# BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY 



NEWTON, KANSAS
FEBRUARY, 1925

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## Why Cultivate Appreciation for Art?

By Miss Alleen Woodbury, Instructor in Fine Arts, Bethel College.
"Let him that hath two loaves go sell one and buy therewith the flowers of the Narcissus: for as bread nourisheth the body so do the flowers of the Narcissus nourish the Soul."

There is a desire for artistic expression, and a feeling for beauty implanted within the heart of everyone. This can only have been placed there with a reason-the reason of a need for the enrichment and elevation of the higher faculties with which man has been endowed. There are only a few among us who are given to rise to the exalted heights of genius, but to all of us is given the power to appreciate that genius, and it remains with us to care for and develop our gift to the fullest extent of its usefulness. Few there are who would sacrifice their possessions for beauty's sake, and this perhaps is only natural; but the accusing fact remains that there are few who make use of the beauty which is their rightful heritage.

Artistic expression has existed from the beginning of things. The most primitive beings of whom we know, the cave dwellers of the paleolithic period, scratched upon their implements and weapons crude designs. The first artistic attempts of all peoples have been crude, but there is value
in the truthful simplicity with which they set forth their expressions, and we cannot but profit by them.

We realize that there are three elements in life which, combined, make a fully rounded existence,-the artistic, the moral, and the intellectual. If two of these be developed to the exclusion of the third, the whole must of necessity suffer. The characteristic of the Greek was his symmetrical development in all three, and Athens and its civilization we recognize as having been the most perfectly balanced of all time.

Later, in the Middle Ages, we again find an appreciation of beauty, and a morality which although superstitious was sincere; but the intellect was starved, and the other elements grew to be barbaric and crude as a result.

During the Renaissance, beauty permeated Italy and intelligence ran high, but be-cause morality was low, corruption resulted.

Now that we have made a brief survey of former conditions and their results, let us look at our own age, note wherein we are lacking, and search out that which is needed to give us a civilization more glorious even than that of ancient Greece.

Our intellectual activity cannot be denied; neither can the moral side be alto-
gether condemned, but the pitiable fact is the lack of the artistic side. The all too many ugly buildings, in unlovely, smokedarkened towns, the drab or tawdry people, these can scarcely speak of beauty; they speak rather of a people of untrained tastes and careless choice. It is this very lack of love and appreciation for beauty which has caused much of the social and economic trouble of today. Sensationalism and horror overrun the newspapers and motion pictures; vast sums are spent on useless amusements, and crowds pack a theatre in which a cheap show is playing, while across the street a collection of beautiful prints remains unnoticed by the many. Materialism has taken hold of America, and its grip is one so strong and compelling that only stringent means will serve to break it and make room for more ideal circumstances. Man is too busy, too rushed in his search for the elusive dollar, to pause even for a little while to give beauty a chance.

America is young, and she is rightly termed a nation of amateurs; but this calls for training, for, although her very youth protects her now, she must grow with her years in order to re'ain the respect of the world.

The idea has existed and still exists that only foreign art is good, and that foreign art surpasses our own. But we have in our country natural talents, natural resources, plentiful markets,-all things necessary to develop the artistic side of life, and only the proper encouragement is needed to bring America forward as a leader in art. Talent, on the other hand, will not flour sh readily where there is no demand for it, and many souls of creative genius are being pushed back and trampled under the hoof of materialism with little chance for the success they deserve. These men of genius live in the years ahead of their time , and it is seldom that their art gains appreciation during their life time.

It is easy to realize that from among the masses of ordinary people, there rise a few who, possessed of individuality and imagination, perform the outstanding feats at which we marvel. It is from their minds and hands that come the wonders of science and inventions, of architecture and art. Without their keen vision these things could
never have been accomplished.
People have for so long been concerned with the very practical side of education that they have failed utterly in realizing the value of the aesthetic side. It is only the most unusual and persevering who have been able to ward off the grip of materialism and intellectualism; the majority have had their imaginations and emotions sadly dwarfed by this one sided physical and intellectual training.

The older generation, schooled for so long in the way in which it has lived, rebels at having pointed out to it how important this phase of education may be. But there can be no doubt that a time will come when the present system will be recognized as failing. That it can take a child filled with untold possibilities, mold him, shape him into the indentical pattern of the past, inhibit his imagination and individuality and send him forth the exact counterpart of each and every child that has been put under its training, is all too accusing a fact. The child, in spite of the most promising home atmosphere, is bound to become an iron-bound materialist.
The solution for this problem, and it is a real one, lies in the youth of today. He comes into the world with unspoiled gifts; it is up to the world to see that his gifts are cared for. They must be nurtured and led in the right path until they become fixed and ready for service.

An unspoiled child is able to appreciate art to a much finer degree than many an older person. He sees it with an unbiased vision, and feels the true expression of the artist's thoughts and ideals, which are not attempts to imitate nature, as true art never does, but are interpretations of nature, which endeavor to arouse the sensations which nature itself would bring forth.
The child who is building, planning, dreaming, has imagination; the child who sees quear visions in the clouds as they ride by, who tells strange tales-and believes them, or who with his pencil and paper sets forth his grotesque ideas, has talent. Let these things be encouraged, not discouraged. Learn in what direction his gifts are destined to lead him, and direct him rightly.

In the school-room from the very begin-

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ning, these young minds should be traine in the appreciation of all that is good and beautiful. The object is of course, not to make artists of them all, but to train their tastes so that they will be able to appreciate the few from among them who will rise above the ordinary path, and walk with the immortals.

Music, which is only one phase of art, has already found its place, and superintendents and principals have come to look upon it as an established custom, as a necessary evil perhaps, but their ideas as
to that must change.
The educational leaders are bound to come to the realization of what artistic training may mean. They will accept it perhaps grudgingly at first, but, once established, it can never be taken away. There has already been an awakening to the need; in the past few years great strides have been made, and when time has been permitted to develop the seeds of interest now sown, there will blossom forth in all its beauty the full blown flower of art and its appreciation.

Man or Beast! Which?<br>By Victor G. Haury, College, 1928

(An oration delivered at the recent an nual oratorical contest at the college)

On November 3, 1905, Mrs. Brown received a letter from her son who was attending Chicago University stating that he was "feeling fine." Twenty-four hours later she received a telegram which read"Son dying; come at once." She rushed to the bedside of her only son,-dying.

The doctors did all they could, but in vain. Gordon died in less than thirty-six hours from the time he was seized with the terrible disease-cerebrospinal meningitis.

On June 16, 1909, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., was to be graduated from Brown University. Ten days before graduation day he was attacked by the same terrible dis-ease,-cerebrospinal meningitis. Again the doctors were summoned to stay the hand of death. A hypodermic needle was thrust between the boy's vertebrae, and some of the excess pus removed; then three dôses of serum treatment were administered. In a few days young Hughes was well and was able to take his degree in the presence of his proud father.

What happened between the dates November 3, 1905, and June 16, 1909, that made recovery from this dragon of a distase possible,-This is what happened. Dr. Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute for medical research was stirred by the plea of thousands of weeping mothers whose children were ruthlessly snatched away by the disease and after two years of intensive research work with twenty-five monkeys
and one hundred guinea-pigs, developed the serum treatment for spinal meningitis.

I would like to use this incident as the definition of vivisection: It is the expedient and experimental use of lower animal to alleviate the suffering and to lower the death rate of man.

Here I should like to ask an honest, straightforward and common-sense question. Who were the more cruel and inhuman; Dr. Flexner who used twenty-five monkeys and one hundred guinea-pigs for the purpose of finding an antidote to a deadly disease thus saving hundreds and even thousands of lives? Or the anti-vivisectionists who were "fanned into fury" and who would have closed the doors of every research institute in the United States, had there been no common sense people to oppose them?

Notwithstanding the fact that vivisection has done so much for humanity, it is being severely attacked by a stubborn sect of people who caption themselves the AntiVivisectionists. To them animal experimentation is a scientific assassination and a cruel hell, and the vivisector is a coward ly arch-fiend who perpetrates hideous crimes.

These obstinate anti-vivisectionists have two negative contentions by which they attempt to nullify the sincere efforts of the vivisectors: First, they hold that vivisection is inhuman and brutal because animals are usually dissected alive. Second, their

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contention is that all the results of the diabolical and infernal vivisection have not justified the use of a single animal. They positively ignore the worth of medicine and surgery. In their own words: "Medicine is futile and surgery is a devilish invention of unbalanced mentality."

