# BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY 



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# Bethel College Monthly 

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Ass't Editor of English Department
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## A BETHEL SONG

College songs form a part of an institution's treasures. To the few that Bethel boasts, has now been added another. At a recent Wednesday chapel exercise, in conjunction with all the dedicatory ceremonies appropriately connected with such an event, Professor A. D. Schmutz presented to the school his new song, A Bethel Song, thru its rendition by the men's chorus.

Mr. Schmutz is both author and composer of the new production. The ideas embodied in the song are those that will stimulate a wholesome school spirit, and are expressed in well chosen poetic diction. A novel feature of the verse form is obviously the formation of the name Newton, Kansas, by the serial arrangement of the initial letter of each line. The music is not heavy, has sufficient of the catchy rhythm desirable in a college song, and at the same time has the dignity becoming a song of such an institution as Bethel College.

## A BETHEL SONG

Better work and better play Every moment of the day,Trouble then will turn away; Happiness will crown the day. Ever striving, ne'er depriving Laughter of its hearty ring, Next to you beyond compare Earnest friends that make life fair.

Welcome warm for everyone
Takes away the slightest frown;
Onward, upward, is our aim
Never wavering in life's game.
Knowledge seeking, always keeping
Anxious vigil, lest we lose
Nerve to meet, at any time
Stormy shoals of every clime.
Chorus:
Bethel halls and Bethel walls
Will help us on in after years;
Bethel throngs and Bethel songs Will guard us from all fears. Bethel cheer keeps ringing clear To everyone both far and near. Bethel grit will never quit
Until the hardest task is done.

## LOYALTY-WHY NOT MORE OF IT?

The Alumni Ex-student Committee, of which the undersigned is a member, has met regularly for some time to formulate, if possible, some plan by which to reach all our ex-students, and particularly our Mennonite young people here in the West. The future of the Mennonite church undoubtedly will be what its educational institutions will be in the years to come. The Mennonite church will rise or fall as will her educational institutions. Terah the father of Abraham remained in Haran and died there while he should have died in the promised land of Canaan. Are we looking into the future? Are we seeing our pos-
sibilities? Shall we accept the challenge?
One thing I am sure we need-greater loyalty to Bethel College. Other denominations are implanting a goodly measure of loyalty into the hearts of their young peo-ple;-what are we doing? If many who have been at Bethel for but a year or two have lost their connection, and if the mass of young people who never have been at Bethel are not feeling as tho Bethel were their sause,there surely must be some reason for that. Perhaps we as Alumni have done nothing to stir their loyalty; have never challenged them to the big task for which our Alma Mater stands-or have we even forgotten them? Are we not leaving the field of our young people fallow? The oncoming generation is the future for the church and also the future for Bethel. It seems to me we are not half awake to the future which is ours in the host of our young people. No age is more ready with response-no group can be more easily won to whole-hearted loyalty if we take the pains to win it tactfully and with love. But merely to call young people to loyalty will not help much. As fire makes fire, so the best plan is to draw forth loyalty by showing loyalty. Example is more potent in the lives of these young people than exhortation. They will become what they see others are-loyalty begets loyalty-it can not be forced-it must be won.

How then can we win their loyalty? I find that the young people of Halstead are wonderfully loyal to their high school. Is Bethel a less worthy cause? The Halstead High School graduates gather once a year and renew their loyalty. It was my privilege this year to attend this gathering and I was well pleased to find mothers and fathers once graduates of H. H. S. now attend the annual affair with their sons or daughters, graduates of later years. Such will surely make for loyalty. Why not have a Bethel day in our communities far and near? Let the ex-students and graduates gather in the various communities, invite the young people of the communities in with them and talk of the good things of Bethel. Is Bethel worthy of such a gathering? Let us have an open forum on this matter. Personal letters with suggestions along the above will surely be appreciated.

> Н. Т. Unruh.

WE'RE DRIVING FAST
(By Arthur J. Graber, Instructor in English)
An incident taken from the life of Thomas Huxley says that an Englishman came running out of a coffee shop one evening, and jumping into a cab which was standing by the curb, shouted to the man in charge: "Drive fast! Drive fast!" The cabman reached for whip and lashed his horse into a fast trot.

As the cab was hurled over the cobblestones, Huxley had a chance to recover his senses, and turning once more to the driver, he inquired: "Do you know where you are going?" Whereupon the driver replied, "No, I don't know where I am going, but I know that I'm driving fast."

If we stop to observe the trend of things and circumstances in the world in which we live,-the unfolding marvels of wireless and radio, the achievements of medicine and surgery, the great instrumentalities of trade and transportation, and the late developments in aircraft, of world fliers touching upon continent after continent,it becomes clear that the statement of the cab driver with respect to that evening's episode in the life of Thomas Huxley' is a very apt phrase to characterize the age in which we live: "WE'RE DRIVING FAST."

No matter which way one turns one is everywhere confronted by evidences of change and progress. Most of you students, in your lifetime of less than a quarter of a century, have witnessed a greater number of discoveries and achievements than your grandfather and great grandfather realized in the combined spans of their lifetime. If you had lived here a hundred years ago, you might have played a lone hand as a settler. You might have started out your homestead, put up your log cabin, and raised a few acres of corn. Instead you are getting your lessons beside hissing radiators and are enjoying luxuries undreamed of by your ancestors. All this only a hundred years after your forefathers came here. Your predecessors were content to be rolled over these prairies in covered wagons drawn by oxen; you have witnessed the passing of the buggy and the hitching post, and are being conveyed back and forth on the shockless ease of machines equipped with balloon tires.

Everything witnesses the fact that we are driving fast. Only a short time ago the rail roads pooh pooh-ed the automobile, which was still in its infancy, as it aggravated its owner. Today the sixty thousand buses are offering an untold amount of annoyonce with their competition to the rail roads. Tourists are visiting Europe every year by thousands and increasing thousands. One man has put it thus: "The only way to be safe in this age is for the pedestrian to invent some means by which he can transform himself into a tack."

The greatest proof for the statement that we are traveling fast is found in man's conquest over nature and his physical environment. When we think how long this world has existed, we realize that it is only a short time, comparatively, that man has subdued the forces of nature. Little did our forefathers dream when they landed on the Atlantic seaboard that the great transformations which now exist would ever materialize. Those who participated in blazing trails thru our virgin forests and in cutting tracks into the prairies of the middle West a hundred years ago, had no idea that victory over the forces of nature would ensue as quickly. At the rate at which we are traveling there seems to be every reason to believe that man will before long completely control his environment. When a great engineer undertakes to span a continent, the task, at first, seems to be fraught with innumerable difficulties; and the physical mass of obstacles seems insurmountable. Great rivers of mud and sand must be spanned; desert and quaking marshes must be crossed; and huge mountain ranges must be surmounted. Yet after so many shovels of dirt, and so many days of labor by spindling men plugging away at their work, the task finds fulfillment.

There seems to be a possibility of ultimate victory for mankind over the physical world. Each hundred years in the future promises to mark as rapid progress as a thousand years in the past. Infectious and contagious diseases may eventually be eliminated, drought and flood conquered, and earthquakes controlled. Perhaps it will become possible at some future time to bottle up the energy which is wasted every summer on the plains of Kansas by the heat of the sun, and to use it to drive the ship
of some future Columbus as he takes off from this floating island to explore and colonize some distant spheres.

But there is another and more vital question which confronts us in our time. Will man make peace with himself and his fellow men as he has made peace, and is making peace with the physical world? If we trace human tragedy back to its source, we find that the failure of men's hopes have been due to two things: 1. His failure to master his environment. 2. His failure to master himself and to control his infirmities. At the present time it appears as if man will eliminate the first of these two dangers. He has discovered instrumentalities by which to combat the cold and frosts of winter, and the drought and heat of summer; he has put to use the energies stored in the heart of mountains and in weight of falling water; but has he become a master of his own character? Has he realized the dire consequences of the second danger?

We have been so busy wondering at the marvels of our own age: at the enterprising work of the Moffat Tunnel, the great tubes under the Hudson, and the daring exemplified in our skyscrapers, that we have forgotton to ask ourselves where we are going. Scientists have been so busy discovering laws of matter, and practical men of affairs have been so busy putting these into application that neither they nor anyone else has taken time to consider the broad significance of these accomplishments upon the future destiny of mankind. Altho science has been instrumental in making our time the most progressive ever, we must bear in mind that it has not given us more self control, more kindness, and more power in discounting our passions in deciding upn a course of action. Human infirmities have not decreased proportionally with the rapid increase in our material developments. Altho it has helped to remove the difficulties of the physical world, it has not decreased stupidity, selfishness, jealousy and personal strife. Little is gained if we do conquer the physical world but fail to conquer ourselves. To make peace with the physical world and not make peace with ourselves and our fellow men is futile. By turning the instrumentalities and mediums by which we have conquered nature upon our fellow men, thru the practice of war,
we can destroy in a few years what it took centuries to build up.

We have reasons to rejoice over the achievements of our day, but let us not be so dazzled by them that we forgot to ask ourselves where we are going. If civilization is ever to reach that divine end toward which we think it is moving, man will not only have to learn to control his physical environment, but himself as well. WE ARE DRIVING FAST. LET US ALSO MAKE SURE THAT WE KNOW WHERE WE ARE GOING.

