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# Contributions Made by Mennonite Immigrants <br> BY DR. J. R. THIERSTEIN 

## (Conclusion)

Educational and Cultural Contributions
The Mennonite Immigrants of 1874-80 were deeply interested in schools and education, and that has characterized them increasingly ever since. Hon. P. J. Galle or Judge Galle of McPherson says: "The Mennonites are very largely responsible for the high educational standards of Kansas; the church and the school have always held first place wherever the Mennonites settled. This was true in Russia and Germany, and as soon as they made their home in Kansas, yes even before they had a place to live, they held church services, and the next step was to organize schools, and today the church and the school still claim their first and most devoted and sincere attention. And as a result a number of educational institutions of higher learning have sprung up among them, the climax of which is represented in Bethel College, one of the leading colleges of the state."

It is especially in the line of religious education that they have taken a leading part and have made their contributions. As early as 1874, the year of the arrival of the first contingents, somel schools were conducted, mostly in the main room of
farm sod-houses or shanties, the so-called 'grosse Stube.'

On Nov. 15, 1877, 3 years after their coming, under the leadership of the indefatigable Rev. D. Goerz they held the first teacher's meeting, at the home of Rev. Heinrich Richert, in the Goessel neighborhood, to discuss problems of teaching, text-books, the training of teachers, and the like. The opening address by Rev. Wm. Ewert would do credit as an opening address before the Kansas State Teacher's Association today. A liberal education in science, language, history, etc. superimposed on a good foundation in Biblical instruction was warmly advocated in the address. The important feature of the meeting was the adoption of a set of resolutions the most significant of which was,
"The convention recognizes the need of a central higher school of learning (Zen.tralschule) in which promising young men, at reasonable expense, may acquire the preparation for teaching." And at the "first church conference of the Immigrants in Kansas, on December 14, 1877, a committee was appointed to prepare and submit to the next conference, a year later, a definite plan for the establishment of such a school. And in the fall of 1882 an academy and
teacher training school was opened, at Emmental, near Goessel, with H. H. Ewert as principal. This was the beginning of the efforts that eventually brought into existence Bethel College. As far as can be ascertained no other group of settlers in Kansas, religious or otherwise, held meetings of an educational nature so early after their arrival, nor began making plans for the founding of a college of their own three years after settling on Kansas soil.

The interest in schools and education thus early manifested and cherished has borne splendid fruits. Among other things it has made young Mennonites the teachers of a large portion of this section of Kansas. They taught the schools not only in their home districts, but usually beyond these confines. An investigation of the school records in the office of the county superintendents of schools reveals the fact that the Immigrant Mennonites of 1874 . 1880 have furnished, on an average during many, many years of their residence here, $27 \%$ of the teachers in Marion county, although they comprise only $24 \%$ of the population of the county; $26 \%$ of the teachers in McPherson county, although they comprise only $23 \%$ of the total population; and approximately $22 \%$ of the teachors in Harvey county, with scarcely $20 \%$ of the population, and probably an almost equal percent in Reno county. Isn't it remarkable that people just come from foreign lands should so quickly acquire the qualifications to serve as the school masters not only of their kin, but even among those who had lived in the country a long time? Is there a groun of sattlers anywhere that can point to a similar record of usefulness in the field ofteaching?

Of the 695 graduates from Bethel College - acnemy, music, commercial, and college - 430 or $62 \%$ a are or have been teaching for longer or shorter periods. Some of the classas, especially from the colleme rimper, have gone to teaching bodily. Tabor College has made a showing almost equally as good. Freeman Col lege in South Dakota, which draws its students almost entirely from another group of Mennonite Immigrants of 1874-5, has up until now 173 graduates, and 98 of them or $57 \%$ have been or are now teaching.

From Bethel College and the Halstead Mennonite Seminary, together, there have gone forth 50 college teachers and professors, and 92 high school teachers, principals and superintendents of schools. Some of them are today teaching in the high schools and colleges of practically every state in the Union, quite a few of them holding university positions. This should be an object of pride for our country and countrymen who have given us the opportunity of accomplishing these results and thus serving the land of our adoption.

Have the Mennonites not made a worthy contribution, too, with their colleges and advanced schools. These immigrants now living in Kansas and Oklahoma, with a small contingent in Nebraska, not exceeding 25,000 , with a few thousand others of their faith, altogether approximately 30.000 strong, have added to the educational equipment of the state two full-sized colleges, Tabor and Bethel, with student bodies numbering about 700, with assets in property and endowment totalling about $\$ 650,000.00$, and an annual outlay of about $\$ 250,000.00$, not mentioning the tens of thousands of dollars spent by them as their share of support for the public elementary and high schools. Surely the Mennonites have a passion for education and schools, as Secretary Mohler tells us. Is it any wonder that illiteracy has been and is now absolutely unknown among them?

As a special element of culture in connection with their educational and church work must be mentioned their love of music. From the very beginning of their schools in Kansas the Mennonites have taught singing and some art to their children. Years before music became one of the branches of instriction in the Kansas schools, the Mennonites taught it and taught it well. The result of these efforts is felt and enjoyed in the splendid singing and music which they have in their churches and Sunday schools.

## Social and Civic Contributions

While the Mennonites have not been conspicuous in the social and civic life of the state, having been very busy with their farmwork and feeling that there were others who were looking after matters of that kind, they have proven their worth

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even in this direction. They have helped to give tone and fibre and stability to the social body, and strength and support to civic righteousness. One of the great problems in America today is the rural problem, which is principally a social, though none the less also an economic problem. The farmer must stay on the land, and must produce, for he stands between the world and starvation. And as the city has innumerable attractions to draw and hold the people, it is very important to find inducements that will keep enough of them in the country. The independent features of farm life, its nearness and communion with nature and God, its simplicity, and its absence of noise and bustle have always appealed to the Mennonite, hence he stayed on the farm as long as he found room there. The rural problem consists in maintaining upon the land a class of people whose status in our society fairly represents American Christian ideals industrially, educationally, socially, and religiously. The authors of "Men and Religion Messages" say, "There are three classes of successful farmers, the Mormons, the Scotch Presbyterians, and the Mennonites. These farmers have successful country churches. Their rural religious organizations have resisted the recent economic changes, which have so adversely affected other rural populations. ---- Their churches are their social machinery for their success in farming." And another writer, Wilson, says, "Ii is such exceptional communities, (as the Mennonites) that exhibit the principles on which American life must be organized, if the farmer is to be a success, if his churches are to be maintained, if his schools are to progress, and if the country community is to be a good place to live in." - Because these people do everything in a religious way, and so unite farming. and religion unconsciously, their success as rural church and social bodies is assured.

A few years ago, just before our entry into the war, an expert on rural life from the government offices at Washington, D . C., in a public address in my hearing, named and briefly described some of the garden spots of America, i. e. sections in the U. S. noted for their attractive and cheerful appearance, substantial equipment, health-
ful and comfortable homes, and well kept premises, evidences of thrift and industry, peace and contentment, and among the districts mentioned were Lancaster, Berks, and Bucks counties, Pa.; Allen and Putnam counties, Ohio; McLain, Woodford, and Taszwell counties, Ill., and Marion, McPherson and Harvey countics, Kansas. All these localities happen to be inhabited largely by Mennonites. What a tribute this to the Mennonites as builders of beautiful homes and communities!

And Judge Galle adds this, "A people who are so devoted to church and school and to the principles of peace and good will to all (as the Mennonites are) make the best and most desirable citizens; and while I was on the bench of the Ninth Judicial District of Kansas, I had the privilege of naturalizing many hundreds of Mennonites from Russia and make them citizens of the United States; and I have always felt that I was doing my country a great service, when I was making citizens of such fine material, and it has been my experience, both on the bench and at the bar, that my judgment has not been misplaced, because it is almost proverbial that a Mennonite in good standing in the church, is rarely, if ever, accused of crime and prosecuted in the criminal courts.
"I therefore wish to congratulate the Russian and German Mennonites on their fiftieth anniversary in the United States and add my testimony to the wonderfuJ contributions they have made to the State of Kansas in material wealth, religion, education, and good citizenship, and I hope that they may long continue to prosper and help make our State and Nation still better and greater."

In this connection it should be mentioned that the Immigrants of Central Kansas have built and are maintaining two splendid hospitals, three old people's homes, two good-sized publishing houses doing a striving business and putting out several publications. They have gone heavily into the milling industry and banking, and have among their number, many doctors and surgical experts.