Friends, let us consider seriously these contentions of the anti-vivisectionists in an endeavor to see if they will bear toleration.
"Vivisection is inhuman and brutal.' Is there any truth to this statement? Such a statement can be made only by a man, who never saw an operation. Surely a cat would use its claw and a dog would use his powerful jaw were they dissected alive or tortured in any way. Furthermone, howcould a very delicate operation be performed on an animal which is fighting and scrambling for freedom? It must be remenbered that the operations on animals are not performed to satiate an uncouth appetite for barbarity, but for a pure and holy purpose, and it is the outcome that justifies the means. Therefore it behooves every vivisector to give his animal the very best possible treatment in order that he may obtain the desired results. It is for this reason that every Medical Research laboratory in the United States has such stringent rules regarding the use of animals for experimental purposes. Let me quote some of them.
"(1) Vagrant dogs and cats brought to the laboratory shall be held at least as long as at the city pound, and shall be returned to the owner if claimed and identified.
"(2) Animals in the laboratory shall receive every consideration for their bodily comforts; they shall be kindly treated, properly fed, and their surroundings kept in the best possible sanitary condition.
"(3) No operation on animals shall be made except with the sanction of the director of the laboratory, who holds himself responsible for the importance of the problems studied and for the propriety of the procedures used in the solutions of these problems.
"(4) In any operation likely to cause greater discomfort than that attending anesthetization, the animal shall first be rendered incable of perceiving pain and shall
be maintained in this condition until the operation is ended.
"Exceptions to this rule will be made by the director alone, and then only when anesthesia would defeat the object of the experiment. In such cases an anesthesia shall be used so far as possible and may be discontinued only so long as is absolutely essential for the necessary observations.
"(5) At the conclusion of the experiments the animals shall be killed painlessly. Exceptions to this rule will be made only when continuance of the animal's life is necessary to determine the results of the experiment. In that case the same aseptic precautions shall be observed during the operation, and so far as possible the same care shall be taken to minimize discomforts during the convalescence, as in a hospital for human beings."

Still the anti-vivisectionists go on the stage and fight for the suppression of vivisection on the grounds that it is inhuman. But instead of practicing what they preach, they turn around, take a shot-gun, go into the fields and blow millions of birds and beasts to pieces; they send their most capable sons to war to have their bodies shattered by the bursting bomb, and their lungs poisoned by the deadly gases. They hitch the horse to the plow and lash him, and lash him, and lash him; and they brand their cattle with a red hot iron. But they do not use ether or chloroform for any of these acts.

O inconsistency! By what logic do the anti-vivisectionists reason that they can condemn the other man for operating mercifully on a sleeping cat, when at the same moment they are sinking the red hot iron into the quivering flesh of the bellowing ox?

In second place the anti-vivisectionists contend that vivisection is unjustifiable. "Medicine is futile and surgery is a devilish invention of unbalanced mentality." Is there any truth to this statement?

Fifty years ago the scourge of the world appeared in the form of plagues and epidemics. Today we are free from such fears. Why? Because in 1822 a great martyr of science, a liberator, was born in the person of Louis Pasteur.

While Louis Pasteur was a profesmor at

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the University of Paris he discovered the fact that all diseases are caused by microorganisms. How did he make this discovery? Not by shunning animal experimentation, as the anti-vivisectionists would have him do; but by doing intensive research work with dogs and sheep for a number of years. Are the results of his research justifiable?

Only a few years ago thousands of children in the throes of diptheria would be clutching their throats and grasping vainly for breath, while the poor mothers were looking on in agony of tears entreating the helpless doctor to save the child. In 1884 Loeffler isolated the particular germ which causes diptheria, and through animal experimentation developed the antitoxic treatment of diptheria. Today the children are safe and the mothers are happy.

Formerly, smallpox was regarded as practically unavoidable. The difficulty of getting through life without contracting the disease is expressed by the popular saying in Germany in the eighteenth century: "Von Pocken und Liebe bleiben nur wenige frei," which means,-from smallpox and love but few remain free. However, after Jenner's experiments with cattle and cowpox he developed the vaccination for smallpox. Today if man contracts the disease it is because he is not vaccinated.

Not very long ago malaria and typhoid fever killed off humanity by the thousands. In 1900 Dr. Walter Reed, with five other doctors, went to the Panama Canal Zone for the purpose of finding the cause of tho fevers. As animals are immune to the fevers they could not be used for experimentation, therefore these men submitted themselves to the various experiments.

First they lived over the swamps, breathing the bad marsh air for several weeks; but the disease was not contracted. Then they slept in beds and night clothes soiled by patients who had died of the fever; still the disease was not contracted. Then Dr. Lazear permitted himself to be bitten by a mosquito which had previously. bitten a patient suffering with typhoid fever. The result was that he contracted the disease and died within three days. It was thus discovered that mosquitoes carry the disease from man to man. Dr. Lazear was a real
martyr of science, He was willing to give his life that many others might live.

On the eve of this remarkable discovery, Dr. Ross uttered this prayer of thanks.
"This day, relenting God
Hath placed within our hands
A wondrous thing; and God
Be praised at his command.
"Seeking His secret deeds, With tears and toiling breath, We find the cunning seeds Of million-murdering Death.
"I know this little thing
A myriad men will save.
0 death, where is thy sting?
Thy victory, O Grave?"
Had not Pasteur discovered thru vivisection that diseases are due to germs, and discovered thru vivisection that such diseases can be cured by the isolation of the germs, malaria and typhoid would today be running rampart, taking their toll by the thousands. Friends, medicine is not futile, and surgery is not "an invention of an unbalanced mind." It is a holy invention of sympathetic medical men. To hinder it, or to stop it, is a crime against humanity.

Now the great question presents itself. Are we going to commit a crime against humanity by hindering future vivisection? or are we going to give it our future support? Vivisection has given us protection against diptheria, teatmus, smallpox, syphilis, diabetes, and cerebro-spinal meningitis; and it will give protection against cancer, leprosy and many other diseases, if we will cnly tolerate the use of lower animals. Friends, if we love man more than animals it is our scientific and moral duty to tolerate the use of lower animals in order that an impregnable defense can be established against the invisible foes.

Come, let us not be a barrier to the vivisector in his plight of the "No man's land of medicine." Let us tune in with him and help fight the fight with feet willing to tread the untrod path, and hands eager to do the undone task. It is for the protection of mankind; why should we hesitate to foster the spirit of vivisection which will
make it possible for the vivisector to develop a tree of medicine as firm as the mighty oak. A tree which will stand the test of the ages because it has the true honest finding of vivisection for its roots. A tree which will live forever, because it is grounded in facts which live forever and not upon traditions or transient pseudosciences.

The tree of medicine, like the mighty oak, must grow slowly, because mother Nature has wisely hidden the truths from us, and they can only be revealed by a deep and persistent search. But we dare not fling up our hands in surrender.

We must be up and doing With a heart for any fate, Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait.

## THE BIBLE COURSE

The annual bible course which has just closed at Bethel College was perhaps the most varied and, for that reason, perhaps one of the most instructive and inspirational that the school has offered since that course was established. Unfortunately conditions of the weather were such that the attendance on the whole was small. No doubt, many who had planned on a full and profitable week of rich thot material found themselves sorely disappointed when it became impossible for them to attend the course.

One of the most welcome features of the program was the great amount of practical material offered. This is especially true with reference to the work of the Sunday School. Aside from the somewhat theoretical matter which was presented regarding this work, there was that of decidedly greater value-the purely practical; this was presented in the form of conducting of model classes. The conducting of these classes gave those, who witnessed it, an incentive to attain a certain ideal goal in their own classes, and also an encouragement in the fact that such goal can be attained only in part, with even a model class. An additional value in the presentation of this work was the open forum at the close of each period of presentation. In this was given opportunity for questions, answers,
and general discussion on any phase of the Sunday School work.

Other features of the program were the emphasis anew on the "Mennonite" and an aroused appreciation of his missionary work. The Mennonite should feel a distinct pride in the privilege to be entitled to such a name and should reassert himself to live more effectively the principles which his denomination professes. There was a forceful presentation of the noble service Mennonites have rendered in the field of foreign mission. Mennonites are entitled to a great deal of satisfaction in the fact that the Christ whom their missionaries have been preaching to the masses as the one who stamps, unconditionally, all and any war as $\sin$, is the Christ whom all the Christians of today are gradually coming to recognize. Up until recently those who recognize a Christ of such peace principles were denounced, even by professing Christians, as Pacifists.

The outstanding attraction of the bible course was, of course, the series of brilliant and stimulating addresses delivered by Reverend Jacob Quiring of the Witmarsum Seminary. The addresses were of such a nature and were presented in such a way that no one who heard them could conscientiously say that he was not given a higher and a nobler concept of Christ and of God.

It is hoped that in another year a course equally as strong can be offered as that which was presented this year, and that conditions will make it possible for the attendance of this year to be doubled.

