufman and Hazel Dester Kaufman in China, on Dec. 3, a son, Kenneth Dester.

Col. '16. Gerhard Friesen has been visiting friends and attending a few classes at Bethel while he is in Newton waiting for his wife, Marie Schmidt Friesen, to convalesce from an operation.

Col. '16. J. V. Friesen has left his position at the Mennonite Mutual and is now teaching in a High School at Enterprise, Kansas.

Ac. '16. Gus. Gaeddert who is attending Chicago University, recently underwent a tonsilectomy, which caused him to miss

the trip to the Des Moines conference.

Ac. '12. Helena Gaeddert Reimer spent a day visiting relatives and friends on the campus last week.

Col. '16. Arnold Isaac, a medic at Chicago U. spent Christmas vacation with his parents at Moundridge.

Ac. '17. Ruth Hohman of Deer Creek, Okla. is renewing old acquaintanceships on the campus.

Ac. '17. Married at Deer Creek, Okla. in December, Elmer J. Lichti and Leona Stauffer.

Ac. '08. Emily Linscheid was married at Chase, Kansas, in December to a young man whose name we failed to get.

Col. '14. John E. Linscheid who is teaching at Freeman, S. Dak., was able to spend his vacation at home, at Arlington.

Ac. '19. Mary Ann Loganbill spent the week end on the campus.

Col. '15. John F. Moyer, pastor at Pandora, Ohio, was in Kansas during the holidays. He preached at the Bethel chapel one Sunday.

Col. '12. J. M. Regier and family at Freeman, S. Dak. were under quarantine on account of scarlet fever in the family.

Ac. '17. Marie Stauffer who is teaching near Goessel has changed her boarding place, so that she is now a mile nearer her school.

Mus. '18. Married on Dec. 14 at Newton, Kansas, Katherine Wiens and Arthur Unruh.

CONKLIN FOUNTAIN PENS

THE SATISFACTORY KIND

A complete assortment at

DICKEY'S JEWELRY STORE
611 MAIN STR.

Bericht des Direktoriums an die 32. Jahresversammlung der Bethel College Korporation.

Liebe Geschwister! Wir heben unseren Bericht an mit den Worten des alten Jeremia: „Die Güte des Herrn ist, daß wir noch nicht gar aus sind; seine Barmherzigkeit hat noch kein Ende, sondern sie ist alle Morgen neu, und deine Treue ist groß“. Agl. 3, 22-23. So müssen auch wir bekennen, wenn wir bedenken, daß trotz Fehler, Schwierigkeiten, Problemen und Angriffe unsere Schule heute in gesegnetem Gedeihen steht. Gottes Treue hat uns getragen und uns nebst dem Schweren und Unangenehmen auch manches Erfreuliche und Ermutigende erfahren lassen.

Recht schade war es dem Direktorium bald nach der letzten Jahresversammlung zu erfahren, daß Br. J. A. Kemmer, der auf der Jahresversammlung als Direktor gewählt wurde, als Korporationsdirektor nicht dienen konnte, weil er kein Glied der Korporation sei. Unter allgemeinem Bedauern war das Direktorium gezwungen, die Wahl ungültig zu erklären, da sie konstitutionswidrig war. Die dadurch entstandene Vakanz wurde dadurch gefüllt, daß Br. C. N. Goering ins Direktorium gewählt wurde bis auf diese Sitzung.

In acht Sitzungen, zu denen die Direktoren zusammen kamen, und von denen manche einige Tage in Anspruch nahmen, versuchten wir die uns anvertrauten Aufgaben gewissenhaft zu erfüllen. Daß manches anders und besser hätte getan werden können, daß manches unterlassen worden ist, ja, daß wir auch Fehler begingen, das fühlt gewißlich niemand besser als wir selbst. Wir preisen aber dabei die Treue Gottes, die uns getragen hat und danken auch den vielen Schulfreunden, die uns Vertrauen geschenkt und auf manigfache Weise in der Arbeit unterstützt haben.

Wir können berichten, daß mit diesem Schuljahr der Unterricht in deutschen Fächern wieder aufgenommen wurde. In Sprachfächern sowie in biblischen Fächern werden gegenwärtig einige Klassen gelehrt. Auch ist die Einrichtung getroffen worden, daß die Hälfte der Sonntag Predigtgottesdienste in deutscher Sprache gehalten werden. Wir glauben, es wäre nicht so leicht gewesen, so ruhig diesen Schritt zu nehmen, hätten wir nicht während der Kriegszeit ohne Zwang auf das Deutsche verzichtet. Und auch jetzt sollten wir nicht den Eindruck ge-

ben, daß wir das Deutsche über alles andre stellen.

