## Bethel College Monthly




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Editor-in-chief and Editor of German Department
Assistant Editor of German Department
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This year it has happened for the first time in the history of Bethel College that all courses in science had to be closed to students because of lack of room and insufficient equipment. A pathetic situation that, indeed, when students had come to Bethel, anxiously looking forward to some new course in science, only to be told, when they came to enroll, that all science courses were closed.

Young people who attend school are determined to take a balanced course which must necessarily include science. If they cannot get science in one school they will go to another. If the Mennonites want their young people to come to Bethel College, they must build them a Science Hall. If they do not, those young people will go elsewhere.

Oberlin College with an enrollment of about 1200 is beginning a campaign this fall for $\$ 4,500,000$. This is only the initial campaign for an ultimate $\$ 18,000,000$ collection. Oberlin feels entirely confident that she will reach the initial goal she has set. Cannot Bethel, with about one fifth as many students, get one forty-fifth of $\$ 4$,500,000 , or $\$ 100,000$, for a new Science Hall?

Get the facts. Give no credence to your own suppositions or to the rumors that have reached you thru others. The original facts may have been misunderstood, misinterpreted, colored with prejudice, or may have been corrupted in the transmission. In any case,
by the time they have reached you they are something decidedly different from what they actually were at their source.

Bethel College has again and again had to suffer injustice. Recently some one said some rather startling things about her; things which have not even a semblance of truth in them. But some other one has eagerly believed those things to be the untainted truth. This other one has told what he heard to a third party and to a fourth, and by the time the material came back to Bethel it was a veritable boomerang in more senses than one. The unfortunate thing about it is that the rumor spread was about no ordinary matter of the school and was for that reason regarded very seriously by all those who heard it.

Friends of Bethel are proud of the fact that the school's knockers of a few years ago have largely disappeared. There are, however, still a few left. These few have apparently decided to become martyrs in the negative cause. For reasons unknown they seem to have become embittered against Bethel and have evidently vowed that if they cannot rule they will ruin. They relish anything that disparages the school. These are the people who persist iri $_{i}$ seeking facts concerning Bethel, cleverly distorting them to alarming magnitudes, and spreading them out gratuitously to those who will become ready listeners and who will act as fleety heralds of the corrupted truth to others. These are the men
who would do mischief and what they say must be taken very cautiously.

Any one who has heard reports concerning Bethel that seem surprising, and hears them from indirect sources, should besitate to believe them. He should make an early effort to ascertain the real facts of the case by interviewing any one who is immediately connected with the institution. The president, members of the board, members of the faculty, in fact, any one belonging to the administration of the school will be glad to give correct information at all times.

## A PLEA FOR TEACHERS

Dr. J. H. Langenwalter.
The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., has recently issued a bulletin, called "American Education Week," in which there appeared an article under the above heading. The article was written by the late President Warren G. Harding, and reads as follows:
"Without vision the people perish. Without education there can be little vision. Of education it may be said 'It is twice blest; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes.' It will be greatly worth the effort if we can impress this thought upon the young manhood and womanhood of the Nation and redirect their interest and patriotic zeal to the idea of making a proper contribution to educational work. It is regrettable that so few young men and women, equipped for such service, are nowadays disposed to give their time and talents to teaching. Education needs their young cagerness, zeal, and enthusiasm.
"There is no school of discipline more effective than that in which the teacher goes to school. We could do no greater service than by convincing those young men and women who have enjoyed educational opportunities that they owe a reasonable share of their time and energies to teaching.
"The strength and security of the Nation will always rest in the intelligent body of its people. Our education should implant conceptions of public duty and private obligations broad enough to envisage the problems of a greatly distraught world. More than anything else, men and women
need the capacity to see with clear eye and to contemplate with open, unprejudiced mind the issues of these times. Only through a properly motivated and generously inspired process of education can this be accomplished. -Warren G. Harding."

The founders of Bethel College answered the plea of President Harding for teachers, by the establishment of this institution. At the end of the first generation of its work we pause for a moment to give thanks for their work and to ask ourselves frankly whether we are able to do as well in our day as they did in theirs.

Last spring the students of Bethel College issued a new volume of the Graymaroon, which was a credit to them and to the institution. There is one page in that Graymaroon which is worthy of special consideration in this connection. It contains a number of pictures of former students and at the center are found these words, "Do you wonder that Bethel grows when $87 \%$ of her graduates are ministers, teachers, or missionaries?" This page has caused a great deal of comment, not only by the constituents of Bethel College but also by others. One man, a supporter of a rapidly growing institution of another denomination, recently said, "We are proud that forty-two percent of our graduates enter the callings of the teacher, the minister, and the missionary, and your school has had eighty-seven percent of her graduates enter these callings."

A little investigation has shown that this percentage stands good, not only for a year or two, but has continued up to and included the last class to be graduated from this institution. This fact gives us occasion to be grateful on the one hand, and to be more earnestly desirous than before that the good work should go on, especially in view of the plea such as President Harding made.

There is another side to this matter, which gives one a bit of thought. People who enter the callings mentioned above are entering upon a life work of sevice that usually deprives them of the opportunity of giving financial aid to their institution such as it needs to continue the very wark which made it noteworthy, and helpful. We cannot expect approximately thirteen
percent of our graduates to compete with more than fifty percent of other schools in financial support. This brings home to our constituency a peculiar problem that need not be discouraging. If eighty-seven percent of the graduates of Bethel College go into practically non-remunerative callings to live out the ideals taught here and to teach them elsewehre, then, surely, the rest of the group whether they be graduates, ex-students, or other members of the church or the community should surely feel a justifiable pride $n$ doing their share to make possible the work of the institution in the future without undue handicaps.

The teachers who have gone forth from Bethel College in the past have been a credit to the communities in which they have labored. The training which they received here was given them at a sacrifice on the part of comparatively few people. New conditions call for new arrangements and new expenditures of money as well as of consecrated energy, and, if the group as a whole will see its opportunity and sieze it, it will be true at the end of the second generation as it is at the end of the first that Bethel College can give an honorable answer to the plea of a man like Warren G. Harding.

We feel that at this time when there is much to make men thoughtful and some men are actuated by fear, that we do well to grasp this big opportunity which presents itself to us and also think of the things that can be done from the standpoint of a measure of love, so that the second generation of the existence of our school shall be a creditable successor to the generation which has just passed.

## THE MUSIC HALL

The Music Hall will be stuccoed by the middle of October. The surface is ready for the coating. Bishopric, a high grade material which is positively waterproof and weatherproof, will be used. This will give the building a rough finish, much in keeping with the Main building.

The Music Hall was formerly Minnesota Home, a boys' dormitory near the Kidron. Two years ago it was moved just north of the Main building and converted into a Music Hall. It has one large recitation room, two studios, eleven practice
rooms, and room upstairs for at least eight lady students. In its new coat the Hall will be quite an asset to the campus.

## THE BUS LINE SCHEDULE


"The pleasant little park that is taking shape north of Goerz Hall under the direction of the faculty grounds committee is another step towards 'the campus beautiful.' Sheltered by trees and well sodded under foot, there are but few changes necessary to make over the former orchard of the old David Goerz estate into a natural park.
"Professor Doell, chairman of the grounds committee, has directed that all old and useless trees be removed and the high grass cut. Already the unsightly fence is gone that prevented entrance from the street. Nature has handily left a natural arena in the plot which will admirably suit itself to an open air assembly hall. There is a slight decline northward at the end of which a green background provides appropriately for a speaker's stage. Tall trees along the west will provide shade from the
mid-afternoon sun while a semi-circle of smaller trees bounds the arena-like space which can easily hold a thousand people within earshot of the stage.
"Just between the Goerz Park and the pine drive way is a plot of ground donated by Mrs. David Goerz, of California, and dedicated to be the building site of a Bethel Chapel. Mrs. Goerz has also contributed some forest trees to be used in transforming the chapel grounds and the park into a quiet retreat." -The Bethel Collegian.