## THE QUIRING LECTURES

In the presentation of the lectures at the Bethel Bible Course by Professor Jacob Quiring of the Witmarsum Seminary the hearers were given a blessing which can hardly be overestimated. In the course of his lectures Reverend Quiring traced the development of the concept of the true God from the time that He was first discovered as such by the seers of the Old Testament to the time that He was actually revealed in all His majesty in Jesus Christ. To prepare logically and concretely a discourse on the growth of the concept of God and to prepare it finally in a rational, convincing,
and soul-inspiring form is a task which required years of careful and prayerful study, and that by a master mind. What Reverend Quiring gave his audience was the truth concerning God and Jesus Christ as he found it, not in the translations of the original biblical literature, but in the original literature itself. He gave his audience within a week the gist of what it may have taken them months and years in school room study. He gave his message with such powerful diction and with such highly dramatic force that people could not help but catch the spirit of his convictions.
The apparent difference between the concept of God in the Old Testament and the concept of God in the New fell away wher one was led to see that people were always human; that even long ago they misunderstood; that even long before Christ they were at times wrong even tho they felt convinced that they were right. The Christ whom we worship became greater, grew more majestic, took on more personality to be aspired to as one listened to the touching introduction to Jesus Christ as the full and true representative of God himself to the peoples of the earth

The Mennonite who heard the speaker could raise his head proudly higher and could re-dedicate himself anew to his traditional principle of non-resistance when he was shown that in the sermon of His temptation Jesus Christ pronounced with final emphasis the cardinal truth that war is always and forever wrong. Certainly the Mennonite Church has a right to be proud to claim such a scholar on the faculty of her seminary as Professor Quiring, and should urge more of her students to go there to be given a greater and truer vision of life. of Christ, and of God.

## THE SCIENCE HALL

Since it will be impossible to use the laboratories of the new Science Hall in the present school year, the work on the building is now going on but slowly. The slate roof has been completed and with that the outside rough work is done. A few men are working inside preparing the laboratories, for the equipment of which the board and certain friends have made specific provisions. Aside from that work, and
a few odd jobs, there is nothing being done,
The plan is to continue the work as available funds will permit. Reverend Riesen, the field secretary, will continue his work in the field as soon as the season again becomes more agreeable. Recently he has been spending his entire time in collecting overdue pledges in and about the vicinity of Newton. On the whole, people have been willing to pay their pledges gladly, if able, and Mr. Riesen has had phenomenal success in his work.

## A NEW GRADING SYSTEM

With the beginning of the second semester Bethel College has introduced a new grading system. Those who were here twenty years ago will recall that the system employed at that time was that of percentages: $70 \%, 80 \%, 90 \%$, etc. A few years later that system was replaced by the I, II, III system. Now this has been discarded and the new A, B, C system has been adopted. This system is used by practically all the standard colleges of Kansas and for that reason largely the change was made at Bethel. Following are the values of the new system:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A }+-97 \%-100 \% \text { or Excellent } \\
& \text { A }-92 \%-96 \% \text { or Very Good } \\
& \text { B }-84 \%-91 \% \text { or Good } \\
& \text { C- } 76 \%-83 \% \text { or Fair } \\
& \text { D }-70 \%-75 \% \text { or Passing } \\
& \text { Inc. - Work incomplete } \\
& \text { Cond. - Condition } \\
& \text { F- } 00 \%-69 \% \text { or Failure }
\end{aligned}
$$

If you are in arrears, please pay your subscription. We thank you in advance.
G. A. Haury, Business Manager.

## CLOSING EXERCISES

(Submitted by Reverend G. N. Harms thru the courtesy of Professor G. A. Haury. It refers to the class of ' 85 and was taken from the Halstead Independent of Friday, June 5, 1885. The six orators whose names appear in the article constituted the entire class.)

The closing exercises of the college year took place yesterday at the new Mennonite church and were witnessed by a large numker of friends and patrons of the school. People from a distance began to arrive ear-

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ly in the week and by yesterday morning quite a number of strangers had arrived. The exercises in the forenoon: yesterday consisted in oral examinations in which the students did remarkably well and exhibited careful study on their part and thorough training on the part of the teachers, during the term. The afternoon's program commenced with a chorus by the school and was followed by prayer.

The first oration was by Peter A. Claassen, but being delivered in the German language was not very intelligible to us. We are informed, however, by those who understood it, that it showed close study and careful preparation.
"Our Life a School" by G. A. Haury was handled in a very pleasing manner. With practice in English speaking Mr. Haury will make a very agreeable speaker. His thoughts were good and he was closely followed by the audience.
C. H. Friesen spoke on the subject "Die Mennoniten," but for the reason that his was also German we could not follow the speaker, and hence can give no comments.
C. C. Richert spoke on "Influence" and presented his thoughts in a clear manner. Mr. Richert by frequent quotations, showed a rare familiarity with the best authors. He made a happy allusion to the influence
of the college whose walls he was about to leave.

The next speaker was C. F. Duerksen. Mr. Duerksen is older than some of the former speakers and spoke with a little more freedom. His oration was in German.

The closing oration was by G. N. Harms, who treated the subject of "Work." This address was full of practical thoughts and Mr. Harms impressed the audience with the idea that he did not intend to go out from school and wait for something to turn up, but on the contrary was fully resolved to exert himself to turn something up. It was a fine production.

These addresses were interspersed with vocal music in German and English, which was rendered in excellent style. At the close of these exercises Prof. H. H. Ewert presented the class with diplomas and gave the some words of exhortation. Prof. Schelly also made a few very appropriate remarks. Taken as a whole, the exercises were such as to call forth many complimentary remarks from the audience. This event marks the close of the second year of the Halstead Mennonite College and it is but just to say that the class now leaving its halls reflects great credit upon the institution.


## Aneutidye Abteilung



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

Sekten Domnerstag, ant 29. Dez., ver= fanmelten ficly alfe (sfteder ber $\boldsymbol{V}^{2}$. M. und Y. W. ©. If. it ber fapelle zit einemt Ge= fangmorgengottesbienit. Ebs war bie exat= mentooche, unb eine Morgenanoacht biefer art wirfte beruthigeno uno exquideno. ए马 war ein gutes mittel bie Gebanfen auf bas, mas ab̈ttlich und Gimmlifach ift, zut lenfen. arme Morgenambachten fino für bie Stubenten wict)= tig, weil fie für manden bie einzige Beit Des rages ift, in ber er fick jelbit finden fanu, uno über feine Stellung zu feinen Mit= und sebenntenichen flar merben fann.

Die Semeiterexamen gehören wieder zur Bergangenheit, und jomohl Stubenten als Brofefionen füglen bemzufolge eme gewifie \&r $=$
leidfterung. Sekt gehen alle wieber mit neten Borjäben und neutm Mat an bie Mr= beit. -

Einige nelte Stubenten baben fick zunt zweiten Semeiter ciniffreiben lafien, wie folgt: Mary $\mathfrak{F}$. Toems, Euntion, Beanna Iocess, Gullijon, Rettie Boeje, Sarlitead, Margaret $\mathfrak{M}$. ©laafien, Beatrice, (serbarb $\mathfrak{N}$. Dituffen, scills= boro, Gbward zlaming, Butler, Remitarb Rel= $\mathfrak{y}$, Newton, Bibian Ienneh, Rewon, Dorothy Tholl, Memton, ©lara S. Stutity, Moundrioge, Cyther Sc. Rettier, Seefiton, Mary §. Ronime, Newton, Mbert ©mert, Nemon.

Dies bringt bie Stubentenzahy jebst auf 305. Mit benen, bie nact Scflub ifrer Sctu= Yen noch eintreten merben und mit bem Bufab Der Sommeridulfe bürfte bie Gejamtichuilerzabl
fürs Schutjahr 1924＝25 fait 400 erreidyen．
Damit bie ßrogramme ber Miterarifden Bexeine wixflidy belefrend und wertooll feien， hat die æafultät jedem Berein empfohlen，fitid ein zafultätsglied als Berater und ftetiger Bepucher zu wählen．Der beutifhe Berein hat Dr．Thieritein erjucht，ifnt in biejer Werife子u bienen．

Reb．I．I．Batzer fprach retzen Dienstag Whend zu bent zretwilligen Berband．Fr wies barauf gin，ban man einen inneren $\mathfrak{x r i e b}$ Gaben müfie，um jein Biel zu erreichen．

## §．๔．

Die Fafultät hat ein neue meyr zwect＝ entiprectiendes Benjuxjitem eingefïitrt，wie folgt $\mathfrak{X}+=97-100 \% ; \mathfrak{U}=92-96 \% ; \mathfrak{B}=84$ $-91 \% ; \mathfrak{C}=76-83 \%$ ； $\mathfrak{D}=70-75 \%$ ．Fanllt ein Stubent unter $\mathfrak{D}$ ，fo befomme er ein $\mathfrak{C}$ ，bas meint ex ift burchgefallen．Sit bie $\mathfrak{A r b e i t}$ in einent $\mathfrak{F a c h}$ ant Enbe be马 Semefters nid）t ganz vollendet，aber fann bimen einiger $\mathfrak{I}$ age $\mathfrak{b e}=$ endigt werben，io gibts vorläufig ein ，＂Eonb．． b．G．＂Bebingt．＂Sit bie 2 rrbeit foweit won ih＝