## THE PROPHETS AS POLITICIANS

## (By H. P. Peters, College, 1914)

The Hebrew prophet was not a mere teacher of religion in the narrower sense; he was also a statesman, a sociologist, a political economist, as well as a theologian and a moralist. This accounts for the broad interest of the prophet in all the affairs of men. The position of leadership was ever maintained by the prophet. He was no blind medium, but an intelligent transmitter of the Divine Council. He was a man of his times, looking about him with clear sight, knowing not only the political movements of his day, but the significance of the times for the future.

From the days of Samuel onwards we find the prophets standing in the closest relations to the political circumstances of their times. They made it their business to watch the course of national affairs in general, and especially to judge and control the conduct of the reigning monarch and his counsellors. Among the Israelites the prophet had a free hand, and not only dared, but was definitely permitted a freedom of speech which would have been quickly punished in another. In short, he was Jahweh's ambassador to give guidance in the political confusions of the times. This position brought the prophet into close touch with practically every phase of social and political life of Israel, and made the range of his interests as wide as those of the nation.

Just before the time when Israel became a monarchy there was a struggle for the supremacy in Canaan between the Philistines and the Hebrews. In the beginning of this war the Philistines were victors;
they captured the ark of Jahweh and killed the two sons of Eli, together with thirty thousand men. At this time the demand for a king was so strong that Samuel, the prophet, granted the people's desire and annointed Saul as king; this, however, with the understanding that the new king would be only the executioner of the will of Jahweh as expressed through Samuel.

Saul was to attack the enemy at the command of Samuel. In this Samuel failed; for he offered the burnt-offering and the peace-offering before Samuel came. For this hasty action he was duly punished.

In the reign of David we have two striking evidences that the prophets interfered in the actions of the king. When David had committed adultry and caused the death of Uriah, Nathan, the prophet, came to David and said: "Wherefore hast thou despised the word of Jehovah, to that which is evil in his sight? Thou hast smitten Uriah, the Hittite, with the sword, and hast taken his wife to be thy wife." At another time, the prophet Gad, who was called the royal seer, was the divinely appointed means of conveying to the king the choice of punishments offered him in expiation of his $\sin$ in taking a census. These prophets watched the course of "the king after God's own heart," and though not called in counsel in affairs of state, were yet quick to appear of their own motion when they perceived the king to be fallen from the ways of their God.

But during Solomon's reign we find no mention of prophets. We find priests, but neither seer nor prophet. There is no record of Solomon's ever consulting a seer, or being sharply called to account by a prophet. In fact, Solomon was not a man to take censure from anybody. At the same time Solomon could not have forgotten that he owed his office to the shrewdness of a prophet. Na han seems to have been the first to penetrate the treacherous purposes of Adonijah, and the first to suggest a means to counteract the effects of David's inactivity and rapidly waning popularity. It is highly probable that Nathan lived through all of Solomon's reign, but he could have had no conspicuous place in the royal councils. Solomon was not the man to permit any prophetic meddling with his great affairs. This independent attitude of Solomon was
one of the causes of the revolt and secession of the northern tribes, and the establishment of a royal line of their own. It was the prophet Ahijah who inspired the greatest rebellion in Hebrew history.

The part of the prophet in such movements was to pick out the man for the occasion, and to set him at the arduous and perilous work of revolution. While Solomon lived the prophet dared not interfere with the evils which he deprecated, nor did he dare venture to stir up a revolt. Under the feebler rule of Solomon's son revolution became possible.

The same policy of opposition and conspiracy against the reigning house was pursued by Elijah and Elisha. Conditions at this time were very bad from the point of view of a prophet of Jahweh. The dynasty of Omri was anything but faithful to Jahweh's ways. The kings were no longer amenable to prophetic counsel, and the seers were constantly in opposition. This was a time, too, when the king was intolerant of what seemed to him a prophetic interference with affairs of state. In spite of all intolerance, the great prophets had their say, and, like true watchmen, did not let Israel rush to its destruction without lifting up their voice in warning.

Elijah had tried, as it seemed to him, every means to bring the people back to God, but he was always hindred by the court. In the course of his disconsolate meditations in the desert a new suggestion comes to him. Revolutions in two states, Israel and Syria, and the appointment and training of one worthy to follow his own footsteps, that the great task might not flag or lack of inspired suggestions. The relation of Syria and Israel were so close and, at the same time, so hostile, that the fortunes and peace of Israel depended no little unon the conditions in Demascus. When the revolution was finally effected at the instigation of Elisha, the change brought no good to Israel. Elisha, though loyally carrying out the instruction of his master, saw at the time of his anointing that Hazael would be a serious danger to Israel.

It seemed, too, that the bloody times could only be changed by a man who would be as unscrupulous in shedding blood for Jahweh as Ahab and Jezebel had been in
shedding it for Baal. Elisha promptly carried out one part of his master's program, the revolution by which Hazael succeeded Ben-hadad. But the house of Ahab, contrary to the declared will of God, still sat upon the throne of Israel, and the old sin of disloyalty to Jahweh still cropped out. Among the generals in the army of Israel there was one heroic in battle, fierce in disposition, and zealous for the God of Israel: Jehu, the son of Umshi. Jehoram, king of Israel, had been wounded in the attack on Ramoth was trying to wrest from Hazael, the new ruler of Syria, and had been obliged to retire to Jezreel to convalesce. The time was opportune, and Elisha was quick to see and seize the chance. Accordingly he sent one of the sons of the prophets to bid Jehu seize the throne. So this prophet virtually ends his career, so far as we know it, by inspiring the bloodiest revolution in Hebrew history. Elisha's career is tremendous. For there is yet a story of his efforts to save the state, which is placed in the reign of Joash, Jehu's grandson. If the date is correct, Elisha must have lived at least a century.

In the time of Amos and Hosea certain changes had come about. Israel's religion had passed upward to an entirely new position. It was no longer a matter of ritual worship. It stood for certain new ideas, which could not be expressed in an institution, but must find for themselves a written record. The prophetic utterance was no longer a temporary matter, uttered for a set of circumstance; it had become something of eternal value. Moreover, the prophet himself had taken on new functions and new responsibilities. He sees more clearly that his position bears upon human affairs in general, and not merely the affairs of a single nation. The earlier prophets were men who sought to exert "an instantaneous influence." It was their business to act, as did Elijah, rather than to speak. But now it is a matter of supreme moment, that the prophet is expected to give a message with which the people will be displeased. His very ill success in reading the hearts of the people forces him to put his words in writing. In order that there may be secured permanent influence, the prophet's words must be read and studied.

Amos was the first among the prophets to appreciate all this. Although he probably expected the end of Israel to come within his own generation, he saw the advantage of giving his thought a definite place. All these changes put the prophets in a different position toward the state.

In his political activity, likewise, Amos exhibited variation from the older type of prophet. The difference, however, was only in method. He was greatly interested in the national life, as was Elijah or Elisha, but he made no use of political influence. He himself was not an official of the government, as were Samuel and Elisha, just as he was not an official prophet. His interest in affairs of the time was intense, but he established no organization to execute his mission. He did one thing: preach. His political views concerning the nations near at hand he announced with consummate skill, the method chosen being one that brought him into sympathetic touch with the Israelites themselves. But his political sagacity was displayed most keenly in his interpretation of Assyria's relation to the world of that day, including Israel, and the use made of his interpretation. His mind was not at first clear in reference to the fall of Samaria, but certainly grew more definite with the progress of the visions.

Hosea treated the political situation at home and abroad in much detail. Hosea was convinced that Israel's home policy from the beginning had been wrong. Israel's kings, as distinguished from those of Judah, were not of divine appointment. "They have set up kings, but not by me; they have made princes, and I knew it not." His attack upon the anarchy and confusion of his day was most violent. He declared that Israel had no leaders worthy of the name; that the strength of the people was worn out; that they were actually held in contempt by the outside nations. This was the natural outcome of their foreign policy, which was one of fluctuation between Egypt and Assyria, one of half-hearted substitution of other gods for Jahweh.

Hosea agreed with Amos in the new policy of political action. He held no office, exercised no direct control. But more than this, he, like Micah, lived in an atmosphere more retired than that of Amos or Isaiah. His was more a private than a public min-
istry. His political views were more definite, perhaps, than those of Amos, and they had to do more distinctly with home affairs. This fact, together with the unpleasant prominence given him by his domestic relations, and especially the political character of the period, made his work one of peculiar difficulty. Hosea's readiness to differ from the prophets of earlier days, in reference to political matters, is most notworthy. To differ from Elijah and Elisha in connection with the Jehu episode was a daring thing to do, but it was even more remarkable that he should go back and pass an opposing judgment as to the division of the kingdom. His political ministry thus passes in review the national history of two centuries.

