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## Bethelites in Mexico

(By Miss Hazel McAllister, Instructor in Romance Languages)

The ex-students of Bethel are scattered all over the world; and the students and alumni are interested in knowing of their activities. We are proud of our missionaries - in India, in China, and in the Indian fields, but some other work, not so considered, and not under the Mennonite board, offers a very real field for missionary activities - and some of our volunteers have realizied this fact. Recently, Mexico has claimed four of our ex-students: Miss Minnie Harms, A. B. Bethel College 1924. Miss Emma Eldridge, special 1916-17 Miss Anna Belle Dyck, A. B. Bethel 1923 and Miss Dora Z. Schmidt, special 1912-13.

All of these are working in the city of Chihuahua, capital of the state of the same name; but their work is in two different institutions, Centro Cristiano (Christian Center) and Colegio Palmore, both under the Southern Methodist Church.

Miss Harms teaches special English classes in Centro Cristiano, including a variety of activities. The day nursery is maintained for the care of children who have lost one parent and whose remaining parent must work. Thirty little ones are served in this way. There are also a Spanish kindergarten, a visiting nurse, a visiting evangelist, a playground and Boy Scout

Organization; cooking classes and Campfire girls, and evening commercial classes, afternoon and evening English classes. The English classes are small groups, mostly adults, who for some commercial or cultural reason wish to acquire a knowledge of English, and who cannot do so in a regular school. Small fees are charged to those who can afford to pay, but everyone is welcome at Christian Center. The workers and teachers form a happy family, with living quarters on the second floor of the building.

About ten minutes walk from Centro Cristiano is Colegio Palmore, a school of four hundred pupils, of which Miss Emma Eldridge is principal. There are three buildings; a new school building, in use now for the second year; a boys' dormitory under the supervision of a Mexican professor and his wife. Thirty boys live here. In the girls' dormitory live thirty girls and about fifteen teachers. The rest of the children come from homes in the city. Other teachers, too, live outside of the school.

Palmore College includes an English kindergarten, all the grades in English, all the grades in Spanish, and a three year commercial course. Parents may choose whether a child shall be enrolled for Eng-

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lish or Spanish. All those in the English department have a daily Spanish lesson those in the Spanish department, a daily English lesson. The teachers in the Spanish department are all Mexicans; those in the English department, Americans. In the English first grade, a child is situated much like a foreign child in the United States: he must first be taught English by the use of pictures and games. Miss Anna Belle Dyck is in charge of this English first grade, which has an enrollment of twentyeight. The Spanish first grade has thirtysix pupils. These numbers decrease, of course, in the upper grades. Miss Dora Schmidt has the English fourth grade roo:n. The commercial department includes two years of Spanish shorthand and one year of English shorthand, besides typwriting, bookkeeping and other subjects.

While in the English department, all teaching is done in English, yet a knowledge of Spanish is a great help. This is not so necessary in the class room as in outside activities and in the work of supervising. Then there are Bible classes to be taught, shopping trips to be chaperoned ctc.; for Mexican girls are kept under more strict supervision than American girls and the teachers all share in these duties. An English Sunday School is held in Centro Cristiano, and there is a modern church building where regular Spanish services are held. The church is in charge of a Mexican pastor, Rev. Vargas. Of course all the teachers find their place in the activities of the church. The work of the Methodist Church in Chihuahua includes also a hospital and a printing house; and the missionaries and workers in these institutions help to form a congenial group with those from the institutions mentioned before.

Chihuahua is a city of about fifty thousand people, with every nationality represented, though most of the foreigners speak at least a little Spanish. English and American families are there in business, or connected with the nearby mines and smelters. Chinese have beautiful vegetable gardens and hold many of the booths in the market. German families own some of the stores and one German has beautiful flower gardens and a florist shop. There are some French, a few Arabs, and many Jews. Spanish is, of course, the common language,
though English is very common, and and one sees in some of the shop windows the sign "English Spoken Here." In the hospital, one may have the care of an American, a Mexican, or of a German physician. A great woman missionary has said, in her advice to volunteers, "If there is anything you don't know, learn it" and it is certainly true in such work that any language one may be able to speak, any mechanical knowledge one may have, any medical skill, either practical or professional - nothing one may know but will sooner or later be useful.

A hundred miles from Chihuahua is the Rosario ranch, where the Mennonites from Russia will live - but that is another story.
H. Mc.

## STILL INTERESTED

(The following is an extract fom a letter received by Professor G. A. Haury, Sr., from Missionary P. J. Boehr, 219 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey.)
"I have not forgotten you, nor my grood Alma Mater, Bethel College. God bless you all, and use our good school for the Truth as it is in Christ Jesus. It gives me great joy especially that Bethel has stood firm during these trying days of 'Winds of Doctrine.' How I long to see the Mennonit: Church freed from the tyranny of sc-called science and scholarship which tries to upset Bibe Faith. And after all, that teaching has come to our churches from other schools, and from Germany. I find that the churches welcome the good old Gospel, and that much work needs to be done for the Master at home, as well as in China. Therefore I hope to get a further preparation in this old Princeton Theological Seminary, which has the reputation of standing: on Bible Faith - of which I have had some opportunity to learn before we moved here. We live here in an apartment; have three childrent, well and happy."

## THE SPIRIT OF THE FATHERS

Those who attended the Mennonite Jubilee on October 12, the event that marked the fiftieth anniversary of the landing of Mennonites from Russia in America, and listened to the series of addresses delivered by each of the venerable fathers in his turn
on that occasion will undoubtedly have felt that the spirit, the causes, and the events which characterized the coming of the Mennonites to America in 1874 were not at all unlike those of which we read in our American histories as having characterized the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers to America three hundred years ago.

The causes of the departure of these two groups from their respective countries were, in the main, analagous. In England the Separatists refused to submit to a state church which enjoined them to observe services entirely contrary to their religious convictions. In Russia the Mennonites refused to submit to the dictates of a state which demanded a violation of a sacred traditional heritage, - non-resistance. Both chose to sacrifice untold material well-being to come to forbidding tracts in America rather than sell their conscience to unscrupulous authorities.

The hardships which the two groups experienced in their voyages and in their early settlements were also similar. The Pilgrims, after having been tossed about for months on rough waters, settled, homeless, in a barren country, exposed to an approaching winter, uncivilized Indians, and wild beasts. The Mennonites, after a hazardous journey in two old hulks, one of which took fire on the way, finally landed in Kansas exposed to prairie fires, grass hoppers, and prolonged draughts. Altho the Mennonites in many ways enjoyed advantages unknown to the Pilgrims, the hardships in the first settlements of both were many and serious.

Then, too, the attitude which the two organizations took toward the matter of education was common. The Pilgrims were lovers of learning and firm believers in an adequate education of their young people. To that end there was established immediately in each new Pilgrim settlement a school house, attendance at which was compulsory. Likewise the Mennonites felt that the education of their young people was a positive essential for the welfare of their community. Public schools did not exist, so private schools were established In the absence of school houses, the schools were conducted in private residences. Later school houses were built. In all their schools, those among the Pilgrims as well
as those among the Mennonites, stress was placed on the fundamental branches of reading, writing, and religion.

The respect, however, in which the two societies most nearly resembled each other was that of religion, and particularly religious mindedness. To both these groupe religion was a passion; it took precedence over everything else. The Pilgrims lost no time in the erection of the meeting house, sittendance at which for religious worship was positively insisted upon. The Mennonites held their earliest services in private houses, regularly, until houses of worship were built. Both peoples spent much time in serious prayer and profound meditation. Both were profoundly concerned about things that pertained to the spirit, and to eternal life.
Is People with such dauntless determination, dogged perseverance, and, above all, such serious mindedness, must logically produce an honest, helpful, and successful citizenry. What the Pilgrim achieved we know from history. They produced a line of theologians whose like America has not seen until this day. They produced a generation of minds with whom the intellect of England was wholly unable to cope at the time of the American Revolution, and which consequently led to our independence. What the Mennonites have done we know from our fathers. They have transformed the Kansas prairies into the greatest wheat-producing state in the union. But of vastly greater importance, they have produced a generation that still holds sacred the institutions of the home, the family, the school, and the church.

## A RE-DEDICATION

Any young Mennonite who was present at the program of the Mennonite Jubilee on October 12 should never again, if he ever has, have occasion to make any apology for being a Mennonite. As one listened to one after the other of the venerable patriarchs speak, and relate the hardships suffered and the sacrifices made in order to be true to a God-given conscience, he could not help but feel, "I am proud to be a descendant of such noble fathers and $I$ thank God for it." Especially is this so when a person is again reminded of the
fact that those principles for which the whole world is now clamoring are the very principles for which our fathers have been suffering and migrating and dying for four hundred years - the principles of non-resistance. Certainly young Mennonites on that day of Jubilee felt impelled to rededicate themselves to the holy cause of the Mennonites, and vowed anew to uphold the principles that war, in any form, is forever wrong, sinful, unhuman, and un-Christian.

## LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE

On College Day, October 12, at four o'clock in the afternoon, occurred the laying of the cornerstone for the new Science Hall of Bethel College. The weather for the occasion was positively ideal - warm, shady and quiet. This made it possible for the 'wo-thousand or more guests present to hear every word of the ceremony. The former president of the school, Reverend J. W. Kliewer, was master of the ceremony. After Reverend P. H. Richert, president of the Board of Directors, had made a fitting introduction, Reverend D. J. Brand, chairman of the Science Hall Committee, gave an effective address in the English language. Mr. Brand emphasized with much appreciation the fact that the Science Hail, as well as Bethel College, was becoming a community rather than a purely Mennonite institution. Bethel, he said, stands open to all whom she is able to serve. He also pointed out the fact that the Science Hall lad become possible only thru faith and thru sacrifice similar to that which characterized the founders of Bethel College. Following Mr. Brand Professor P. J. Wedel, the man who is most directly concerned a wout the use of the new hall, spoke in German. He placed primary stress upon the fact that this new corner-stone was being laid in the same spirit and in the same hope and expectation in which the fathers thirtysix years before laid the corner-stone of the Main Building. He hoped that a future generation might some day stand at the laying of additional corner-stones on the campus with the same reverence and gratitude with which those present on this day think back to those seers who laid the stone for the Main Building thirty-six years be-
fore. Professor G. A. Haury, Sr., the present head of the institution, then read the following list of articles to be placed into the stone: 1. Historical Sketch of the Building Project. 2. 1924-25 College Catalogue. 3. Program of the Ceremony. 4. Copy of the College Monthly. 5. Mennonite Weekly Re. view. 6. Bundersbote. 7 Der Herold. 8 Kansan Collegian. 9. Complete Program of the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of Mennonites. 10. A new One-Dollar Bill. Immediately following he introduced Mr. R. M. Staufer the general contractor of the building, and Mr. Barry, the master mason. These two men placed the stone into position. The field secretary, Reverend Henry Riesen then surprised the audience by an announcement, more of which appears elsewhere in this issue. After a male octette had sung two very impressive songs, Reverend Abraham Ratzlaff, a former president of the board, offered a very fitting, closing prayer. The ceremony ended with the singing of the doxology by the entire assembled group.

## MEMORIAL GIFT

Our field secretary Reverend Hentry Riesen, is working constantly, persistently, without stint or limit. At times he solicits funds primarily for the deficit, at times for the Science Hall, at times for the present current expenses - but he always solicits. At present he is instructed by the board to solicit primarily for the Science Hall. It is his purpose to find certain individuals, or groups of individuals, who are willing to equip completely some one definite part, or room, of the Science Hall for which they will be given exclusive commemorable credit. That Mr. Riesen has been successful in his efforts was discovered on the occasion of the corner-stone laying, October 12, when he announced that three men had obligated themselves to equip completely Professor P. J. Wedel's smaller Chemistry lanoratory at a cost of $\$ 2500$. Should a fourth party, who is away from home, be willing to join them with an additional amount, they will equip the larger instead of the smaller room. The three men who have so given their pledges are:
J. J. Buhler
C. P. Froese
D. F. Penner

These men, who all reside in Buhler and the vicinity, have brot much credit to themselves and their community in making such generous contribution.

Mr. Riesen reports that there are three or four other family groups who are also considering seriously and prayerfully the equipment of some particular part of the hall, particularly as a fitting memorial to some family, or one member of the family Such a step is highly commendable and certainly imitable.

## THE FIELD SECRETARY'S WORK

Aside from Mr. Riesen's success in finding parties who are willing to equip specific parts of the Science Hall, the secretary is promoting several other plans of nis creation. One is the following: He has discovered that, if there were no money coming to the school in the form of gifts, the school would have a deficit in the Current Expense fund at the end of each year of $\$ 9000$. That meant a deficit for the year 1923-24 of $\$ 9000$. But on August 15, 1923, there was already an old deficit, besides that, of $\$ 16,276.57$. Mr. Riesen set to work to wipe out the old deficit and today has reduced it, counting notes pledged, to $\$ 2670.53$. But he did more than that. Rather than go out to beg for the $\$ 9000$ deficit as each year comes, he is already collecting for future deficits. Thus far he has succeeded in getting two parties to pledge $\$ 200$ each for five consecutive years for the future deficit that will occur in the Current Expense fund. A number of other parties have pledged $\$ 100$ each for five years. More have pledged $\$ 50$ for five years. Still more $\$ 25$ for five years. And a great number also have pledged sums from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 25$ each year for five years. This means that the deficits of $\$ 9000$ each year up until 1929 have already been partly provided for. Certainly Mr. Riesen's services for the school can not be overestimated, and the great sacrifice of the people who give so generously cannot go without the school's sincerest appreciation and gratitude.

## FORSENSIC INTERESTS

Practically every year Bethel College is confronted with the difficulty of getting students to enter her forensic activities, de-
bate and oratory. For the athletic activities, on the other hand, each year finds more students entering, unsolicited, than can possibly be used in the contests. What makes this situation appear particularly strange is the fact that in forensic activity students are given, aside from their free excursions, much practical experience of cultural value, pins of award, and hours of college credit. The last of these at least the athlete does not get. Furthermore, the season for the forensic activities is no longer than that of athletics, and the work is less strenuous and less dangerous, physically. Yet students go out for atheltics withcut coaxing, and cannt be even begged into forensics. Why?

An answer which has been suggested is that a loss for Bethel in forensic activities is a foregone conclusion. Bethel always loses anyway; so why enter. Defeats are too discouraging. But that Bethel "always loses" in forensic is an assertion that may be only nominally so, but not actually. In a footrace, a basket ball game, or football game a team wins or loses, and every spectator can see the victory in spite of : ny judge's veridct. The crowd as well as the judge sees the leading runner cross the line, sees every basket thrown, and sees every pass and touchdown made. It is not necessary for any judge to-announce the victory; the crowd announces it. But in forensics it is not so. At a debate the audience may have its mind definitely made up whether a team has won or lost. But that spells virtually nothing. It remains for the judges, usually three, to say whether it was won or lost. They pronounce the decision regardless of the audience. That settles it. They may differ two to one, as they often do, thus showing that there is a probability of doubt; but the voice of the two is final. Such occurences are very unusual in athletic contests. There the judge is surer of his eye than he is of his mind; he can pronounce his decision without any allowance for possible doubt.

In order to lessen the pessibility of a feeling of dissatisfaction which an audience so often has regarding a debate decision given by three men who pronounce their verdict and make no further comment on the merits or defects of the debate, the Kansas Inter-Collegiate Debating League
has decided to try, for this year, the onejudge system. Instead of having three judges as heretofore there will be one expert judge who will be called to act as critic. At the close of the debate this judge will render his decision and will then explain in detail why he voted as he did. He will criticise each speaker in turn both adversely and complementarily. This will he highly instructive for each speaker, as he will learn wherein he fell or excelled; at the same time it will give the audience an opportunity to compare its findings with those of the judge. The decision of an expert judge will have more weight and more rrestige than the decision which is often given by judges who have had little or no experience in forensics.

## PURITAN SERIOUSNESS

(From Samuel Mather's "The Home Lifc cf Cotton Mather, 1663-1738)

I will conclude with reciting some special rules which he observed in the education of his children.

He poured out continual prayers to the God of all grace for them, that he would be a father to them, bestow his Son and grace upon them, guide them by his counsel, and bring them to glory. And in this action he mentioned them distinctly, everyone by name, to the Lord.

He began betimes to entertain them with delightful stories, especially Scriptural ones; and he would ever conclude with some lesson of piety, bidding them to learn that lesson from the story.

And thus every day at the table he used himself to tell some entertaining tale before he rose; and endeavor to make it useful to the olive plants about the table.

When his children accidently at any time came in his way, it was his custom to let fall some sentence or other, that might be monitory or profitable to them. This matter occasioned labor, study, and contrivance.

He betimes tried to engage his children in exercises of piety; and especially secret, prayer. For while he gave them very plain and brief directions, and would suggest to them the petitions he would have them make before the Lord, and which he would therefore explain to their apprehension and
capacity. And he would often call upon them: "Child, don't you forget every day to go alone and pray as I have directed you."

He betimes endeavored to form in his children a temper of benignity. He would put them upon doing services and kindnesses for one another and for other children. He would applaud them when he saw them celight in it. He would upbraid all aversion to it. He would caution them exquisitely against all revenges of injuries, and would instruct them to return good offices for evil ones. He would show them how they would by this groodness become like the good God and the blessed Jesus. He would let them discern he was not satisfied, except when they had a sweetness of temper shining within them.

As soon as possible he would make the children learn to write; and, when they had the use of the pen, he would employ them in writing out the most instructive and profitable things he could invent for them. In this way he proposed to fill their minds with excellent things, which he hoped would make a deep impression upon their minds.

He incessantly endeavored that his children might betimes be acuated by principles of reason and honor.