Moral and Religious Contributions
It is, however, in the realm of moral and religious influence that we feel the

Mennonite Immigrants have made some of the most valuable contributions. Yes, we believe that God sent them hither that they might teach this country one or two truths that were needed.

The Mennonites, whose history as a body of believers began 400 years ago in Zuerich, Switzerland, have always staunchly and unflinchingly upheld certain fundamental Biblical doctrines. One of these is the doctrine of peace and non-resistance, as taught by Christ. They hold that the killing of man by man is wrong, whether this be done singly, in time of peace, or wholesale, in time of war. And for this faith hundreds, yes, thousands of them have suffered persecution, untold misery, and death. The great majority of the American people did not know about this, nor that members had come to this land to escape European militarism. Hence they were misunderstood during the war, were maligned considerably, and even abused in some quarters by thoughtless people. But, be it said with much emphasis, the government of our land treated them kindly and gave them all the protection that could be expected during that time of national excitement.

And wherever the Mennonites were giv. en an opportunity to explain their stand, thinking men and women who heard them were astonished at the heroism of these simple believers. Two instances will show this. When a Mennonite committee of seven, some of them immigrants of 1874 or their sons, called upon the President of our land and members of his cabinet, at Washington, in behalf of our people, at our entry into the war, and when these men told Secretary of War Baker that they would have to migrate again and find a new home, if their convictions were not given due consideration, the Secretary gave them this memorable answer, "That shall not be (for that would mean a distinct loss to the country.)" The other instance occurred at Bluffton College. A committee of high government officials from the national capital came to investigate a case of apparent disloyalty on the part of the college that had been reported by unscrupulous people. Anxious to learn, the men were told the history of our people briefly and were
shocked on hearing the wrongs and sufferings that they had endured for adhering to one of the most noble principles to which man can aspire, namely that of living in peace with God and all men and said, "Why that is the very principle for which our country is now contending, and all loyal Americans should be glad to have so brave and noble a people among their citizenry."

So in many ways and in many quarters the attention of the good people of our country was directed to these simple Men. nonites with their simple faith, and we believe that the present growing opposition the country over against war, is at least partly due to the heroic stand taken by the Mennonites and Quakers.

As one after another of the great church bodies of America, women's organizations and other societies register their opposition against war, the Mennonites feel that the world is at last coming to their way of thinking, and that their suffering and waiting for the appearance of a new day under the rulership of the Prince of Peace has not been in vain.

Although our country is Christian country, yet our public schools offer no instruction in the Christian religion and in the Christian's Bible, but the Mennonite Immigrants always have done this. In the early New England schools, the first in this country, the course of study comprised these subjects: Reading, Writing, Spelling, Catechism, Bible, and Ciphering, with much emphasis on Bible teaching. And the preamble to the landgrant bill, passed by Congress in 1787 , which granted millions of acres of land to the American states for the creation of endowments in support of the public schools, reads as follows: "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged." Unfortunately for our children, this order has been reversed, knowledge and headtraining is placed first, morality second, while the teaching of religion and the Bible has been eliminated long since. The Mennonites tho they have not as a rule kept up a system of separate parochial schools, have always manged to teach the Bible to their children in a rather thorough manner, by maintain-
ing vacation Bible schools each year after the close of the public schools. In the earlier years, their vacation Bible schools lasted three months; as the public school term was lengthened, it had to be shortened to two months, and even now, with eight months of public school, they manage to have six or eight weeks of Bible school each year. And the almost total absence of crime among them, and the high standard of morality and honesty are some of the fruits of their endeavors in this direction. And it is an object of real gratification that in many places in our country the example set by the Mennonites is being followed, and vacation Bible schools are conducted with more or less success. It will be a great blessing to the country when every community shall have either vacation Bible schools or week-day Bible schools for which Newton is setting a noble example.

In these days when the rural church on the whole is in a process of decay and presents many puzzling problems which seem: ingly defy solution, attention has frequently been directed to the Mennonite rural churches, here in Kansas especially, nearly all of which are of that type. They do not seem to face any of those nutty problems; they have large gatherings, and their memberships in nearly every instance are on the increase. One church which 10 or 12 years ago had a membership of about 900 has since given birth to two daughter churches with a present membership of 225 and 315 resp., and the total membership of the three churches is today more than 1300 This is a fair illustration. And while churches of other denominations have lost or are losing their male members, the Mennonites are holding them. If anything, the men would probably be found in the majority, especially in regular attendance. How comes this? One reason is, that the men belong to the church and not to the lodges or other secret society, to divide their interests or attention. They do not face the necessity of serving two masters. Another reason is found in the fact that our church government is strongly democratic. Every member has a hand and a voice in the management of its affairs, sharing equally in its privileges, rights, duties, and respons
ibilities. Everything that is done is done above board and in the open. Ample provisions are also made for the care of the poor and needy, in harmony with the example set by the early church.

The Immigrant Mennonites still hold strongly to the principle of anti-secrecy, as the Mennonite church always has and thus again in the vanguard of a movement now on in the country against secrecy of any kind, secret diplomacy, secret pacts, secret agreements, and secret organizations and cliques of all kinds.

Religion, industry, frugality, and simple ways of living are conducive to good health and long life, and in this the Mennonite Immigrants have held more than their own. Investigation of the records of Marion county shows the following: Present Mennonite population in county, 5825; Present total population of county, 23,349 ; Death rate for Mennonites, 4 years, 1918-22-8 per 1000 . This is slightly lower than that of county Birth rate for same period, nearly 24 per 1000 . This is about the same as that of the county.

## Of the Mennonites:

46 died at the age of 1 or less
113 died at an age less than 50
132 died at the age of 50 or over
33 died at the age of 80 or over.
This is an exceedingly good record, better than for the county at large and would probably be quite difficult to duplicate in other places.

No double standards are known among the Mennonites for men and women, and among typical Mennonites divorces are really unknown. Cases happen now and then, by people who have probably drifted away from the faith more or less. In Marion county, with its present quota of Mennonites, nearly 6000 , there have been found 21 cases covering the fifty years from 18741924, or less than one case for every two years. Compare that with the record for the country at large, 17 or more in a year and the Mennonites appear as a shining light.

They are still believing that marriage is a sacred institution, ordained of God. Proposed marriages are still publicly announced in the churches, the prayers of the congregation asked for the couple, and the

## Bethel College Montmy

marriage ceremonies are almost invariably performed by the pastor.

Crimes among the Mennonites are comparatively few in number. Among the 5000 6000 Immigrant Mennonites that have lived in Marion county during these 50 years, only 22 criminal cases have been found, some of them of a very light nature, and making less than one for each two-year period. The Mennonites are known as peaceful, law-abiding people, they make comparatively few debts and usually pay them well if at all possible.

Thus while the Mennonite Immigrants have received much to be thankful for their new American home, my claim is that they have in their quiet and inobtrusive way also given much in return. May they in the future continue to exert their influence for good and to glorify God in their works.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Bethel corporation which occurred on November 27 was in many ways one of the most satisfactory that has ever transpired at Bethel College. The weather and the roads were quite ideal so that a large number of visitors could be present. The various reports submitted indicated a decided progress in more ways than one. The enrollment is larger than it has evcr been, the building plan has gone on without interruption, and contributions from appreciative friends for the support of the institution are continuing to come in in amounts that are encouraging. A spirit of harmony and cooperation was manifest throut the whole of the meeting. One indication of the fact that the school is progressing to the satisfaction of most people was that all business matters were practically completed at three o'clock, whereas four thirty was the time that had been selected for adjournment.

It was encouraging to note that the wrangling, the tendency to create suspicion, and other efforts that tended to retard the best interests of the school, which at times characterized former meetings of this kind, were now totally missing. The few people who usually instigated such controversy were either silent, or did not come at all. They have probably learned that wrong impressions of the school can no longer be
easily created. People have been coming to Bethel themselves, have made their own investigation, and have formulated their own sane and firm conclusions. When the public is enlightened it is satisfied. One of the best evidences of the satisfied constituency was the fact that the five directors whose terms expired were all re-elected with very little opposition.

## SEPARATION IOF COLLEGE AND ACADEMY

Whenever any arrangement can no longer serve its purpose it must go. Ever since the college department was established at Bethel it has been necessary for teachers to teach in beth the college and the academy. This worked well so long as the college enrollment was small and college courses were comparatively few. With the constant growth of the college, however, and, at the same time with the retention of the academy, this plan of having two schools in one has become more and more complicated and has caused no end of difficulty. To plan eight years of work for a faculty that should largely confine itself to the work of four has never been a small task. Every change in the academy necessitated a change in the college, and vice versa. The matter has become so involved that both the college and the academy have been more or less disorganized and have consequently suffered.