Mit den neuen Regeln und Bestimmungen für das Direktorium und die Fakultät unserer Schule sind die meisten wohl schon etwas bekannt. Selbige wurden im Laufe dieses Jahres angenommen und sollen helfen die ganze Schulsache systematisch zu leiten.

Mit der Bibelschule wird in diesem Jahr nur ein ganz geringer Anfang gemacht, indem ein Kursus in Sonntagsschul-Lehrerausbildung offeriert wird. Natürlich hat es seine Ursachen, daß wir mit dieser Sache noch nicht weiter sind. Br. J. J. Langenwalter, den wir für die Bibelschule erworben haben, nahm den Ruf ganz kurz vor Beginn der Schule an; da war nicht mehr Zeit einen Lehrplan auszuarbeiten. Dann schien es als werde Prof. Kiewer ins Ausland reisen, und seine Lehrarbeit wurde Br. Langenwalter übertragen, während Br. Kiewer nebst einigen Stunden Lehrarbeit, die Präsidentenstelle innehat und als Dekan der männlichen Studenten dient. Dann haben wir ja auch noch nicht einen fertigen Plan für unsere Bibelschule. Br. Langenwalter besucht während diesem Schuljahr soviel es Zeit und Kraft erlaubt unsere Gemeinden, um sich Einsicht zu verschaffen in die Bedürfnisse in dieser Hinsicht.

Bezüglich der finanziellen Lage müssen wir berichten, daß wir immer noch mit dem Defizit zu kämpfen haben. Letztes Jahr berichteten wir an die Jahresversammlung ein Defizit das letzte Schuljahr hat dasselbe auf \$11,411.92 erhöht. Auch dieses Schuljahr wird wohl ein kleines Defizit zu verzeichnen sein. Die letzte Jahresversammlung hat uns ja ermutigt, Wege zu schaffen um das Defizit zu kollektieren. Wir wollten aber nicht mit der Konferenzsammlung der \$100,000 für unseren Unterhaltungsfonds in Konflikt kommen. Da aber Br. P. G. Michert mit dieser Sammlung so ziemlich durch ist, hat das Direktorium beschlossen, daß das Finanzkomitee Gelder zur Deckung des Defizits sammle.

Wir freuen uns, heute berichten zu können, daß Br. Michert in seiner Sammelarbeit als Vertreter der Konferenz für Bethel College Unterhaltungsfonds bereits \$100,000 gesammelt hat. Natürlich ist noch nicht alles davon eingezahlt, und wir ziehen daher noch nicht die Zinsen für die ganze Summe. Wenn wir erst ein-

mal alle Zinsen ziehen werden wird es uns finanziell eine sehr große Hilfe sein. Ja wir hoffen, daß wir dann die Unterhaltungskosten werden decken können und nicht immer gezwungen sein werden von Defizit zu reden. Das Direktorium dankt allen Gebern von ganzem Herzen und besonders auch Br. Michert für seine Sammlarbeit. Natürlich müssen wir auch damit rechnen, daß die Ansprüche immer am wachsen sind.

Besonders sollten wir in Bezug auf Lehrgelöhner mehr bieten. Wir haben zwar in den letzten Jahren jährlich etwas erhöht — für dieses Schuljahr so an \$100 für jeden Lehrer. Aber jeder wird es einsehen, daß das den erhöhten Preisen der Lebensmittel lange nicht entspricht. Schon für dieses Jahr hatten wir Schwierigkeiten für vakant gewordenen Lehrstellen die entsprechende Lehrkräfte zu gewinnen; da wir scheinbar mit anderen Schulen nicht konkurrieren können. Erst nach langem Suchen gelang es uns tüchtige Kräfte zu gewinnen. Für Holzarbeit sowie für die physische Übungen konnten wir leider niemand anstellen. Männer, die auf diesen Gebieten fähig sind, erhalten sonst so hohe Löhne und sind so gesucht, daß wir es schließlich aufgaben; denn immer wieder kamen ablehnende Antworten auf unsere Angebote. Dieses Problem wird für nächstes Schuljahr nicht geringer sondern noch größer sein; daher würden wir uns heute von der Jahresversammlung gerne Winke geben lassen. Auch sonst sind die finanzielle Ansprüche am wachsen. Alles ist eben teuer: Gerätschaft, Brennmaterial usw. kostet mehr als früher. Auch wird die Verwirklichung der Bibelschule natürlich eine weitere Lehrkraft erfordern.