## THE ORATORIO SOCIETY

Bethel's Oratorio Society has been organized and has begun work on the oratorio, "The Coming of the King," by Dudley Buck. The society has 128 members enrolled and the voices, male and female, as well as the four parts, are quite evenly balanced. Miss Ruth L. Kliewer is presiding at the organ and Miss Adina Goering at the piano. The soloists will probably, as last year, be again chosen from local talent. The oratorio will be sung shortly before the Christmas holidays. Professor Walter H. Hohmann is director of the society this year.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION

## (By G. A. Haury, Jr., Physical Director)

Physical Education, including competitive games, gives opportunity for rigorous cooperation of muscle and brain, subordination of self in team work, and power and willingness to fling one's self into a task.

Manual labor is one thing; exercise is another. Whether or not the body will obtain the highest amount of good from physical exertion depends on whether or not the mind enters into the action of the body sympathetically and joyously. Therefore the value of games. Corrective exercises, or "setting up" exercises, as they are affecionately termed, are the best neeans of giving thorough, systematic training because they are by nature corrective, and are so organized as to develop the entire body systematically. Every man who has the welfare of his body in mind will take as much instruction of this nature as possible, either from a physical director, or gain it thru the medium of Walter Camp's Daily Dozen. This form of exercise is, however, the most
tedious for unappreciative youth, because it is closely akin to work.

Athletic games, such as tennis, football, and baseball, serve a specific purpose in the development of a being, which purpose is social and moral as well as physical. Excess in this, as in all things, defeats the original purpose, and intemperance in this creeps in easily because man's natural instinct for the chase, and the craving to excel tears him away, sometimes, from discretion.

The authorities at Bethel College, as at other institutions, try by all means to induce the student to take care of himself, to live right. Plenty of exercise is a first prescription: therefore the football, the basketball, the track, and the baseball in season; therefore the gymnasium classes, and special work in gymnastics.

## ORGANIZATION OF CLASSES



## Academy Seniors

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| :---: | :---: |
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## CIVILIZATION LOST THE PEACE

Dr. Kemper Fullerton of Oberlin College recently addressed the Y. M. C. A. of that school on the moral element of the present political element of the European situation. "The allied armies," he said, "won the war, but civilization and the cause
of religion have lost the peace."
"He said," states the Oberlin Review, "he was unable to draw the fine distinctions which some appear to draw between a Prussian bayonet which violates law and right and a French bayonet which does the sarne thing.
"The victory of France in the Ruhr is the culmination of a long series of breaches of faith which began with the imposition of the Peace Treaty upon Germany. The following four points were discussed:
"(1) The doctrine of the sole responsibility of Germany for the war upon the basis of which the reparations are exacted from Germany, is a historical falsehood. The documents which have been published since the war disclose the fact that the Russian general mobilization preceded the German declaration of war by forty eight hours and, according to the secret military agreement of France and Russia, this mobilization was to be understood as a declaration of war. In spite of this fact the doctrine of sole responsibility is a part of the organic law of Europe.
"(2) The inclusion of pensions, which represent about twenty billions of dollars or two-thirds of the reparation bill, was pronounced by the legal experts of the United States at Paris to be a breach of faith.
"(3) The method taken by the allies to collect these illegitimate damages through occupation of territory outside of the Rhineland was a direct defiance of the Treaty which the allies themselves imposed, as is now formally acknowledged, though too late, by England. In this connection Mr. Fullerton referred to the indefensible action of Lloyd George in denying in 1923 his part in the illegal occupation of German towns in 1921 in order to enforce a bill against Germany which he now admits to be unjustified. The present occupation of the Ruhr is the culmination of that treachery.
"(4) The effect of all this on the moral life of the world, the speaker claimed, is disastrous. It has aroused in the Central Pcwers a sense of injustice which is eating like cancer into the life of these nations. But even more disastrous than that is the effect upon the allied Powers themselves. The hates and passions of the war have
paralyzed the moral sense of the victor nations. This is particularly true in the United States. Rightly indignant at the terrible violation of the international law by Germany through the violation of Belgium, we are dumb at the equally terrible violation of faith and law practiced by the allies against Germany since the Peace. The press and the majority of the people are actually backing France in the Ruhr. But people fail to see that the present triumph of military power over legal and moral right, which is now approved, is the same thing which we fought in the war to destroy. The arm of every militarist, every believer in force, every imperialist, will be strengthened by the triumph of France, and the work of every minister, of every one who seeks to establish the principle of the kingdom of God, will be correspondingly enfeebled.
"Mr. Fullerton confined himself to the moral indictment of the allied policy since the peace and the unconscious effect it has produced in deadening the moral sensibilities of the allied nations. The allied armies, he said, won the war, but civilization and the cause of religion have lost the peace."

## [HE VALUE OF TRUE PHILOSOPHY

(By Abraham Albrecht, College 1923)
The term philosophy is of Greek origin, meaning friendly, inclined toward thinking. A philosopher is therefore a friend of thinking. Every normally developed individual manifests this inclination to some extent, although it differs in intensity. With some individuals it expresses itself to such a slight degree that it could almost be termed a minus quantity. It is however, an unrefutable fact that every great accomplishment has been preceded by meditation, deliberation and thought. The master himself reminds us of this fact in refering to a person meditating before attempting to build a tower whether he had the means to carry his project thru.. In another instance he alludes to the deliberations of a king before entering upon a warpath with another king.

Even though the value of sound reasoning and philosophic thought with reference to worthy achievement is generally acceptetd many people criticize philosophy
severely and others condemn it altogether. Reasons for such attitude are that a philosopher is too impractical, too speculative and too hostile in behalf of existing conditions in society as well as in religious respects. This charge against philosophy is not altogether unfounded, for certain philosophies have been expounded which could not be accepted because of the charge brought against philosophy in general. But even though these facts will have to be admitted, would sound judgment and common sense permit us to condemn a whole system of any kind or matter because some radical advocators have misused it? If such a policy were pursued, radical changes would take place: Religion would have to be abolished because of the atrocities committed in the name of religion; education would have to be eliminated because some have permitted themselves to be misled; scientific research would have to cease because of the wrong theories advocated by some of its exponents. - But where would such a policy lead us? It would make the existence in a civilized state almost impossible; therefore we find that balanced minds are not willing to engage such an attitude towards philosophy in general, but realize the importance of discriminating more closely between true and false philosophy as this has perhaps been done in the past.

God has created the universe embodying great truths into the same. Some of these truths are obvious and can easily be obtained, others again are hidden and have to be searched for. It is the business of the philosopher to search for these truths. God in his wisdom has endowed man not only with physical powers but also with intellectual and spiritual faculties. The latter two elevate man above the level of a brute. These the philosopher employs in his search for great truths. Since a philosopher is an independent thinker, we need not to be amazed that some in their ardent search for these truths have been so absorbed that they lcst themselves and became sidetracked.

But even though these deplorable facts have to be admitted, we know that great good has been accomplished thru true philosophic thinking, and in order to verify our statement let us review some of the philo-
sophies as we find them in the past as well as in the present-

The Greeks were an especially intellectual people and it was as early as 800 B. C. that we find among them definitely worked out systems of philosophy. There were different groups of schools; the Ionians, the Eleatics, the Heraclitians, the Pythagorians, the Atomists, and others. Even though those schools had one and the same purpose namely the explanation of the phenomena in the universe as they found them, we realize that their method of procedure was radically different. One school attributed the existence of the world to constant change, another opposed this idea radically. The Atomists believed that every object was composed of minute particles, called atoms, and because of the action and interaction of those particles the maintenance of the world was possible. It is evident, however, that some of these ancient theories were erroneous and could not be accepted, but some of them led to facts and consequently have become fundamental for the development of our modern science. They have aided the advancement of medicine, of physics, of chemistry, geology, astronomy and others. The question arises, however, why is it, that the achievements of the naturalists are not appreciated more highly? Why is there such an aversion towards them? The answer would be: because of the grave errors which they have committed. These were evidenced thru the attept to explain not only physical phenomena on a material basis, but also those in other realms, as for instance, in the metaphysical and transcenciental. Since this could not be done they ignored the importance of these phenomena, or even denied their reality alltogether. Hence the aversion towards naturalism.
Another system of thought is rationalism. The rationalist places reason upon the throne. Whatever cannot be explained rationally receives no recognition from him. Kant is the giant among the rationalists.