Time has shown the wisdom of his position. His attitude toward the prophetic policy of the past was no more severe than that which he held toward the priests and the prophets of his own time. Hosea held to two fundamental principles which greatly influenced his political position. It was to him that the nation should be faithful to Jahweh, and, as a consequence, that it should be one. To Hosea the unity of Israel was a thing of profound significance. A stable government and an unswerving devotion to Jahweh were essential to the national life, so Hosea thought; but these were not attainable under the anarchistic condition into which the nation had fallen. There was no sign that the one way of salvation was discerned by the people, who were still ruled by puppet kings, greedy for power, and dearly loving shame. Instead of turning to its natural ally, at one time the monarchy vainly sought relief in Assyria; at another time in Egypt. The prophet opposed both courses; for God had no desire to save Israel by either. Hosea believed that the final peace of Israel was to be found in the unity of the whole seed of Abraham.

As has been stated before, the good of the state was the chief concern of the prophet. The purpose of the prophet's life was the growth of this chosen people in religious and political power. The prophet's life as a whole was that of a patriot and a statesman rather than a religious dreamer.

The prophets were radicals, not conservatives. They were wont to find the
most congenial place upon the opposition bench. The policy of the court was not such as to win the approval of these morally heroic men. They never hesitated to administer justly deserved reproof, nor to predict boldly when they perceived that disaster would be the inevitable consequence of national folly. They were so radical that they participated in all the revolutions of the time. They did not wait to follow. successful movements toward's rebellion, but were instigators and leaders.

Sometimes the prophets were opposed by the state, sometimes by the people in general, and at times by both. Yet they always had some influence. And there was never a time when the prophets were not solicitous in the national interest, nor when they did not speak their mind freely about political affairs.

## ANNUAL BIBLE WEEK AT BETHEL COLLEGE

Sunday, February 14th to Saturday, February 20th 1926

## Sunday

10:45 A. M. Sermon by Rev. W. S. Gottshall
7:15 P. M. "The Test of Love", by Rev. W. S. Gottshall

## Monday

10:30 A. M. "The Ephesions of the Old Testament," Rev. W. S. Gottshall
11:25 A. M. "Christliche Haushalterschaft," Rev. P. H. Richert
2:30 P. M. "Der Glaeubigen Beruf oder Bestimmung", Rev. W. S. Gottshall
7:45 P. M. "The Hap of Life," Rev. W. S. Gottshall

## Tuesday

9:35 A. M. (Chapel) Rev. W. S. Gottshall 10:30 A. M. "Die Biblische Lehre von Gott," P. H. Richert
2:30 P. M. "Der Glaeubigen Wandel," Rev. W. S. Gottshall
3:30 P. M. Model Lesson with a Primary S. S. Class, Mrs. J. R. Duerksen
7:15 P. M. "Rest For Thee," Rev. W. S.

8:15 P. M. Illustrated Lecture on Astronomy, Prof D. H. Richert

## Wednesday

9:35 A. M. (Chapel) "The Present MindSet," Dr. J. R. Caffyn
10:30 A. M. A Session of a Week Day Religious School, Mrs. H. W. Ebersole
11:25 A. M. "Die Biblische Lehre von Gott," Rev. P. H. Richert
2:30 P. M. "Der Glaeubigen Kaempfe," Rev. W. S. Gottshall
3:30 P. M. "Air Castles Burglarized," Dr. J. R. Caffyn

7:45 P. M. "The Nearer Kinsman," Rev. W. S. Gottshall

## Thursday

9:35 A. M. (Chapel) "Explosive Mixtures" Dr. J. R. Caffyn
10:30 A. M. Address, Frank G. Richard
11:25 A. M. "Die Biblische Lehre von der Gemeinde," Rev. P. H. Unruh
2:30 P. M. "The Ultimate Peace Past," Dr. J. R. Caffyn
3:30 P. M. "Licht- und Schattenseiten in unserer Arbeit in Gemeinde, Sonntagschule und Jugendverein," Rev. C. E. Krehbiel
7:15 P. M. Address, Sec. Frank G. Richard

Friday
9:35 A. M. (Chapel) Address, Ben Cherrington
10:30 A. M. Address, Sec. Frank G. Richard
11:25 A. M. "Die Biblische Lehre von der Gemeinde, Rev. P. H. Unruh
2:30 P. M. "Der Liberalismus in Israel und die Propheten Jehovas." A. Warkentin

3:30 P. M. Model S. S. Class for Men, Sec. Frank G. Richard
7:45 P. M. Address, Sec. Frank G. Richard

## Saturday

9:35 A. M. (Chapel) "A Preacher-Poet visits England," Rev. Fred Smith
10:30 A. M. Address, Sec. Frank G. Richard
11:25 A. M. "Der Prophet Jona," A Warkentin.

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

## PERSONNEL

Rev. W. S. Gottshall is pastor of the Salem Mennonite Church near Marion Junction, South Dakota. Before coming to his present field of labor he was pastor of the Ebenenzer Church near Bluffton, Ohio. Before his ministry in Ohio he was pastor of a church at Schwenksville, Pennsylvania. He is president of the Home Mission Board of the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America. His addresses in the English language will be based on the Book of Ruth, with the exception of his morning sermon on Sunday. His German addresses will treat several phases of the believer's life.

Rev. Frank G. Richard is secretary of the State Council of Religious Education of Kansas. His addresses will deal with questions pertaining to religious education.

Rev. Jesse Roland Caffyn, Ph. D. is pastor of the Methodist Church at Blackwell, Oklahoma. He is of the group of one hundred university men who went to Europe with Sherwood Eddy last summer to study conditions there. His addresses will deal with conditions as this study group found them there.

Rev. P. H. Richert is pastor of the Tabor Church near Goessel, Kansas. He is secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America. He will speak in the German language on Christian stewardship and on the Biblical doctrine of God.

Rev. P. H. Unruh is pastor of the Alexanderwohl Church near Goessel, Kansas, the largest Mennonite Church in America. He will also speak in German. He will discuss the Biblical doctrine of the Church.

Rev. Fred Smith is pastor of the Congregational Church in Newton, Kansas. He is an Englishman and visited his native land again last summer. He will speak on observations he made of English life, especially English religious life. Rev. Smith has contributed a number of articles to various magazines.

Rev. C. E. Krehbiel is field secretary of the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America. He will speak on conditions as he has found them in our churches, young peoples societies and Sunday School all over our land. He will speak German.

Prof. Abraham Warkentin teaches German and Bible in Bethel College. He will speak in German.

Mrs. J. R. Duerksen is under appointment with her husband to be sent to the Mennonite mission field in the Central Province of India. If the state of the treasury permits it, they shall sail next fall.

Mrs. W. H. Ebersole has charge of the Week Day Bible School of the Bethel College Church. The Newton churches are carrying on this Bible teaching in conjunction with the public schools by having the pupils dismissed from their public school classes for one-fourth day each week.

Ben Cherrington is regional Y. M. C. A. secretary for the group of states to which Kansas belongs.

Prof. D. H. Richert is professor of Mathematics and astronomy in Bethel College.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tuition-There is no tuition charged for attending any or all of the addresses or exercises of the Bible Week. To defray the expenses of the Week, free-will offerings will be taken from time to time.

Board and Lodging-Bethel College is not in a position to offer free entertainment to those attending the Bible Week. But there is a large number of clean rooms to be had in the city for a dollar a day, or even less, if taken by the week. Anyone wishing resevations will please write Be thel College, stating specially for what night or nights the room is wanted.

The Mission Society of the Bethel College Church will serve meals in the college building at noon and in the evening.

Transportation-Comfortable buses run out to the college from the city of Newton. They operate on a forty minute schedule, beginning at 7:30 A. M. and running until 9:30 P. M.

A Request-We trust that even many who will find it impossible to attend will remember this Bible Week in their prayers, so it may make its contribution to the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God.

## CONKLIN FOUNTAIN PENS

THE SATISFACTORY KIND A complete assortment at DICKEY'S JEWELRY STORE 611 MAIN STR.

## 刃刃entldye Albteilung



Briefe zut Weltaniaiantitg ant einen mentunttifujen Stubenten．
 Sarlsuthe，17．Dezenter， 1925. Mein lieber $\mathfrak{N .}$ ．

Sie baben fehr redgt getan，bab Sie fid） ganz offen an midy gewanbt baben， 1 min in $\mathfrak{F}$ ）＝ ren Denfinoten fich ben Rat uno bie Silfe ei＝ nes Mannes zu eryolen，won bem Sie annely men，baß er ভie beritelen und aud raten umb $\mathfrak{G e l f e n}$ fann．Sid beritelye Sie． $\mathrm{Db}_{\text {id }}$ raten und Helfen fann，ift wieder eine andere $\mathfrak{F r a g e}$ ．Wirt＝ Yid）belfen fann mur bsott．Sum bawon werben wir ia in umirer תorreipondenz zut handeln ba＝ ben．