In order to find a solution for the above situation the Board of Directors has empowered a committee of the faculty to work out a plan whereby the academy will become entirely separated from the college. This will mean that the academy will be independently organized, with its own faculty of a specified number, including a principal who will supervise it. The college likewise will have its own organization and will act independently. It will mean that no college teacher will teach in the academy, and vice versa. There will be no overlapping of work by instructors anywhere except in cases of the special departments, as music and art, The immediate purpose of this plan is to organize and systematize the work of both the academy and the college that each will operate very much better than has been possible up un-
til this time. An ultimate purpose of this plan is to prepare the college for admission to the North Central Association of Colleges.

The committee that has the preparation of this plan in hand hopes to have it ready to submit to the board at the regular February session, and, if possible, prepare to institute the new program at the opening of school in the fall of 1925.

## RE-ORANIZATION OF THE COLLEGE

In order to be in keeping with the program observed in general by the educational institutions such as Bethel the Board of Directors recently voted that the college department at Bethel should be reviewed and re-organized. The re-organization is to be in accordance with the standards of other colleges that have a standing similar to that of Bethel. The immediate purpose of this work is to give our school greater prestige among higher institutions of learning and so guarantee our graduates greater possibilities in such institutions. A more remote purbose is, of course, to have Bethel College prepared, when the time comes, for admission to the North Central Association of Colleges.

One provision to be made in the reorganization is that there must be definite department heads and their assistants. These must devote their time exclusively to. the work of their departments. The minimum number of heads of departments that a college may have in order to be standard is eight: Bethel greatly needs a re-organzation along thes line; at present, for instance, there are two departments each of which has four ins'zuctors offering work in it, whon there is barely enough work in each department for two.

Another matter that will be rather strictly adhered to in the matter of reorganization is that of keeping freshmen and sophomore courses distinct from junior and senior courses. At present there are several classes which have been cpened $r$ like to students from any of the four years. This should not he. Freshmen and sophomores should limit themgolves largely to the work required for their groups, which
is offered in the first two years. The advanced courses should be opened chiefly to juniors and seniors.

The board has placed the work of reorganization into the hands of the faculty which body has selected a committee to prepare a program along the lines suggested above.

## THE SCIENCE HALL

On December 19, 1923, sod was broken for the Science Hall. On December 19, 1924, just one year later, the Science Hall is already partially under slate roof. The slogan of a year ago, (A Science Hall by the fall of 1924,) has become a realization. Altho the whole building will not be ready for immediate use, the board has voted to eqoip at once two rooms, the lecthre room and the chemistry laboratory. It is also planned that all windows and doors be put in so as to protect the interior of the building from wet weather. By new year practically all the heavy work of the building will have been completed and there will remain only the detailed work which, of course, will require slow and careful attention. Friends of the school, who come within the vicinity of Newton, should make it their business to come to the campus and see the fine building which their generous donations helped produce.

## THE HEATING PLANT

Former students of Bethel College who had occasion to complain about the unsatisfactory heating while they were attending school should find some comfort in the fact that present students can no longer have any reason for such complaint. The heating plant is giving excellent service. It is operated easily and gives the school constant, even, and sufficient heat. Then, too, former students who were constantly annoyed in class discussions by the pounding radiators may feel happy to know that present students do not hear any such noise. The hot water system instituted some time a.30 works quietly but effectively. It is hoped that before many years all the better buildings may me linked up with the central heating plant and thus eliminate all complaints of lack of heat.

## FORENSIC ACTIVITIES

As usual, some of the forensic activities at Bethel have had greater attention this year than others. Interest in oratorical work is low. In the oratorical contest for the state entry there are but two contestants: Victo Haury and Willis Rich. These men will give their orations at a public program on the evening of January 8. The local oratorical peace contest will apparently have more entries. This contest will, however, not take place until the latter part of March, so it is not yet known who and how many will enter. Bethel was invited this year to join also the Women's State Oratorical Contesi but the Student Council voted to develop first the contests we already have.

In debate there is more interest this year than in oratory. The academy has two strong teams composed of Luella Smith, Novalis Thierstein, Daniel Jantzen and Paul Kliewer, with Henry Harder and Sam Kliewer as alternates. They had planned to debate the question, "Resolved, That the Sterling-Reed Education Bill should be enacted." This is the question selected by the Debating League of the Academies, but since this league will in all probability dissolve because of the lack of members, it is probable that the Bethel debaters will debate with some of the neighboring high schools. In that event they will debate the question of the cancellation of the war debt.

The college debating teams are composed of Edward Wenger, Paul Latschar, Willis Rich and Arnold Funk; alternates are Jacob Banman and Herbert Schmidt. This is a strong group of workers and will represent Bethel well. Their question for debate is that chosen by the league: "Resolved, That Congress, by two-thirds vote of each house, should have power to overrule a decision of the Supreme Court declaring a Federal law unconstitutional." On this question Bethel will meet the teams of Southwestern, Fairmount, and Friends, on the dates February 20, March 6, and March 20, respectively.

The matter of special interest in the debates this year will be the one-judge system. this system promises to be fairer and
more instructive than the former plan of three judges.

## THE GRAYMAROON

The Bethel College student body publishes an annual every other year, and this year there is to be such a publication. The hook will in no part be inferior to any annual put out in previous years, and will have several features added. The staff is now busy gathering photographs, which ofcourse, always constitute the matter of major interest in any school year book.

A few weeks ago the staff launched a campaign for the purpose of getting advance sales for the annual. The student body was divided into two groups. The "Grays" and the "Maroons." Each group vied with the other in gathering subscriptions so energetically that within two weeks the "Maroons" had sold 170 and the "Grays" 182. One result was that the losers entertained the winners in the Gymnasium in the evening of December 10 . Since the time the drive closed the total number of sales has reached 375 , and that is before any mail advertising has gone out at all. This is just 100 more than were sold at the time two years ago, a fact that certainly .speaks well for the management of the annual staff.

Followng is a part of the personnel of the staff:

Editor-in-Chief _-_-_-_Viola Krehbiel Assistant Editor _-_-_-_Ruth C. Kliewer Business Manager _-_-_-_Emil W. Haury Assist. Business Mang'r _-_Karl Kliewer Circulating Manager _-_-_Pete Linscheid Advertising Manager _-_-_Harold Hanna
Any one wishing a book is advised to place his order at once with either the business manager, or the circulating manager. The price of the book is $\$ 2.25$.

## ACTIVITY OF THE FIELD SECRETARY

The field secretary, Reverend Henry Riesen, is still busily engaged with his program of soliciting. When he is not in the field he is busy at the college office, planning a thorough and systematic canvass of the communities. It is very necessary that this work be done so that he does not call on some people too frequently, and on oth-
ers not at all．The planning of such a campaign is no small matter and requires much necording work．For this purpose the board has permitted Mr．Riesen to en－ gage an assistant；for this position he has employed Mrs．Esther Mouttet Nachtigal．

Reverend Riesen is constantly working also at a program of securing larger dona－ tions for very specific purposes．He re－ ports，for instance，that there are certain family groups that are considering the mat－
ter of furnishing completely certain rooms in the Science Hall，which contribution is to be regarded as a memorial gift for some member of the family．This is indeed a noble undertaking for any family and mer－ its much praise．When a gift is so made it has a certain personal touch which it can－ not have when it is lost in the general fund．