 beendigt．＂Inn einer ©fruppe von 100 gemötn＝ Yicfen Stubenten mürden viefleidft 5－7 bas ex， 14 bas $\mathfrak{D}, 29$ bas（6， 29 bas $\mathfrak{B}, 14$ bas $\mathfrak{H}$ mb $5-7$ Das $\mathfrak{N}+$ eryalten．
（5segenwärtig herridgt etroas ofufregung un＝ ter einer Gfuppe bon Studenten．©马 Gaben fict nämlict wieder fünfzig voer mejr bein Bethel College Placement Bureau für Refr＝ fteffen gemeldet，und ba int laufenden $\mathfrak{F a h r}$ io biele proppeftive Refrex nidgt $\mathfrak{V n f t e l f i n g}$ int State finben fonnten，fo fteigt eine gewifie Bangigficit auf，wie e马 jebt werben form．Dazu
 tififate，ba ja bie Regislatur，bie jekt in Site ung ift，bie exiftierenbe Dromung leidft umituix＝ zen und neue（sfejete mit erfögten forberun＝ gen auffellen fann．Wix wollen bas Beite boffen．Bethel Studenten geben gewöfnlid gute Rechenichaft won fich felbit und es mird icton nod afles gut wexben．
 Sommeridule ein．So Gsott will，foll eine jol＝ che Schule wieder abgehalten werien，wobl wie＝ ber acht Wochen Yang，bielleidyt autib zehn．Ez follen bald suibler an proppeftive Stubenten ansgefand werbent．Das Rexional ber Som＝ meriffule bejtegt meijtens aus Rebrern oder an＝ gebenden Refreen ums wir wollen werputhen ih＝
nen ein recht reidhbaltiges $\mathfrak{B r}_{\text {shogramm }}$ 子u bieten．
Des Sannees und falten Wettere halben ift bie $\mathfrak{A r b e i t}$ an ber Gcience safl ins Stocken ge＝ fonnten．Das Dack ift jebt aber fertig geberft unb Die Innenarbeit foll worwärts gehn，fo rafich wie bie Mittel bazu gejichert werben fön－ nen．

Bon ber Famifte Rangenwalter bat man Sacturidt，daf die finder Yeider franf gewejen， jekt aber fathon wieber beffer finb． $\mathfrak{O b} \mathfrak{D L}$ ． Zangenwalter in fommenwen Jahr feine Stelle als ßräfident mieder wird einnefmen fönnen． if noch inmer nicft ganz gemian．Er mödte wobl fichon，aber bazu müfifen bie Rerzte bie Bemilligung geben．Wix müniden bas Beite．

Die Brofefionen Suberman und searber haz ben ziemlicf Bejchäftigung int Der mexifant＝ faben Rolonifationsfacke．Scoffentfich flärt ficty Die Sacthe bald pomeit，daß fie ifre ehfmerf＝ famfeit nehr ganz ber ভchule mibmen fönnen．

## Der Bibelfurits．

Der Menich Denft und plant und bereitef vor，aber Gbot Ienft bie Sachem．W8ofl felten war bas Brogramm Des Bether Bibelfuries reidfartiger，wohl faum ie hegte man größere Şoffrungen auf biefe Weije einem weiten
 Der Winter war aber mährend ber zweiten Seälf＝ te bes Mronats Dezember und in samuar für תanias bejonbers ftreng gemeien．Ě马 gab biel Echnee，Die Wege waren auf Stelfen fehr ver＝ weht und als es bann anfing zu tanen unt weid zu werben，wirben fie fait unpafiterbar． 2at Montag，ben 25 ．Jan．，als ber Bibeliurius anfangen follte，fagneite und fitirmte es säd． rend bes Bormittags und in ben Sachmittang Gincin，bajb es mur io muible，and man fragte fich，ob man nidgt befier täte，Den furiut hin＝ auszuiditeben，bis bas wetter befier und bie Wege wafiferbar feien．Seboch，„es fann ja wor Nbend leidet anbers werben，als es am früfen Morgen war，＂to geichat es autd Gier．Die Sonne brack burch，bie Wolfen verichwanden． Hus das wetter war bann io einigermafien gut，mur bie Bege blieben ein Broblem．Die Berfanmitugen muthen aber unter ben $\mathfrak{H m}=$ ftänden bemmoct recht gut bejuctit．Man muib sen Mat ber lieben Befutfer bom Rambe， mandimal nod ziemetid）weit ab，bewumbern Sie fanten von Scalitead，Buxton，Moums： ribge，Jnntan，Bufler，Bretty ßrairie，ßato： nee Roct，Mead Eounty，Seillsboro，ærbitewa＝ ter，©focifel，sefiton uft．

## Die Bibeloorträge．

Mอ 5auptiprectier an bem furius biente Dieß Jahr Meb．Jacob＠uiring，Frofefior Der Riteratur bes exten Teftaments am Witmar＝ ¡um Seminar zu Bluffton，Dhio．Brof．＠uti＝ ring hat lange und intenfio ftusiert，biel er＝ fahren，tief und Durdiforingeno gedacht und hat Daher einen riefig grozen Wifiensfdate，Den er meititerhaft und mit pactender Redegewanotheit auszuteilen veritegt，Ebben weil er weit ge＝ ichant und geforidat hat teilt er Gie und ba eine $\mathfrak{A} n j i f i d t$ nit，Die bielleicht etwas neu ift unb Kei ber ifm nicht immer jeber Зuhöhrer bei＝ ftimmen fonnte．Das Thema feiner Borträge， ，＂（5ottes fortjchreitenoe Selbitoffenbarmg＂war auth fo tief und fo hoct，baß es biel（raleuty）＝ tung erforberte，um dem（Sang Desferben burch bie Seeilsgeichictute zu folgen uno flar barzu＝ ftelfen，und $\mathfrak{B r}$ ．outiring tat bas meiterhaft． Wer ify bon $\mathfrak{H n f a n g}$ bis zum ©aflub folgen fonnte，biz er bas Schema，bas er Stüld für Stiict aufbaute，vollembet hatte，fïr ben hat （6ottes mumberbar autgebadfter א̌eilsplan neut en Wert，neue Bergeiftigung befommen umb Der Segen fann nidgt augbleiben．Wie wun＝ Derbar find rock（sotte马 Wege！Wie uner＝ forichfich jeine Wei引heit！Wie unermebfict feine Riebe，daß ex jeinen eingebomen Soln Dafingeben fonnte zum Silitnopfer für akt uno als Eritlingsfuctat unter ben Kuferitandenen！

Wolgende Themata waren bie Gegentände über Die $\mathfrak{B r o f}$ ．Øuiring an Den ßormittagen in Deutich ppracth：„Die Träger ber Selbjtof＝ fenbarung Gottes，＂＂（5ott ift Geift，＂＂Die תöntg马herrlidfeit（5ottes，＂＂（5ott in ber per＝ fönlictuen Grfahrung，＂＂Die Bermittlung der Sobnichaft，＂＂Die Hniberjałe Baterichaft（Got＝ te马，＂＂Der Sieg über Welt und Iob．＂Die Themata fïr bie Borträge an ben Mbenden Die englifal waren，find verDenticht wie folgt：＂Die nationale Baterichaft（Sottes＂ ＂Der ©bott ber Gerect）tigfeit und Riebe，＂＂Gont＝ tes ethifder ©harafter，＂＂Das Wort murbe §Yeiich，＂＂Der Soz̈hepunft ber Sffenbarung＂ mid＂Wottes forticareitende Selfitoffenba＝ rung．＂Dariuber gab ung ßrof．§uiting eine joldye శülle won（bedanfen，bas wix nock lange， lange baran zebren fönnent

$$
\mathfrak{M e n n o n i t i f c t e ~ G e f d i d y t e . ~}
$$

Nactmittags ie umt $1: 30$ mutroen $\mathfrak{B o r t r a ̈ g e ~}$
 geben．Man tat bies beibes zut Belehrung， beiondere für bie sugend，und zum Nndenfen an bie Gruindung wiexer ©smeinichaft in ber

Gatheiz vor， 400 Jahren，alfo im Jamuar 1525，wohl am 25．Des Monats．§olgendes waren bie Sprectijer und ifre Ifjemata：＂Die Mennoniten in ber Schmeiz unb in Scollano，＂ $\mathfrak{B r o f}$ ．J． R．Thierjtein；，Die Miennoniten in Deutialand und Rußland，＂Rev．Mbr．Warfen＝ tin；„Dic Memmoniten in $\mathfrak{A} m$ merifa，＂Rev．S． ঞr．Arehbiel；＂Die Refre ber Mennoniten， Rev．গ．Sc．Richert；„Reben und ©harafterzüze Der Mennoniten，＂Rev．D．§．Brand．Dieje Borträge hatten meift §ern uno man folgte ihnen mit $\mathfrak{s n t e r e f i e}$ ．

Borträge über Mifition．
 für शeubere Mifition in ber શulg．Sonferenz， Yeferte bier ßorträge iiber bie Miffion，in eng＝ Yifod．Berbeutidgt lauteten die Shemata：＂Der Mitifinnggedanfe in Der Bibel，＂＂J̃aba，bas ältejte mennonitifdye Miffionsfelo，＂＂Jnidien alz ein Mifitionsfelo，＂＂Ebina als ein Mit＝ fionefelo．＂Bejonders gut Durchgedactit uno belehrend war ber erjte Bortrag，Der Gotte马 arozen Mififionsplan，Der fidid wie ein Faben Durch bie Bibel bahinzieht，verfolgte．Whid bie anbern Reben waren，nach $\mathfrak{B r}$ ．Sliewers $\mathfrak{Y x t}$ flax，intartenoll und Yebrreict．