He would first beget in them a higi, opinion of their Father's love to them, and of his being best able to judge what shall be good for them. Then he would make them to pretend to any wit or will of their own. They must resign all to him, who would be sure to do what is best; his Word must be their Law. He would cause them to understand that it is an hurtful and shameful thing to do things amiss. He would aggravate this on all occasions, and let them see how amiable they will render themselves by well-doing. The first chastisement which he would inflict for an ordinary fault, was to let the child see and hear lim in an astonishment, and hardly able to believe that the child could do so base a thing; but believe that they would never do it again. He would never come to give the child a blow, except in case of obstinancy or something that is very criminal. To be chased for a while out of his presence, he would make to be looked upon as the sorest punishment in the family.

He would with all possible insinuations come upon them to gain this point, that "to
learn all great things was the noblest thing in the world." He was not fond of propos." ing play to them as a reward of any diligent application to learn what is good; lest they should think diversion to be a better and nobler thing than diligence. He would have them to propound and expect at this rate: "I have done well; and now I will go to my father, who will teach me something curious for it." He would have his children account it a privilege to be taught; and would sometimes manage the matter so, that refusing to teach them something should be looked upon as a punishment. The strain of his threatenings therefore was: "You shall not be allowed to read, or to write, or to learn such a thing, if you do not as I have bidden you,"

The slavish way of education, carried on with raving and kicking and scourging (in schools as well as well as families) he looked upon as a dreadful judgment of God cn the world; he thought the practice abominable and expressed a mortal aversion to it.

He would betimes awe his children with the sense of the eye of God upon them in the ways which they take. He would show them how they must love our Lord Jesus Christ, and how they must demonstrate it by doing what their parents require of them. He would often tell them of the good angels, who love them, help them, guard them from evil, and do many good offices for them; who likewise take a very diligent notice of them and aught not in any measure to be disobliged.

He would not say much to them of evil angels; because he would not have them entertain any frightful fancies about the apparitions of devils. But yet he would briefly let them know that there are devils, who tempt them to wickedness, who are glad when they do wickedly, and who may get leave of God to kill them for it. Heaven and hell he set before them clearly and faithfully, as the consequences of their good or bad behavior here.

When the children were capable of it, he would take them alone one by one; and, after many affectionate, loving, strong charges unto them to fear God, to serve Christ and shun sin, he would pray with them in his study, and make them the wit.
nesses of the agonies and s.rong cries with which he, on their behalf, addressed the Throne of Grace.

## CULTURAL COURSE FOR GRADUATES

The charge is sometimes brot against college graduates that they are unable to converse intelligently on any subject of general interest excepting that which happens to belong to their field of major work. The student who takes his major in mathomatics knows nothing of ethics; and vice versa. England has a system in her colleges in which such cases will not so easily result. The student, upon graduation from college, has a general culture rather than a specialized efficiency. Oberlin College has this: y ear instituted a system modeled after that of England; it should go far in giving students the broad comprehension of things so admirable in college graduates.

States the Oberlin Review: "A course of weekly readings will be offered to Junior applicants to be continued thru the senior year. This will be separate from and in addition to the departmental honors. It will consist in reading one book a week, including classic literature, essays, science, philosophy, and the epoch-making books in any field. The reading will be the same for all students regardless of their major department.
"This program practically amounts to a three hour course, with a weekly meeting for discussion, to be presided over by some specialist in the subject of the book under discussion. In these goups faculty and students will meet for argument on commori ground, with the purpose of discovering: the concensus of opinion as to the essence and significance of each book. There will: be an annual examination over the subjectu matter of the honors course.
"Due to the tendency of most of our. teachers to give the greater part of their attention to the poorer students, many of our best students have not been encouraged to get either as broad a culture or as intensive a study of some subject as they might well have. Especially is it true that many of the best juniors and seniors should. if given the opportunity, do a great deal more profitable reading and thinking than they are doing at present.

## Bethel College Monthiy

"It is hoped that this new plan will accomplish two outstanding things: to keep cur best students properly and profitably employed, and broaden the field of their loazning and culture, and thereby make thon more at home among the scholars of the world. It is also expected to give them time and opportunity for independent study, and a sense of freedom and self-determination in their study.
"Under this plan they may brouss about uncis intelligent directions, developing initiative, to find the field of their particular interest."

## CODDLED

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer)
High school and preparatory teachers along with parents are charged by freshman dean Roswell P. Angier of Yale with the failure of so many college freshmen. Aitor questioning many freshmen whose scholastic records are unsatisfactory he finds that most of them have been coddled cithor by their preparatory teachers or by their parents. They are "coached up" to pass college entrance examinations with the teacher doing mest of the work and with the student assuminj a dependent attitude, which carried in o college, is almost certain to lead to failure.

Collegz administrative authorities have for many years been taking about the same gencral tendency: the failure of preparatory school instruction to stimulate intellectual interest and to put the student on his own. In the high school the interest of school authorities and teachers they contend is to maintain enrollment at the highest possible level, with the result that students are freiauently pushed ahead and encorraged in order to keep them in school, when under a more rigid system of marking they would be flunked and, as a consequence, would probably drop out entirely.

That a very large, an ever increasing number of high school graduates should find the pace too swift in the college after preparatory training of this type is naturally to be expected. With most of the colleges overcrowded there is no coddling of the freshmen who has never learned to study or to do his own work. The elimination of a considerable number is taken for granted
in the beginning and the Thanksgiving or the Christmas vacation marks the exodus of thousands, who, rather from lack of proper stimulation and good habits of study than from lack of innate ability, find themselves unable to do college work.

But the fault in many of the cases seem not to be with the students themselves. Under different conditions, comb pelled to stand on their own feet in business employments of one kind or another, most of them succeed. That they could have done creditable college work, once they had found themselves and made a reasonable effort, there can be little doubt.

The colleges blame the preparatory schools and the parents for the failure of so many boys and girls to find themselves by the time they are seventeen or eighteen years of age. Perhaps the colleges also have a. certain function to perform in that connection. Perhaps they should share the responsibility with preparatory schools and with parents, for heavy freshmen failures.

## ALUMNI AND EX-STUDENTS

Marvin Schmidt, Academy '16, of Moundridge, is superintendent of the high s.hool at Momence, Illinois.

Helen Haury Kintzi, Academy '13, is instructor in chemistry in the high school of Los Angeles, California.

Emma Ruth, Academy '13, is completing her college course this year at the University of California.

Oswald H. Wedel and Marie Dickmann Wedel, former Bethelites, are at present both connected with Leland Stanford University, address, 155 Alma Street, Palo Alto. Mrs. Wedel received her A. B. degree at the University of Southern California in 1922 and is now reference librarian at Leland Stanford. Mr. Wedel took his M. A. from Leland Stanford in 1924 and is now instructor in history in the same school also doing graduate work toward his Ph. D. aegree.

Professor E. R. Riesen reports a phenominal growth of the University of Arizona. When he came there, seven years ago, less than 500 were enrolled; today there are 1300 . The number of students in his department, philosophy, have increased from forty-three the first year to 108 at present. Professor Riesen plans on his sab.-
batical leave next year and will do graduate work in some eastern university．

Miss Ida Ligo，formerly professor of English at Bethel，is at her home at present， but will return to the University of Chicago in the near future to complete her thesis for her Ph．D．degree．

Miss Mary E．Hooley，on leave of ab－
sence from the Bethel faculty，has enrolled at Columbia University preparatory for her A．M．degree．

Harry Haury，Bethel 1914，and Nellie Halloway of Broken Arrow，Oklahoma，were married recently and now reside at Mound－ ridge，Kansas．Mr．Haury has entered busi－ ness．

## （1）entidye 2lbtcillnng．



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Him atbend bes 1．Ditobers feierte ber ソ．W．©．N．彐erband bas jogenannte jährlicje ＂Recognition＂（\｛⿹弋nerfennung $)$ §eft．Due fungen $\mathfrak{D}$ amen berftejen es，io ein Creignis recht feierlich und imprefiiio zut geitalten．Die Stiifle ber Siapelle maren in ber Fornt boit zwei Dreicufen aufgeitellt und bieje wieber wa， ren bon cinem größeren $\mathfrak{D r e i e c t}$ umgeben．Der Raum foar bon weizen Serzenlichtern beleuch $=$ tet und mit weifen Bhumen beforiert．Hun mult 8 Hftr marichierten bie Miäddfen，alle int WeiB geffeidet und vom Wräfibenten tho $\mathfrak{F a}=$ binett Des Berbandes geleitet，langiam in bie Sapelle，während die Bfeiferiorgel und bas Bia＝ no bie＇cyäne Melodie Des Riedes＂Follow the Gleam＂（گ̌olgt bem Schimmer）fipielten． Sebes ber Mädchen trug eine תerze und bie whrien bann im Borbeigeben an einem gro $=$ Ben Яerzenlicht angezündet．Diejer Rfft madte jese $\mathfrak{T e i f n e h m e r i n ~ z u t ~ e i n e m ~ đ f l i e d ~ b e s ~ B e r b a n = ~}$ Des．Dann fangen fie，fiebzig ober meht a？r Der Bahl，itehend und mit ben Ridetefen in ben Şänden，recht andachitwoll bas fafone Sicd， „RaB bie flemen Rictuter brennen．＂Darauf folgend las bie Bräfibentin Ruth © © Silewer cinen $\mathfrak{N b j a b n i t t ~ K e i l i g e r ~ S c h r i f t ~ u m b ~ Y e i t e t e ~ i m ~}$ （6ebet．© in Duartett fang Göchint ammutig ein pafiendes Ried und bann hielt ærrl．Seelen Ric＝