At present Reverend Riesen is visiting churches in Nebraska．


## 굘utldye Abteilung



## ，，Wir haben feinen Stern gefehen！＂

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＂ひrö̈gliche Weifnachten－gejegnete F̌eit＝ tage！＂io Yauten bie muindYicfen und ichriftli＝ chen Wiminche，bie uns in biejen Tagen zugehen． ふa，Weifnachten foll nadi）ber affgemeinen $\mathfrak{W u f =}$ fafint ein zeit ber ふrente fein．Ein Sajim＝ mex babon bringt bei uns autd in bie ärmite
 werichieden find bie Urfachen ber ærentibe．そょう find gottlob nicht menige，Die fith bie ærende Des（s）ebens macken，andere erfreuta fích Des Nebmens．Der ふerfäufer
freut ficd jeiner © $\mathfrak{i n a h} \mathfrak{m t e n}$ ，ber תäufer ber moblitberlegten $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{u} 马 \mathrm{gab}$ eit． $\mathfrak{O m}$ einen Drt frent man fith ber fomt menden Bejuthe，am andern ber Bejuche，bie man babeint bet den crltern ober bei lieben Freumben machen barf．Who baxïber foollen mir uns freuen am Weibnachtamorgen．Sch hoffe， wir haben die Weihnachtsgeichenfe，Die Weih＝ nactubbejuthe und bas ganze beunrubigende Weithactitgeichäft beifeite gelafien．Bleibt uns bann nichta mehr，iiber bas tir uns freuen fönnten？Dann tären toir alterbing arnte Mrenidjen，fo，wie tatfäctlich biele Taufenbe fint in unjerer samendyriftenheit，bie biejes ictöne $\mathfrak{F e j f}$ feines eigentichen §nhaltes entflei＝ Det haben，Den（5ott Gineinlegte，und fith mun begnügen an Dent bunten Ælitter，nit bent Menfaten Dasjelbe beforierten．Der Brophet Des alten Bundes，Der Groangelift unter ben Sropheten，ruft uns in Den ofigen $\mathfrak{x e x t h o r t e n ~}$
 Geute fein barf und foll：＂Denn uns ift ein Sind geboren，ein Sohn ift unt gegeben．＂

## ，＂tutere Weifnaditafrende

fei barum ber Gegenitand unieres Ractionfens． RaĒt mich aufmerfiam machen auf bie int Text Yiegente Tatfache：

1．1．Daf bitefe ひreube eine wohlgegrünbete ift．＂Denn uns ift ein Sind geboren，＂fagt er．Das fimmt mit Dent Engelberidgt auf Bethlebem弓 そlatent： ＂Denn eutch ift heute der Seilamb geboren．＂ Eine Geburt mixd int alfgemeinen nod als ＂freubiges Ereigniæ＂betrachtet，mur in berein＝ zelten ふ̌älfen verurjactht bas Erjcheinen eine马 Rindleins Trauer und Mīnuut．＂Gsotee be＝ fite Gaben an menichen find menidgen，＂fagt

〇．§unfe mit Redgt．Biele Menidjen Gaben Yeiber jeglichen Wertmefier verloren，fonit wür＝ Sen fie nicht fo geringichädig von תinbern unb io efyrfuch voll won（6old und Silter reden． afber alferbings，nidft jedes sind hat benjel＝ Gen Wert．＂Was will aus dem Sindein wer＝ Den？＂ift bie nidgt unberedfigte bange erltern＝ frage．Sther das sind unjerer frente ift bas תind ber göttlicden，4000jährigen BexGei＝ $\bar{B} \mathfrak{u g}$ ，bie Erffüflung alles deffen，fos er＝ Yeudftete（5otte $\mathfrak{m e n i d h e n ~ l a ̈ n g i t ~ e r w a r t e t ~ h a b e n . ~}$
＂（2ie Börfer haben jein geljarrt，
$\mathfrak{B i s}$ bá bie Beit exfillfet ward，
Da fande Gott won feinem Thron
Das Seil ber Welt in feimemt Sohn．＂
Und wir fteken beute nicht mur an jeiner Srippe alg bie Scoffenden und Erwartenben， wix überfehen bas ganze Reben biepes ein＝子igartigen，nom Weibe geforenen תindes， bas zugleid ber bon（bott gegebene Sohn itt． Wix mififen，was mus bem תinblein geworden ift．Der Frophet ipricht won einem große． Ridgt，Des fich Das in ber rimiterniz mandelnde Bolf exfreuten werde，und wir benfen an bie in Chrifto vollendete Tatjache：，ごd bin ias Ridgt ber Wert，＂an die in zefu aufgeichlofiene Wafrheit ber Riebe Gortes zu einer berlorenen Mienichfeit．Der Frophet foridit bon Ernte＝ and Siegesfretide，vom Wumberrat，brm Gbott＝ Geld，Emiguater umb oriedefürit，lanter $\mathfrak{B C}=$ zeidfungen，bie jith in Jeju auf bie herrlidyite Weife exfüllt baben．Erenten wir nichat täglich auf bemt zelbe，ba马 er gejät hat，auf bem zelbe ber Dffentarung in Wor：？Geniefan mir nicht allezeit bie Beute，bie er im fdpweren Rei＝ Dens mib Toiçamyf uns ermorben hat，bie Beute feiner ©serechtigfeit，Sexiligutg uni Ers＝ löung？Saabert wix ifn nidit als einen ，＂mun＝ berbaren Rat＂fennengelernt，fowofl für un＝ fer ätEreres wie für unfer inneres Reben？Sit er nidft ber „itarfe（Gott，＂ber mit allen umiern Feinden fertig mitro？Der＂ßater，＂ber unt Ias emige Reben gibt and exGätt？Uni ber
 fertig zut feinen ふuiliben Yagen：＂Sebe hin mit ærieden，Dein Gfloube hat bir gelfolfen？＂Das afles und noch viel medr hat uns bas sindlein won Bethlejem gebracht，weldges ber Mant oon Golgatha murbe．Sollten wir uns nidat freu＝ en utho mit Maria，feinr Mutter，ausrufen： ，＂Meine Seele erhebet Den Seerrn，und mein （Beift freut fich Gottes，meines ふeeilandes！＂ （Ruf．1，46）．Aber wir bitrfen noch ein wei＝ teres betonen：

2． $\mathfrak{H n f e r e f r e u b e ~ i f t e i n e ~} \mathfrak{H}$ n＝ bergängliche，unverfieglide．Die wertwolliten irdifcten Gejidenfe verblafien，wex＝ alten oder gehen verloren．शuch unjere Rieb＝ linge，bie תinder，fönten iterben，doer fie foer＝ ben uns jonjtrie entfrembet．Ather biefes Ge＝ jotyenf bee Baters ift eine ewige（5abe．＂Je＝ fus chrifut geitern umb beute umb werjelbe in Emigfeit＂（Seefr．13，8）．Jid lernte mich vor 50 Jahren Gottes，meines Secilanoes freutn，und ich Gabe feine Mriache，midh Geute feiner soniger zut frehen als bamals．Seine Werion，fein Wort，fein Bhut，fein Geift find unvergängliche Wberte，Denn fie find größer， als aniere Werfichäbung je zut ermefien ber＝ mag．Man meesigte bor 1900 Jahren bas Seeil in Shrifto，und man hat im Rauf Dex sabr＝ humberte fein befieres Goangefum gefumben． Werbings presigen biele einen＂andern＂©bri＝ ¡tus，und $\mathfrak{I a u f e n}$ e jubeln biefem modernen Chriftus zu，aber in fampi mit ber Simbe und mit ben Mächten ber zinfterniz unb be马 Tobes mixd es fíd mumetien，baß mur der menidigemorbene，geftorbene und auferitandene Chrifus，Der ©friftis Der Ebangelifen umb Atpofel，bie unberfiegbare suthe ber freube ift und ber Ћutm umierer Scoffming in expig＝ $\mathfrak{f e i t .}$

Einen Ranten nenn＇idd eutal
O．es ift ifm feiner gleidf；
Name woller Rebensfaft，
Rame voller Ruth und Sraft：Jeput
Uno bie æreube an igm barf
3．©ூine allgemeine fein：＂Dent it $n \mathrm{~s}$ ift ein Sind geboren，es gebt uns per＝ Fönlich，es gebt ans alle an．＂Siefe，idh verfindige euth grobe zreube，bie arlem Bolf widerfaffen mird，＂Denn＂alo hat（5ott die Melt geltebet，baja er feinen Sohn gab．＂ Sagt es in ber אaitte und fagt es in ßalajt， verfïndigt es in ber Sinderidule und auf ber Itniverfität，fagt es ant franfenbett ind ant Eterbelager wie unte：Der hiftwandernden Menge，presigt es unter aften Mationen und $3 u$ amen Beiten：„itns iit cin Sind geboren＂－ und bieles find ijt bes ewigen 刃a．ers eniger Gohn，ber Retter after Menidgen．Sbeket Gin und laß̈t es alle wiffen：©hrift，Der Retter ift上a！Er ift bie unausiprecticid grobe，reide uni gute Gabe Gbottes；gro gerug für jebe马 Bebürfnis，reich genug für jebe Nrmut，gut gemtz für iesen Exjaben．afber eines lant mich nod fagen：