## CONKLIN FOUNTAIN PENS

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## Bethel College Monthly

He emphasizes, and in many instances overemphasizes the power of the intellect. With him to know is to do. Kant's categorical imperative has become proverbial. But the rationalists have also contributed their portion to human progress. They attacked superstition which was so prevalent during certain periods in the history of mankind, and also laid the basis for sound, logical thinking as well as for our modern psychology. Educators realize the value of their accomplishments and are willing to give them credit for it. But the same aversion manifested itself towards raticnalism as was the case in behalf of naturalism and for similar reasons. The rationalism endeavored to explain all phenomena, not only in their respective realm, but the religious and supernatural as well rationally. In realizing their incapability to do this they became sceptical as to the reality of those phenomena outside of their own realm. Thru such an attitude they not only brought their own philosophy into disrepute, but also philosophy in general.
Another important philosophy was mysticism. The mystics emphasized an altogether different phase of life. They stressed the religious, the emotional, the spiritual phase of it. They endeavored to come into closer relation with God thru meditation and revelation. To serve God and their fellowmen in an unselfish, sacrificial manner was their aim. Their philosophy was was not as speculative for they aimed at laying down definite principles for the development of a Christian character. They were shining lights to many a soul during a period in which it seemed as if Christianity was almost doomed to become extinct. They were the one that advocated high Christian ideals and exemplified these ir. their own lives. Prominent were Schleicrmacher of Germany, Comte, and Pascal of France, the followers of the Pictists and others.

But even men of such high ideals were somewhat prejudiced and onesided. They seemed to be impressed of the importance os their philosophy enly, ignoring the value of the accomplishments of other philosophers even only as far as the physical world was concerned. They seemed to ignore too much the fact that man as long as
he is living in a physical world, has to concern himself with these things. - They, however, deserve much credit for their achievement in religious respects.

Another system of thought attracts attention, namely "Eclecticism" The eclectics were philosophers who were broadminded enough to be willing to utilize from their predecessors whatever they deemed worthy t. weave into their philosophy. They did not oppose the reality of things as advocated by the nationalists since they realized the value and importance of them to humanity. They conceded to the fact that systematic thought as well as psychological principles as advocated by the rationalists were essential to human progress. They took cognizance of those achievements even though they did not agree with their advocators in principles as such. They even took it upon themselves to oppose some of the dogmas of the mystics because they realised that the misapplication of religion rad created havoc as well as some of the false teachings of naturalism and rationalism. Leading men of this philosophy were Paulson, Wundt ,Lotse, Fechner and others.

Paulson, who was one of the most noted exponents of eclecticism says that a true scientific investigator will be led to faith because he will encounter so many problems which he will not be able to explain that he will almost have to recognize a higher power operating back of it all which is called ${ }^{\circ}$ God. He also makes the assertion that the Bible does not oppose true scientific facts, because the Bible is due to God's inspiration while the universe is due to the creative power of God. Since they are one in origin they cannot oppose each other in principle. He also states that only theorizers will deny God.

We find that Paul exorts Thessalonians to prove everything and to hold fast to the good. He was well aware of the necessity of the presence of the holy spirit in order to be able to discriminate between the various philosophies as they manifested themselves at that time. Is this not true also today? We are confronted by so many "isms" that it seems almost impossible to keep the proper balance, and even become sceptical because of these conditions. But is there a necessity for such an attitude?

Do we not firmly believe that the spirit of Jesus Christ is just as powerful today as he was during the time of Paul？He has the same power and everyone who is willing to submit himself to His guidance will not be led astray but will be able to discriminate between the good and the evil，between true and false philcsophy．The criterion as to true and false philosophy is as follows：a
philosophy which eliminates God and relies upon the powers of the human mind to ex－ plain the universe is a false philosophy，but a philosophy which is engaged in constant search after new truths，always willing to concede to its own limitations as well as to accept by faith those phenomena which can－ not be explained rationally is true philoso－ phy．Only such philosophy can be valuable to humanity．

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Der alftägliche Rauf bes Rebens fiex in Der ${ }^{\circ}$ Schule murbe etwas unterbroctien butcd einen ichiweren（5emitteriturn，Defien Mittel＝ punft Mewton amb salitead waren．Diejer Sturn zeritorte bas Rumpentant umb Die Majchinerie，weldye Nemton mit Wafier ver＝ forgt，und jo waren wix hier beint Eolfege fünf Tage lang ohne Stabtioafier．Während Diefer Beit mußte alles wafier bon ein pact Brumten auf bent Eampus gelyolt werben， von benen man mußte，daß̉ fie gute马 WE\＆fler entbielten．Da murben wix alle inne，wie idfuell man fich an bie mobernen Eintidtum＝ gen gemögnen fann，wie bequem fie eigentlidit find umb wie fegr man fie vermint，wenn mom fie entbeyren muß．

Die literarifaten Bereine find jebt alke organifiert．Jin College Department muibte ein britter ßerein gejctaffen werDen，Denn bie Sräfte bon zirfa 140 セ̛olfege＝Stubenten fonn＝ ten in ben zwei beitehenden Bereinen nicht mefy genügend Berwending finden．
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Den 5．－7．〇ftober Gatte bie $\vartheta$ ．M．©．彐． eine Sonferenz in Emporia．Зu Diejer תon＝ ferenz murben だ．Şaury，શ．ふrxejen und $\mathfrak{A}$ ． Sdimiot alk Bethel Delegaten gefanot．Das

Wrogramm Der Sonferenz beitand meiftens ants Borträgen bon außbärtigen Rebnern．Der Scauptzmedí war，bie Yeitenden jungen Männer in Den berichiedenen Schuten megr mit Den Qufgaben befannt zu machen，Denen bie Belt Kente gegenüber ftegt．Männer twie $\mathfrak{D x}$ ．Seltas bon ber Ydererbanidutle zu Mantiattan umb Dr．Mendentafl bon ber，„řieno＇s＂Mniverji＝ tät in WBicfita，weldye reßten Esommer in 飞u＝ ropa gewejen waren und lange Beit bort fut＝ biert hatten，gaben fehr interefifante umb beleh） renbe Morträge．Die einzige Rölung，bie fie erjehen fonnten für bie gefährliche internatio＝ nale Rage in Æuropa und bie indiftriellen umb Rafienbroblemte in \｛mterifa，bejteht Darin，Je＝ it Regren zu befolgen and ifn als seeilano mo Borbils anzmebmen in alfen Yngelegen＝ Geiten und allen $\mathfrak{A n t i e g e n}$ ．

Oreitag，ben 12．Dft．murbe am Sactumit＝ tag ber fünfumbreißigite Gedenftag ber（bxund＝ fteinlegung won Bethel Eollege gefeiert．Wie ifblidy waren an bem Nadymittag feine תlaffen． Das Brogramm beitand aut zwei Teilen．Jnt eriten $\mathfrak{Z e i l}$ jollten athletijabe Maffenipiele und Sionteste auf bem＂êtfi）letic Field＂Ftattfinden， aber bes naifen，unfreundlichen Wetters we＝ gen murbe bies eingeitellt．Der zweite $\mathfrak{T e i l}$ beitand aus cinem Srogranm won Stipractien， Die ebenfalls im zreien，auf bent Rajenplab̨e bet ber Gsoerz Salle，abgehalten werben foll＝ ten．Undo ber Mbichluib bes ganzen follte ein gemeinjames Mahl um bie Beit Des Rbent＝ brot马，ebenfalle int Freien，fein．Unter ben $\mathfrak{H m f t a ̈ n}$ den verjanmelte man fich $\mathfrak{u m}$ brei $\mathfrak{H h x}$ int（5nntafiumt．Die Berjammlung murbe mit Singen einee నiedes und Gebet von ßrof． ञ．M．ভuberman geöffnet．Dann bielten Mizs fatie Blocf und Moblf æriejen，als Ber＝