Samit wix une beibe veritehen，will id） gleid）eingangs bemerfen，bás nadi meiner $\mathfrak{H e}=$ berzeugung alle Denfnöte ingendmie bemifiens＝ nöte find．Darauf werben wix aud immer wie＝ Der zurürffommen．Sier mäabte idh aber Docd fifion fehr unteritreiden，obáb wix bie گunftion Des Denfens mur theoretifid）and unjerm foniti＝ gen Sein Gerauzheben fönnen．§n Wirflictefeit hat es feine Wurzeln in Dem，was wir find， in Dem，was wir wolfen．Hnixe Rebensan＝ fofauming iftimmerveranfert in 1 mixer $\mathfrak{L e}=$ berifiithung．Der franzoie 凡oufieaut，beifen （Seifesblize aft weite ©trecten der Geiftesland＝ fachaft unter sidyt Yegen，fat einmal bas mert＝ witroige Wort gefprochen：Rebe inmer jo，wie wenn ein Gott toäre，und $\mathfrak{D u}$ wirit niemals $\mathfrak{D a}=$ ran zmeifeln，o a $\bar{B}$ einer ift．

Sie find etwas ungebalten sanitber，bab man einen Sroeifler fets fïr ennen ichlectoten ferl balte．Das ift gewib einjeitig．Das ijt oft fegr ungerecht geurteilt．Die Bibel fennt Durcfant Den ebrridfen 3weifer．Siehe Bialm 73， fiefe ben apoitel Ihomas！© Der Grlöfer bon aflen Sorten Rente in jeinen Süngerfreis mufnabm，untex anberem audf eiren Gruibler unb Bweifler．Darin liegt， $\mathfrak{w i c} \mathfrak{e}$ weit bie Sraft Der barmberzigen ふiebe reidgt．Wher es wirb mit dem Bweifer bodf fehr biel Sport getrieben．©5S gehört zum guten $\mathfrak{x} 01$ $z^{2}$ zweifeln，es ift intereifant，to einen fleinen Foult zu macten，ben Hebermenjifen zu ipielen． Da mub man lactien，uno idy höre，wie Sie， pä̈hreno Sie biejes Yejen，auth herzlidy Iaction． Wiffen Sie，es gibt nidft bló Bharifäer in ber

Religion，Die＂bon ben $\mathfrak{E c u t e n}$ genne gejeben fein wollen，＂jondern aud ßharifäer ber Bil＝ Dung und Wififenidfaft．Stuth bon ifnen gilt Das ernite Mort Des Meifters，dás alle Bflan＝ zen，Die ber Bater nidgt gepflanzt hat，müfien auggerifien werben．

צedenfalle iit bas Enticheidende，ob jemand aufridytig，wahr，gerabe，ganz idflidyt iit und niddt ein ©djaupieler und（Sed．Und ba pflidy）＝ ten Sie mix rürcfaltlog bet．Sie jagten mir cinmal，dā̄ Sie won ihrer voritorbenen Mit＝ ter einen Blič dafür Gätten，ob ein Menid） jidi jelfit anliige oder nidft．Seben Sie，e马 wird aber fo biel gelogen，int Bewnвtiein brin unt aud laut．Die Bewnibtienßlïge，b．h．Die Siige，nuit ber man fich felbit foppt，bat nie＝ mand io grautam an ben Iag gelegt－idh meine won weltliden Sdxriftitellern－als ber Mufie Doftojewsfij．©r twid in Europa jebt ferr gełejen．Bielleicht ift bas ein gutes Beidfen．
 Faftigfeit burch bie Ranbe geft．Bott gebe es！

Die W3ahryeitefrage iit unter allen $14 \mathrm{~m}=$ fiänden feine blob theoretijche Frage，jondern cine eminent praftijal Die Wahrheit iit eine Rönigin，bie ben ganzen wlenfden in ih＝ ren Dienit zwingen wifl，nidft blós eine $\mathfrak{B r o}=$ vinz feines ©seiftes noer feiner Seele ober feine马 Zeibestebens．Bei ifr gebt es nact bent（6umb＝ jata：alles ober nicftel HnD barum hört fier ser ভport auf，Darum jind hier jegliche ভdmin＝ fe und Sarade gerictate．Wäre es aniders，Dant wäre ber Zpeigel an bie Wahrheit，an jebe Wahrbeit int Redyt．Nun if er ein Mībueritänd＝ ni玉，wo es fich umt aufridytige（Seifter handelt unb ein $\mathfrak{F r e b e l}$ bei benen，bie eigentlich gar＝ nidgt zweifeln，fonbern Den Breeifel als mora＝
 Yen gibt es barn noch Den Smeifel als Yeube＝ rung einer oberflädflidyen Dumntheit．Man ipridit gebanfentos nach，was andere bebaup＝ ten．

Die Bürfel fallen nidgt auf bem Boden bes Wifiens，jondern bes Gewifiens．Die widftigite そrage ift Demnadf nidht：Was fömen wix tif＝ jen，iondern，wie mixifien wir Kandeln？Sejus hat barum ben fehr praftifaen Tiat exteilt， man folle bas $\mathrm{t} \mathfrak{n} \mathfrak{n}$ ，was er lebre，Dann merde mant zu ber Gewifheit fommen，Dáß man es
mit Gbit zut tun babe．
Sch mollte，mein Lieber，gleich eingangs
 es mix fehr ferne liegt，Shnen mit theoretifden （bxumben bie Mafutheit bes dfriftlicfen Gfan＝ bens zut beweifen．Sch mill Jbien nidht ber＝ ichneigen，Daß̉ idf ein joldfes Beginnen für un＝ möglidy，ja für ichädlich halte．Man nennt bie Berteibigung Des Gflaubens mit Dem griechi＝
 jehr verfeyrte chriftlidye $\mathfrak{A l p o l o g e t i f}$ gegeben．Sie bejtand Darin，baß fie bas ebriftentum，ben （stauben als eine 刃eritandespache，alfo intellef＝ tualiftijd，behanbelte，während es eine wisil＝ Yens＝，eine ©efinmung fache ift．©tnen ©edan＝ fen，cine $\mathfrak{T h e o r i c}$ fann man einem Memiden nod）allenfalls aufzmingen，aber niemals eine （Befinnung．Die Gefinuing ift jenes Gebiet inn＝ fers Beiftes，wo ein jeber über fid felbjt be＝ itimnt．Bolen wollte lange feine $\mathfrak{A}$ thonomie Gaben．Der Menich fat fie．Gr hat fie won Gott．Gott felbit refpettiert Dees Menfaten $\mathfrak{F r e i =}$ heit．Sicat exzmungen，autif nicht veritandesmä＝ Big gezfoungen，fondern aus bolliter ঞreifeit foll ber wienfolygeift ben seern anerfenten． ©s mage Daher niemand，mit＂Mittelden，＂mit geiftiger unt feelijder Tedmif irgend jemand子u nötigen．Jenes，＂nötigt fie ferein＂im（bleich）＝ nis ift ein Rötigen Der Riebe und nicht profei＝ foraler ober propagandiftiffer Stoang．
atber mum mux ict mich autid gleidy gegen cin anderes，bas entgegenjetste 刃iibuerjänonis， wenben．Man Gört aut modernem Munde imt＝ mex mieder：©ょs fommt nidat Darauf an，was man glaubt，fondern mur wite man glaubt． Das ift gerade jo，wie menn jemant behanpte＝ te，es fomme nicht barauf an，was man efie， fondern mut to ie man efie．Sad banfe fabn！－
 ©5 mixd fier ber $\mathfrak{G l}$ faube einjeitig als eine $\mathfrak{B e}=$ fafiung ber menidulithen see！e betradytet． （6anz abgejeben von feinem Jnjalt．Efs mito Gier bie Wahrhaftigfeit böher gemertet als bie Watrbeit，Der Suntger höher ats da马 Brot．
 （G）ott．Dieje Denfiweife ift anthropozentrija）， nidft theozentrijid．Sie jtecft ber Menzeit jeit Šumanizmus umb Refornation tief int Bhat． Das Mittelarter fefielte bas Denfen mo bas Gewifien Der ßerföntichfeit．De Shumanifen und bie Reformatoren Gefreiten betbe．Suther itellte fitid）Dex ganzen Welt imb alfer Heberlie＝ ferumg entgegen mit jenem Wort：„§ d fann

（6）ott，in Chritus，in ber Schrift gebumben． $\mathfrak{B e i}$ igm haben wix feinen ungebundenen ভubjeftivizmus．Diejer blieb aber nidyt aus． War bag §ch von fatholifder futorität befreit morden，fo befreite es fict alsbald won ie deer
 ftellt，＂fomnte Stirner fidreiben．Diejer zer＝ jetsende，rebellijaje Geift，diejes ichranfenloje §chtum hat Euxopa zut Satajtrophe gefiihrt． Wir itehen beute am zerbrocfenen $\mathfrak{I x o g}$ Diejer Selbjtherrlidffeit Des Menidgengeiftes．Dariiber find fich in Europa alle tieferen（Seifter einig． Sie erfennen，bafo man nidgt，wie unlängit ein Profeffor Der Bhilofoplie fagte，，won ben bor＝ leteten Dingen leben fann，fondern nur bon ben Yebten，won Den Dingen Gbottes，auß © ott＂。 Der（slaube hat an iid feine fraft，fondern mur，fofern und jomeit ex ben sirflicfen Gott fot．Sicidy ser blaube madht ielig，fonbern Der，Demt ber Glaube gilt．Der Glaube ift mur bie sand zu negmen．Das wridtigite ift bas（beidjent．Hnd biejes（Sejdjent，Diefe un＝ autprectliche（5abe Gsottes，mie Bautus fie einmal nennt，ị̂t ber Shrifus，ber תönig $\mathfrak{z e}=$ ¡us．Sicht was Menidjen tum，iit midgtig，fon＝ Dern toas gott tut．（bott iflenft，unb wir Dürfen nelynen．
©f glaubt，weil es nidft gleidgiltig iit，wer（6）ott Hib wex ©friftusift．Ě马 ift eine un＝ verzeihlide Selfitiiberbebung unt Selbitiber＝ icfädzung Des menicden，wenn ex all jein Betue， bas fromme unt bas unfromme，für midftiger Gält als ben ફerrn alfer Şerren．Damit ift sie Religion int fern zerfört．