Doch ist es ein anderes Problem, das uns noch mehr zu schaffen gibt. Wir nehmen Bezug auf den Raummangel, sowie auf nötige Verbesserungen auf unserer Anlage. Unter letzteren denken wir besonders an ein Kloakenystem und eine Zentralheizung. Das Bedürfnis nach einem Kloakenystem ist schreiend. Es ist fraglich, ob wir viel länger so fahren können. In Bezug auf Raummangel müssen wir sagen, daß er sich überall fühlbar macht. Im Hauptgebäude sind nicht mehr genug Klassenzimmer. Einige Lehrer müssen unter solchen ungünstigen Verhältnissen arbeiten, das es sehr nachteilhaft wirkt. Dann ist unser Esssaal zu klein. Schon für dieses Jahr mußten wir mehr Raum beschaffen.

Das taten wir, indem wir die Janentürde und die Treppe entfernen ließen und einen großen Saal machen ließen, wo früher einige Räume waren. Damit ist aber nur temporär abgeholfen. Für die Kirche wurde dabei gar kein Raum gewonnen; aber auch da mangeltes an Raum. Es fehlt sodann auch an Raum, die Studenten unterzubringen. Wir mußten dieses Jahr drei Studenten in mehrere Zimmer tun, in denen sonst nur zwei Studenten logierten. Es ist das aber gar nicht zufriedenstellend.

Ueberhaupt ist auch viel Unzufriedenheit mit den Räumlichkeiten die wir haben. Einige Studenten, die Bethel College besuchen wollten blieben weg, da sie sahen, das wir sie nicht besser unterbringen konnten. Einige die da kamen, haben sich sehr unzufrieden geäußert. Tatsache ist, das wir damit rechnen müssen, daß wir in unseren Heimaten heute ganz anders eingerichtet sind als vor zwanzig Jahren. Wie haben alles bequem und modern und erziehen daheim unsere junge Leute dazu. Unsere Studentenheimaten sind aber heute so wie sie vor zwanzig Jahre waren. Kommen nun unsere Kinder von ihren wohl eingerichteten Heimaten hierher, so fühlen sie sich nicht daheim.

Auch ist die Disziplin durch diese Umstände sehr erschwert. Hätten wir z. B. für unsere männliche Studenten ein großes Heim, in welchem auch der Ordinarius wohnen könnte, wäre manchem vorzubeugen. Alle diese Tatsachen haben das Direktorium betrogen zu dem Beschluß daß Pläne gemacht werden sollen für ein Mädchenheim sowie für ein Heim für männliche Studenten. Dieselbe sollten eigentlich sofort gebaut werden.

Wir möchten noch sagen, daß wir auf der kürzlich abgehaltenen Westlichen Distrikt Konferenz Mut geschöpft haben zur weiteren Arbeit. Die Brüderlichkeit und das Interesse mit welchem unser Bericht aufgenommen wurde zeugt davon, daß unser Volk ein Herz hat für die Schulsache. Aus der Besprechung ging auch hervor, daß wir noch das Vertrauen der Geschwister haben. Das ist uns natürlich ein gewaltiger Ansporn. Besonders hat es uns auch gefreut, daß aus zwei Gemeinden Andeutungen kamen d. h. in privat Unterredungen, daß wir willkommen wären daselbst fürs Defizit zu kollektieren. Solch brüderlicher Entgegenkommen ist uns erquickend. Wir sind uns der Größe und Verantwortlichkeit unserer Arbeit wohl be-

wußt; daß es noch manche Probleme geben wird, daß es noch manchen Kampf kosten wird darauf rechnen wir. Wir rechnen aber auch auf das Wohlwollen und auf die inbrünstige Fürbitte vieler Schulfreunde, und wir rechnen auf die Hilfe unseres großen Gottes und Heilandes Jesu Christi und unser Gebet ist: "O Herr, hilf! O Herr, laß wohl gelingen!," Ps. 118, 25.

Wir lassen hier noch einen Teil des Berichtes folgen, den wir auf der West. Distr. Konferenz, die am 5-7 Nov. 1919 zu Beatrice, Nebr. tagte, gaben:

Wir wollen uns die Tatsache nicht verhehlen, daß Bethel College gegenwärtig in einer Krisis steht. Es wird nun sehr drauf ankommen, daß wir wohlwollend den uns bevorstehenden Problemen begegnen. Unser größtes Problem hatten wir dies Jahr in Bezug auf die Lehrerfrage. Einmal war es sehr schwer für dieses Schuljahr Lehrer zu bekommen. Andere Schulen scheinen so viel Gehalt zu zahlen, daß wir mit ihnen nicht konkurrieren können.