æolgendes ift eine furze Sfizze ber ©febanten Die fie Gerborbrachte：

Was heißt ein ©hrift fein？Sidft nut §e＝ fimt naddfolgen ober ifn annefmen，fondern $\mathfrak{m}$ uns motnen und wirten zu lafien．Das sein und $\mathfrak{I}$ in fajeint im ©hriftenleben eng mit einander verbumben zut fein．，צ̌4 Yebe aber； Podif num nidgt idf，jondern celyrifus lebt in mir．＂（（fal．2，20）．＂Iracditet am exiten nach） bem Reid）（fotte wim nady feiner（feredtig＝
feit，io mits euth foldies alfes zufallen．＂ （Matth．6，33）．Was bebeutet es für ein ©ol＝ lege Mäbdjen ein Ebrift 子u jein？Buterit，Ent＝ fotheibung；bon ganzem Sexzen fagen： $\mathfrak{F}$ dh will，wie ber verforne Sohn es tat：§edy will （zu meinem Bater gehen）．Sch will，bá̉ Got！ Bejits von meinem Reben nimmt．（Sbotes Wil： Yen und feine Reidfifacte mun ben exften Blats auf unierm ßrogramm Kaben．Dies verlangt eine Wending unierer Şaltung，won uns felbft weg nach ©bott Gin geridftet．Ein Egriit fein heibt ein Biel haben，Das fich Durch unier $\mathfrak{Z e}$ ． Een Kinziegt．Das Biel ift：＂Irachtet ant er＝
 ftändig eine seartung bes Gehoriant einzuneh＝ men，bereit $\mathfrak{z}$ fein，ben Befeflen unjeres ת0̈＝ righ zu gehordfen．E5马 heipt Beit nehmen，unt
 weiter，©hrifti Sache oder Werf nacty תräften 3ut unteritüben，1），Durch bie periöntidfe Gegen＝ wart and Teilnafme an dififtliden Berfamm＝ Yungen，2）butchas（feben von（baben und 3） Durch ben Nusbutci bes entyufiasmut und ber： Frendigfeit，Die wir fuithlen und erfahren．Ehit Shrift muti ferner bie ridgtige Saltung feinent Mitmenidgen gegenüber einnebmen．＂Dit folfit Yieben Gott，Deinen Bater ．．．．umb Deinen： Räçifiten als bich felfit．＂Erx muz bergeffen fönten，was andre ifm zu leibe getan haberi， mutis das felbitiüchtige．Feeingefühl burch den （5）etift ©hrifti in fitd bäntpfen イafien．Exr muib allen benen，mit weldfen er in Berïfhung fonme，Snmpathie entgegen bringen，nutis ficts für fie interefifieren；und nidgt mur bas，fonderit
 ser ganzen Meniciliteit an ben Tag Yegen und it
 wadfien．Wactibtum erforbert Speife，und Siefe findet man in Worte Gottes，int Geber und int engen 1 Itgang mit Jefum．Ein foldes Wactigtum tirb ims wegwenden bom Sudfen
nact（seld，ettler cybre und Yeeren Bergnügun＝ gen und einen Saunger nack bleibenden，edlen （3iitern verurfacten．Sdafieblid）heibt Das Shrift fein bienenin wollen Sinne bes Mor＝ tes．©fyrifus jagt，er fei gefommen zu bienen． かab muis aud unjer Streben fein，und Dazu gibt és ja unzählige ©selegenteiten．

Wenn wix bom Txieb des Dienens mid $\mathfrak{B i n f e n}$ für $\mathfrak{F}$ ejum bejeelt find，jo meroen wir es uns aud baran gelegen fein lafien，anderit len Weg zut ifm zutweifen．＂Midgt idh Yebe， Fondern ©hriftus 1 lebt in mir，＂und＂，Trachitet
 jes bie Reidenictaft unires Wejentift und wenn mix bas Ridyt braucten，bas mix haben，bann wird uns（Sott mehr Ridit geben und eß geht lon Stufe zu Stufe höber，Dem bejtimmen ßiel entgegen．

Der beutidye Berein hat einen exfreulf－ chen Stnfang genommen．Die zwei erften Sitzungen，am 29．Sept．and 13．Dit．abge $=$ halten，waren rechit gut befucht．Shif Dem er＝ iteren $\mathfrak{B r o g r a m m}$ erichien $\mathfrak{R e b}$ ． $\mathfrak{A}$ ．Warfentin mit einer furzen 2 miprache üher bas Thema： Der Wert ber beutidien Sprache．Er Gob her＝ bor，Dáb ber Wert einer Sprache immer biel non ber $\mathfrak{H}$ rt und Menge ber（Seijtesgïter，Die ein Bolf gezeitigt hat，abhänge und barin jet Dais Deutidye Molf fajt unvergleičulidid，ba es auf allen Gebieten ber Wifijenictaft grōes geleitt＝ et hat；Daß es bei ihn aus vielen ほutllen araioezu geiprudelt habe nit Geiftesprobuften hind baja mut ber fienner ber Spracte ben Schliffiel zut biejen（5uitern habe．

Ifn 13．Sit．fuube folgenbes ভdfillerpro＝ gramm geliefert：
Freter छsejang，ein paar ßolfzlieder ．．Berein Sajillerbiographie ．．．．．．．．．Sohanna Sdymidi Ein Schillergebidgt ．．．．．．．．．．．解的f Friejen Sied，„刃ater ich rufe $\mathfrak{D i d})^{\prime}$ ．．．．．．．．．Sutartett Theo．Schmidt，Mixiam，Sculda，u．Mitb．Benner
 （sedidat，＂Der Scandiduth＂（Scdiller）
．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．2fnna ভ九ö́b Sied，„Hteber allen Gipfefn ift Ruh＂．．§uartett Schillers poetifdy Werfe
 （sejang umb（5eictäftlictes

ExS murbe bejchlofien，fünfighin $10-15$ Minuten oor $\mathfrak{A}$ nfang Der ©ibungen ein Gejang＝ ftündeljen zu haben，um mehr ber beutichen Worfs＝und Sernlieder 子u Yernen．

Der Baut ber＂Science ball＂geht rifftig voran，bie Wände Des zweiten und oberiten

Stoctes gehen zuehenis in bie seabe．※mmer Deutlicher entroidelt fich bie äutiere itattliche umb mafitive æorm Des Gebäudes．

Die Stubentenzahl ift bereita auf geftie＝ gen．Dies ift eine fefr exfreulicte Bahl und be＝ weiit，Dáß Bethel fortfähyt bie Jugend anzu＝ zichen．
efs fobeint，als wenn fait alle unirer jur：＝ gen Rente Yehren mollen，Denn bie Mrafien int Grziehung gidepartment find überfürlt．Werut bas io fortfälyrt，was ja aud in andern ©ol＝ leges ber fall ift，bann werben wir Refhrer in grober Babl exportieren müffen，Denn in תan＝ ja弓 finden fie nidgt alle $\mathfrak{A n j t e l l}$ lald die Beit gefommen ift，wo unjer 刃olf zut Der Einficht tommen murb，DáB man nicht nur fürs Rebrent eine gute Bildung braucten lanit， fondern audd bei ber Farmarbeit，beim Şanis＝ werf，wie überbaupt in allen Bejdäftigungen， und $\mathfrak{D} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{B i l l}$ ung einem jeben innern $\Re$ eidgtum， Sehre und Wert verleiht．

## Efafteinlegutg ber＂Eciente Safly．＂

Sonntag，Den 12．〇ftober，nadf ber $\mathfrak{J u b i}=$ Ÿ̈umほfeier im Stabtaubitorium，Die zum $\mathfrak{U n} \boldsymbol{n}=$ Denfen an bie $\mathfrak{A n f i n f t}$ Der Mennoniten vor fünfzig Fabren bier im weften abgehalter． murbe，bollzog ficty，unter Beifiein einer aut et＝ wa 2500 Berionen beitehenden Menidfenmen＝ ge，bie 厄difteinlegung am neuen ভchulgebäube Bran ift Der Baut iffon weit über biefen Bunft vorgejditten，aber man liés eine Nitidge für biejen Stein offen，ber bann feierlich auf fei＝ nen $\mathfrak{B l a t z}$ geictoben twurde．
§．WF．Aliemer，sflied bes Direftoriumb， eröffnete bie æeier mit ein paar Worten，int＝ Dent er barauf binwies，ban alle ©dyulen un＝ feres ふolfes Denfinäler Des（staubens feicn， saß man im Gfauben und auf chlauben gebaut Gabe．In bem Sinne fet bor genau 36 ふahren ter Gefiftein zum Saauptgebäube gelegt foroen． Erx mies ferner Darauf hin，Daỉ bor bierzig Sabren unter all ben mennoniten anterifas nux eine eigene Schule höherer Stufe beitand，
 bie nur flein und unaniegnlict war und bert＝
 noniten brei Corleges：Tabor，Seffion，Bether； fines zu Goftgen，ञnd．，eins 子u Bluffton， Ohio und cine马 in æreentan，©．D．；bret fol＝ Legial Snititute in Canada und eins in Weft＝ Wirginien．Welch ein æonticfuritt！Hnb mie riel Segen ift iffon bon biejen Schulen ge＝ flojifen．