Wenn Das Ehrifteritum aljo auct feine Theo＝ rie，feine bloge Summe von Regren ift，io gibt
 Das mürde bedeuten，ban alles an dem Menidyen ertöit merden foll， $\mathfrak{n}$ ur nid t bas $\mathfrak{D}$ enfen． Wix follen böllig erlöit werben：Reib，Seele und Geift，alio auch bas Denfen．Wix jollen but＝ fen flar und gejumb und jacfgemäß unt gott＝ gemäß Denten，wie wix recht mollen umo rein fïhlen follen．Hut pomit gibt es cine chriftlide Welt＝und Rebensanidfaumg．

Hm bieje ringen Sie．Sie bitten mid．Jhnen ein bifchen zu helfen．Das mill idd gerne tum． In biejem meinem eriten Brief molle id $a=$ ber gleidfiam bie Blattform umidyreiben， auf ber wix allein uns verftändigen fönnen：だふ Gandelt fich um Rebensfragen，nicht um blobe Denffragen，aber es bandelt fitif au（d）um Denffragen．Der Sifwerpunft liegt auf Dem

Gemifiensgebiet und aud nidyt einnal ba，fon＝ bern in © ott，bem Bater umjers Seern Te＝ ¡u Chrifti，im（flaubensobieft，nidft int （Stanbensi ubjeft．Dieje sumfte mollte ich betonen．
$\mathfrak{F n}$ einer Wodje faben wir Weifnadyten． Berjuthen Sie in biejen Iagen juille zu fteben
 nidet＂ift auch Jhnen gejagt．ञer Sctöpper ift ein Erloifer．Exr will aller Pot ein Ente be＝ reiten，aller（semifiens＝，aller Denlnot．

Sch brüde Jignen warn bie seand und bin $\mathfrak{F h x}$ mit $\mathfrak{J h n e n}$ mitfuiflender

$$
\text { B. } \mathfrak{u} \mathfrak{n r u h} \text {. }
$$

## Sin furzer Beridt ither bie Sizutg bes Direfto＝

 riumb yon Bethel Coffege，ant Dienstg， ben 9．Jebriar， 1926.Bugegen waren bie Brüber $\mathfrak{B}$ ．Š．Ridfert，


 $\mathfrak{B}$ ．Buller，D． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．Brand， $\mathfrak{R}$ ． $\mathfrak{N}$ ．Gberz．
$\mathfrak{B o n}$ ber $\mathfrak{F a f u l t a ̈ t}$ waren anwejend bie $\mathfrak{B r u}=$ Der $\mathfrak{D r}$ ． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．N．Altwer， $\mathfrak{B}$ ． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．Wedel， $\mathfrak{J}$ ．M． Suberman und æelojefretär $\mathfrak{S c}$ ．ßiejen．

Die Sibung murbe eröffnet mit Sebet vont $\mathfrak{B r}$ ．D． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．Brand．

Dann fellte $\mathfrak{B r}$ ．Serorid ben $\mathfrak{S r}$ ．Sc．T．Utn＝ ruh als jeinen ßertreter in Direftorium bor， und letererer murbe bom（ineftorium burch for＝ mellen Bejd）
man hielt fich in ben Befprectyungen an Das bom $\mathfrak{B r a ̈ f i} i$ enter $^{2} \mathfrak{x}$ ． $\mathfrak{F}$ ． $\mathfrak{B}$ ．Sifiemer borgelegte Arbeitsprogramm．

Bon bejonberem $\mathfrak{F n t e r e f i f e}$ für bie Rejer mö＝$^{\text {m }}$ gen folgenbe $\mathfrak{b e g e n}$ tände fein：

1．Behrerperional．
Mrit wentg $\mathfrak{A H}$ nahmen wird bas $\Omega e \mathfrak{G}=$ reperional bagielbe bleiten wie bigher．Siur murbe Dem Zehrer，Der feit Eröffuing bou Be＝ thel College ohne Unterbrecturng umb ohne $\mathfrak{H t}=$ laub gearbeitet hat，auf feine $\mathfrak{B i t t e}$ ein wohl $=$ verbienter $\mathfrak{1 u r f o u b}$ auf ein $\mathfrak{J a b r}$ bemilligt．© ift $\mathfrak{F r o f}$ ．（5．M．Scaury，©x．

2．Der Beridutbes Felbjefre＝ $\mathrm{tär} \mathrm{r}$ ．Rach biefem find burch Die शrbeit Des felben $\$ 34.439$ in bar Beriprectungen unt $\mathfrak{A x}=$ beit im verflofienen Jahr einfolfettiert worben．

3．Dex Bexidt De马（fejcuäft＝ führex ．Dexjelfe murbe griindicid befpro＝ den und gewifife（Empfeghurgen bezüglidy ber Seizeinricftung fourbe bewilligt．

4．Die ângelegenheit Deszuer＝
ridutenden Memorialgebäube $\mathfrak{B r}$ ．J．Sc．Ritfert murbe als ふertreter bes （Direftoriumt erwählt，um mit Dem Memorial＝ Baufomitee ber Mejtl．Diftrift Sonferenz zut
 bäubes auf bem Bethel College をamput．

万．Die Exnbownent Fond＝\｛ $n=$ gefegengeit．Dieielbe war natiorlich Der ふountgegeritand ber Befprectury．
$\mathfrak{D r}$ ．Afiemer legte beridficdene Bläne bur， auf welche fich Das æinanzfomitee geeinigt hat＝ te．Efa wurde beiditifen，mehr als einen Blan 3u benuben beim Sammeln ber Gaben fïr bie＝ fen zonb．

Sadfoent bieje $\mathfrak{B l a ̈ n e}$ bon einent Sonderfo $=$ mitee geriundlidy ourdgearbeitet find，werDen fe befant gegeben werben．

6．Die Sommeridul＝\｛ngelegen＝ heit．Da bie Sommeridule bizher nidyt eimen organijafen Zeil bon Bethel Eollege Bildete， empanhl ßräj．Sliewer，diejelbe auf bie gleiche Bafie mit Der 2lrbeit Des regelrecthen Edyul＝ jahres won Bethel Eollege zu itellen．－Dieie Empfeghng murbe angenommen und beictlof＝ ¡en，ba $\mathfrak{B}$ der $\mathfrak{F r a x f i b e n t ~ i n ~} \mathfrak{B e r b i n s u n g ~ m i t ~ b e m ~}$ Exmpfeghug fontite（2tbuifory Kionro）bem Rehrerfomitee bie Ramen Des Werionale der Sommeridutle，d．K．Des Direttors und ber Zebrer，unterbreite und daß́ lebeteres die Marcht Gaben joll zu handeln．

7．Die Mngelegenbeit bes Mut fifocpartmens．Demielben murbe bie Grtanbnis erteilt，ein nenes かitano zu faufen．

8．Berfdünerung bes 㖊labe马 borber＂Science Šall＂．©ら马 murbe beidflofien，Den Weg zwifden ber＂Ecience Seaf＂und bem sautgebätide zu fperven und
 pflarzung von $\mathfrak{R a j e n}$ und（sebiifd bỉ zut $\$ 50$ zu berwilligen．

9．Mfabemie $\mathfrak{H}$ fagelegenbeit． Da bie unterften flaffen in ber Mfabemic io jeflechet bejucht werben，wurbe beidfloifen，baja eine Emppfeblung an bie in November tagen＝ de תorporationsgejellfafy geridgtet merbe，bie interite תlafie int Jahr 1927／28 fallen zu lai＝ jen，e马 jei benn，die תlafie erhält bedeutemben 3utuacte．

Man jaflob mit Gebet，geleitet von Rev． Soridid．

Ban 146 Mërbert murbe nact einem $\mathfrak{B e}=$ richte Der myetropolitan Rebensverictherungsge $=$ felljchaft mur einer mit bem Iode bejtraft．