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 tive, furze Syjpracten. Dex Seatptredner war (2. I. Branbt bon Moumbrioge. Erx bielt eine gediegene?tripractue über bie Entitebung und weitere Entwidelung von Bethel Eollege. ©rx führte unt wor mit twie viel Sctivierig= feiten bie $\mathfrak{H}$ nfänger Der Schule zu fämpfen batten und dábes biel chlauben exforberte, um zu beharren und ba马 werf fortzufüh ren, Dann ichilberte ex Das Bactiztum ber Scyule umb wies hin auf unfre Wflicht bas werf, bas unire Borfahren io gut angefangen und ge= pflegt, in ifrem Sinne und mit ifrer Ener= gie zu förbern. Racd ber \{njpracte leitete $\mathfrak{B r o f}$. Sobman im Singen mebrerer Rieder, welcijes das Mrogramm falob.
$\mathfrak{H u g u t}$ Sctmidt.

## 

gehalten bon $\mathfrak{B r a ̈ f}$. §. $\mathfrak{E}$. Rangenwalter am ex= ften Sonntage bes Sduljabres.
,"Ind er fpracty: Dafür, daß́ bu mir als Sinecht bienit, ift's zu gering, daß but mux bie Stämme Jafobs aufridften und bie aus J̌srael betwahten zuriufforingen follteft; und fo madje
 Dáb mein seeil biz an das Ende ber Melt reidje" ŋei. 49,6. Diefe Worte beiliger ভdyrift beictäf= tigen uns an Dem eriten Sonntage bes neuen Schuljafies. Sie find es wext ald Grundton eines ©dulfabres gebrand fot werden.

Wir fehen fofort, dáB Die Rebensanfctaut ung bes sinectues bes Šerrn eine umfaifende ift.

Dieje Borte werben won bem Bropheten Jeiatas an den fnecht bes seern geridftet. Der
 Dem Bolfe $\mathfrak{z s r a e l}$ mandfual von einer unge= nannten $\mathfrak{B e r i o n}$ und fafließlich von Dem Meifi= as gebrandet. Die Morte bes Tertes find widt $=$ tig, einerlei in weldfem Sinne man fie brautift. Brei Dinge find fither, ©friftus als der תnectit Des Seern hat biefe Botid)aft auf munderbare Weife in Erfülung gebracbt, uno mir alg sin= ber Gootes fino audd תnechte bes Seern, bie bie= ic Worte wobl zu §erzen nehmen dürfen.
©in fuechtocs ferrntut brei Tinge:

## 1. Ery ehrt Gfott.

Dieje Stellung ift grumblegend umb twir tun mohl bie $\mathfrak{B o r t e}$ bes jüngit veritorbenen $\mathfrak{P r a ̈}=$ fitoenten Saarsing zut §erzen zu nelmen, alg ex fagte: "Jdif glaube nidft, baß irgenb ein an= Derer Einflus io midytig ift als ber, Der baburd
fommt, Das man fich auf's 刃eut bem allmäditi= gen (5ott miomet. Jdy mag nidft gerne blok zur $\mathfrak{l n t e r b a l t u n g ~} \ddot{i}$ ber Religion ipredfen, aber id) glaube, dab mix megr babon braudjen in 1:nierm amerifanifden ¿eben."

Fekt ba ßräfibent searbing geftorben ift, fornen mandye feben, bie es zubor nidft jaben, Dáb er ein Mann toar, Der Gott efyrte, und ban Darin feine $\mathfrak{H}$ bbauer lag in ben Iagen ber Berleumbung gegen ifn. Hudb er war ein Sinecht des ફeerrn, Dex §hn geehrt hat.
2. Er prophezeit.

Die Wrbeit eines $\mathfrak{F}$ ropheten Des 5errn war eritens zu Yebren, dann Diefer ¿ehre gemäß zu Yeben und zu wirfen, und brittens bezahit er Den $\mathfrak{F r e i z}$, titid zum $\mathfrak{D p f e r}$ oder zum Märtyrer.

Die meiften won uns find bierher gefom= men, um zu Yennen, aber twir haben einen ©in= flub, ben wix nidft leugnen fönnen, uno ber
 gebrautht, anitatt mißbraucht; wer mit andern Sucfeen nach ber $\mathfrak{B a h}$ atheit in Den תlafien und auberbalb derfelben, helfens beiftebt, ber er= füll, went auch in einem geringen Maße, bie erfe Frunftion eines ßropheten.

Яut bem Rernen und Refren muß bann ein Dem entiprectiendes Reben erwactifen. Diefes iift $\mathfrak{F}$ mudgt, nicht 1 triactue, bei uns Menicten. Int Diefent Sinne fann ein Darauf erfolgendes Дeben nidgt übericjübt werDen, Denn wniere Taten ipredjen io lant, Dab man unjere Woxte oft nicht weritegt. In feinem Gefilbe, als bem Snecht bes Serrn hat Ehriftus das Tun bes Willent Gottes bis auf Die höchite sablye ge= bracht, und wix fönnen JFim nidft genutg Dafïr Danfen; als Snechte bes serrn in einem ge= ringen Sinne fönen wir unjern $\mathfrak{D a n f}$ am $\mathfrak{b e}=$ iten betweifen, wenn twir bas umjere tun, Damit Der Willle Gottes aufgefiithrt werbe.

Die (beidfichte hat es gelegrt, ฉaß es Reut te gegeben hat, die jogar Dinge boraus fagen founten, aber nidgt Sinectite des Serrn waren. Sie werben falfche Fropheten gefdylten, weil fie falich waren, Dieje tun nidet ben Willen bes Seerrn.
3. Erx bezafly Den ßreiz, wird zum Miarth= rex oder 3 um ©pfer.
Sebes $\mathfrak{D i n g}$, bas Mert hat, foftet aud fei= nen Breis. Das finten wix in Sctulleben, fo= wie in ber Rebenßidutle bewiejen.
©hriftus hat feinen Wreis bezafit (5e paib the price) und warie zum ©pfer. Зּraet hat feine (selegenheit verfehlt, bezahite jeinen Breig nidgt, war nidht twillig Märtyrer zut mer=

Den und verlor fein Reben mit Schanden．Еూ亏 war nidgt cin Sinecht bes Serrn，Der Den Willen （6botes ausfuitrte．Wix find auta Snechte Des §oerrn in biefer Şinficht zu entidyeiben ben Breta，ben es nimmt ein（5ott mohlgefälliger Sinecht zu fein，zu bezaflen．
 9rbeitsfelber．

1．Datheim．©re foll fein eigenes 刃olf auf＝ xichaten．

Wix Gaben unjere şeintaten auf neun Mid＝ nate verlafien，aber beshalb haben wir ignen nidgt ben Rüdfen gefebrt．Jebe Erfahyung，bie unjer Reben bereidyert，follte fo burchinactit wer＝ Den，dáb biejenigen baheim aud einen Borteil baraus ziehen fömen．Hnjere ふerbinoung mit winerm bizherigen §eim follte burch Die（rxfah）＝ rungen nicht geloceret，fonsern enger berbumben merben，trokbemt wir vielleidgt nie mehr als per＝ manente Bemohner Der alten Sactibarjidaft zu＝ rïcffebren twerben．