Dann wurde die Rechtgläubigkeit zweier Lehrer in unserer Fakultät angegriffen. Diese Angriffe veranlaßten uns, mit den beiden Lehrern Rücksprache zu halten. Schließlich einigen wir uns mit ihnen, daß es zum Wohl der Schule besser wäre, wenn sie aus unserer Fakultät austreten würden, was dann auch in der Folge geschah.

Wir möchten hier sagen, daß wir stets bereit sind, Kritik entgegen zu nehmen, doch halten wir dafür, daß wenn Beschuldigungen gegen einen Lehrer oder Direktor gemacht werden, dieselbige zum Wohl der Schule schriftlich ans Direktorium kommen sollten.

Uebrigens was die Anstellung von Lehrern betrifft, möchten wir folgenden Passus aus unserer neuen Regeln und Bestimmungen zitieren, der da zeigt, woraufhin wir unsere neuen Lehrer anstellen:

b) Es soll in der Fakultät von Bethel College keine Person angestellt werden, die nicht bekennt, Christi zu sein und nicht Mitglied eines Zweigs der evangelischen Kirche ist, und deren christlicher Charakter und Ruf nicht unantastbar ist.

Bethel College hat hauptsächlich einen mennonitischen Unterrichts-Kreis. Die mennonitische Kirche ist verwandt mit anderen evangelischen Denominationen glaubt an die Gottheit Christi, an die Inspiration der Bibel an das alte und neue

Testament als Gottes Wort. Jeder Lehrer, der sich in dieser Schule anwerben läßt, anerkennt stillschweigend diese Lehren. Die mennonitische Kirche nebst einigen anderen kleineren Gemeinschaften nimmt Stellung gegen Geheime Gesellschaften, gegen das Leisten des Eidschwurs und die Beteiligung am Krieg und betont die Taufe auf das Bekenntnis des Glaubens. Lehrer in Bethel College werden auf ihre Ehre gestellt, daß sie nichts gegen diese mennonitische Grundsätze tun werden. Jeder Lehrer ist verpflichtet, einen vorbildlichen christlichen Wandel zu führen, und sich zu bemühen, andere zu einem solchen Wandel anzuleiten.

Nicht nur die Lehrer sondern auch das Direktorium ist angegriffen worden. Wir wurden beschuldigt, daß auch wir uns in Glaubenssachen nicht richtig seien. Auch ist die Beschuldigung geformt, daß wir nicht rechtgläubig seien. Wir antworten darauf, daß wir uns weder scheuen noch schämen, uns zu verantworten vor jedermann, der Grund fordert der Hoffnung, die in uns ist. Folgender Ausspruch des Direktoriums möge in etwa diese Beschuldigung beantworten:

1. Gott ist der Schöpfer des Universums, von allem, das darinnen ist sichtbar und unsichtbar; alles so wie die Bibel es berichtet.

2. Gott ist dreieinig, Gott Vater, Sohn und h. Geist.

3. Die Bibel, das alte und neue Testament, ist der gegenwärtige Wille Gottes, und ist der Bericht von Gottes Stellung zu und Handlung mit dem Menschen und von des Menschen Stellung und Verhalten zu Gott. Dieser Bericht ist zuverlässig.

4. Die Bibel ist das inspirierte Wort Gottes. 2. Petri 1, 21. Es ist noch nie keine Weissagung aus menschlichem Willen hervorgebracht; sondern die heiligen Menschen Gottes haben geredet, gelehrt von dem h. Geist.

5. Der Mensch ist nach Gottes Bilde geschaffen mit der Freiheit, Gott zu gehorchen oder nicht zu gehorchen. Er erwählte, nicht zu gehorchen. Dadurch sündigte er gegen Gott und in Folge davon ist die ganze Menschheit in ihrem natürlichen Zustande verloren und unter die Sünde verkauft. „Denn wir wissen, daß das Gesetz geirrt ist; ich aber bin fleischlich, unter die Sünde verkauft.“ Röm. 7, 14.