4．Dicfezfeubewixb nurbuxd

Den（fflauben erlangt．＂Das babt zum 马eichen $\mathfrak{F h}$ werbet finden ein Sind in Windeln gewictelt und in einer frippe liegend＂ －mard zu ben Seirien gejagt（Ruf．2，12）． ＂Was foll uns ein arntes，gilflofes Sind？＂－ Gätten fie fagen fönnen：－Sie fagten e马 aber nicht，fondern gingen fin und fahen und hör＝ ten，was bon bem Sinde gefagt war．Die Sauit＝ Yen ber Niebrigfeit umgeben beute noch ©hrifi Berjon und berbergen den Dberflädflidifen und $\mathfrak{H n g l a ̈ u b i g e n ~ f e i n e ~ S e e r r l i c f l e i t . ~ N b e r ~ w a s ~ f a g t ~}$ §ohannes in Samen feiner Mitiünger？＂Das Wort ward $\mathfrak{F l e i f} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{t}}$ und wohnte unter uns； utho wir faken feine Seerrlidffeit，eine Serrrlich） feit als bes eingeborenen Sohnes bom Bater woll Gnabe und Wafytheit＂（ $\mathfrak{F o h} .1,14$ ）． Darum，liebe Seele：fomm und fieh！Raß́ß bidf nidit auffalten bon Breifeliuctit und Borur＝ teil．Rerne bes Baters unatsiprectititle Gabe fennen unt vermerten，und bu mirit bie wahte Weifnactitefrende entbectt haben．Dazu ver＝ Gelfe bie Gnade uns allen！

W．Meili．

## ふafresidult

Still ijt bie Macht，bie leßte Macht int Jahre， Dem ©reife gleidy im filberweifen seare， Der icheibend ichon bie miite Sand erfebt Htro über bem ber Tobesengel fabmebt． $\mathfrak{D a}$ idjlägt bie fr zmölf bolle，tiefe ©ctläge． Stej＇itill，o Wanderer，aut deinem Wege！ Ein jeder Schlag，of er autd idnell berhatle， $\mathfrak{B i n g t}$ eine ernite $\mathfrak{z r a g e}$ bod fïr alle：
，Wo fommit but Ker，wo willit Du，Wanbrer， hin？
Stejt nach bent Seinntel，nach ber Welt bein Sinu？
Trugit but ein freuz in Den verflofinen sahre？ Standit meineno but an einer Iotenbahre？ Schentt（Sbit moht Gnabe eber Segen bir？ 1tno Gift but banfear ifm audd für und für？ Sajt but erretcht，was but bir borgenommen？ Bift weiter aud int glauben but gefommen？ Bemubteit bu aud biefe beine Peit Bur Borbereitung auf bie Emigfeit？ 1tnd ferieft bu im Reben und int Tod Nux Deine Şoffrung ganz allein auf ©bott＂ So fragt bich，Menidu，ber ernite（stodentidiag． Siun gef＇Dafin und benf baruiber nact！

> શ. Ungnat.

## Retiahtegcoanfet．

Wer Dieje Beilen lieit，lebt noch in ber Welt；aber feiner meiz，wie lange noch．（Wott Kat Diefe Welt to heiß gelieft，baze er feinen
cintgeborten Sofit gab，anf baz afle，bie ant ifut glatifen nidft verloren gefien，fondern bas ewige Deben haben．＂Dieje Welt，wie ver＝ fatienen wirb fie burteilt！Dem einen er＝ fcheint fie als gut，Dem anbern als böje；bem cinen als fctön，bem anoern alる Ђäßlict；bem einen als luptig，bem andern als trübjelig； Dem einen als fromm，bem andern als gottlos， ie nadfoem mit welchen $\mathfrak{H}$ hgen wir fie anie＝ hen ober je nadgem unixe serzen beichaffen find．
Sdion manctier oon uns hat in bon sahren unferes $\mathfrak{D}$ ajeins fein Urteil uiber bie Welt ge＝ änoert．Sie Juggend fieht fie in rofigen æ̌ar＝ Gen，bas alter mit ernjerem Bhicu；ber（ffuict＝ liche mie SGobltonllen，ber Hnghiutfiche mit Mibbehagen；Der franfe als cin Jammertal， ber Geimbe als einen Ruftgartin．Der eine fpringt jubelnd uiber bie Jahresictmelle，ber andere überichreitet fie zögernd，futchtiam，feutf＝ zent，und ber britte gar flutfend und ichimp＝ fens．Und boct ift＇s biefelke Wert．

Der Serr Jejus fagt in bent angefübrten Worte，fie ifteine bon Gsott ge＝ liebte welt．Das ift ridftiger alj bie Wonurteile ber Menfoben．Affer viele gefteben Das nidyt，beionders bie Gottlofen und bie Seichtfertigen，aber autch jogenannte ©hriften， welche bie Not und bas crlend in ber Belt nicht in EEinflang bringen fömen mit ber stebe （6notes．Sit Gbott ichuld an biei m Barmiurf＝ nỉ？Sit Gott berantmortlich für bie Not int Der Welt？Rein，bie Merifoten Gaben fie felbit auf fich gebracht．Rur Das（Gute in Der Welt fonmt bon Shm：Ridy，Ritbe，Refen，Soffining， Grneterung ber ©inne und bes Seerzens，－ nicht Da马 Böje．

Mit Jewim，Gottes eingebornemt Soln，be＝ gann ein tenes Bitalter für bie Welt．Sie zählt ihne Sahre nadf feiner（Seburt．Finm al＝ lein verbanft fie bie Somnenitrahlen，bie fie noch ermärmen und beleucblen．Sein ßoliti＝ for，fein Whilojoph，fein ©elehrter，fein תünit＝ Yer，fein Şerrictler hat einen fo mädftigen 厄ins Fhut anf bie Belt ausgeitht，wie Chrifuts．

Die Riebe Ģottes it Fefu Clyifto fiur bie Welt ift uns buxd zwei Berfocectungen ber＝ bürgt．Die Menfegen（in ber Melt） folfen nidyt berforen gehen，fie folfen emiges seben haben．Die Edfecten bes Berlorenieins und bie Seligfeit Des Wieberfindens veranidfaulfidyt Jefus in ben
 und Sohn．शhf der einen Seite Seirflofigfeit，

Bertlofigfeit，Berelendung，Berberben；auf ber andern Seite Scilfeleitung，Wertichäłung， Neubelebung，Rettung．Wixie Der verlorne Gbrojchen wertlos ift，io iitt＇s bie Belt ofne Sejum；wie bas werlorne Schaf fich nidat zut helfen weib，io ift audid bie Belt ohne Efri＝ ftum hifflos；wie ber verlorne Sohn bis aufs Sento ausgebeutet wird，fo ift autch bie Welt ofrie §efunt ganz entblöß̆t，untettbar verlorent． Dies ©rlent joll burch bie Rtebe（5ottes，burch Die Gabe feines Solnes aufgehoben merben．

Shier Yeben wix int Rande bes Tobes．Ixen＝ mung iit bie Tagesorbmung．Iod ift ©epara＝ tion alles befien，toas buanmen gefört und Diefe Separation，bieje Trenume ift bas erteno in ber Welt．Der Menich foll eng mit Gott brbumben jein，aber bie tötende Sünde trent ihn wom ©utll feines Rebens．Gottes einge＝ borner ©oln fellt bie Berbindung wieder Ger； er bertreibt ben $\mathfrak{Z}$ od unt bringt int eniges Reben．＂Wer ben Sofn Gat，Der hat dab ewi＝ ge Reben＂und mit Jigm wird＂Sterben mein （Seminn．＂Jitbag nid）ein Nent iabrsgefdenf，deffen fict ieber ©Grift freuen folyte？Wel（t）eine Genbering würbe bie Welt erfafren，wemn ein jeber biejes（sejchent annebmen mürse！