Die ভonntagidulfiadue．
2uf Bunich ber Weitlichen Diftriftionferenz räumte man täglict zfoci bolle Stunden ber Sonntagidyulfactie ein．Uln 2：30 murben $\mathfrak{B o r}=$ träge und um $3: 30$ ßrobeleftionen gegeben． Montag，Dienstag und Mittrood Gehandelte $\mathfrak{B r o f}$ ．D．E．Şarber（englifich）Den Sountag＝ fofullehrer，（1）＂Seine Berufuag，＂（2）＂ici＝ ne ßorbeneitung，＂（3）＂ifeine Srbeit：Man zeigte Jntereffe für biejes，die 3uhöreridaft ntefrte fich täglig．ßrof．Saarder veriteft e马 cinen Gsegenitand feinen 3uthörer nahe zu $10=$ gen．Domnerstag und zrreitag jprach Frof．§． R．Thierftein（autd）englifich）über，＂Taß アind， feine Ratur und feine Bebiurfniffe．＂Ber Sie eriten brei Ahipractien Görte，Gat weriudd aud biefe ziwei als fortjeßung anzutören．

## srobeleftionen．

Yuber ben शbendwerjammthngen waren Sieje Uebungen，bie ja umt $3: 30$ nadforittag ftattfanden，ant beften bejudt．Das snterefie wuthe fafeints bon Tag zu Tag，ats man fah wie Yehrreid und nüblid bieje Borfiithungen waren．Stm Montag gab $\mathfrak{F r a u} \mathfrak{F}$ ．Š．Richert， Sebrerin in Der Menn．Sonntagidulle in Sero： ton，eine $\mathfrak{F r o b e l e f t i o n ~ m i t ~ f u ̈ n f ~ M a ̈ b c h e n ~ i n t ~}$ Mter bon 6－7 Jahren in Deutich．Fraut $\mathfrak{R i}=$ dhert berfeft es in mütterlicfer，antegender

Weife bie Яlumerfiamfeit ber תleinen zu fei： feln umb fie zu belehren．厄ூs murbe gebetet， gejungen，Berie aufgejagt，Die worige Reftion wiederbolt umb bann bie neue Reftion burchge＝ nommen und Rehrexin und Silafie Gielten bie Berfammlung bie ganze Stunde burdit in ভpa＝ rung．

Dienstag nadhmittag bemonitrierte $\mathfrak{F r}$ rat Sames Rayburn，Gattin bes weithin befann＝ ten Ebangeliften Rev．Rayburn in Remon，eine Rettion，mit fünf Mäbcten int artter bon 11－ $12 \mathfrak{J a h r e n}$ ben $\mathfrak{H n t e r r i c h t ~ i n ~ e i n e r ~ R e f t i o n . ~}$ Die fleine bsefelfictaft gruppierte fich um einent Tifid，eint bex Mädchen ipract ein Gebet，bann wiederholte man in grojen Bügen bie borher＝ gethende Reftion，morauf bie lantfenbe Reftion in gründlider Weife Ditragenommen murde． ©̌rau $\Re$ Ratburn verftegt es jafictlidy und anregens zut fragen umb bie Aufmerffamfeit ber Sajuler zu kalten．Redgt tiefe そragen murben berban＝ Delt，bas Snterefie tar rege mb bie Stumie war borbei，ehe man fiches umfah．

Amt Mittmoch war rraut Richard S．Seat＝ ry aus Rewton，Gflied ber Bethel Gemeinde，io freundlidy fu bienen．©ie lefrte eine תlfaffe bon acht Šungen int after bon 15－16 Jahren． §raut Saaury ijt Mitter bon brei braven Töct＝ tern，beritegt es aber auth ausgezeidnet mut Jungen umzugehen．In bieien Jahren meint man fei es fabmer，die Jungen in ber Sonntars＝ ichule zut halten，aber bieje sebrexin hats be＝ wiejen，Dáb es möglich ift，fie zu interefifieren und zum Stubium anzuregen．Fhre תlafie ift organifiert，Das hilft Dent Jnterefife．Der Bräfibent ber siafie leitete im Gebet，Dann mutroe wiedertholt uno bie neue Rettion packend und belehreno behandelt．Die Rehrerin regte burch paifenbe Fragen zum Nachbenfen an，bie Sduiuler antworteten gut uno hatten Gegen＝ fragen．Whted biefe Brobe gelang fehr git unt gab ben 3uförern mandye wertwollen Winfi．

Donnerstag fam eine（6xuppe bon תnaben und mädeben，zehn an ber Bahl，aus ber ヒmm＝ monsgemeinde，mit ifrem Refrer Rev．B． Saarber．Br．Şarber ift ein Genie in Origi＝ nalität und jomit war autch）bie Reftion in fei＝ nen Sänden fehr interefiant．Der Sebrer be＝ tete，bant las mant die Reftion，es folgte Wick berkohing unb bant eine Yebhafte Beiprecthong Der Reftion bomt Weinfof und Den Reben．Be＝ ionders padfend waren bier bie gelungenen $\mathfrak{J}$ 亿
 nenswert bas tiefe Einbringen in bie Rebrer Ser Schrift．ßr．Sarber bedient fich Gaupt＝
¡ächlidi ber Bortragsmethode．Buerjt gab er eine furze Sfizze ber Reftion，bann murbe fie Stiud für Stüdf beiprocfen，mit Beifpielen ge＝ buirzt und bie Refren gezogen．Man Yaulate mit Spannung．

Bulebt，am $\mathfrak{F r e i t a g , ~ Y i e l t ~ ভ u p t . ~ \Im . ~ B . ~ S ̧ e f = ~}$ felfinger eine Reftion ab mit Männern slud er bebiente fich ber Bortragamethode und ber＝ folgte faft Denjelben ßran wie oben；aber er gab mehr wie cinmal Gelegenteit zu fragen．
 Dungen aus sex Reftion－aud bie bom Wein＝ ftoct－aufs reben zu machen，und betonte be＝ fonders bie groke Mufgabe ber eftern und bes Šeints，bazu zu jeben，daß bie＂ภinderreben＂ in Berbindung fommen mit．©hrifum，bem Weinjtoct．© Eb ift ein Segen，einen io chriftlidy gefinnten Refrex an ber Spize eines Schut＝ Fintems，mit 75 Sebrern und 2500 Sdhillern， wie bas in Memton，zu Gaben．Schutbehörden täten inmer gut，nur tätige，Lebenoige ©fri＝ itn als Refrer anzuftellen．Supt．Seeffelfingers Seftion war interefiant und rebrecidy．

Eb fann bon affen Broben gefagt werben， Die Behree veritanben zut interefifieren und an＝ zuregen und too bas ber fafl iit，ba Yernen bie Sdjiiler，ba ift Wactistum und Froxticheitt．Die Bejpredfungen waren lebhaft und fügten man＝ ches Ghate zu ben Sroben ginzu．

תinderpredigt und Junior＝ ふugendbexein．
Montag bormittag und mieder Domnerstag gegen ben $\mathfrak{H}$ bent behanderte $\Re$ ev．§． $\mathfrak{M}$ ．Su＝ Derman das Thema＂Oinderpredigten．＂Whs einem $\mathfrak{F r a g e b o g e n}$ an $\mathfrak{P r e d i g e r}$ murbe es er＝ fichtlich，Dá̉ man mandjerorts gerne תinder＝ predigten geben mürde，wem man müßte，wie und was und wenn．Dieje æumtte zu beleud $=$ ten war ber Bhocif Diefes Bortrages．Wuct bie Frage：Warum Sinderprebigten？murbe be＝ hambelt．Br．Suberman gab mandjen gutene $\mathfrak{W i n f}$ ．

Iaģ Darauf referierte $\mathfrak{z r a u t} \mathfrak{y}$ ． 1 ．Suber＝ man itber bie $\mathfrak{H r b e i t}$ Des Junior＝Jugend＝ vereins．Fraut ভuberman icheint wie bazu ge＝ boren，mit ben Jumioren ut arbeiten．Sie veritegt es，fie anzulfeiten umb zut bejdäftigen

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## Bethel College Monthly

und to zu belegren．In ifree fefideften Werife zeigte fie das Bedürfni引 für ben ふunionverein， Den Kohen Bert Der Mrbeit，Die Widjtigfeit Dee felben für die Gemeinde．Sinder tin gerne biel，autd bas（bute，went fie mux angeleitet werben．Der ßortrag war woll guter \＄untte．

Wolle Gott feinen Gleibenden Segen zu allemt，was gefagt und angeregt morben ift， geben und jein foll fein bie crhare auth fiut ben Einflux，ber aus biejem Biberfurits hinaus， geht．Man iprach fich aflgemein recht zufrie＝ ben über bie vexiditedenen Reiftungen aus．
 exiten $\mathfrak{T a g e}$ bes furius，am Somnag nadmit＝ tag，yon ben beiben Chören bes College－Mät＝ nerctor tho Datrencliox－ein gesiegenes Mufit＝ progranm won Riedern und Ehorälen gegebe：t murbe．Die Reiftung fand Wriflang und follte
 ben bienten bie Mafitlehrer und bie Egöre mit Mntifif．