6. Um den Menschen von der Sünde zu erkaufen, gab Gott seinen eingebornen Sohn, Je-

Jesus Christus, als Erlöser, der durch seinen Opfertod die Verführung für unsers Sünden geworden ist. Wir können erlöst werden von Sünden und ihren Folgen nur durch den stellvertretenden Tod und durch das Leben Christi auf die Bedingung der Buße und des Glaubens und nicht durch unseren Verdienst." Darum preiset Gott seine Liebe gegen uns, daß Christus für uns gestorben ist, da wir noch Sünder waren. So werden wir ja vielmehr durch ihn bewahrt worden vor dem Zorn, nachdem wir durch sein Blut gereinigt worden sind. Denn so wir Gott verfühnen sind durch den Tod seines Sohnes, da wir noch Feinde waren, viel mehr werden wir selig werden durch sein Leben, so wir nun verfühnet sind." Röm. 5, 8-10.

7. Jesus Christus ist der Sohn Gottes, empfangen von dem h. Geist, geboren von einer Jungfrau, und hat nicht einen natürlichen, d. h. einen irdischen Vater.

8. Die Frucht eines seligmachenden Glaubens ist eine völlige Weihung an Gott und ein uneigennütziger Dienst an den Menschen. „Und er ist darum für alle gestorben, auf daß die, so da leben, hinfort nicht ihnen selbst leben, sondern dem, der für sie gestorben und auferstanden ist". 2. Kor. 5, 15.

9. Die biblische Erzählungen von Wundern sind Verweise von wirklichem Begebenheiten, z. B. Wasser wurde zu Wein gemacht, Brot wurde in Quantität vermehrt, Jesu ging auf dem Wasser, Tote wurden lebend und Tote wurden auferweckt.

10. Jesus starb am Kreuze eines wirklichen, physischen Todes, sein toter, physischer Leib ist in einem verklärten Zustande auferstanden und in diesem verklärten Zustande ist er tatsächlich von seinen Jüngern gesehen und betastet worden.

11. Christus ist sichtbarlich in Gegenwart einer Menge seiner Nachfolger gen Himmel gefahren, und wie uns das neue Testament sagt, ist er jetzt bei Gott dem Vater, von wannen er in Abwesenheit das Reich Gottes, welches er auf Erden gründete und von welchem er das geistliche Haupt ist, lenkt.

12. Christus wird wiederkommen, wie ihn seine Jünger sahen gen Himmel fahren.

Diese 12 Punkte decken zwar nicht unser ganzes Bekenntnis; aber sie sind einige Grundsätze, zu denen wir uns bekennen, und sollten genügen, um unsere Stellung zur Schrift zu zeigen. Daß wir gerade diese Punkte nennen, ist

zum Teil daher, weil sie wichtige Grundsätze sind, zum Teil auch daher, weil gerade diese Grundsätze heute vielfach angegriffen werden.

Ferner ist aber auch das Direktorium beschuldigt worden, daß wir den wissenschaftlichen Forschungen sowie der Auslegung der Schrift Schranken setzen wollen. Wir möchten darauf sagen, daß wir bezüglich der Auslegung der Schrift Meinungsverschiedenheiten gelten lassen. Wir schreiben nicht vor, daß unsere Lehrer die Schrift so oder anders auslegen müssen; aber die Zuverlässigkeit der Schrift können wir nicht untergraben lassen. Das Recht müssen wir uns vorbehalten, in Bethel College nur solche Lehrer anzustellen, die an die Zuverlässigkeit der Schrift glauben, namentlich wenn es sich um Lehrer in den biblischen Fächern handelt. Auch wollen wir den wissenschaftlichen Forschungen keine Grenzen setzen; aber wir wollen zwischen Theorien und Tatsachen in Natur und Geschichte klar unterscheiden.

Uebrigens wollen wir uns alle miteinander merken, daß wir in kirchlicher Hinsicht eine Sonderstellung einnehmen, daher auch unsere Schule einen spezifischen Charakter haben muß. Bethel College soll unserem Volke, unseren Idealen, unseren Bedürfnissen in den Gemeinden dienen. Geben wir diesen Sondercharakter auf, dann können wir unsere Schule schließen, da es viele andere Schulen gibt, die unsere jungen Leute besuchen können. Warum sollen wir tausende Dollars verausgaben für eine Schule, wenn Studenten auf derselben nicht etwas finden können, das auf anderen Schulen nicht zu finden ist? Man mag das als Engherzigkeit deuten; aber sollen wir unseren besonderen Charakter darangeben? Der heutige Kampf in der Kirche zeigt, daß auch in anderen Gemeinschaften ganze Kreise vielleicht gezwungen werden, eine Sonderstellung einzunehmen.