Wie inmer，to fat Gott culd biex eine ge＝
 an midy graubt，nidyt berloxen gebe．＂Unt Gieran icheitern to viele men＝ fathen．Enntioder find fie zu fots zu glauben oder meinen，bie Bebingutg fei allzat milbe，um Wert at babent．Wie einfaçal Gott berlangt nidgt mehr，als mas jeder sebrer won jeinem Scfiilex，jeber $\mathfrak{H x z t}$ won ieinem ßatienten，jebe Æegienth von ifrem ßolfe，jeber Bater won feinen Rindern verlangt：Bertrauen，findlichen （Shauben．Itnjer ganzez qeben ift auf ein ähn＝ Itches®ertraten aufgebaut，unjer ©゙geleben，umier Bertraten anfgebaut，unier ©heleben，unier Benufs＝oder Geiduäft引leben，uifer Säen，un＝ fer Ranfen und Berfaufen，Das 2tneignen einer Bildung，furz afles mas Menidgen mit einan＝ Der bornehmen．Itno unierm Gbit foltent wir ein ähnliches Bextraten weigern thb follten Deふwegen feine（5abe als minberwertig ver＝ fatherzen！Weldhe Einfart！E5马 ift unverant＝ wortlid）Den Glauben zu verweigern ober gar zu vergöhnen，es ift fifuecullich Den Hnglauben 3u werteibigen．Gbott berlangt nideft als bes Mentichen seingabe und bie 2tnakne ieines bse＝ sadenfes．NGer Yeiber mollen fich bie Mien＝ fdgen nidgt Yeben laifen，Denn „wer bie Welt

Yieb hat，in bem ift nicht die Riebe des Bater弓．＂ Dürfen wix eine bon Gott io geliebte Welt hafien？Mit nidften！©bott haft zwar bas Wejen Der Welt，aber bie Menichen liebt er． Hind wix，bie an Gott glauben，follen ber Welt sieie（5ottesliebe bezengen als eine bon uns perionnlich erfahrene．Hind in einer bon Gott geliebten．Wert wird es noch immer zum શus＝ halten jein，felbit ment uns Geridgte bebor＝ ftehn．Benn mix Gottes Šand aufs neut fräftig exfafien und uns ihm gläubig，ver＝ tratensuoll exgeben，to sürfen wir getroit ins nete Jahr fineintreten．Gr mixd es alles wohl machen！
§． $\mathfrak{\Re}$ ．

## $\mathfrak{B e r f i f i t e d e n t a ~} \mathfrak{a t s} \mathfrak{B e t f e r}$ ．

Yit 11．Nobember murbe int Nnbenfen an Den $\mathfrak{W}$ Gidflut bes Mextfrieges in ber fapelle ftatt ber gemöbnlicfen Morgenanoacht ein Zriedensprogramm geliefert．Mhbert Benner Yeitete biefes Frogranmt．Err fagte mater an＝ Derm，Daỉ mährend Des reţten frieges genug Menichen ibr Reben verloren Gätten，um vier Monate lang von Morgen Giz Mbend in Rei＝ Gen won zwanzig an einer Stelle vorbeizumar＝ idfieren．Diejes allein fei fathon Grumb genug， ben firieg auszurotten．Die Bercinigten Staaten haben in ber 刃ergangenfeit auf wer＝ icflebene Weife berfutat，ben oricien in un＝ ferm Ranbe und zwiidjen andern Sändern 3u eryalten．Sn China baben wir gebolfen Sie Boxer Rebellion zu unterbrüdfen，und ans Dantbarfeit fdidit ©fina feine Stubenten nach 1mifern 1tniverjitäten．Shucli in grgentinien mod thile burfte unier sand behifflich fein， Die ©srenzfrage entidyeiden zu Yelfen．Wix follten aud weiteryin in biejer Riddung $a r=$ Geiten．Stubenten fömen Gruppen organi＝ fieren zur Berbreitung Diefer griebensidee． Betgel bat eine folche Gruppe．
 dhe bie Tatiacfle，bajb ber frieg nidft Dazzu biene，bas Reben zu ergarten，wie man meinte， fondern bielnefre es zu zeritören．Wix foil＝ ten Das Böje mit ©futem vergetten und in bie＝ fer Weife mürben wix am bejtent unfer $\Omega e=$ ben fitcuern．Dieje Methobe hat fich int pribaten und pocialen Reben ala erfolgretid erwiefen imb wirrbe es autd，wenn fie int na＝ tionalen Reben angewanst merben mürde．

Sen 21．November prady Mirs．James Sanburn zu ben Miädchen über bas Thema， ＂Keeping Abreast．＂Sie jagte，Dá̉ jedes Mïß＝
dhen gerne mit feinen תleibern，feiner $\mathfrak{B i l}=$ bung 1．1．m．mit ber Beit Sdfritt Kayten mödfte．Utm aber mixflicid unierer Beit umb nufern Mit＝und Nebenntenjofen zumt Segen zut gereidjen，fei es bor allem neben siejent
 nis zwifichen uthe und uniern Gott ein inniges und Yebendiges fei amo innter meld merbe．Sur bant würden bic andern Singe ung bon suben fein und wir ber Welt zunt Segen umb bix mïrben mit icm Didgter einfimmen fömen：

## On the Rock of Ages founded，

What can shake my sure repose，
With salvation＇s arms surrounded
I can laugh at all my foes．J．S．
Die Bocte vorther fpracti Rew．Ranburn zit ber $\because$ ．M．©．․ ․ über bie Bifionen grober
 Tpiele fraudate er Mojes und Das Geficht ant bremenien ßuich，sefaja unt bas あeficht int Tempel und Eaulut und bas Geficht auf bent Wege nad Damasfus．Mall brei fathen in When Wifitnen Den seernn und angeregt won feinem ©seift murben fie ganz veränderte mänter，io baja fie bereit waren trgend et＝ was in ®iente bes Simuterłfonige zu tunt Reb．Rabburn bebauptete，Daß irgeno je＝ mand，Der ben Sgeiland ber Welt cinmal rich $=$ tig exichant habe，fernerbin nidgt mehr ein Seben in Sünde fïtren，fondern feine Sräfte und Dienite bemt Saerrn weithen würde．In Der fapelle vor ber ganzen Stubentenfichaft fipact Rev．Rabburn eines Morgens itber bas Seben Simion und zeigte wie diefer Mann， befien Seben bent Seerrn geweift morben toar， zun Forlle fant，weil er eine troţige，unbänoige Satur hatte，womit er ben guten Rat und bie Bitten feiner Ertern，fomie bie Soctungen De马 guten（bsciftes verachatete，feine ihm won（5nott werleifte תraft mifbrautgte，fich in böfer（be＝ fellidiaft bemegte und itberbaupt bem Einfhub Des ßöjen freien 3ug Yiés．
Die folgenben Etubenten werben Betfel biejen Winter in ben interfollegiaten De＝ Gatten vertreten：Baul satichar，Millis Rict，
 ふanman und Serbert Samiot alz Bedfiel＝ männern．گ̛ut bie affabemie merben bie fol＝ genben in ben Debatten mit andern Schulen， wabricheinlidy Sbocfidylen，fungieren，ba bie Hfabemien，die fich bizher mit Bethel gentefien hauben，jith zurïdiziehen：Baul Sliemer，פa＝
niel $\mathfrak{J a n z e n , ~ R u e l f a ~ ভ n i t h ~ u n d ~ s h i t a l i z ~} \mathfrak{I h i e r}=$ ftein，mit Senty Sarber und Santuel תliewer als $\mathfrak{B e c}$ fjelmännern．

Während Der nationalen Erxzefintg noodje， Slob．10－16，wo int ganzen Ranbe int Schulen und Refranjarten widftige Erziehungifagen Eehandelt wexpen，forady $\mathfrak{D r}$ ．§． $\mathfrak{R}$ ．Ihier＝ ftein iber ben Etand ber ভdyulen int Rande， ifre guten und icturachen Seiten；ßrof．§．ふ̋． Moner über bie（Figenichaften einer guten Sacil）＝ Garichaft und bie Yat und Weije，wie fitib Bethel Stubenten verbalten jollten，went ite Stbeit auf neuen ひ̛erbern aufnehmen；Dr．
 tex Dent Molfe und Reb．§．W．Ntiewer über Fatriotisutis，Gbott und unjer Rand．Fndere Themata，bie aber bei uns nicht io notwendig feftenen，waren Ingelebrtheit（Jlfiteracy） in ben Bereinigten Staaten und ibre $14 x a c h e n ;$ unixe Sonftitution tul Refpeft für Diefelbe． Siter in Sanjas haben wir nicht gerabe mit Hingelegrtheit zut fämpfen und in unjern frei＝ fen reipeftiert man bie תomititution und bie ©fejete．