Diejem folgte Rev．æ．Sc．Rictjert，ßräfi＝ bent Des Direttoriums，mit Berlejen eines ভdfriftabidnnitteß uno Gebet．

Dann Gielt Rev．D．§．Wrandt aus Moumb＝ rioge，Worfizer bes jog．＂Ecience şall תomi＝ tees＂cine $\mathfrak{H}$ Mpradje，worin ex furz ben Seer＝ gang bes Unternehmens fabilderte unb bann zeigte，dañ mix viel Hrjadfe zur $\mathfrak{F r e n t}$ e und zut Danf Gätten；baj Gott ben Bau joweit habe gelingen lafien；dañ jo viele millig ifue Dpfer in Yrbeit uno Geld gebracht Gätten；Daß Cxitubenten，Stubenten，æreumbe und あönct trok getwifien sinderniffen in fationer Einigfeit tätig fein fonnten，bem Biel entgegen zu itch：＝ ern．（Gr wies auch aufs neue firt auf bie Mot＝ mendigfeit Des Gebätbes，Den fdireienden Man＝
 Dáb bor 36 Jahren，bei Ectiteinlegung fürs §のuptgebäuDe mancher zweifelte， $\mathbf{0 6}$ jenes（5fe＝ bäube autd jemalz halb gebraudyt merben mitr＝ De；wie aber bie Bahl ber Stubenten Jahr abuf
 en תurien fete zugenommen habe，fo bá̉ man （itch nicht mehr Rat wifire，báb auch bas neue Gebüude，fo groís wie es icheine，für bie $\mathrm{Bu}^{2}=$ funft nidet zu grob fei．

Ihm folgte Brofefior $\mathfrak{B}$ ． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．Bedel mit einer furzen $\mathfrak{H}$ nipracte über bie Krage： $\mathfrak{W o z u t}_{\text {find }}$ wix hier verfammelt？ $H_{1} \mathrm{~m}$ nur ben Crefitein zu Yegen？Die Matern， Die Btegel，Den Eanb，bie Räume ifrem Brat zu 㨁ergeben？Nein，fonbern um anf unfere Weife an bem ßau bes Reidjes ©bottes in ruiern ふünglingen ums ふungfrauen mitzuhel＝ fen．Ebs ift bie $\mathrm{Wrbec}^{2}$ an ber geiftigen und geitlictien Erntwiffelung unjerer Jugend，bie wir weihen wollen，Gont und uniernt Serrn §ejum ©fritum zur exbre und zum Segen un＝ tex imiern ßolf．
ßrof．©5．श．Şauri trat bant bor，in fei＝ ner seand eine fupferne Sctacditel haltend，in Der folgende $\mathfrak{A x t i f e l}$ zur Einverleibung in ben Ereffein enthalten waren：EHine Seidichte bes Unternebmens umb bes Baus ber＂Science wall，＂Das Rrogramm Der edfitentegung，bas Brogramm des fünfzigiäbrigen §ubiläums der
 zeitig mit ber ercfiteintegung gefeiert；je ein Exymplar be马 Mennonite Weekly Review， Des Seerold und bes Bundebboten und bes ße＝ thel College Montfity und eine neut Ein＝Dot＝ larnote．Nacfibem er bieje Mrtifel aufgezählt， itellte $\mathfrak{P r o f}$ ．Seauri $\mathfrak{M}$ ．R．Stauffer，Den תont＝ traftor Des Baus und Seerrn Barry，Den

Maurermeitter auf，weldye bann ben Stein einlegten．

Rev．Şeinridy Riejen，ber ঙ̌ldjefretär，be＝ ridftete，Daß brei biedere ©feidimitter aus $\mathfrak{B u} \mathfrak{H}^{5}=$ ler fich verpflicftet Gätten，cinen ber Röumic im ©ebäube auszubauen und auszutatten und báb शußfidfen auf andere Derartige ernt＝ segenfommen feien．

Rev．N（braham ঞatzłaff aus $\mathfrak{B u h l e r , ~ f r u ̈ = ~}$
 mit einem inbriunjtigen Sfebet，worin ar ben Šern Dantte für feine Riebe und siffe，ulo Len Segen auf Schule，Refrer，Scfiuler uns （5eber herabflehte．

Ein Oftett männlicher Stubenten fang ein paar mal redfy fäön twährend ber ₹eier unto bie Berjammlung jang zum Schlif，unter ber \＆eitung von ßrof．Sdfmutz Sie Doxologie．

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 läumbfeit，Das zum $\mathfrak{U n D e n f e n ~ a n ~ b i e ~} \mathfrak{U H f i e s}=$ lung ber Miennoniten in fanjas int $\mathfrak{F a h r e ~ 1 8 7 4 : ~}$ am Sonntag，ben 12，Oft．，in Rewton gefeiert mande，erwätnen；Denn Bethel Eollege ift ja eine Der frrïdte，bie biefe biescren 2lnjiedler gezengt haben．Hin auf bả einzelne ber æeie： cinzugehen，mü̈ste ein fleines Butch geidfrieben werDen．2fnbere Blätter und Beridgte werben fich bamit Eeichaftigen．©上马 follen hier nur fo


Das reit war über erwarten gut befutht． Das Mubitorium，bas Sike für 1400 Berionen Gat，war fagon vormittagg itberfüllt und fürs Nachmittag programm war audf bie Bapti＝ ftenfirche nebenbei überfïrlt．Die Straß̉en ber Stabt waren boll bon Ahtomobilen．Der $\mathfrak{L o n t}$ Der burch Die－Mrogranme hindurd Yief，war ei＝ ner bes Danfens für bas，was bsott an unjerm Worf getar．Der Serr hats gelingen lafien lind hat reidfitid gejegnet im srisifchen，fo bob Sanjas burd ben Weizen＝und（setreidebat ber Mennoniten eine Keroorragende Stelfung eint nimmet．Err Gat gejegnet int Sctutlmejen，foir haben gute Erlementarichulen，₹ortbiloung fatu＝ Yen und Colleges，und ber Bildingggrad unter unierm Bolfe ift ein exfreulidifer．Er hate ge＝

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THE SATISFACTORY KIND A complete assortment at DICKEY＇S JEWELRY STORE 611 MAIN STR．
lingen Yafien in ©bemeinde und Sonntagidhute． Der תirctienbefuth und bag siterefie ift gut und Iie（6fitederzahl ift in ber 3unahme．Erx hat whe geholfen，blithende Miffitionen aufaubauen， mo fafon Taufenbe bon Seeiben bie frohe Bol＝ Fchaft Gören und einige $\mathfrak{Z a u j e n d e ~ d e n ~ 5 ̌ e i l a n d ~}$ gefunden haben，und too unirer nod große（bse＝ legenfeiten warten．Exr Gat uns bie Mittel in Lie Saand gegeben，dan wir bie Dürftigen in Guropa zu Taufenden baben fleiben und jpet＝ ien fönnen．Sa，wahrlich，（6ott hat es gut ge＝ meint．Und e马 ift toafir，twie e马 uns am Rtbend zum Scfuti，auf ©fumb be马 Sdfriftnortes 2. Midie 30,15 ff．，gejagt murde．Ghott mird je in bem Grade，wie wir uns zu thm Galten und ifnt bienen，ficif autid meiteryin zu uns befennen， Wenn wir ifnt und unjern Mitmeniden bienen nind unixe Şerzen won ign Yeiten lafien，bann foird er jegnen．Wenden wir uns aber ab von inn und lafien uns berfüthen Durch Selfitiuat und eitle $\mathfrak{D i n g e}$ ，fo mird er aud genoutigt fein， feine Şand won uns abzuziehen．Injiofern， Kaben toir einen ©inblicí in bie Bufunft．Möge jeber Familienvater umb eine jede Gsemeinde mit $\mathfrak{F o f u a}$ fagen：， $\mathfrak{F}$ d uno mein saut mollen Dem Seerrn bienen．＂