Ziemlich starke Kritik hat unsere Schule getroffen eines Klassenspiels wegen, das letztes Frühjahr gegeben wurde. Wir möchten sagen, daß sich da etwas eingeschlichen hat, das uns auch nicht gefiel. Aber wo schleicht sich nicht auch etwas Unangenehmes hinein? Kommt es nicht sogar in unseren Gemeinden vor? Tatsache ist, daß weder der Präsident der Schule noch die Direktoren jenes Spiel billigen.

Zum Schluß möchten wir noch inniglich allen Schulfreunden danken für die freundliche Unterstützung und das Wohlwollen, das uns entgegengebracht worden ist. Obwohl wir ein

recht schweres Jahr hinter uns haben, so haben wir aber auch manches Erfreuliche erfahren dürfen. Dazu gehört auch besonders das Entgegenkommen der Schulfreunde. Wir hoffen gerne, daß wir auch weiter die Liebe und das Vertrauen der Gemeinden genießen werden. Besonders möchten wir die Schulsache Euch als ein Gegenstand der Fürbitte ans Herz legen. „Und der Herr, unser Gott, sei uns freundlich und fördere das Werk unsrer Hände bei uns; ja, das Werk unsrer Hände wolle er fördern.“

Das Direktorium.

Gaben für Bethel College

Unterhaltung Fonds

Laura Haury, Galstead, Ks.	= =	\$100.00
E. W. Penner, Newton, Ks.	= =	50.00
Helen Riesen, Newton, Ks.	= =	100.00
P. P. Schroeder, Newton, Ks.	= =	75.00
G. A. Haury, Jr. Newton, Ks.	= =	40.00

Bau Fonds

Joseph A. Wollman, Freeman, S. Dak. 102.71

Deficit

H. E. Suderman, Newton, Kans.	=	\$100.00
Jacob Isaac, Moundridge, Kans.	=	100.00
Mrs Ab. Regier, Moundridge, Kans.	=	5.00
G. T. Unruh, Hutchinson, Kans.	=	6.00

THE RICH MERCANTILE CO.

Farm Machinery, Buggies, Wagons,
Studebaker Autos
Goodyear Tires

NEWTON

KANSAS

DR. A. O. HAURY

Dentist

527½ Main Street, Newton, Kansas
Phone Office 112 Residence 1067

D. Haury, Galstead, Kans.	= =	100.00
Gerhard Berger, Moundridge, Kans.	=	100.00
Jacob J. Goering, Moundridge, Kans.	=	100.00
C. J. Goering, Moundridge, Kans.	=	100.00
R. S. Haury, Newton, Kans.	= =	100.00
Gerh. Wiebe, Beatrice, Nebr.	= =	9.15

Herzlichen Dank den lieben Gebern.

Das Direktorium

Man pflege die Gewohnheit, mit hochgehaltenem Kopfe und zurückgeworfenen Schultern zu gehen. Es ist billiger und besser, als eine Flasche Medizin, sagt die Bundes-Gesundheitsbehörde.

NURSERY STOCK

Your needs supplied

Trees — shrubs — plants etc.

CRANDALLS

Phone 1302-J Newton 623 E. Broadway

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

Woods and Sterba
Watches Jewelry Stationery

OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS

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 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
 Aktiva \$29,542,860 Verluste \$64,334
 Noten, Mtg. und Bar \$316,455
 John W. Fenner, Präsident
 J. S. Richter, Sekretär

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 —

PALACE OF SWEETS

Headquarters for
 The Best in Candies
 Ice Cream
 Refreshments of All Kinds
 508 Main Street - Newton

WILL R. MURPHY

Photography

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

Richard S. Haury, M.D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

NEWTON KANSAS

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, J. H. Mc-
 Nair, 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

E. A. Krehbiel

Blacksmith and Repair Shop

NEWTON KANSAS

E. D. Martin Lyle H. Norton
**The M. & N. VULCANIZING and SUPPLY
 COMPANY**

Tire Re-treading and Repairing
 Auto Supplies and Accessories
 614 Main St. Phone 38

Evans Bros. Hardware

THE STORE FOR
 ATHLETIC GOODS

McGRAW & WOULFE

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

W E L S H

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

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

HARNESS

VULCANIZING

SILVERTOWN RETREADS

116 W. 6th St.

Phone 264

Kopke Bros. Merc. Co.

For Groceries

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