Rabt uns nidgt bergeifen，bab ber Rrophet Gier nidet fritifieren jagt，fondern a $\mathfrak{u f r i d y t e n ! ~ D a z u ~ h a b e n ~ S i e ~ i m m e r ~}$ ein Rectht umb ourd）bie Silfe（botteg werben wir alles turn，bas in uniern Sträften iteht，ba＝ mit Sie in dieier ©tellung fu Foren ફ̌eimaten nidgt feglen follen．

## 2．Hnter andern：

Ery foll ein Ridft unter ben 5eiben（ßöl＝ fern）fein．

Wie hatte ba J̧rael Doch gefegit！Raßt une aber nicht vergefien，dáb umfere Gelegen＝ Geiten und unfere（Sbefabren in bilen Sinifich） ten mit benen des Bolfes sjrael vergleiden werben fönnen．

Weld）eine gute छselegenbeit hat man， wemn man andern zum Ridgte werben fann，ih： nen hilft inas Recht zu fehen und zu veritehen und ein tiefgehenoes $\mathfrak{B e r a n t w o r t l i c ) f e i t s g e f u ̈ h ~} \mathfrak{h}$ zut wecten ump zu fördern！

Exr foll cine lufacte werden，báb das seeil Gottes ohne semmung laufen joll．

Sier haben wir eine auBerorbentliche be＝ Yegenheit，unfern Gfauben an bas seeil צeju （5hrifti flar und veritändlich an ben Tag zu le＝ gen．Möge Der Šerr uns barin Yeiten in bem beworitehenden $\mathfrak{F}$ ahte，dá wir niemanden zunt §indernifie und jebermar zur Şilfe werden mö＝ gen jodaß Das ફeeil umferes（6otte freien 2 nif Gaben möge und wix am Ende ale finectle Gsot＝ tes befunden merben，bie $\mathfrak{J h n}$ geehrt，für $\mathfrak{F H}$
gelebt und gelitten baben und ifren eigenen seuten zur Silfe und andern zum Sidfte und zum Secil gemorben find．

## Der Wert ber beutidien Eprade

（Eine Mifpactije von Martha Both，ge＝ Galten bor bem beutichen Berein）

Diejes Thema mirb heutzutage fehr oft und viel bepproctien，unter unjerm Bolf，in un＝ fern Scfuten im allgemeinen，befonders aber von Denfenden Reuten，welche fehen，Dajb bie Deuticife Spractife uns zu entidiminden broht．

Der Srieg hat Der beutichen Spracte biel Schaben getan．Weil eine Spracte naturlidf mit Dem ふolfe，bas fie am meiften gebraudgt， feit verbumben ift，jo ift mit bem Soab gegen Deutichland auch ein ebenio heißer Şáz gegen Die beutidje Spradje entiprungen．Diefer $\mathfrak{s} \mathfrak{B}$ veridgmindet mit Der Beit，aber ber Sdaben bleibt．

Sat bie Deutiche Sprache gemug Wert für uns，Daß wir Den Berjuch macjen follten bent Scfaden zu heilen，fie uns zu erhalten umb mehr zu ftubieren als mix jegt tun，und fie ber fünftigen Generation in $\mathfrak{A m e r i f a}$ zugäng＝ lid zut madjen，oder ift fie uns mextlos？Dic＝ fe ひrage möchte id）in ben folgenden $\mathfrak{B u}^{\text {unften }}$ beantworten．

Die Deutifle Spradje ift eine ber fafön＝ ften，reidjiten umb meift geiprochenen Spractyen in ber Welt．Sie iit freier bon zrembmörtern als ingend eine ber zivilifiexten Sprachen ind mirb heute von über 150 Millionen Mentajen geiproctien．Ein ভcfuriftiteller fagt：＂Eine
 Entwicflung eines Bolfes．＂Belches Bolf ift Göher gejtiegen in feiner refigiofen，moralifofen， jozialen uns rififenidaftlicten Entrwicfelung als bả beutidye Bolf？Die Deuticljen fino bon je＝ ber bejonders beriibyt getweien als ein $\mathfrak{B o y}$ Das bie wejentlicten Dinge Des Rebens，wie Das Şeim，Den Reppeft und die Riebe zut © $1=$ tern und Sindern，Mdfung Des Mrters hod hal＝ ten．Daz bezeugt fction ber römifithe Siftu＝ rifer Tacitus，ber nock bor bem dyriftlidyen Beitalter gelebt hat．Sie fino griunslich mo mufrichtig in ifrem religiöfen ¿eben．

Darum findet man，daß bie beutfaje Sprache biefe Entividelung，Diefes Wactjatum und Reben repräfentiert，ปaß fie fo reid，ge＝ füblsuoll，fafön umb tieffinning ift，wie feine andere．Whit ihr fann man bie empfindun＝ gen bes menictlicten Seerzens ausbruiffen，mie

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mit feiner anbern. William sames jagt is feinen Briefen, fie jei eine bon Den Sprat: den. Weil bas beutidye Bolf fo weit entwif= felt ift in wifijemichaftlider Šinficdt, fo ift bie beutictie Spractie bon grozem Wert, wenn man fid) in bie WBifienichaften vertieft und fidit an= eignen mill.

Sein Stubent fant in eine medizinifage Schule eintreten, ofne beutich umb franzä= fiid idfreiben und lejen zu fönnen. Ein Sra= feffor jagte, Dáb bie mertvolfiten Bücher in Der medizinijachen WBifientchaft in Deutich finb. Der= felbe $\mathfrak{B r o f e f f o r , ~ i o ~ f a g e n ~ f e i n e ~ m e s i z i n i f i t i o n ~}$ Stubenten, zitiert oft lange Stiuicfe in beutich, ohne es zut übericken umb verlangt, báb $\mathfrak{i e}=$ ne Stubenten beuticly Bücher Yejen.

Went wir bie neneiten Bücher in Biolo = gie Yejen, io finden wir beutidye Bitate, bie nidft uiberiekt morben jind, ba ber ? $\mathfrak{W}$ tor jagt, Der (6xumbinin gehe bei ber Heberietzug ve: = Loren. Uunire $\mathfrak{z e x t f i l i c h e r}$ in ben alten Spra= dent, wie Ratein und (Sxiectifict, fins aus Deutichen Werfen biejer Gattung aufgebout. Sn ber Bindfologie erntöglidyt bie beutidfe Spractie inmer bie bejten, neuejten und grimb= lidfiten Sadeforidungen in biejem Jelde. Hito unfer Rrofefion ber Mitconomic fagte uns lebs= tes Sahr, báb bas lebte und beft Budh in der YYtronomie in bentich und won einem Deut=
 zutgänglich, Die beutich lejen fömnen.

Wenn man in ber Mufili weiter ftubis= ren will, umt bie Dpern und Berfe ber gro: Ben Deutichen Somponiften zu Yejen und 3 u ftubieren, io nurs man bentidy fönnen. Einige Der beriifnteiten Slajiifer ber Weltliteratui find Deutidye. ©foethe wirb nächit Shafespeare tookl ant meiften zitiert, und Scfiller und Rei= fing find internationale Grrößen. Refiing it wohl ber größ̉te literarifche Sititifer, Den bie 2iteraturgeichichte aufzuweijen hat und ©afil= ler feht in. feiner Ballabendidftung uniber= troffen da.

Diejes find alles ঞelber, bie wir bielleidgt nie betreten werben und beweifen mur ben Wert der beutidyen Sprache als folde. Sie hat aber für mts , bie wir fie fömen, noch ei= nen bejonderen Wert, einen widftigeren alg für benjenigen, ber rein miffenidfaftlicten Ge: braudd babon machen will. Heber Den (Semint und ben Bert zwei Spracten zu wifien, brau= dhe idh Eutd nidft aufzuflären. Went man bie Beit umb bas Geld aufrechnet, bas man= d)e ausgeben, umt eine andere Spradfe zu Yer;
nen, bỉ fie fie gut fönmen, fo findet man, ban fie ums viel Wert ift in biejer Seinfidgt. Mit zwei Spractien fömen wir Yeidfor megr ler= nen. W3ix fömen bas Deutjaje int Gejchäft, int sebren umb beint Reifen gebraucten.