## ＂（Southeil of $\mathfrak{A b m i n i f t r a t i o n "}=$ תonvention it $\mathfrak{I d p e f a}$ ．

（ $\mathfrak{B o n} \mathfrak{D r}$ ． $\mathfrak{\Im}$ ．Itherjtein．）
fantas hat über 17000 Rehrer，bie mit we＝
 State Teachers 2ffiociation＂gefören，weldje jährlich Ende Dftober oder anfangs Rovember abteilungsweife an vier bis jecfis serten int Staate ifre תonventionen abhält．Die Drgani＝ fation ftegt unter ber Yaficidet einer BehörDe onn Direftoren，und biefer wieder feht daj fo＝ genannte＂（5puncil of 2xominiftration＂beratend amb teilnehmend zur Seite．Dieies＂Eouncil＂ oder biefe ßatuerfammling feß̧t fich zufammen aut ben Keitenoen Exziebern in ©taat：©ounty＝ und Stadtuperintensenten，ßrinzipalen，Col＝
 （6fiedern won Scfutbeforben it．i．w．Diejer Berband hält jübrlid）eine Siksung ab，bieふ Fahr ant 5．uns 6．Februar，und foipeit immer in Der Staat弓hauptfaibt Iopeta．Son Bethel nabmen bie Brofefforen Sliewer，Bedel umb Zhierjtein teil．Ees follen zwifcten 700 und 800 ßerionen teilgenommen haben ．

Die auswärtigen und tonangebenoen Reb＝ ner waren： $\mathfrak{P r a ̈ F}$ ．R．©．Rorb bom ভtaat引lehrer＝ College zu Charleston，SH．；©upt．厄．Wait＝
 Der Ærziehungふidulle in Der Hntiverität von Eficago und Supt．Wim．Mic：2ndrem von ©fica＝ go．Die ßunfte，Die beionders berborgeboben tourben，ftehen im Einflang mit Dem groben Siele ber amerifaniifden Erzithung，＂Sociat WBelfare＂，foziale ober Molf＝MBohifahrt．Supt． Whaffurne z．B．Dectte bie Schiwachbeiten ber Yandesiibliciten Reformetfode auf，wo ber Rebrer Die Sajuiter einen nadi bem andern über bie Reftion abfragt，wäfrendem bie andern viel＝ Yeidft mur wenig oder gar nidyt bei ber Sadje find，und alfo bie Beit ber ©chfiller zum teil ber＝ genbet trito．Ery zeigte Dann，wie viel bildender es ift，wemn jedes der תinder in ber Gruppe be＝ fabäftigt wird，befürroortete alfo bie jogenannte Sinzeln＝Mnterrichtametyode（Indivioual Slan of $\mathfrak{I n j t r u c t i o n ) . ~}$
$\mathfrak{D r}$ ．Subd zeigte in fegr paưender weife， wie unjer ©flementarlegrplan in feiner jebigen Form entitanden ift，zeigte wie wix experimen＝ tient haben，bis wir int biejem und jenem 腬act ungefähr zur rectuten $\mathfrak{B a j i z}$ ober zur ridftigen Yuffafiung gelangt find，und erivi弓 bie SBidatig＝ feit ber æ̌umbamentalfädber Rejen，Reçnen， ©pradhübungen，Schreiben u．f．w．，fowie bie Motwendigfeit Der ridhtigen Einithung berfelben．

Ir．Whorews madfle bue wortjetzung umb Gewies，báß ber Menid ber nidyt ridutig absie＝ ren，fubtafiern，multipfizieren，sividieren $\mathfrak{u t}$ ． Dgr．fann，oder einer Der nachläffig ichreibt $0=$ Der fich unrifftig aubbriucat feinen Mitmenfajen Sdjaden tut ober ifnen Das Reben umötig er＝ icfuert．Wenn z．B．Şerr $\mathfrak{A}$ ．Dem Şern $\mathfrak{B}$ ． einen Brief ichleibt，ber in einer io nadglafifigen Sandidyrift gefdrieben itt，baß B．ign faum ent＝ ziffern fanm，ober wem ber Brief in io zweifel＝ bafter Spracte gehalten iit，bāb $\mathfrak{B}$ ．Den șubalt faft nidgt berausiduälen farn，umi alfo babei viel teure Beit und Energie verliert，jo tut ar


WSix müijen alio banad tracten，daß je＝ Des normal begabte תind die ěundantentalfä＝ dger fo gründlidy lernt und einübt，bā̄ twir int Sanobaben berjelben niemanden auffalten ober
 ziegrexifan（5röß̉en bieje Stellung einnegmen． Ebs ift bem aufmerfiamen Beobadfier ia toogl befannt，wie oberflächlict wir Die scauptfäct）er Geute nod lebren．

## $\mathfrak{S a l}$ aractit in Betfer College．

Bor etma 5 Sahren murde fabon cinmal ber Berfuth gemadyt，Den Stubenten in Bethel Eol＝ lege auch（6elegenbeit $3 \mathfrak{u}$ geben，52olzarbeit zut treiben：©5马 blieb jedoch bei einem blofien Ber＝ fucti，Denn ber manger an bent nötigen Raum und pafienden Rebrfräften，jowie aut Mangel $\mathfrak{a n}$ Mitteln zur Hnterftitibung biefer Mrbeit， mutbe fie mieder unterlafien．Sdfon beim $\mathfrak{e r}=$ ften Berjuct zeigte ficd aber ein rege马 Jntereilie und bas Bediurfnis für biefe Betätigung bei ben Stubenten．Seitoem iit biefes Interefie nodit inmer mefr gejtiegen und es ift fomit ein $\mathfrak{B e}=$ bürfnis vorbanden，weldjes unbedingt befrie＝ Digt werDen follte．\｛れt biefem（5fumbe hat mant mut in biefen Jahre mit bem Innternidgt wieber angefangen．

Ess fragt vielleidgt einer oder ber andere， wie fann in Bethel ein Bedurrfnis für Solz $=$ arbeit fein？Wie bet irgend einem 腬ad，wet＝ ches gelefrt mird，bie Hriacthe bafür in ben $\mathfrak{B e}=$ ftrefungen und Bedürfnifien Der Studenten zu fucfen ift，fo Yiegt aucti Das Bebürfnis fün Sholzarbeit bei ben einzelnen Stubenten．Der Stubent toäbly fidy den Rebensberuf，und in ber Schule mill er fich bann für bieien Beruf vor＝ bereiten．

Ein grober Icil unierer ভtubenten fonmt bon ber Farm und geht toteder auf bie farm． Dezhalb hat Bethel Comege iction jahrelang $\mathfrak{H x}=$
beit in $\mathfrak{H e f e r b a u t u n j t ~ g e b o t e n . ~ S o l c t e ~ S t u b e n = ~}$ ten aber, welde zarmer werden wollen, füblen aud bie Motwensigfeit, mit Syolzarbeit ver= traut zu feir, Denn ein jeber Former, ber mit einiger (Semanotheit ©segenitänibe aus seolz her= jtellen fam, befibt Die Möglichfet, fith fein Seeim und feine farm bequem cinzutideten uno bas ofne viel Hnfoiten. Reben ben größern (Gebäuben gibt es fleinere Gegentände berzu= ftellen. In ber תuiche, int Seans, in Stall umb Scheune veruriachen תlemigfeiten oft biel $1 \mathrm{n}=$ foiten. Sit ber Farmer fähig, foldhe Sachen idfonell und gut herzuftellen, fo fann ex feine Bediurfniffe befribigen und viel bell iparen.

Ein anberer Teil unjerer Stubenten berei: tet fich für ben Dienft in ber Miffion vor. Sft ift es uns bon den Mififionaren gejagt worben, Dáß ein Mififionar eine fegr umfangreiche Bil= Dung baben muk. Innter bem Bielen, bá̉ er zu tum Gat, findet fich auch bie 8 immermams $=? \mathfrak{R}=$ beit. In bemt secibenlanse find gebilbete $\mathfrak{A x}=$ beiter rax, uno es fällt bem Mifitionar zu, bei Der Erridftung imb Erweiterumg ber Station Der Meifter zut fein und jomit Den Eingebor= nen ein Reiter umb Rebrer zu werben. Suben fann er einer Berfon auth oftmala näber fom= men, wenn er ifr auf ben bebiete ber phyii = fiden $\operatorname{Mrbeit}$ Gilfreid) zur Seite zu itehen ber= mag und jeine insifide Lage verbeifern fann. Mandye umierer Mififinare, welcte jekt auf dem Mifitionsfeloe find, haben fidh folde femut= nifife bigher aus andern Sdfulen holen müifin, over fie haber auf bem $\mathfrak{M i f i n i o n g f e l i d e ~ b a s ~ B e r = ~}$ jäunte fetber mit viel maiihe nachlyofen muiffen.

S(d)ließ̧lid) iit biefe şolzarbeit in den Yekten Sahren auth ein Bediurfnis getworben fïr ben angehenden Rehrer. Jinmer Göufiger fomment Die Rachfragen nact Refrem, welde fäbig fint, in Syolzarbeit zu unterridyten. Soldtye Stelfen fönuen Stubenten aus Bethel nicft bejeßen, weir fie nidyt bie (Gelegenheit gehabt haben, fich in Dieier Sginfidyt vorzubereiten. Manche finben es baher für notwensig, int Sommer noch an= Dere Edyuten zu bejuden, fich in Eile für foldenen Woiten vorzubereiten. E5s wirs inmer mehr (Semidat auf joldye $\mathfrak{M r b e i t}$ gelegt. In allen grö= Beren und aud in bielen fleinern socdichulen with beute in solzarbeit unterrich)et, io baja Die Madffrage nady fähigen Refrern für bieies Facty nod inmer medr zunimut. In allen Schulen zeigt fith bei Den Sdjillern ein reges Juterefie, io da $\overline{3}$ fie ohne jeglichen Broang diejes ぶach wäblen, too-sie (Selegenteit bafür wor= hanser ift. Nuch bei unt ift ein reges snterefie

Dafiir zu finden, unb es ift notwendig, baß̉ twir exnite $\mathfrak{W}$ nitrengungen madfen, es entipredjend zu befriesigen.