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Bor bem Weltfriege hatte unjer Lamo eine ©duld won rumb einer Billion Dollars．Beim Buiammentritt Des Yebten Songrefies betrug
 fe ber Sibung 36 Billionen Dollars．Der Stongreeß reduzterte bie Taten um $\$ 300,000$ ，$=$ C 00 ，bergrößberte aber bie Schutb um $4 \mathfrak{B i l}=$ Yionen Dollare，umb num lagt man bem Bolf， feine Salduldentait habe abgenommen．Sier ift cin $\mathfrak{B r o b l e m t , ~ e i n e ~} 2 a g e$ ，bie zum Machoenfen aufforbert，umb bie politifdye Rartei，Die näch $=$ ftens bas staateruber übernimnt，nurs fita， menn fie pflicfotgetreut handeln mill，bant be＝ faifen．
Int Sahr 1894 betrugen unire $\mathfrak{I}$ axen $\$ 12.50$ two fopf，int Sahr 1922 Dagegen $\$ 64.63$ ．Sit Jahr 1913 hoben wix 6.4 Srozent umieres na＝ tionalen Einfonmens in ber form bon $\mathfrak{T a}=$ xen，in Sahr 1922 aber 12.1 ßrozent．Jn fünfzeln Staaten bes Norbweitens haben in ben Jafren 1920＝23 108．000 Farmer ifr Eigentum Durch Berfall ber supothefen ve：＝ loren；andere 122,000 mußten es ohne Ge＝ xidftbuerfahren aufgeben umb weitere 373,000 Surften es mur in follge ber Mildoütigfeit Der （sfätbiger beharten．Bermehrte Iaxen waren
 Bas ift ein trantiges Bild，umiomehr，ba bie ubrigen $\mathfrak{F}$ armer im Rande，fajt ofne $\mathfrak{2}$（unnal $=$ me，unter ber Steuterlajt Yeiben und mancler＝ orts icufzen．Went Der Melergmant zu Şut＝ Derttauijenden ieine Seeimitätte verlafien unt feine Sonfmungen zu Grabe tragen murb，bant fiegt es trautig auts．

Die Rolitifer unb Staat马nänner geben zwar bor，fie machen 刃erfuctie bent Hebel abs zuthelfen，aber jo lange wie bas Bolf als jot＝ des nut zufieht und nidgt felbit seand anlegt， witb fict die Rage faum ändern．Und bas fann ¢马 tum，indem es joldje Bertreter wählt，bie bie Shafrichtigfeit und den Wut haben，Şilfe zu ichaffen．Dieje Gelegenheit hat es jeţt mieber Fei ber nächiten Wahl．Ciner Der fliigiten und ben ßolfzbobl exgebeniten Stantảmämer int Sande，Senator Borah，fagt：„Diefes ßroblemt hat bereits eine Stufe erreidat，wo es als mo＝ ralifde Frage in Betracht fommt．Sie beriibxt nidft mur bie materielle Wohlfahrt bes \＆an＝ Des，fondern autch sie moralitide Rage bes Bür＝ gertums．Die vermebrten $\mathfrak{L a j t e n}$ haben in ib＝ xem Gefolge gefährbete ober den Schutben verfallene seimitätten．Sie bebeuten ver． xingerte Schulgelegenteiten für bie fommende （Generation und zerrifiene，Demoralifierte $\mathfrak{F} a=$ milien．Sie bebeuten Durdfireuzte Wixfiamfent und unfuctitbare Unternefmen，und bringen un马 zuleezt WBitticfaftalofigfeit，IUnvoricichtig feit und bent moralijctien Niederbutcty eines gro． Ben Wolfes．Wix Gaben den Sunft erreidat，two Lie（Sefahrignale bentlid mahnelymbar fino． Wänter und శranten werben nach und nadb von einem（sfefiith ber 1 ngerectitigfeit Gemädt $=$ tigt．Der $\begin{gathered}\text { flaube an bie } \text { Regierung fängt an }\end{gathered}$ 3ut fatminden．Die Miänter，Die biejer Ber＝ icthentina in Bolfshaushalt ein Ende madfen， Sie eine Rüuffebr zu den einfactien und ge＝ funden Brinzipien ber 刃olfgofonomie forbern 1：nb Dann autch burcdfiifiten，werben fich bas Werbiemit ber zweiten Grrinder ber Republif ficthern．＂
$\mathfrak{F n}$ ber meiteren $\mathfrak{z o l g e}$ fagt $\mathfrak{B o r a h}:$ ， $\mathfrak{B e n n}$ wir auf ben eingeid）lagenen Batnen fortgeb $=$ en，jo mird bald ein Beanter für je zehn $\mathfrak{B e r}=$ jonen int Ranbe fein．Jebe max benfliche $\mathfrak{T}$ ä＝ tigfeit Des Geiftes und dea Reibes firo unter bie Nuffictit und bie Direftion eines Buteaus geitellt werben．Whfieber und Späher werben Dem Bürger bon allen Seiten mot Erfen nadf＝ idfielen umb ihm bei feinter Beidaaftigunẹ， Sdfritt auf Scuritt nadfodgen．Bierzig $\mathfrak{B r o}=$ zent Des nationaten Einfonmens wiro zu：

Beftreitung ber öffentlichen $\mathfrak{l n f o j t e n}$ verlangt werben．Wix merben eine $\Re$ epublif noct bem Mamen nadd fein，in Winflichfeit aber eine Bure－ cutfratie haben，bie berfdimenderifajite，bie aut ¡chmeifendite，Die tötlicflite Regierung ફform，Der
 brangialieren umb zu foltern．＂

Mandye meinen bon ben alten Barteien fei foum Rettung aus biejer gefäbrlichen Rage zu erwarten；benn unter ibrer sontrolle Gaben fich Sie Berbärtnifile berart entroticelt ．Man jekt Daher bie Sedfaning auf bie britte oder nrogrefiive Bartei．Wir treiben in ben Spal＝ ten Des Monthly nidgt æolitif；aber überall nuter unien ঙarmern Gört man bas eine Wort：„Wix mollen einen Wecthiel．＂

Dhne Breifel mürbe fict bie neut Bartei Fauptiädflich mit ber Seilung ber Whmben und Sajäben befaffen，bie ben alten Barteien anhangen，und igr zuithrer hat jich int Samppe gegen ipeziefle $\mathfrak{B r i b i l e g i e n , ~ g e g e n ~ b i e ~ B e . ~}$ vorzugung ber Wenigen vor Der Maffe，unb © ïr Die Rectite des Nolfes in allgemeiner， injonderbeit bes farmera und bes 9rbeiters， Fewährt．

Fiut ung Mennonifen bat feine fandibatur Leßwegen bejonderes Jnterefie，weil er einex Lex menigen Standhaften mar，bie mit Mort mind Iat gegen Den Eintritt unferes Landes in Den europäifden Sirieg opponierten，und weil er überhaut gegen ben תrieg if̣t und verlangt， Dáb bas Borf alfein entidyeiben follte，ob es ir ciner frifiz Waffen ergreifen molle ober nidgt．

## GSott werbitte es：

Ein Denticder Gseneral aut bem Beltfrieg， 5exr freis von ভctönid，hat eben ein Buch ver＝ öffentlidyt，in weldem er die Darftelfung macht，ban in fectas Safren，alio in $\mathfrak{F a h r e} 1930$ ein netuer Weltfrieg aubbrecten toird，und zwar bon Deutichland umb $\mathfrak{F r a n f r e c i c h ~ a u g g e ~}=$ ent．Seerr Sçönict glaubt，diejer frieg fönne mux zrölf Stumben antalten，Dem die Berfeer＝ ung werde fo furchtbar fein，baß bie meine Raffe Dem lintergang nake gebracfit und 2tme＝ rifa um die Beendigung Des Ringens flehen forbe，um bie gänzlictue Beritörung ber ©fri＝ jtenheit zu verbiuten．
 auffïhrt，find Gsiftgaje und tobverbreitende Strablen．Die offenfive Waffe ift bas Ruft＝ ichiff，Das bie（babbomben trägi uno abmirft， wähbendsem die Strahlen，welde die heran＝ †liegenden $\mathfrak{R u f t i d j i f f e}$ zum Stilytand bringen
umb in Stütfe zeridmettern，als befenfive Waf＝ fen gebraudgt werben．Während bies geidfiegt， entladen ficif aber bie ßomben，bie（baje ver＝ Freiten fith，und ber Muriabenmord exfolgt． $\mathfrak{O}$ Hf bieje Weife mixb bie Defenfinnaffe jelbit zur idarectlidifen Morbwaffé．Bur Borbereitung für biefen תampf baut rannfreid feine $\mathfrak{Z u f t}=$ fafiffe und Bombenwerfer und Deutictland pre＝ farärt feine tenflifdien Strablen．

Ulnuöglich ift ein folcher frieg nidyt，abee er ift untwafrictyeinlich．Serffentlich befehren
 Simbenwahnfinn，indem fie fich Dem zuwenden， Der ben frieden auf Erben bringen umb allen （5flücf und emiges Reben berleithen will．