## Religion it anjern ©dulen．

Sdyon range haben exnit Denfende ©hriftent Das ßebürfnis nadh mehr Religionsunterridt für unjere Sinder und ふugend gefïhit．Die
 Die Eonntagidulfe erreidat pur bic Minderheit ber Sinder．Wo follen anter foldifen Buitän＝ Den bie armen Sinder ben Hnterridjt zur Seer＝ zens＝und Eharafterbildung erhalten．Mit ©ctrectien und bangen N（fnungen muis man in Die Buhunt unjeres guten Randes blicten，wenn man baran benft，es werbe bald unter ber Reitung biefer Sinder ftegn，bie ofne ©fott und Secilano aufraction．Soll êmerifa，bas Sand wer religiöjen Freiheit und bie Freifabt serjenigen，bie hierber famen，um hier bent Ehriftengott trelt und frei bienen zu fömen， ins Secibentum，in fraifen Materia\smus zu＝ rücfinfien．Das darf，bas mué nidft fein！

Eit paar Paflen follen uns bie Gefahr bor Shigen füfren．Ebs gibt in ben 3 er．Staaten $42,891,850$ proteitantifcle und nominell pro $=$ teftanticde Sinder und junge Reute unter 25 Fahten．Won bieien find $15,617,640$ in Some tag $=$ oder Mochentag Religionsjaulen umb $20,275,110$ ober 67.5 ßrozent bejuthen feine foldtye Edfulen．

Fes gibt $8,000,000$ Sinber proteitantificte： Neiguny，bie fein firctiliches Seint kaben．
©fj gibt in Den Ber．Staaten 8，676，000 fa＝ tholijacte Sinber und junge Reute unter 25 §ah $=$ ren，bon benen $6,806,000$ oser 78.4 ßrozent
nidgt in Religionjfanlen find．
Won ben faft 700，000 ふolfsimullehrern find febr viele entweder gar nidgt oder，max numinelle Ebriiten．Was fann man ba für ©influb zum mahrgaft Guten erwarten．
 ziehung bas Mort Feju：＂Senn io man bas am griunen scolz tut，was foll am büren wer＝ Den？＂

Man hat ja wobl verfutht in 1 miern Sifyt＝ Ien Moral zu Yebren．Man hat veriutht aus Den Gejaficfte，aus Der Riteratux，auß ber $\mathfrak{M a}=$ tur und aus ben funffächern gute Segren zu ziehen．Das ift gut und löblich．Der cyrift＝ fiche Rehrer fiegt überalf bie Spuren Gotte马， Feiner（büte，Wethbeit und Macht．Aber went fum ber Rebrer entweder gax nidft ©firift ober cin febe Yauter ift，was wird bann bom Moral Yegren？Subem muib man fich ganz ernit die Irage vorlegen：תam man ibberhaupt mioral legren ohne Religion．Gsibt es nachibaltige， Surdjoringende Moral auber ber Bibel und be＝ fonders ben Rebren seiu？Sann ein Memict bon einem fündigen zut einem erneuten Reben getangen，fann ex itber afles ßb̈fe ben wath＝ xen Sieg geminnen，außer bent Bege，Der uns in Der Bibel borgezeidunet ift？

Traurig tie bie Lage ift，ift es andrexjeits recht erfreutich，Dáb Das Berlangen nadh unb bas Interefie für bie Religion in uitern biffent＝ fichen ©çulen täglicfy zunimmt．Sefr erfrent＝ lich ift es，baj nicht mur meitblicente，ernite ©ithulmänner，Richter，Bresiger und chriftlicte Denfer überbaupt Das snterefic jchiiren，fon＝ Dern Dáb in Yebzter Beit auct einige unirer Beitichriften angefangen baben，eint Ranze für Die gute Sactle zu brectien．Da find z．B．ber ＂Christian Herold，＂＂Collier＇s Weekly，＂ umb＂Good Housekeeping＂zu nemnen．Die＝ fe find bei ber Sache recht praftiin bu Wege gegangen．Buterit berjudefe man zu fonitatic＝ ren，in wiefern bas amerifanifalde seeim feinex Sflicht，Die Sinder Moral umb Refigion zit Yefren，nachfomme umb man fam zut bent Edfliz：Snt grojen uns ganzen gar nidft． Die 1 nterjuthing ergab，wie oben angedentet， Dáb faịt bie Saülfte ber amerifanifagen תinder feinen Unterridgt in Religion ober Moral be＝ fonmen mo bab mely als die seăfte in sei＝ men mufioachien，bie firchenlos fino．گerner fand man，ban auth bie Somntagidyule nidit in Stande ift，Die Sinber anzuziehen und zut feffefn，wie man es münichen mödfte；dáß é

Millibnen won Sindern gibt，bie feine Sonn＝ tagictulte bejuctien．

Dann fragte man fict：Warum lehrt man nidat Religion in ber ভdfule？Warum braudit man nidft bie Bibel，um bie Grumblehren ber Refigion einzupflanzen．lund man fand，bafo es in zegn Staaten gar nidg erlaubt iit，bie Bibel auth nur zu Yejen；baß in zmeien Daz （Sefek to unflar ift，Daje es zweifelfaft icteint， ob Dies gute Buch gelejen werden Darf，und baf in Den $̈$ übrigen Staaten bie Bibel war gele＝ fen weiden barf，aber ohne fomentar ober ©ry＝ flärung．

Bas ift mun aber mit der Bifel los，dan fie nidgt in ber Edgule gelehrt werben barf． Man lebrt ja fonit faft afles möglictle unter Der Sonne，warum nidyt bie Bibel，bas Butb， Das eine meitere Berbreitung hat afs irgend eine exiftierende Sarift；bas ßud，bas an＝ erfannterweife bie beite und gejunbeite Erthit und Moral enthält？Sa，warum nicht？Sum eben weil bie fircflicfen Denominationen ein＝ anoer fo mintraniifal gegenuitber fleben，ba man $\mathfrak{F u t c h t}$ Gegt．Man fürchtet Sefentreiberei， Brojelytemmactierei．

Gibt＇s mirflich（sxund für jorde Gefahr？ Refirt bie Bibel fo was？Jim Gegenteil，bus Neut $\mathfrak{Z e f i t a m e n t ~ w a r n t ~ b a v o r . ~}$

Fine Unteriuctung won Dent Saupticarift＝ Yeiter von Colliexs eingeleitet，zeigte，baß bie＝ le，viele gute 2 merifaner－entiffieden bafür fino， Dáß ben శunbamental fächern，Den＂three R＇s， Keading，＂Riting，＇Rithmetic＂ein biertes， Religion，beigefügt merden miuffe，daís das Reh＝ ren Der Şauptwafrheiten ber Bibel in unjese Schutfurfe einverleibt werben muifife．G6ott jei Sanfo，baß man auf biejen Gedanten，auf bie＝ ie Bahn gefommen ift．©゙ら ift bie bejte Erx＝ findung，bie wir feit langem zut berzeidinnen $\mathfrak{b a}=$ ben．

Wite fann ber Staat Den ridhtigen Ge＝ brancif ber Bibel，Des bejten Refrtertes der Gethif umb ber Moral，berbieten und bann won Den heranwactjenden Bürgern verlangen，baỉ fie brave，Rectit Yiebenve und Zutgend übenbe Memidyen ieien，dā fie nach driftlidfen ßrin＝ zipien Ganbeln，wenn fie nidft nach）bieier Ridy＝ tung hin belehrt worben fino．Wie fann fie Jeblende und Srregehenbe beftrafen，wenn fie
 Yefren．Daniel Webjter finadit ein wabres to punish crime includes the duty to teach Wort，alb er fagte：＂The right of a nation
morals．＂（Das Recty bas Berbrecten zut fra＝ fen febt auth bie Bfficht boraus，Moral zu leg＝ ren．）Die Rehren ber Bibel，wenn ridgtig be＝ folgt，zeitigen Tugend utho bewahuen bor ber Siimbe．
 einigen $\mathfrak{S a h r e n}$ ein junger Mann，angeflagt $c i=$ nen Mord begangen fu haben，und bie Beweie＝ fübrungen exbärteten bas Schulsig mur $3!i$ fehr．Die Gutlfotine farrte Dem Ongeflag＝ ten ins（Sejicgit und es fafien feine Rettung ntöglich．