Mit ber beuticlen Spracte fömen wir bie reiche beutiche Riteratur jtubieren, und mande angenebme Stunde ift mier, wenn wir
 hungen lejen fömen. ©5s find nidyt igresglei= djen. Ein englijcher Brofefion fagte, Daf ex während bes srieges alfe feine beutidjen $\mathfrak{B u}=$ cher behalten habe, wemn fie jomit zu humber= ten verbrannt oder jonit wernidftet muwden; Denn ex finde, báb bie beuticlyen (bejchicflen etwas an fict haben, bas man im Englijif)en vernifije. Crtwas Iieferes, (5ximblidferes!

In unferm firctificten Wejen it bie beut= fche Spracte bon bejonderem Berte für uns. Seter ftegt groz bor uns bie Iatjache, Daj wenn wix bie beutiche Sprache nidgt aufrecht exfalten, io geft uns imixe yerrliche, bejon= Der马 zu Seerzen geherive Sixchenmuitif verloven. Diefe Choräle, bieje Rieder ftammen aus ei= ner Beit, wo Männer und Frauen ifr Reben für igren ©fauben und ifxe لleberzeugung ba= Gingaben. Sie fonmen bon ber Seele und baben eine Seele. Wer fuiblt nidgt mebmuitig bei Dem Geianten, Dajb bie Beit fonmen fönte, too bieje Sernlieder in umjern תixchen veritummen iollten. Die beutidge Sprache ift unjer Erbteil umb ein ©rbteil Gält man wert und futbt e马 zut erbalten. Jin igren Tönen görten wir zuerit bie innigen Worte, bie aus bent 5erzen unfe= rex liebenden Mutter famen. Mu® dieje Mut. ter nidgt tief traurig fïflen, wem fie ipä= ter nicht mefr mit ihrem finde in Der ©pra= che werfegren fann, mit der fie es zuerjt be: griïnte und an bie jo biele Erinnerungen ge= fiüpft find? Mut Das intime und vertratens= volle Berbältnis zwifden Sinbern umb Ert= tern nidgt gelocfert werDen mit Dem Beridmin= ben ber Mutteripractie?

Mutteripractje, Mutterlaut!
Wie jo monnejam, fo traut!
Grites Wort, was mir exichaylet, ভӥßes, exites Riebesmort,
Eriter Ton, Den idf gelaflet, תlingeit erwig in mix fort.
Spracte, fction umb munderbar,
$\mathfrak{Y}(\underset{t}{ }$, wie flingeit out fo flar! $\mathfrak{W i l l}$ noch tiefer mich bertiefen, $\mathfrak{J n}$ ben Reidftum, in bie ßracht,

Sit mire bock，ale ob mid）riefen， Bäter auß De马（Grabes Maçit．
Heberall meht（5ottes Scauch）， Seeilig ift mohl mandifer Braudd． Heer joll idd beten，banfen， （5eb＇ich meine stebe fumb， Meine feligiten Gedanfen Sprecti＇idf twie ber Mutter Mund．
（ভchenfenoorf．）

## Was man auf æeifat lerten fant

Das Reijen，wie alles andere int Reben， beriifyt nidgt jeden gleidf．Mancfer gegt in Die Welt Kinans als einer，ben（sbtt geidfictt hat，ein anderer fiegt nicfots umb hört nidgte， Das dee secimtragens wert wäre．Das Jinte reffante ift，Dã man auf Reifen gemobylidi Dasfelbe jeben fann，bas man baheim auth hät＝ te jehen $\mathfrak{f o n n e n}$ ，nux in anderer $\mathfrak{F o r m}$ ．Mon hat Daheim vielleidyt feine Berge，aber besme＝ gen fefit es noch lange nidgt an bselegentei＝ ten，Gottes munderbare Natur zu lernen．

Unjereiner gebt gemöbnlict auf Reifen， weil er eine beitimmte $\mathfrak{F r b e i t}$ zu berridften hat． Dieje $\mathfrak{H}$ rbeit fïh int in mebr ober weniger enge Beriifyung mit andern Reuten，und bie fins nod immer bas sntereifanteite，bas es gibt． Wer Reute trifft，ber findet bald，dáb es ge＝ miffe Büge gibt，Die an ben meiften Släben zu beobachten find，und bie fich unter ben me：$=$ iten（6xuppen aud vexgältniemäßig gleid）ve：＝ teilen．

Man finbet es in ber ærembe autid wabr， Dã̉ nidat ber Mame，fondern bas gerjonal beit Ion ber Sbuppe angibt．In einem Sommer fam man in veridfiesenen reilen umpers Zandes $\mathfrak{B e r f a n m l u n g e n ~ D e r j e l b e n ~} \mathfrak{D}$ ganifatio $=$ nen beimohnen und außer Dem samen fait fei＝ ne $\mathfrak{Z e}$ ernlichfeit entocefer．Die Sonjtitution ift Diefelbe；bie Regeln find biefelben，aber bie Seute baben eine andere Rebensanicfanung unb anbre Sitten．Da lernt man bann einjeben， Dáb nidgt jederman aus benfelben ©bünden fith ein und berjelben Drganifation anichlient，uns Denft bann baran，bab babfelbe baheim auth Der Fall iit．

Wo man hinfommen mag，findet man， Daß grobe Reute，erhabene Seelen，mütichen， dab bas Gute，das man meib，getan werden möcfte．Wräfitiont Searbing hat feine Yeez＝ te $\mathfrak{F n i p r a c t h e}$ in Den Bereintigten Staaten bei＝ nahe wergefien ob ber æreube，báb bie Staht＝ magnaten an jenem Morgen weriprochen hat＝
ten，wirflidy Ærnjt zu madjen mit ber શbictaf： fung mandjer entmenidjenber BerGältnifie in vielen won ihren Fabrifen．Man hat ihn oft bejduldigt，bab er bies und das nidyt ange＝ packt hat biz er ein angefangenes Stüf $\mathfrak{H}$（x） beit biz zur Tat hinourch gefïhrt hatte．Şeu＝ te weritegt man feinen Bext beffer und ift Danflar，DáB er nidgt mefre veriproctien hat als er mirflich Goffte auszufiithen．Man mubte am 5．Suli nicht，Daje er in vier Wochen ab＝ gerufen muirbe，aber es beriibrte einen da＝ mals bod eigentiumlid． ，als er aufmerffam mactite auf bie Tatjache，ban umier Borf ficif auf＇s Reut Gott weifen follte mit Wort und Iat．

Einige Monate auf Reifen lehrte einen manche Berion finben，bie biejelfe Stellung einnatm，bie unier Damaliger Bräfitiont wer＝ trat．Farmer，bie Jabre lang fait nidfte ge＝ emtet hatten，bejpractien exhabene $\mathfrak{D i n g e}$ mb nafmen eine ermutigense Stellung ein gege： unjere $\mathfrak{H}$ rbeit．Sie beflagten ifr 20 w weni＝ ger，als fie bebauterten，báb fie bie 2trbeit nidit Geffer unteritïben fornten．

Man lernt audl auf Reijen，Daß Baht＝ ipriidfe feine Stabt bauen．©上马 hat einen wirt＝ lidy interefifext zu fehen wie viele Stäbte，bie
 Ruffomb vor Ahtgen geftelft liatten，Diejelben jeß̉t ganz entfernt batten．Das mar ein fiti！＝ les ßefemntni弓，Dás man mit blozen Morten nichta fertig bringt．