## 

Gin Smerifaner aut Den Bereinigteit Staaten，ber ben $\mathfrak{B r a ̈ f}$ bibenten won $\mathfrak{A x g e n t i n t e n}$ befuctate，fornte fich nidyt genutg mumbern über bie ungeheuren Raturidäbe Siibanterifas und fragte Den $\mathfrak{B r a ̈ f i t i d e n t e n , ~ w i e ~ e s ~ b o c k ~ f o n m e , ~ D a ́ ̉ ~}$ Das ๔übfontinent mit all bem unermeßbliden Reidftum fo meit Ginter Rorbamerifa zuriidfige blieben fei．Diejer antroortete，er fei zu ber folgenden $\mathfrak{H e b e r z e u g u n g ~ g e f o m m e n : ~ " S u ̈ b a m e = ~}$ rifa murbe bon ben Spaniern befiedelt，weldde berker famen in der Suthe nach（f）eld；Mori＝ amterifa murde bon den Bilgrimbätern in Befỉ genommen，meldye（S5 ot fuchten．＂lund ber Bertrag，Den bieje bei ifrer Sandung amath） men und unterjaftieben，fonn ays funbament ober ©fifitein ber amerifanifach Dentfratio an＝ gejehen werben．Der michtige Teil bes 彐er＝ trags lautet：，Da wir zur $\mathfrak{B e r h e r r l i c f i n g ~ G o t = ~}$ te马，zur ケörberung des dyriftlichen Glaubens und zur ©fhre unieres תönigs um Zande马，bieje Slieife unternommen haben，um im nörblichen Teil Birginient eine Solonie zu bilden；fo ver＝ gimben wix uns ernitlid und gemeinichaftlid， in Der ©segenwart Gottes umb unjerer felbit，子u einer Biviff̈operichaft，zur beffern Erbaltung und Dromung und zur Errcidyung bes vorge＝ nannten Bwectes．＂
$\mathfrak{D a b}$ war ein guter $\mathfrak{A n f a n g}$ ．Stehen wir ald sation noct auf bemfelben（Srumbe doer ha＝ Gen wix uns bent Bergnuigungsgeift and ben Gelogöben ergeben？©゙马 will manmal fait fo ficfeinen．

๔．๔．

## $\mathfrak{B a n}$ ber Bibliothct．

 tigfeit fein，Daß bie Bethel Gollege ßiblinthef fürzlidf die folgenden Safriften erbalten hat，
bie über bie Mennoniten in biejent mo in an－ Dern Rändern handeln．

Das erfte אeft ift betitelt：，Die Men： noniten＝Gfemeinden in Rutband währens de： Sruegs＝und Rebohutionejahre 1914 big 1920＂： aut bent scolfändifchen uiberjekt und ergänzt． Sommilitions＝Berlag ber Mennonitifden flitct＝ Yinge३fürionge ©．․ Sceilforonn a．Rectar． 1921 115 p．

Moch ein Seft，bas hiftorifdien wert hat ergielten wir fiirzlich vom 2htor：Fobn 天． ©ering，N．코．로． $\mathfrak{B}$ ．Sein Ihema iit：＂Afte： fifty years＂；a brief discussion of the his－ tory and activities of the Swiss－German Mennonites from Russia who settled in South Dakota in 1874．58p．illus．por． 1924.

Die andern beiben Scfriften，bie ute zu＝ gegangen find，Gandeln bon ben Srinzipien unierer ©semeinichaft．

Sorich，Fohn，Biblijde Rehre bon ber Wehr： Yofigfit $1920 \quad 127 p$.

Leendertz，J．M．，Een Doopsgezind ge－ tuigenis tegen militair geweld． 19228 p.

## Die Biber in ber bentiden siteratur

 （ $\mathfrak{F}^{5}$ ortijetrung）HIfilas，ghfied einer arianifich dyritticden Familie，muthe unter ben Goten an ben 1 fern ber Donau auf，und turbe 341 Bifctgof Der Weitgoten．Ery war fpracjenfundig and unt feiner geiftlictien Scerbe bie chriftlicte． Rehre zugënglich fut mactuen und fie ifnen zut Gewaftren，itberietste er bie griectifiche Biber ins Gotiictle．Die Bücher Der Rönige aber，uno autd andere friegerifich gebaltenen Teile ber Bibel，foll ex ausgelafien Gaben，umt baburdi nicflt bie frieggluft ber Germanen zut reizent und zut ftärfen．
§ragntente biejer ßibelüberjeßung fino erbalten in bem jogenannten fitbernen Coder －eine Sandidurift，bie mit Sifber＝und（Sols． Guchitaben auf Furpurpergament hergeftelt Hitb in murfiben Sitber gebunden ijt．－Site enthält bie bier ©rvangelien．N1马 Sctrift benub＝ te ItIfilas eine z．Ieil Dem griectiictyen 2Hpha： bet nadfogefildete Rumen＝Beichenidurift，wie bio Sieroglybhen ber $\mathfrak{E H f i n r e r}$ und Babylonier． Diefe Beichen murben auf Stäbdyen bon Budf＝ entiolz aufgeidnnibt，Daher ber Deutiche Name Bucditaben．Die Bibel Mrfilas hob bie ©boten auf einntal geiftig und geiftlich fomeit uiber ifre Beitgenofien heraus und gab ifnen eine foldfe Macht，dáB fpäter felbjt die weltbeberr＝ fchenden Römer weidjen mugten．
$\mathfrak{D a 马}$ nächite fidftige Siteraturwerf，ba૬ auf
biblitichen sfrumb aufgebant iqt，iit bie art： ？ädfifde ©bengelienharmonie Seltand oder heifand genant．Sebry pafiend ift bas Motto，das Robert Scamerfing Diejent berüfmen besidjt geweibt bat．E゙马 Yautet：
，Die alten Gobtter mollten ©pfer bloz
1ino wollten nur geefrt，gefürch）tet iein！
Der unire will bie Riebe，mill bas seerz．
Erx fitieg bom Şimmel nieder，ftarb für ung，

Das sied murbe umt Jatir 830 bon einent latenhafien，aber gläubig frommen fäctififchen Geiftlicten auf bas 2tnregen be＇s fatifers Rub＝ mig bes frommen gesichtet．©ba foll mit der Wextictyöpfung angefangen unt bie ganze $\mathfrak{B i}=$ Felgeichuchto in Berjen erzählt haben．Nber mut ein Teil ber croangelien ift uns erbalten ge＝ Glieben．

Da：Brueff Des Gebidates sax，sie ebent won farl Demt（frofen recht gewaltätig zumt Ehriftentum Gefehrten Sachien mit Den Mabr－ heiten der Bibel befant zit machen．De： Diditer crajight das ieben ঞent nady ben viex shangelien，aher ganz und gar naif beutitiem Sinne．©fx germanifiert jüsifche Sitten，Rechts＝ verfahren，Iofale Berbältnifie，ia felfgt bie Rehren ©frifiti ziemlidf nadf feinen Gerlititen．

Das sied hat manctre ghefänge ans sex： Dentumt und an altgermantifdes Denfen und Sandeln．So z．B．Geftrt Satan ben urificht＝ barmactienden Iarnhelnt ber heibnifden Sage； bie Engel erictheinen im zebergetwande，mie Die heidniidfe（Göttin ratena und bie Marfit＝ rent Der heilige Geift febt fick in Gejtalt einer
 bais Sintiol ber Mfrififenteit，auf bie Schut＝ tern Wodans．Shriftus mird bargeitellt als ein reidfer，mädftiger，milser，freigebiger ßolfe： König，Der bon feinen Recfen ober תämpfern， ben Rtpofteln，umgebn ift，und um zut fegren und zu heiren，zu richten und zu fömpfen burc！ bas Rand zieht．Die Recten fachmören igm ben ©id Der Treue mis erbalten bafür $\mathfrak{B o g n u m g}$ ， Soit，Waffen und Gsefchenfe．Sitten und Ge： bräutche，ftatatliche uno friegerijche Einrichatun＝ gen baben ganz bie beutiche Art．Foveph itit Der treut Bafall © Gottes．Ery Giitet jeine马 Serrn Sohn．Johannes ift ein $\mathfrak{A m t m a n n}$ ．Die $\mathfrak{B e i}$ ： fen aus bent Morgentand find \％üriten，bie nach Bethlehemeburg fonmen，um Den ふafalleneis

 Des Reidyes そreind．Die jubiictyen Städte finio beutiche Burgen，wie 刃azaretburg，Bethle：
 Die Bergpresigt wird wie cine germanifdy： ふolfzverianmtlung geidildert，wo ber תöntis Chrifuts，bon jeinen Miächtigen umgeben，feine Rehren berfïnoet，Streit falfidftet und Redit fpricfit．Dais Gesicht hat jebr fein＝poetifche Stellen，fo z．B．grabe bie Bergpredigt，di： Sactzeit bon Cana，ber Merrat §ubas und ber Weltuntergang．