Wäbreno des ふrozeß̌es fing ber ভträf＝ ling an，fick für ein Bilio Sept，bas an ber Mand bes Geridtifals bing，zu interefiferer． Gry fies fict won feinem Abvofaten itber Das＝ felte und jeine Bebeutung betebren．Hnt als Der（Gerichtapräfibent Diefen（ben Mbobaten） poäter aufrief，bes jungen Mannes ©traffafl zut platbiexen，itberraidfte ex ben Geridgtahof mit folgenter fitrzer Anrebe：，（Euter ©5naben， wemt ich bitten barf，ich offeriere feine Ber＝ teibigung für meinen Scfübling Quber，ほuter （5naden，id mödte biejes fagen：厄゙马 ift nidat recht，DáB bie Regienung won $\mathfrak{F r a n f r e i d}$ bas Reben biefes jungen Mannes afs Strafe für feine $\mathfrak{Z}$ at forbert．Diejer mein Schity＝ ling fah bum erjten marl，in cinem（Geridets $=$ Gof，wo es fict um fein Reben bandelt，Das Bith bes fecilanles．Sch mathe bie Behaut＝ tutig，Daỉ wenn er als תino biefes Bits ge＝ jegen Gätte uno iifber bie Bebeututng Diefes Seeilandes ridatig unterridftet morben wäre， Dann wäre er hente nidft hier．Ges ift nidft recht，ban einer für eine $\mathfrak{Z a t}$ geitraft wird， bon ber er nicgt wifte，bá fie unrectit fei．＂

So notwendig es mun ijt，baß bie seaupt＝ Yebren bex Bibel in ben Iagesiduten ver＝ breitet mersen，io mollen mix bennocti nidfor vergefien，bás bie ertern und das seim fich Der Bflidgt，bie in biejer Beziefung auf ihnen ruht，Damit nidft entyedigen fönnen．Int Seint，ouf ber Mutter ভefob，in ber ફautan＝ bactat，Durch Das Borbild ber Eftern muí Die（Srundage zu einem datittlichen Rebens＝ wandel gelegt werben．Hno barauf muitifen bann deriftlict geinnte Rehree an Sand bib＝ lifder Refren bie jungen Şerzen weiter ex＝ ziehen und Deren Eharafter bauen．Siat ber Unterricht hat wixflidfen Wert，ber bie ricth $=$ tige seeranbildung Des ©harafters zum Biele hat und bazu brouchen wir ben Einflum dez Buthes amer Buicter．
$\mathfrak{J} \mathfrak{N}$ ．

## Gheidjeisutg．

Statijtifen zeigen，Dajß unfer Rand biel mehr Ebejcheibungen mafzumeifen bat ars $\mathfrak{i x}=$ gend ein anderes zivilifitertes Rant．Diefe Scheibungen find amt Gäufigiten unter $\mathfrak{R r o}=$ teftanten und folden，bie feiner sirche ange＝ Gören，biel feltener unter fatholifen und noch feltenex untex Juben；feltener inter Einge＝ manderten ats unter ©inheimiiden．

Folgenbes find Biffern，bie Der Yeţten bol＝ Yen Statiftif，Der auß Dem Jaffr 1923，entnom＝ nen find：

In ben ßexeinigten Staaten gabe 1,223 ， 825 Seciraten und 165,139 Wheicheisungen， oder für je 100 Seeiraten beinate 14 Screeibun＝ gen．
§n Samas gabs 20，876 seciraten und 3， 720 Scfeidungen，oder für je 100 Seeiraten 18 Scheisungen．Die sage in תamjas ift alfo fichlectiter als in sande uifberboupt．

Hater ben Staaten ftebt Mififuri mit Scheibungen obenan and Suiblarolina untenan， benn bort erlaubt bas Gejet feine Sdfeioungen． Yuf je 100 Seciraten fommen in Miffinuri 22 Scheisungen，in Ohio 21，in Wafgington 20； in $\mathfrak{I n}$ tiana，Middigan uno תanias18；in $\mathfrak{F a l t}=$ fornien 17，in Sllinois 15，in New Vort 4，im Diftrift Columbia 2，in Sübfarolina 0 ．
$\mathfrak{J n}$ einigen תanias counties feyt bie ভa＝ dhe wie folgt：Sedgridid Eounty ftegt obenan und hat für 100 Seeiraten 37 Scheioungen， Shamnee 30，Butler 27，Byanootte 26，ㄹyn 20，Reavenworth 17，Searbeh 10，Misherion 7 ， Marion 5；Elarf，Greely umo Stevens Eoun＝ ties haben gar feine．

Die Bibe in ber bentiden Riteratur $\mathfrak{B}$ ．Das bettide Rirdfenficd．
（ぷortjebung．）
Mit bent Eintritt ins 17．Jafryith＝ Sert entiviffelten newe 马uitände tho neite
 ung in Deutichland，baber auth cine beränberte Ienbenz in תirchenlied．NHE Didfter， clle einflufreiden Menfán find zueriteinmargrodufteih＝ rex．Bett，ひnd Weltanidaunug． Saben fie einmal bie Rage，in der fie uno ithr Bolf find，erfant bann fangen fie an umbirbeno and reformierend auf ihre lumgebing einzu＝ mirfen．

Der oreißigiäfrige serieg in ben Fabren 1618－1648 bractate unjägliche sot und Clend über Deutichland und man muib erwar＝
ten，ban bie Dichter ben shotiditei be马 verwit＝ feten und bhitenden Baterlandes Gören Yaifen merben．Bereint batte mit suther bie תirche triumphient；vereint fang bie Gemeine Gotte马 Die ©iegestieder ber firche，bie wieder zu ifren Rechten gefommen war；bereint jang man（Sott Rob＝und Danflieder für bie groben Iater， Die er für bie Seinen getan batte．Die Not aber quält ind brennt ben einzelnen und jeder einzelne fucht §itife nadd feiner $\mathfrak{Y r t}$ ．Die Not
 zexfdragene א̌erz finbet ben $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{H}$ Sxutifeiner ©fefithreinsxeut Hub Iroftricbern，im \｛ Nifdauen bex Reiben feines sexrn und
 Sacuipt boll Bhut mo Wumben，＂bent fich bas Scerz zumendet．
$\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{H}$ Stefle won Sectheit und Ritifnbeit und Siegesbegeifterung，tritt bas jtiffe，bemütig be＝ tende Šerz．Das Seerz，Das in guten Beiten int ©senteinoefreis jeine fajoniten ভtunden hatte， fucht in erniten Beiten gern bas itille säm＝ merlein und ba马 Gebet，to es feinent Secilano ant nädgiten treten und ben beften $\mathfrak{Z}$ roit finben fann．Der begreifende Seelenzuitano gibt bent aridfatenden，fïflenden Raum．

Die Reformation war ein Sieg unter itarf intelleftutller Begleitung；aud ber Wille hat＝ te fidd itarf baran beteiligt；aber anfs be＝ fübl und あefüfibleben haben suther und feine
 gejumben（seiftesteben jedoct）muta ifm der ge＝ Githrende Roum gegeben，werben．Io mt 17. ふahryumbert fam oas gefühls＝ とeben anter ben efriften megr zu feinen Reduten；ja igm murbe oft sut freier Rauf gelafien．©fs fano in ben sit：＝ denliedern farfen $\mathfrak{H}$ bonuct．

Batr Gexfarbt，©imon Dat unb Jobann safffler find bac Sanpt＝©reigeftirn der geiftyi＝ （ben Diduterbiefes $\mathfrak{f a h r y u n d e r t s}$ Hnd Šauptoertreter biefer $\mathfrak{I}$ en＝ Wenz．

Simon $\mathfrak{D}$ ad，ein Wreube aus Memer，
 Ferg，foar mogl bar gediegenite und forretteite Der betractitenoen geiftlichen sieberbidfter．Er Didftete über 400 ，Rieder，meiftens ©selegen＝ Keitsgedicfte，ein paar Soundert für Syoctzeiten， Geburtetage，תinctyen＝und ভdyulfefte ufio．

Recht tempenziös ift jein Gredicht：
， $\mathfrak{D}$ wie felig felio ify boch ifx frommen

Tie ifir burch ben Tob zut ©ott gefonmten！Shr fend entgangen Mrer sotg；bie uns noch Gält gefangen．
，，MนB man boch hier wie int Serfer Yeben， Ia nur $\mathfrak{A n g i t}$ unb Eorgen uns umidiweben； Was bir fier fenten，sit nur Muith ，D Saerzeleio zu nennent．
， $\mathfrak{S h x}$ Yingegen rubt in euter fanmer， Sicfer und befreit bon alfen sammex；Seial Sreuz und Reiben Störet cure Rut＇and eure æreuten．
，＂Ebriftus wifat ab eutch alle શhränen，刃ூx Gabt ichon，wonach wix und noch jegnen；sho Gört und jehet，Was hier feines Menichen Geit weriteget．
， $\mathfrak{H d}$ Und ben Sinutel für bie Welt erwerben？ Wer bier noch weilen und nicht freusig in ben Sainmtel eilen？
„fommt，o Chrifit，uns but erlöfen Bon ber Grbe Raft imb affem Böfen！Wei bir，o Son－ ne，ift ber $\mathfrak{F r o m m e n}$ Senrlichfeit uno Bomne！＂