Man findet wohl feine Stabt．wie weit man aud geben mag，bie nidyt bemuit wier unbemißt bas Befenutnis ablegt，Daj Städe gleid）wie Menidjen ifte 壮lidften nidgt er＝ fïllen，biz fite eine geiftlictle ©rmectung erfah＝ ren haben．Dả fäll einem ie länger je mehr auf．©h freut einen Deshalb beridyten zu Diir＝ fen，bás man auf vielen Stellen gejumben hat，DáB bie beiten Reute in ber Hmgegend größere Betomung legen auf ben geiftlichen als auf ben efonmifithen Stand bexiefben．

Nhif Reifen lernt man am alferbejten twie Yieb einent bie Šeimat ijt，weil man in Der Frembe oft fïr bas beite berielben einfteht und man fommt bann zuiucf mit Dem feiten Bor＝ haben，ouf＇s neut fein beites zu tun für bie Arbeit Daheim．
§．ケ็．ㄹ．

## Meine Sommerxeife

F̛ir bie Sommermonate murbe mix bir Wuigabe，eine Reife burch bie Mennonitenge＝ meinden in Dflatioma zu madten．Der Bweit
biefer Reife lag in ber ßflege warmer Bezie= Kungen zwifden Esemeinden und Betbel Eol= lege. (ESs ift aud) widftig, Daß eine Reframitalt bie won chriftlichen Gemeinden gegrïmbet ift und won Denfelben unterbalten mixd, in re=
 ie $\mathfrak{B e z i e h u n g e n ~ f o l l e n ~ r e c h t ~ r e g e ~ u n d ~ l e b e n d i g ~}$ fein, wenn eine Schule gedeiben foll. Was le:
 ften und berrlichiten Berbindungen unter ben Menichen exfalten ohne Bflege.

Für Dieje Reife war mix bie Mnweifung gegeben morden, báb ich Dienen jolle, vornebm= lid) im Darreicfen geiftlictjer (baben, Durct) Sredigen Des Evangeliums an bie Semeinden und in ber $\mathfrak{B}$ flege Des Scfulfinnes in ben Ge: meinden und bejonders unter ber Jugend. In= Dem bieje $\mathfrak{H r b e i t}$ in Der winie meiner fontti= gen $\mathfrak{H r b e i t}$ liegt, fand ich mict, wenn aud) mit einigem Bögern, bereit Diejelfe zu unter= negmen.

Mit biejem Biel im aluge begann idh bie $\mathfrak{Y r b e i t}$ am 29. Juti. Jim Zaufe Des શugutt= monats habe ich folgenbe (bemeinden in Dfla= Koma bejucft: Deer Ereef, Miedford, Ennib, Meno, Ringivood, (Soltry, Drienta, bie §e= rold, Sidfar und Bergtal Semeinden in But ibita County, Die (Semeinden bei Meatherforb, Corn, Syybro, Gbtebo und Earnegie, fowic die Mifiitongitationen Jndiaboma und Elinton. Allabenolid murbe (Spttesbienjt gebalten umo autd an ben Somatagen bornittage und abenbs.
$\mathfrak{I n}$ ben vielen Befucten, die wäfrend des Iages gentacht wurden, babe idf belegenheit gehabt nit bielen jungen Reuten mierer (Sc: meinfichaft in Berülfung zu fommen. Die Bidy= tigfeit bes menichlictyen Rebens, bie Bflictot ei= nes ßerufs, bie Motmendigfeit einer Borberei: tung, fowie bie Gelegenheiten, bie unire Regr= anjtalten bieten, waren gemöfnlich bas The= ma des Gejpräctiz. Wix hoffen, Dáb mancter Dabei eine $\mathfrak{A}$ nregung für größere Rebensauf= gaben gefunden hat. शudf) burfte ich æinger= zeige geben fïr bie Wabl einer Zebramitalt, too bie $\mathbb{B a g l}$ noch nidgt enogiltig getroffen ober von einem einjeitigen (Sefichtspunfte aut: gemadft murbe. Biele Stubenten labe idf be= grï̈ben bürfen und mit vielen Semeindeleitern befonnt werben. ©5s hat jo eine Reife des Jon= terefifanten viel. Manctjer Expipode fefit es nidyt an syumor, manthe ift tiefernit. : Wrbeit mit Menictien ift ictliegfict bie größte und in= terefifanteite $\mathfrak{A r b e i t}$ in ber Welt.
$\mathfrak{I n}$ ber Stellung fu unjerer Rehranitalt
fand fict autd allerlei (Sejimmeng, $\mathfrak{D a}$ fanben iich pofitive umb aud negative Bole. Bethed College als ein Magnet ziebt biele an, aber fitößt auch einige ab. Biele murben gezogen, fonnten aber biefes §abr bie finanzieflen Mit= tel nidgt bewirfen um ben $\mathfrak{b u g}$ zu einem $\mathfrak{A n}=$ gezogeniein zu macten. Die Dflahoma §arme: haben eben ein idflweres Jahr Ginter fich, in= Den bie biesjährige Ernte eine Fehternte mar. Das volle Rejultat ber Reife fann erjt in ber Bufunft fommen.

In ber gegenjeitigen Senntnignabme un= frer $\mathfrak{H}$ ufgabe in ber Errziehung Der Jugenb fanben Schulfreunde und (semeinbeleiter neue Gnregung, um fraftooll für bas Berf unire: Schulen uno Refranitalten einzuiteben. Man= ches Wort ift gefagt morden, Das feine Wirfung finden wirb, und wir hoffen, dáß Bethel Eollege in Dflahoma größer werben mirb. Mögen Sahule und Gemeinde einanber arg Bflanzitätten finden für bas Bachertum de马 dyriflidjen Glaubens und bie Berbreitung Des (5bangeliums! Der Saerr wolle Semeinden und ©dule jegnen.
(2. ๒. Warder.