Whir lafien ein furzes Stuict aut bent Sett
 entnommen，in freier Itebertragung ant bent Whthochocuticien ins Reufochocutiche forgen：
，शetls mull bas ßolf unter fich auf ben Bänfen den Jubel amt bejten ba erthb ami fie in Wonne maren，ba gebrache an Wein ben －Senten，an eblem Gfetränfe，e马 war nidfts übrig meffr int Seauie irgend，bab es bore §ecarbolf bie ভchenfen möchten tragen；bie 『se＝ fafirre maren entlecrt Des Weines．Da wars nidyt lang banact，baje es jofort gemabrte al＝ Yer $\mathfrak{z r a n t e n}$ ictönjte，©fhrift $\mathfrak{M u t t e r}^{\text {．Site ging }}$
 felber umb iagte ifm mit Worten，Daj bie Wixte ba nidfts meht bon Wein bejäBen zumt Wufiak für bie © Säfte，und initändig bat fie， Daß ber Geilige ehrift Silfe bafin folfaffe ben Webrmärnern zu Willen．Da hatte fein Wort bereit Das mächtige Gotte马find und zu feiner Matter foract er：„Mas ift es mir und bir um biejer Mönner Tranf，um biejes Mehrbor． fes Wein？Was iprichit but，o Weib，Dawon io biel und mafreit midf bor biejer Mienge？Siodj ift meine Stumbe nicht gefommen！＂Doch oh． ne Broeifer glaubte in ibrem Seerzen wohl bic Feilige Junafraut，Daß nach biejen Morten bes waltenden Sokn，Der Seeiland beiter，Kelfen mürbe．Den Thfioürtern gebot bie annutigite Der $\mathfrak{F r a u t e n}$ Den Scffenfen und ben ভcfaffinern， bie ber Schar follten bienen，daß̉ fie fein Wort und Werf fict weigerten zut tun，was ba Der Keilige ©hrijt fie heizen mürbe leiften wor Den Reuten．Reer fumben bort ber Steingefäße fectje．So fitill gebot Der mächtige Gottjohn，Daỉ es ber Männer biele in Wahrbeit nicht muß̌ten， twie exs mit feinen Worten ipract）：Exr Gieß̉ Die Scfenfen mit Kellent wafier füllen Dis （6efäße und mit feinen ふ̌ingern baranf feg＝ nete er es felbit，mit feinen saänden fadufa $\mathfrak{u m}$ zum Wein und hien einfïllen in einen $\mathfrak{B e}$ 三 cher，ičüpfen mit einer Schale，und zu Den Scfenfen fpract ex，hieß bent，ber ber（5äfte bei bent Gafmahle bort ber Seehrite war，in bie Sand geben ben bollen Becher．Sofvie ber min

Des Weines foitete，ba vermochte ers nicdit zat meiben，Dáb vor ber Menge er zum Bräuti＝ gant fagte，bab ben beiten wein Der Ebelleute jeber zuterit follte geben beim（Sajtmafl：＂Itn＝
 bent Weine，baj fie fich wohl erfreuen und trunfen jutheln！Dann mag man tragen Darnach bor bie Reute linberen Wein：fo itth ber Reute Sitte！Doch beine Wixtichaft hajt bu mun gan munderlich gemadyt bor biefer Mienge：Dut hei＝ Beit bor bies Männerbolf von all beinent Mei＝ ne ben allerichlechteiten auftragen zuerit burch Deine $\mathfrak{W u f m a r t e m a ̈ n n e r , ~ g e b e n ~ b e i ~ b i e j e m ~ G a i t - ~}$ mabl．Deine ©fäfte find nun fatt，gar trunfen find fichon Deine $\mathfrak{z i f}$ ifgenoifen，es ift frobgentut Dies Bolf：mun heibejt bu bortragen hier ben Yobiamiten allex Weine，bie idy an biefent Ridh $=$ te je fah haben irgendmo．Mit bem follteit but beute borber ung begaben und bewirten：ifn Gätten bie G6äfte zu Danf bann angenommen！＂

Sehr trefflich nennt Bilmar ben Şeilano ，＂Das Irefflichite，ふollendetite und Crrbabenite， was bie chriftlicte æoefie aller 刃offer mo at＝ Yer Beiten herborgebracht hat．©es ift baj ein＝ zige wirflicty duriftlid）e Eppos．＂HnD Scherer fagt：＂Der Dichter Des Seeiland hat mit Dee Gemalt bidfterifcher Rede bas Reben sejt er＝ zäblt．Sein Werf ijt eine Reiftung Der Seel＝ jorge atm wix müfifen ifn ays શutlegex，als Brediger betrachten．＂

Ein paar Sahrzefnte ipäter als ber Se＝ Yiand，entitand ein anderes Gedidft，das bas Reben Seft zum Thema hat．©5马 ift ber Srific ＂Rieber cuangeliorum，＂Des Dtfries．Diejer Dichter ift mönct aus bem હljan．Tonangebend für马 ganze．Gedicht iit bieje Strophe，Dent Ge： Didfote felbit entrommen：
，Denn ©hriftus allein ex ift ber Seerr，
Ere ift getwaltig überall，
Uno munderbarer Weife iit
§енаб in biejes Jammertal
Зu uns ben ভünbern er gelangt．＂
Der Srijt enthält 15,000 Berie ober Bet＝ Ien，ift in althochbeutificer ober oberbenticher： Spracte geidurieben und follte ben Brwect Gaben， als sied biblijden Jnhalts，bie alten keiont＝ figen Dentidifen Rieder，mit ifren ©räntln zut vertreiben．©b ift biel bollenbeter in form ala Der Šeliand．Dtfried weift mit Borliebe auf Den munbextuenden，Ceibenden ©hrifus Gin und verwendet viel Nufnerfiamfeit auf bas ＂Scbrectensuolle Wunberwerf＂des jüngiten Gerictits und bie，unermeß̉liche Sracht Des Saint＝ melreidyes．Die Berefrung ber Mutter Ma＝
ria tritt farf herbor．Unto zumt eritenmal fin＝ Den fith Die feinerzeit fo gebräntçlityen Woble
 chen Mittelalters wieberipiegeln，wie Fammer： tal， $\mathfrak{Z r a ̈ n}$ nreich oder $\mathfrak{Z r a ̈ n e n t a l , ~ S u ̈ n d e n p f u t . ~}$ u．f． $\mathfrak{m}$ ．

Eine ber erbabeniten Stellen in Dem ©be＝ bidgt ift bie 2tnfunft bes Erngela Gabbriel bei Der $\mathfrak{B e r f u ̈ n d i g u t g ~ \Im e j u s : ~}$
„Da fant cin Bote mieres Seern aut beut Seinntelazelt und brachte diefent sammextal die Göcfite תimbe，die es gibt．Err flog ben Bfad bes Sommentalle，er flog bie Strafe bes， Sternenallz，er flog bie Wege ber Molfenmelt， zur Jungfraut，bie bem કృerrn gefällt．＂

Die burch bas ©friftentum veränberte ভtel： Yung Des Weibes mind im frift jafin Keroor： gehoben burch biefe Stelle：„Yon eben iener
 itens eingefdentut，bie Unheil autd ber ganzen Welt zu trinfen einit gegeben hat：won eben Dex， auct feines Weib＇s，empfängt bas ew＇ge Reben nun und Seligfeit für immerbar，feio mit bent Weibe ausgeföhnt．＂

Interefifant find audd bie verijfiedener： Taufgeliibbe，תatecfizmen，Errflärungen De： Bibel，die BerDeutichungen bes 9poitolifichen （6faubenほbefenntnifies u．a．，bie auß jener
 auร einem nieberjädfitiftyen $\mathfrak{x}$ aufgelï̈bbe：
＊Forjactifitu biobele？Eer forfactio diobele．
Ent allum diobelgelbe？End ec forjachi allum dinbelgelde．
End alfum bioboles wercum？End ec foractio allum biohores wercum und porbum， Thunaer enbe Woben ende Saxnote，enbe allum them unholdum，the Gira genotas fino．
\＃©felobiftu in got armetfigan fabaer． Exc gelobo in got almehtigan fabaer．
＊（sfibit $\mathfrak{D u}$ den Teufel muf？
$\ddagger$ ©flaubeyt $\mathfrak{D u}$

Gelobitut in Exift gobes juno．
Ec gelobo in Erijt godes puno． Gelobitut in balogan gajt？

Ec gelobo in halogan gait．
Bei ben Deutichen bes frïheren Mittelal＝ ters waren fein gebilbete zrauen nicht felten． Eine Der beriilgnteiten unter biejen ift bie Nonne Syrocmitha（Roswitha），Deren bidfte＝ rifichen Werfe noch heute redgt imponieren．Sie ichrieb adft Regenden，zwei Expen und fectiz Dra＝ men．Das Biel，bas fie babei int ghtge katte， war ein boppeltes，exiteng wolle fie mit ibren Schuiften helfen，bie finnlidfen und zur Sünde und Berfuchung anleitenoen Safiften Der römifichen und griedifithen Sadriftifeller zu vertreiben，und zweiten马 jtrebten fie mit allemt ihr zut（sfebote ftehenden Wififen umb fräften banacti，bie hinmlifide，ewige siebe im Ge＝ geniats zu ben ixdifden，febitiüchtigen out ber＝ herrlichen．Der Buitand ber ©hblofigfeit unb Die Errwäflung bes himmlifchen Bräutigamふ wirb bon ihr als Jdeal gepriejen．〇bgleich Ros： withas Werfe alfe in \＆atein verfaßt find，io ift ify Denfen uno Empfinden Dennoch ur＝ Deutich．
-(Forntjebung folgt)

[^0]It is not Price Inducements alone that attract patronage to this store．It is Quality． W．A．Sterba
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[^0]:    ＂A taste for reading is an acquisition the worth of which is hardly to be over－ stimated；and yet a majority of children， even those favored by circumstance，grow up without it．This defect is due partly to the fault or ignorance of parents or teach－ ers；partly also in many cases to the want of proper cultivation．This taste like many other is usually not so much the gift of nat－ ure as a product of cultivation：A wide dif－ ference exists，indeed，in children in respect to their natural inclination for reading；but there are few in whom it cannot be devel－ oped by careful，judicious，and sympathetic training．＂
    －By C．E．Norton．