Die Sahresverianmulung berlief bieß Jabx jehr ruthig．Die veriditidenen Beridgte gaben aligemeine $\mathfrak{B e f r i e b i g u n g ~ u n d ~ m u r b e n ~ i n i t ~} \mathfrak{I n}=$ terefie Feiprocken．Durch ben Bau Der Ecience Salf ift eine bebentende ভcfuld entitanden，at her es find Beriprectien und Roten borbanden， Die biej̃e zum grozen Teil becten twerben．Int Direftorium murben bie（flieder，Deren Beit auรgelaufen tar，miedergewäfift，näntid）für： Dic תonferenz Reb．Eprnelius Femer，Beta＝ trice，Sebr．，und $\mathfrak{B}$ ． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．Butler，Govefiel，Samias； für Die תorporation Dr． $\mathfrak{R}$ ．S．Seauxy und Mir． §．Ş．Ricfert，betibe Remoton，תamias．

Eine Reorganifation ber Frafultät und ber 2utbeit in ber Slfabemie ift am ©bange．Dics
 falt umb zum Teil auch int Eollege，Das ift nidft logifal unib aud nidgt zmectentiprecfent．
 beit mehr fonzentriert und wom Eollege geifhie＝ Den gehandhabt merbe．Dazu miitifen die Reh $=$ rer ber Mfademie，wie bie ber Sodijiduten， Staats $=$ Rehrercertififate haben，während Das non Segrern int Eollege momentan nod）nidgt verlangt toird．Die Fofultät der affabemie und ihre $\mathfrak{H}$ bbeit，Die fünf Zehrfräfte erforbert，wird is arrangiert，bab bie Mfadentie＝MGteilung ben Kang exfiflafitger 5odidyulen einnefmen mind． Ein paar neue æ̈äder find fait deligatorifid，
wie＂Manual Training＂und＂Home Eco－ nomics＂und werben ben Surjen beigereift merben müffen．－Der Reorganijation in Der Reffabemie joll bie bes Eollege folgent，Damit bie ganze ©dutle mebx geidiofien，mehr fatema＝
 ten fam．

Die Science Scall mirb mit ban ©cthit De马 Wahres unter sach fein，wenn bas Wetter ei＝ nigermafien gut bleibt．Sann foll bie Bolene bung und $\mathfrak{H}$ hisriftang bon ein paar Bimmern für Naturniffenichaft vorgenommen werden． Das beld bazu iit in tusficht；anbere Bint＝ mer werben fertig gemacht，pobaid bie Mittel Dazu norbanden find．©bs ift zut münichen，baib ficd Gier und bort（Gruppen bon ©chulfreumben zufanmen fchfießen，um bie whitattung wei＝ texer Binmer zut exmöglicfen．

## Æangura Crwecfutg Beriammtutget

 （E゙ine Yufiakarbeit bon Johanna Scfmixt） Bethel College， Seroton，Saniab，Den 5．Dezember． Riebe crirtern！Sctyon lange Gätte ich Euct bon ben Erwel： fing $\mathfrak{b v e r f a n m f u n g e n , ~ b i e ~ b i e r ~ i n ~ S i e m o n ~ a b = ~}$ gebalten merben，ichreiben polfen．刃dy will Giermit Denn endich meine Bflicht tun und （Fuch einen furzen Beridgt von Den Beriamm＝ lungen geben．

Die Gemeinben in ber Stabt Siemton unb beimbers tieferbenfende Shriften jahen bie Siotwendigfeit für folde Beriammlungen．Wie＝ le und inbbeiondere bie jungen Seute Lebteat gleichgültig in Den $\mathfrak{L} a g$ ginein．Sie gingen in： ren ふergnïgungen nach und fragten wenig， $\mathfrak{o b}$ foldges einem Shriften exlaubt fet oder nidgt． Die Folgen bon ber Heberzeutgutg，Dã̉ polctje Berjammlungen eine sotmendigfeit jeien， waren bie anflellung eines exprobten Eban： liften und bas Errichten eines jebr grojen Tabernafels an ber jectiten Etraße．

Die Berjammlungen nahmin den zweiten Rovember unter Der Reitung bon Rev．Name Ravburn，eincm presbyrexiantiden Bresiger， ibren Ahrang．Sefon lange borber batten biele für dieie Berjammtung gebetet，Daj Ströme ber（Stnabe und de马 Geeites mäh）＝ rent Derjelben herabfliejen mödhten，um dic toten ober franfen Šerzen zu beleben．So biel ich weib，nafmen afle（semeinben in Nem＝ ton，auber ben Satholifen，\＆utheranern， ©pizfopalen und Mazarenern an ben Ber＝
fanmthugen teil． $\mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{m}$ Kormittag Kielt $\Re$ Reb． Rathurn und anbere feiner Selfer in ben （Sejchäftelofalen für bie（5sciçäf：Entänner Berianmitngen．Sim Nachmittage wurben int Zabernafel regermäßig Bibeljumben abgeba！＝ ten．Fim Somitag Nacfmittag fanden immer bwei Bexfammlungen ftatt，eine fïr Miän＝ ner unter Der Reitung bon Ren．Rangurn und Die andere für Müdchen unter ber Reitung bon Frou Rayburn．Ahm Sonntag 刃ormittag und an all ben andern Whenden murben Dann bie Grivectungsuerfammhingen abgelalten． In feinen $\mathfrak{B r e s i g t e n}$ verhanbelte Reb．Ray＝ Gum weriffiebent Thmata，fo wie：bas Ixinfituel，die ふolgen des Tanzens und Spielens，bie Sajlle－mas iit fie und was nidgt，ber stimmel，bie größte frage in ber Welt，bas zmeite תommen §efus，bie Whbobymug oon Jeju Rönigreidy und wisle andere．Er hielt in ganzen in bie fiebzig Rresigten und Stripracten．Bormittag̉ icharten fich atäubige Cbhritten in ben ber＝ ficfiebenen seeimen zufammen und unterititids＝ ten bie Sache mit ihfen（Sebeten．Dit mut＝ be basjelbe autd nact ben Gbendwerjammlun＝ gen getan，obgleid．bie Berjammlungen zut tweilen lang anhielten．Die Ecfar ber Bit＝ Görer muches bemzufolge bon Tag zu Tag，io Dáb bie Salle vergrößert merden mubte．Ein grober ©hor non mehreen humert geiibten Sängern verictiönerte bie ©5ottesbientte．Mit＝ unter fang ber Reiter bes Geiangs，Mr． Mesiee，ein Solo．Einnal fangen alle Efte＝ mentar Schuffinder im ©hor．Der Leiter Mr．Micfee，hat eine feine，Durchoringende Tenoritimme．Brei Slaviere waren auf ber Brattform mufgeitellt zur Begleitung be？ Geianges．Mke bieie Bemiühungen bliebent nicht exfolglos．Wiele folgten Der Einlabung mis toiften ifr Reben bem ferm．Ganze Framiliten．©ertern uns Sinder frmen ind ge＝ lobten iom．Gerrn Srete．Wohl nahe zu ein Tauions fins mälhend biefer Beriammlun＝ arn Machfolaer Shrifti nemorben ober，wie ber bertorene Sonn，wicher zam Bater zut＝ riidfrefelynt，Der ßlan war erft，Die Ber＝ fammlungen mit hem Novembermonat zu ífliç̇en，aber bas J̃nterefīe und bas ভuchen

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bieler Seelen war io fart，daj man be： ichlo B，fie nod eine Wocte zut verlängern．

Sidjerlicid hat ber Geift in Diejen Ber＝ fammlungen mächtig gewinft und wirb autif） nadfimirfen．Miöffent alle，bie jich ifrent Seerrn ergeben baben，jekt autd feititehen umb ein sidft für ithre langebung fein．