Merfande biefes Gedidutes： Weltidinerz－Ruhe und Iroft in Jeju．

Recift typiictif ift ferner Dactiz sied：
„Wはß millit bu armes Reben，Dich trobig noch ergeben？Dumußt in furzent fort， Wuigt fliefen won Dex Ervon，Wie idnelle Wolfen werben Berwebet won bent rauben Redrb．
，Was ftrectit bu beine saätbe Begiexig innder Ernde，Sach Ruit und Reidftum aus？ Du mußt＇s ia MMes laifen，Wenn bidh der Tob wird faffen Hnd ziefen in fein bunfles รุสนรี＂，＂นฑ．

Merfmale：Bergänglidfeit Hub Eiterfeit des \＆ebens．

ふัohann ভdeffler aut Breblan， wat bon abeliger Geburt，promodiente in ber Mesizin und praftizierte eine zeitlang in Dem Beruf．Wurbe mit $\mathfrak{J}$ ．Boebmes mifitiflen Schuiften befannt，frat mit 30 Jahren zatt fo＝ tholijden Sirache über und murbe Srieiter．Nock ehe ex bielen Sdyritt tat，fatte er eine Reihe fijitlictler geittlider Rieber gedidgtet．Die ganze $3 a b l$ fenter Reder ind Singedidate itt 205. Die befamuteiten feiner Rieder find：

，，Riebe，Die Dut midy zum Bilde Deiner ©fott＝ Heit hajt gemadgt．＂

Merforale：Die Belt berleug＝ nen，©friftum nadfolgen．－ Gたänfiche 〔rgebung in Die emi＝
ge Rituc（5bttes．
かaul Gextarbt，ber ßrinz unter Den תixchenliederbichtern jeiner Beit，ftammt auts Suriactien，witrbe Geiftlicter und fielt nack einander bie Stelle eines Diafonts an Der $\mathfrak{D}$ mfixche zut ßerlin und bant it Rüberf． In ber Manigfartigfeit feiner Sieder，in ädter （Ssenialität，lieblicter ærömmigfeit uno inni＝ ger Seerzenseinfalt jteft er über $\mathfrak{a}$ uther，und mitroe wohl bon ben meiften mahnhaft gflät＝ Gigen alk exjter beuticder Sircthenliederoutder anerfannt wexben．Ery iit ber Didgter bon 123 frommen Stepern，movon 30 als flafiifole Mit＝ fter für alle Beiten gelten．

Buerit Denfen wir an bas erbabente Baf＝

 Ried biejer Tenbent und biejer Beitperiode： $\mathfrak{B e t r a c h t u n g} \mathfrak{b o n} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{C H} \mathfrak{B l} \mathfrak{H} t \mathfrak{H D}$ Wunben und bas inteniio per＝ fönlide Bexfälfnismit bem sei ranb und diefent 飞reignis．－ Man mexfe bie ơurthb̈ter：Dit， Did，bein－mir，mich，mein in iei＝ nen Stropgen．

Thbere feiner föptlicfen Sieder find：Der
 fangen und wie begegnen Dir？＂
－Das Morgenlied：„Wady auf mein Sexz und finge Dem ভctiönfer aller Dinge．＂

Ein anderes 名afionslieb：，Ein ¿ämmilein geyt und trägt bie ©atulo ber Welt und ifrer תinder．＂
 fiegl du beine Wege und was bein Serze fränft， Der affertreuften Bflege，Des，Der den Scimmel Yenft．＂

Das berxide zoblied：＂Somt id meinent Gott nicgt fingen？Solft idf ifnt nicht Danflar jein？＂

Das Sontuerlied：＂（seg）aut， mein Seetz，und jutche ひrent in biefer faföne Sonnterzeit．＂
（1）geiftride $\mathfrak{B a t e r f a n d}$＝ fieb：，＂sch bin ein（fait auf Erben und bib Kier feinen Stand，Der Simmel foll mix merben， Da it neen Baterland．＂

Stndere Riederdidfter biejer \＄eriode，bie Nambaftes geleiftet baben，find bie folgenoen：
$\mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{l} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{l e m i n g}$ ，ein Grjtling Der Gfup＝ pe，bielleicfit bas größte G6enic Des 17．Jahr $=$ Yumberts，farb zu friih um wollgereifte orxiichte zu erzeugen．Neben bielen ausgezeidfneten $\mathfrak{l y}=$ riifden Gedichten hat er mux ein paar geiftlictle
gedidatet，was berityntejte und charafteriftifde
 Yábid Den Šöten raten．＂

Bon Johann şeerman，einen Mann，ber fith in feinent ganzen Reben feines gepumen $\mathfrak{a}$ ages zu erinnern futpte und burch viel äutiere und innere $\mathfrak{I r i t b j a r}$ gerithat umo geläutert monden war，iagt ein gemifier תen＝ nex，feine bielen geifltichen Rieder，，gefören zu Den Bierben und Segmmgen ber ebangelijcher： Sitche．＂ $\mathfrak{F r}$ romm，ferngebiegen，gläubig uno erfahmugsreid）und äcfter，treutherziger Dent＝ icher，ber er war，Gaben auth feine Rieder bieje Eigenfaften．Strophen ats bem siede， ，＂Şerzliebiter Jefu＂zeigen Dieß，fomie jeine ©ubjeftivitäat：
，，5enzliebjiter Seju，mas hajt Du berbrocfjen， Dab man ein folch foffarf Urteil atzgeiproctien？ Was ift bie Edfuld？in weldye Mififethaten Bijt bu geraten？
＂Dit wirit gegeipelt umb mit Dorn ge＝
 net．Dit wirit aus einent Effigidfromm ge＝ tränfet， $\mathfrak{A t n}$＇s Sreuz gebenfet．
＂Wie munverbarlich ift boch biefe Strafe， Der gute sirte leibet fïr bie Sifafe．Die Schuld bezafit bex תönig，ber छserectle，శ̌itr ieine Sinecfite．
＂§id fann＇s mit meinen Sinnen nicht er＝ reidfen．Womit Dodf Dein Erbarmen औu ber＝ gleiden！Whe fann idh bix alf beine Riebes＝ thaten Sn Merf exitatten？＂ $\mathfrak{H}$ w．

Man merfe wieder bie Refionalpmomen： Du，sir，ifly，mix uifo．

Nebinliche Töne fablagen an bie Rieber： ， $\mathfrak{J}$ efu，beine tiefen $\mathfrak{B u m b e n}$ ，beine Sual und bittrer Tod，geben mir zu ahten Stumben， $\mathfrak{I}$ roit in Reibs＝und Seelennot，uifo．
，Wo fol idfliegen hin，Weil id bejdferet bin mit bielen groben Sünden？Wo foun id）Rettung finden？Wenn alle Welt herfänte，mein atigit fie nidgt megnebmen．＂
＂ぶd，Dein betrübtes ふinb， werf arremeine Sünd，fo wiel autd in mir fecten，und mich io beftig fafrectien，in Deine tiefen Wunben，wo id）jets Secil gefumben，uip．＂
Man merfe，wieder seibende hier Iroftin Jefu Zeibenfin＝ bet．

Sach biejer Rictung treiben es Binzenoorf tino Beitgenofien foäter recgt ins Weite．

Soadim Neander murbe fano in jüngeren zahren tief erwelft，wurbe 解ediger in Bremen，Gielt gerne Erbauunģtumben，hat＝ te won orthodoren Freinden biel zu Yeisen，aber tröftete fich mit ben Worten：＂Wefier fich zu Io＝ De gebofft，als in $\mathfrak{H n g l a u b e n}$ untergeben．＂ $\mathfrak{s} n$ feiner Tobesjumbe fant ein Gemitter auf，und er rief：＂Das ift mein $\mathfrak{B a t e r , ~ m i t ~ f e i n e n ~}$ feurigen Wagen uno Rofien．Beim Berffetion fagte er：＂Ebs geft meiner Seele wobl！＂

Wertberiitint ift Neanders Ried：„iobe Den fecreft，ben mädtigen $\Omega$ ö＝ nig Der Ěhren！＂

Sonjt haben feine Rieder meinit ben Ion jener Beit：Subjeftiv，intinter perfönlicfer $\mathfrak{U t h}=$ gang mit Den Sceilanb，Das Gefuithl ber Sidit＝ tigfeit，wie aus folgenden Strophen erifitatlict：
，＂Ydb，toas bin ict，mein Grretter Hno ßer＝ treter Bei bem unfictibaren ¿idita！Sieh，ict lieg＇in meinemt Bhte； $\mathfrak{H}$ du，bas Gute， $\mathfrak{D}$ as idf）milll，Dack thu＇ich nicat！
， $2(d)$ ，was bin tat，mein Crbarmer？Sieh， ich $\mathfrak{A}$（rmer Bin wie $\mathfrak{R a n f}$ int Wettermind：Wie fich eine Spule winbet，So vericimindet Met＝ nes Rebens Rauf geidywint．
，＂（Gib，Dáb mir bie Sinno nicht fichabe． Seerr gib（6nade，2an mid fenn bein liebe马 תind，Ein Demütgiges und fleines，सfer ret＝ nee，Das zulekt boch Ruthe fino＇t！＂
$\mathfrak{F}$ ․ T．
（ $\mathfrak{F o r t j e b u n g ~ f o l g t ) ~}$

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