## Das bebet.

Die gröbten Miämer vergangener Beiten waren Beter. Dawon beridftet nicht mur bie Bibel, bie uns von Mbrabam, Miofes, David Daniel, Jejus, Baufus und vielen andern er= zäblt, Dáß fie ftändig mit bem unfiçtbaren, aber berrlich fich offenbarenden (Sott berfehr= ten. Wudy bie Weltgeidfictle beridftet won Staatemännern, (Selehrten, Bhilantgropen,
 ten in ifrem Wirfung feris umb ifre Eraol= ge nidft zum geringiten Teil ber fraft zufictrie= ben, welche ibnen aus bem verborgenen $\mathfrak{H n t}=$ gang mit Gbott zufloz. Wenn bagegen einge= twendet wird, dás ebeniobiele, wenn nidgt noch
 Erben, fo mollen mir bas nidft in Whrebe ftel= Yen. NGer eins ift uns gemin: Die Betenden waren nidgt nur bie (fffiucflicferen, fonbern auth die Gejegneteren für ibre Mitmeniden. Eint wirflidfer Beter - nidft ein beudflerifcher, beren es leider zu viele gibt - ift ein Segen fïr feine $\mathfrak{H m g e b u n g}$, benn ber ftändige $\mathfrak{H m}=$ gang mit bem heiligen, gerecthten, treuen umb barmberzigen (bott fann nid)t ohne Einflut Gleiben auf ben ©harafter und bie Rebensfitín = rung eines Menicjen. Man fomme uns nidut inmer mit bem blöden Einmurf, nan jege
nidgt biel won ber guten frudgt bes Gebets uno Der frönmigfeit．Wer fehen will，Der fiegt fie umb exfährt fie，wer nidy fehen mill， bem ift eben nidyt zu helfen．（Sehe ins saut eines wahren Ebriften，eines Manne，ber bor （6Sott mandelt，und bu wirjt bald entbecten． Dab ba eine anbere $\mathfrak{R u f t}$ weht als in ber $\mathfrak{J a}$ ， mitie eines（Sottesteugners umb ©hriftibfein＝ Des．Frrectye Menidfen reden und idureiben oft vom geiftverödenoen Einfluz Des（5ottesglau＝ bens．Wo find die Beeweife für jolcte Behaun＝ tungen？Wir fönnen fie gelten lafien an Dr＝ ten，wo e马 fich bloz im Yusübung medfani＝ fayer Religionsübungen handelt，aber mit fol＝ chen hat es der wahre bottesglaube ant aller＝ wenigiten $\mathfrak{z u}$ tun． $\mathfrak{F n}$ ber frorm läß̆t er biel ふreiheit，aber fein wahres Wejen iit Sraft， Riebe，Freude，Geiftesfrifd）e．Ein betendes Wolf fällt meder ber intelleftuellen nodi ber moralifden Berjumpfung anheim，wohl aber Das ßolf，bas fein ganzes csfiuct mur in bex Befriedigung ber finnlicten $\mathfrak{T}$ riebe und im $\mathfrak{B e}=$ fith umb ©bemuß ber materiellen ©finter erblictt Dafür bietet jomokl bie Geichicfte vergange＝ ner（bejdflectiter als aud ber nüdfterne Ein＝ blidí in bie begenwart bie fallagenditen Bewei＝ fe．Şunderte von familien find glitcflich ge＝ roorben burch）ben（slauben und feine eilen ひruichte－andere sumberte aber find gequält， zerrifien und unglücflicf，weil oas geiftige Bamb fehit，bas aller seerzen verbinoet．Dort wixb gebetet，gejungen，mufiziert，es herricht 5ar＝ nuonte umb Riebe，Gier wird gefludt，geidimpft， fritifiert，e马 herridgt Uneinigłeit und ichnöre Selbitiutht．Tatiaction beweifen，und wir $\mathfrak{x e}=$ Den umb ichreiben von offenbaren Suftänden， nidft won gefäljáden Romanfiguren．（5ottlob toir haben in Smerifa nocly eine beten＝ De und bibelfejende Bolfzichicht，beren guter ©influß auf ifre lungebung unverfenber ift． Sie mird veripottet，verachtet，gehaft，Denn Die Finjterniz hafiet bas Ridgt．Nber fie be＝ fteft und wird Geitehen trok Der ifr entgegen： gebradelen Fembidaft，bem bie Suellen ihrer Sraft find unverfieglich．Bon biefen Reuten fpridft ber ewige Mand ber Wahryeit：„Jhr feib bas Galz der Gerde，ifr feib bas Ridft ber Welt！＂Möge bas Salz nidgt bumm werben， Das Ridft nidgt unter ben Sclfeffel fommen！ Dann wird unjer Worf umb Rand nod lange Den Segen fpüren，ber won ben wahren $\mathfrak{B e}=$ tern ausgebt，bie nidft mut ant amerifanilden Danti，und Bettag fich ibrer Bflicht und ib：
re马 Worrectat eximern，fondern bas ganze Sahr cinjtehen für Bolf und Dbrigfeit，Dent Das（Sebet ift cine Madgt．

W． $\mathfrak{M i}$ ．

## Der Egquit．

Err bejan alles，was nötig toar，um bie Seifel feiner ふamilie zu werben．
（Fr twar gejund umb reidy zur Welt gefom＝ men－und ex blieb gejum und reid）wäh $=$ rend feines ganzen langen Rebens；er ließ fich fein einziges Bergehen zu Sctulben fom＝ men，beging feinen einzigen Mibgriff，weber in Borten nocti in Taten．

Er war won mafelloier Ebrenhaftigfeit！ ．．．Und jtolz int Bewniticin jeiner efhrenhaf＝ tigfeit，bruiufte er alle Damit zu Boden：Ber＝ manote，æruunde，Befannte．

Dic ©hbrenhaftigfeit war ihm ein Sapital und er mutherte mit biefem Sapitar．
Die ebhrenhaftigfeit gab ihm ba马 Recht， erbarmung klos zu fein und mur bas wom ©fe＝ fets befoblene Gute fut tum．．．Hnd er war erbarnuinglos und tat nichts Gfute ．．．Demu Das vorgejdyriebene Ghte ift nidy bas bate．

Riemals fïmmerte er fich um jemand an＝ bets als um jeine eigne fo mutterbafte $\mathfrak{B e r}$ ： jon；und er warbe ernitlidy böle，wenn andu nicht ebenfalle eifrig um Diejelbe bejorgt wa＝ ren！

Hebrigens betractitete er fitif nidyt als ei＝ nen Egroiten－umb nidfte idmähte，nictits verfolgte er unerbittlidfer als den Egoizmus und bie Ggoiften！．．．Maturrlidy；frembar Egoismus tax jenem eigenen im Wege．

Ta er fictit bon ber geringiten Seffimäde frei twißte，fo fonnte er frembe Sdifoüdfe twe＝ Der begreifen noch dulden．Ex begriff über＝ Goupt niemand und nidgts，bemr ganz und gar， bon affen Seiten，oben amo unten，worn umo hinten twar er bon feiner eignen ßerjon umt＝ geben．

Ery begriff nidyt einmal，was vergeben heibt．Sidf jelbit hatte or nicfits zut vergeben ．．．mozu hätte er ba andern zu vergeben brautifen？

Bor bem Richterituty feines eigenen（se＝ wifijens，wor Dem \｛ntlik jeines eignen ©5ottes ridftete er，biejes Wunber，siejes Ungebenter von Tugend bie Nugen gen saimmel und jprady mit fefter flarer Stimme：„J̃a，ich bin ein wïrsiger，ein fittenreiner Menict！＂

Diefe Worte twitb er auf jeinem Ster： belager wiebergolen－und felbjt bann wirb ifict niduts regen in biejem itemernen Scers
zen - in stefent Seezzen ohne צegl und of= ne Mafel.
(2) §äßlidf)feit ber felgitzufriedenen, unbeug= famen, billig ermorbenen Iutgend - bift but nidft wiocrwärtiger als bie offene Şäßlich = feit Des Rafters!

The New York Library recently printed a list of good books which a man or woman might read in the interest of selfdevelopment. The number thirty-six hàs no special signicance. This is not a list of thirty-six "best books," nor of so-called classics. Some of the greatest books were excluded because everybody knows them. Kim, by Kipling
The Return of the Native, by Hardy
The Call of the Wild, by London
Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, by Mark Twain
Tono-Bungay, by Wells
The House of Seven Gables, by Hawthorne Tales, by Poe
A Tale of Two Cities, by Dickens
Vanity Fair, by Thackeray
The Cloister and the Hearth, by Reade
The Rise of Silas Lapham, by Howells
Islands Nights' Entertainments, by Stevenson
Leaves of Grass, by Whitman
The Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics, by Palgrave
Verse, inclusive edition, 1885-1918, by Kipling
The New Poetry, an anthology, by Monroe and Henderson
Discovery of America, by Fiske; two volumes
France and England in Noth America, by Parkman

The History of the United States,by Rhodes
The American Commonwealth, by Bryce Walden, by Thoreau
The Book of a Naturalist, by Hudson
Life and Letters of Lord Macauly, by Trevelyan
Life of Benjamin Franklin by himself
Life of Johnson, by Boswell
Life of Benvenuto Cellini, by himself
Letters to his Children, by Roosevelt
Mark Twain, by Paine
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, by Carroll
Rudder Grange, by Stockton
The Wind in the Willows, by Grahame Interpretations of Literature, by Hearn Dissertations by Mr. Dooley, by Dunne Essays, by Emerson
Essays of Elia, by Lamb
Three Plays for Puritans, by Shaw
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-By Lord Sherbrooke.
"How I pity those who have no love of reading, of study, or of the Fine Arts! I have passed my life amidst amusements and in the most brilliant society; but I can assert with perfect truth that I have never tasted pleasures so true as I have found in the study of books, in writing, or in music."
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