## Baitrebner.

Went in ber Morgenandacfit bin und wie= Der cin (5ajt auftritt, unt uns cine furze $\mathfrak{4 1 n =}$ fractle zut halten, fo freut fich wobl ein je= Der - Stubenten und aud ßrofeiforen. Stuct flagt man gemöhnlid nidgt, wem die $\mathfrak{F r i p r a c h}$ e ein wentg lang wirb thb einen Ieil ber näd) $=$ iten Unterricfotsfunde einuimmt.

Sm 27. Samuar hatte ßethel bas Borrecgt, Dr. antuut Rider zu Gören. Dr Rider ift einer Der Diteftoren des Mififionsuereins der Bapti= ften und hat vor furzem die Miffionzitationen feiner (Semeiniduaft befucht. Ery lentte bie $\mathfrak{M u f}=$ merfiamfeit feiner Buhörer auf bit notwendige Borbereitung für jolde $\mathfrak{A l r b e i t ,}$ bie eitren blei= benwen Bert Kaben foll. Man barf nidgt mar
 Dem io werben nidgt brauchbare Sharaftere in ber Mififinsarbeit bier andern verantwor= tungswollen Berifen ausgebildet. Ex zog $\mathfrak{B e i}=$
 heram. Err idflós mit Dem Gebanfen: wem jemano von (Sott begabr iit, grobe Dienite für ibn und bie Menidgen zu verridgten, ber foll fich nidft erniedrigen, indem er fein seerz an Reidftum mis ©fbre bängt.
 Evangelift Der Evangelifden Sird)e, Die צllor= genanbacht mbe ridftete etliche Warte an bie Stubenter. M2 Iext braudfte er (sphejer 2:10: "Denn mir jino jein Wert, gejchaffen in ©hrito §eput guten Berfen, zu welden (sott m zubor bereitet Kat, dá wix Darimen toandeln jollen." Hater anberm iagte er, DáB Gott einen Rebensplan für einen jeben Mienfiden hat. Ebs jollte baher bas gädite Beitreben eines jeden fen, siejen ßlan im Reben ausuführen, io Dã̉ einit ber Baumeifter im Rüctblid auf umier Reben fagen fann: "Genan jo wie mein Wlan."

- Ein froh begrïßter (bajt war Dr. E. S. Sitblen, ber Sanzler von der Sianias uniber= ¡ität, ber zu uns am 12. zebr. nach ber Mor= genambadgt ipracty. Ynfnüppend an ben (b)o= burtetag Rincolns exzählte or mandees aus fei= nem Reben uns wies bann barauf $\mathfrak{G i n}$, $\mathfrak{D} \tilde{B}$ je= ber won uns grobe (Selegenheiten habe, fictif im Göctiten (Sxabe nutboar fïr bie Untgebung zut machen.

Sefr willfonmene bejutfer waren uns aud Die beiben menn. Frediger M. M. Serial bon

Hpland，Ealif．，mo S．M2．Mat马elnaat oon $\mathfrak{B h} 4 f f t o n, ~ 〇 b i d$.

Rev．Saridy Yeitete bie Morgenandadyt am 9．Februar int Mnjbluis an bie Worte Seju：
 Das Richt ber Welt．＂In Yebenffrifther Weife ftelle er bar，wie ein jeber won ©hritut Ery Yeutdetete mun bie 2 Hfgabe babe，bas Richt ber Stebe，Der Freube，Der Wabrheit in bie bunfle Welt Gineinicheinen zu lafien．Einige padfende Sthtitrationen aus bem wirflicfen Reben mach）＝ ten feine Borte redft eindrutisboll．

Rev．Maticerman fpract zu uns am 10．శebr． uiber ben Mifitionstert Matth．28，18－20．Gry
 in Xellantic Eity bejudgt，und ben ber reichent $\mathfrak{H}$ rregung，bie ex Dort befommen hatte，Durften mun aud wix etrwas abfriegen．Bejonbers be＝ tonte ex bie beiben fragen：

1．Warum tum wir umier Mifinionswert？ und

2．Tun wir unjere Mifīionarabeit auf ber xidftigen $\mathfrak{B a j i z}$ ？

Mit bewegten Worten murben beibe fragen in freng biblifitem Sinn beantiportet．

## Y．W．©． $\mathfrak{A}$ ．

$\mathfrak{H m}$ ein gefumbes gejelfichaftlideres \＆eben un＝ ter Den Miäbchen zu fördern，füfirt die $y$ ．WS． ©．习．unter ber $\mathfrak{H}$ Heitung von elifabeth $\mathfrak{B}$ en＝ nex biejes $\mathfrak{z a h x}$ einen neuen $\mathfrak{B r a n}$ burct． $\mathfrak{z e}=$ Des Miädchen foito nämlict im Monat ihres（se＝
 feier eingelaben．Die Geburtßtage in ben Som＝ mermonaten forben andersmo Gingeoronet，fo Dáb niemand ausgelaffen wirb．©5 wirb biefes Bergniigen ben miädefen möglict gemacht burd） Die Gaitfreundlidffeit Der Frauten ber Fafultät， Die hier auf bemt campus mohnen．Ěs haben bis jekt icfon mehrere（6ruppen zuiammen ge＝ feiert，und die ©eeburthtagßfinder find immer fefre froh nade Sanie gefommen．

 bas Stüct＂The Etrifing of शmterican Şour＂ int（Symmafium vorgetragen．Die brei englifthen Itterarifchen Bereine－Delphian， $\mathfrak{M t p h a = B e t a}$
 Der $\mathfrak{F r o f e f i o r e n ~ S o b m a n ~ u n d ~ G r a t e r ~ D a s ~ S t u ̈ i c t ~}$ gemeinjant eingeiibt．Ungefähr 75 ßerjonen， mehrere bawon תinder，beteiligten fich baran． Der Seauptgebanfe ber Darjtelling war：Wel＝ dhe Gelegenteit und Berantmortung hat unier

Zand ber Menichbeit gegeniuber？Dutch winiuf Berwegung umb Farben murbe biefer Bedanfe nachorniüflich Dargeftellat．

Wor brei（Sejtalten，bie ben Geijt ber Brui＝ Derlidffeit，Gerechtigfeit und $\mathfrak{F r e i h e i t ~ D a r i t e l l = ~}$ ten，zogen zuerit Sationen ber Bergangenheit vor（Serid）t．＂Semogen umb zu leicht erfumben，＂ lautete bas lrteil iiber fie．Whnen folgte 2 tme＝ rifa，angeflagt int Manten ber Mimut，Untwif＝ ientueit Der Mrbeiter Der Erbe．

3um Seflit fam Der Epruct ber Drei $\mathfrak{R i d}$ gex an $\mathfrak{t m e r i f a}$ mit bent Şinweis auf ibre groke Bufunft und barauf Ymertias Mntibort auf ben Siifferuf ber Menichlyeit in Mort unb
 aut driftlichen Eharafter．Diefes murbe aud） butch）Die（befänge bes Chores recfit betont．

## Der Situcrgarten im Saniag＝©dulbetrieb．

Seitbent Das תindergarten＝（6ejels vom §ah＝ re 1921 in תanias in Sraft ift，ijt wie Bahl Der Stinbergärten ftändig gewactien．Ěs mag mandigen ©dyulfreums interefiieren，Daß gegen＝ märtig 154 תinbergärten in umerm Staat in Iätigfeit fint．

Bon biejen 154 stafien find 83 in ben Stäbten criter Mafie， 54 in den ভtädten zwei＝ ter ßlafie， 13 in Denen britter תlafie und 4 in beionderen ftaatlichen Bildungsamitalten．

Sanjas（Eity iteht mit 24 simbergärten an ber Spize． $\mathfrak{H}$ ，zweiter Stelle ijt WBidfita mit 20，und bann fommt Iopefa mit 16.
$\mathfrak{S n}$ vergältnỉmäßig furzer Beit haben fich bie תinibergärten in unferm ©chutbetrieb be＝ liebt gentacht，und es ijt zut ermaten，ban fie fich ats ein fefr geminnbringender $\mathfrak{T e i l}$ berjet＝ ben baternd erbalten werben．

## अdtututg！

WSir möchten umiere lieben Refer auf ben Reitartifel in biejer Summer aufmerfiam ma＝ chen．Der vielen aud bier betannte Berfafier Brof．Ric．B．5．Unruth，ber in Sarlsrube， Dentidilans，Doziert，hat jich bereit erflärt， einige e（fhbandhugen über Weltanichanung in Form bon Briefen an einen memn．Stubenten zu idfreiben．Br．Unruth ift burch jeine Gedie＝ genfeit und auch burch feine Bopularität be＝ fant，und wir Goffen，Dáb bieie Briefe man＝ d）en Refern reiden ©fewinn einbringen werben．