In Riebe unterzeidgnet fith Gure Iochter $\mathfrak{J o h a n n a}$ Sctmidt．

## Die Biber it ber bentiden Riteratur （Aeltere Beit－Fortjeßung．） von $\mathfrak{J}$ ．凡．Ihieritein．

Waß mun Ruthers Bibelitberietzung eigent＝ lich anbelangt，io ift zut ermäbnen，ba $\mathfrak{B}$ fie nidgt bie erite in ber bentichen Sprache toar； nein，wix Gaben bereits gejeben，DáB fathon bor igm Berjudfe gemadfe morben waren．Doch feiner wie Ruther war bem Beifpiele bes（B）＝ then Ulffilas gefolgt．Unter farl Dem Groben ward mur bas watthäusebangerum ïberiekt． Das neunte Jahrhundert begnügte fich mit Yuszügen und poetifchen Bearbeitungen；bas zehnte unb elfte Jahryunbert brachten mur fothoache Bibelerffänungen in Deutichen DiaYef＝ ten zutag：；aut bem zroüften ふahrhundert Gaben mix einige Bxuchituicke ber Ebangelien； aut bent bierzehnten und fünfzebnten §ahrhun＝ bert Berfuche，bie eine beutiche MicDergabe bes einen ober bes andern Teifaments dier gar Der ganzen Bibel anftrebten，und unter תaifer Wenzel nat tatjädflidy eine Heberjełung zu itanie gefommen，bie int Jahre 1466 in Straßbiurg gedrucít murbe und bi弓 1522 fieh＝ zefn 24 ggaben zu verzeidunen hatte．Man ift
 Areije ber Watbenfer，bie uns Mennoniten ja nathe verwandt fins，entiprungen iei．efber mit ber Yutherifich in safiung verglichen ift bies ein fehr fehlerhaftes，itümperifches Werf．Die＝ fe fritberen Berjuctle ber Bibełiiberjeßung ma＝ ren alle aus ber fehlerbaften Bulgata iibertraz gen und bielten fith zut jehr an ben ßuchitaben， an bas einzelne Wort．Dazu fehlte Den Heber＝ iekern die nötige Inipiration．Suther fagt ＂Das Dolmetichen ift nicht eines jeglicfen Sinnit．Ex马 gegbort Dazu ein recht fromm，trent， fleigig，furchtion，darijflich，gelehret，exfahren， geitibt Seerz．＂Einige Beifpiele Dürfen Den Iunteridfied flar machen．
$\mathfrak{J n}$ Der Strabburger Bibel lieft bie ভtelle Matti．22， 42 ber ßulgata，＂Outio vobiz vibe＝ tur be Efriito．＂Was ift eutcl gefeben won tur be ©friito：＂Was ift eud gefehen bon
bon Ebrifto？
$\mathfrak{H n}$ Stelle bon $\Re$ öm．2， 11 in ber $\mathfrak{B u l}$ gata， ，Ron enim eft acceptio perionarum apuib $\mathfrak{D} e=$ um，＂Wat die ভtraßenburger Berfion＂，Die 夭mt＝ paykung ber Reibe ift nit beydrott．＂Ruther $a=$ ber，＂Ebs ift fein Stifejen Der Berion bur （6ntt．＂
$\mathfrak{Z n}$ Stelle bon $\mathfrak{F i}$ ．78， 26 in ber $\mathfrak{B u l g a t a}$ ， ，＂et induxit birtute fua africam，＂Keight e马 in ber Strafburger ßibel，，wnd fürt in $\mathfrak{M}$ fricam zu feiner Siraft．＂Bei Ruther，＂unb erregte burw feine ভtärfe Den Siitbind．＂
$\mathfrak{A n}$ Stelfe won Röm．3， 23 in ber $\mathfrak{B u t g a t a}$ ， ．，Dmnes peccaverunt et egent gloria bei，＂hat Das ভtrabbitger Buct，＂ธ็ haben alle gefiun＝ Det unt beborfften ber glari Gbts．＂Inther， ＂Sie find allzumal Siinder und mangeln des Ruthts ben fie bei csott haben follten．＂

Diefe paar Beifpiele geben einen fleinen Beweis won ber Tiefe und ber Gsebanfenfitle， Die Ruther tatjächlicid ber beuticden Bibel ein＝ verleibt hat

Ruther bermied die borber angedenteten Mängel frïherer Heberjebungen，intent er er＝ ftens auf Den Grundert zuriuct ging und fo ben wripriänglictuen Sinn bes Bibelmortes fo reiul unt unverfälifut，twie es einem Menidyen mög＝ lich war，wiedergab；zmeiten马 bā er fidh einer flaren，einfachen，bolfstiuntlidjen，burcfant ver＝
 Diente，und brittens weil er feinen（Seift Durci） ESortes Gecift führen und leiten liē und biel Beit im Gebet zubrachte，umt von Gott rictitige תlaiheit und Weißheit zut exlangen．
，Nite ift，＂fagt Goedeffe，＂ein Buct）ber Welt io meifterbaft ïbertragen morben wie bie Bibel bon Ruther．Jn ifr ruht bie ganze mächtige F̛ifle uns Gefügigfeit unirer Spractie． Die cinfactye Sraft，bie feicrliche Grröße bie Yautere ßlarbeit und fefte Sidherheit bicier Sprache ift niemals wieber erreidet morben．＂

Erto fumbert Jafre nach duther hat ein andrex beuticher Dicfoter verjucht mittelf bes Gpigramme doer Des Sinngedidftes，bie Ref，ren und Wahrbeiten ber Bibel bem beutiden Bolle， wenn möglidf zur zweiten siatur zu macten．Dic：－ fer Dideter mar Friebridh von $\mathfrak{z o g a u}$ ． Mit feinen 4000 oder megr Eprigrammen ift ex Yeidft Der größte Expigrammatifer nidgt mur Deutidulands，jondern berwelt und vielleidat al＝ Yer Beiten．Gry itellte fein תömen，feinen Sdfarf＝ finn und fein Wsifien ganz in ben Dienft ber evangelifctuen Zätigfeit．Die von ihm in we＝ nig Worten zufammengefabten ©femanfen，sie

Wabrbeit feiner Emtpfindung, Der Ernjt feiner
 Schärfe und bie ©sewalt feiner Heberzeugunges= funt Grannten bie Refren ber heiligen Sctifift
 Sexz, in Marlitub Bein ein. ©es geibelte bie unzäfligen ©harafterfehfer und Die IUnjittlich feit jeber $\mathfrak{H r t}$, branomarfte bie Scheinheiligfeit, presigte Sächitentiebe, bxïberliche Tolerant,
 Won ignt itanment bas trefflicte $\mathfrak{B o r t}$ : "\{lith = riicd, Bönpitiich und Ealbinifch, Dieie Glauben alle bret ind vorhanden, Dod ift Broeifel, wo Das ehrifitentum bann fei."

Dann ferner Sprïtbe wie bie folgenden:
„Rerne mix bentweiten Mantel, brunter athes fich beritectt?
Rebe tuta, Die alfe mängel gerne biullt und fleííg Dectit."
, Menichlich ift es, Sünde treiben; $\mathfrak{T e u f l i f i c t i f t ' s ~ i n ~ S u ̈ n d e ~ b l e i b e n ; ~}$ ©hriftrich ift es, Sünde hajien; (5bitllicid ift e马, Siund erlafien."

## (35jttlidije $\Re a \mathfrak{d j e}$.

,"(Fottes muithlen mahlen langiam, mablen aber trefflicid flein; Ob aut Rangnut er'aut föntret, Bringt nit ©afoarf er afleß ein."

## Das Meut צahr.

 alte Not! -
Oh, bas alte fommt bon uns, und bas ncue fonme bon ©bott.
(Snotes (sfit ift immer new, inmmer alt ift umire

Scyutb.
Neut Reu' verleif' uns Seerr, und beweiß unß alte Sauld

## (bebutb.

"Reicfter trägt, was er träget, Wer Geduld zut Bürbe leget."

Das fiodite but.
"Sutm Göchiten Ghat in biejer Wert Wäflt jeder, was ifm jelgjt gefällt. (5) ar im Sctoon fitzt ber Dem Cflitioe,

Dent gegeben find bier ভtüdiée: (nämlidy)
Eint gütig C5ott,
Erin liebes weib,
©in frictjer Reib,
Ein felig Iod."

## Selbiterfenutnis.

,, WSillyt but frembe Feffler zäflen, Şeb an beinen an るu zählen; Wit mix recht, bir wird bie Weile 3u ben fremben Feflern fehlen."

[^0]Eryält, fdentit, forgt, beidfert vermejrt, ge= mährt, fdficatt,
Siebt, fafüßbt, Bewahrt, exCöjt, beichattet, bene= Deit;
Scfirnt, fictjert, fiuthrt, regiert, erretet, hifft befreit,
Erleutatet, unterweift, erfreut, itirbt und er= wecit,
So bả fick fort und fort fein Sceil auf uns exitrecit.
Mit allem bienit, but (fott, uns allen. Fit auth wohl, ber bir bient, einer mur und bient Dir, wie er foll?"

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[^0]:    Obott bient alfen, wer bient ifm?
    "Gont ichafft, erzeugt, trägt, ipeift, tränft, rabt, ftärft, nährt, erquičát,