Whe veriehen auf bem Boitamte fonmt bie Beröffentlichung ber Briefe leiber nit einiger Beripätung．

Huicr Secim ant Wecifuadtemorget．
（ 2 Hes ber beutictuen 民ufiabflaife．）
Die Simber hatten fabn lange bie $\mathfrak{Z a g e}$ biz zumt ©hriftfeit gezäfilt，umb endidy war es her＝ angefommen．
（bs war nod）frilt und finiter，aber bie jüngeren（sejdimiter waren auf．Shre ，ơröh） Yicte Wethnadfen＂mo＂Wollen uns fidnell an＝ Yeiben und bimunter geben，＂waren io raut unt beftig，ฉã̉ weiteres ভdflafen mumöglich war．

NHS fie zulebt unten waren，rief Die Mut＝ ter，baís fie auf uns warten follten，und wir cilten aud bimunter．

Der grō̉e $\mathfrak{Z i f i d}$ war mit（Geidenten be＝ laben，aber affes war mit einem weiben Tifd $=$ tuch bebecft．Itm ben Tifich liefen Die Sinder froh，erwartend und ungebulsig．Da nafm ber Bater das（iifotuct）meg．yetrt gab es einen Nufruhr：＂MSeldfes ift menıs？－＂Sit bies meins？＂－＂şier ijt es．＂－＂Das ijt deins！＂ －＂，Bie geft Das auf？＂－„Dh！＂－＂WBie muß bas？＂－＂Gerabe was ich gemollt habe！＂ ＂Sckau，was idf babe！＂－

So ifumirten bie Rufe burdfeinander．Soier ift ein 3ug，ber won Bimmer \}u Bimmer länft; Dort ift eine ßuppe，Die Mama jagt．©̌s fint nody Muifinitrumente，ein paat sarren und mandfe andere Dinge．

Sriibituicf mollten bie sinber iction feint ；$a=$ ber endidid brachen wir fie Doct alle an sen Tifich und Gielten ben Morgengottegicnit．邓üt ein paar Minuter war es fitlle，aber bant ging es miderer log．

Die Madforstinier famen auth iction． $\mathfrak{H}=$ Yes mußte gezeigt weroen，umb währent wir probierten，bas seats in orommg zu bringen， Yiefen fie gin umb ber．
＂Weifnadften muifien twit Doch alle zuit fix＝ dye gehen，＂fagte bie Mutter，unb bie תinder Yegten imgerne ifre Sadjen weg，um Den Kuf ber Mutter but folgen．

> Frieda Fanfrats.

Gex worlte gut madien．Rudiz Mutter hat Fitche eingefauft uns ermaknt ifren borwibigen ふleinen：，„áß aber bie æ̈ifde in Ruth，＇bie wol＝ Yen ichlafen．＂ $\mathfrak{H}$ IS bie Mutter nadd einem fur＝
 idfimumben．－＂Rubi，wo find bie Fifdile ge $=$ Glieben？＂＂Die ichlafen．＂＂Maß？＂＂Die jofllafen，fomm mux．＂：Untio ridatig，io lagen fie int Bett，ictön ber Reike nach auf bem תopf＝ fififen und waren toarm zugebectit．

Wafres（beidicfutdent．Sit Dem Taumzborf W．fomnt gegen Enide De马 $\mathfrak{F a h r e 马}$ ein Buridje zum Bitrgerntifter mid Stanbesbeamten，um fich aufbieten zu rafien，ba er＂zwifithe be
 jabr Geiraten will．Der Dorfgewaltige will aber nicht recfot zieben．Der Burjch erregt fidd： ，＂M＇r molle amber heirate！Barum bann nett？＂＂In bem Sohr werb ninmehr geheirot． Des ßuch i boll．＂

Heferflitifitg．Dame：＂§̃d möchte wififen， wozut mur bie Reute nock jo viele Siife Galten， während man boch jeb̨t iuberall，fondenjierte Milcte＇befommen fann！＂

## Eint nette memt．Beitidurift．

，＂tuier Blatt，＂jo nennen bie Memmoniten Rublande ibre driftlide Monatsidyift，Die im $\mathfrak{H}$ ftrage ber ，\＃Hfgemeinen Bumbeßfonferenz Der Mennonitengemeinden Der ©．©．S．ঞ．＂ herausgegeben wird．Berantwortlicher Ebitor ift ber Boritzer Der תfß Bler．Ebiger aut Sctuönjee，Molotidna；Gefidäftafithrer ภ．ภ． Marteņ，©roprweide．

Das Blatt madft einen recty guten Einomud．
 Hub Drudf jprecten iefr an．Bizher find brei Simmern berausgefommen．

Hint unjere §reunbe mit ber Iendenz be马 Brattes etivas befant zu madfen，beingen mix Gier cinen fitrzen $\mathfrak{A r t i f e l}$ aut Mo． 3.

## Eriter Eindrud．

＂Unier Blatt＂iit angefommen．Die Regie＝ rung hat＇s erlaubt，Die \｛rbeiter baben＇s ge＝ Drucit，Die $\mathfrak{F}$ pit Gat＇s befördert．Hnjer Blatt， minier refigiöjes Blatt！Die Mlen zweifeln，bie Jungen ipörteln，bie Gotteshengner zittern，bie Qäferer veritummen．

Ebs iit Gbebet引itunbe．Eine jeltene Stumbe， bielen Mennoniten ein Mergernie，anbern eine Torbeit，uns ift fie heute won bejonderer $\mathfrak{B e}=$ Dentung．Wix Yejen Den Reitartifel．Wix Gö＝ ren ben eriten Ion，baß erite Mort．＂J̌ein Efrifus＂．．．．io iteht auf siefen Decfer．Das bintet，das vereinigt．Da brautfots nidgt einer Whifforberung．Die Sraft liegt in Dent Mort． Hnjer Blatt ift Da：Das Exidectien unjeres Blattes ruifyt bie Seerzen，löit bie Bungen，umb in tiefer Rithrumg flingt ber Ehoral in bie Macht Ginein：＂Shun banfet alle（5ntt．＂Jeber fiihlt＇s，es ift ein grojer शbent．Mix bürfen Geifige Worte tiefer \＆iebe Yejen．Mir bürfent
una außprecten．W̧as twir füblen und benfic：， was mix jorgen und ringen，was wix fäen umo ernten，alles bat jeinen $\mathfrak{B l a t}$ ，id baxf＇s mei＝ nem Rächiter fagen．Heber uns ift bie Some aufgegangen．Schon ipür id ifre Strahlen， und bie Wärnte tut fo mogh．Scabt Danf， nebmt $\mathfrak{a n t}$ ，alle－alle，bie betend bie ぶünbe zut ©bott ergoben，bie jeufzent in Tränen bie
 Der Walt erjtanden！Sabbe Danf，Du won（5ott gejegnete Maddt，Daß Der Sherr auch beiner fith
 meinoen，bie ify burd Saferhen fo Groỉes ge＝ tan！Tief neige ich mich bor den Männern，bie felbitlos und aufopfernd für umier $\mathfrak{B o g h}$ ge＝ rungen．Sad bete Dich an，Dit grober Gsott！

So burchitrönt es bie Seele ber Betenden， bie gier beifammen find．Nidf $\operatorname{s}$ fann fie ftörent nod Gindern．Seeiliger（Seift hat fie ergriffen， ift iifer igner ergofien．Weit in ber seand＂，tn＝ fer Blatt＂－jo verläßt er ben Betiaal，io fofreitet ex froben Sinnes burch sie Strajen， eilt bon Šaus zu ફૂaus，mit froker fumbe be＝ grï̈ßt er Den Bruber，Den zreunb，Den Macdibar． Unier Blatt bringt umier Reben．Seine Macht raubt mir biefe $\mathfrak{z r c u i d e}$ ．

Rur wie fliudtige Schatten triubt der Schaff aus bumpfent Tanzlofal，wo rauddibetrunfen je＝
 ften bränat．Der Iabatsrautid verweht，bas תar＝ tentanz ftiirzt ein，ber Tanz umnadfet §erz und Simu．．．ifupn arinit ber Toid ben ভpötter an，bid hab feịt．Wer fich dem Böien überạa， den liés er niemals idjablog ziehen．Die Sranffeit padtt ben Tanzenben，ben Rajenoen， und efwige Nacht zieft jafleer umb iffimarz he＝ rauf．
Dodf，Bater，Kier iit mier Blatt für mitern ©ohn！ミieb＇Mütterlein，gib siejes Blatt，eঞ if cin frifacer Rebensaudh barin，gib es ber Tochter bint．だ马 buftet Yieblictuer，als mier
 führt fut תraft．だふ birgt ein Seben für bein Sind．

Mand Wort verictoolf，
und idfon verictoll mandif＇Mienid．
Ob fick noch jemant foarnen läß̆t？
$\mathfrak{B r}$ ．

## Biabertifd．

Sturgefátez Refrbud bez Meutefamentliden（s）rieditid）bon Johannes Marns．
（Fin Butc）io rectit für ben Selbitunterridat und für bie Sctule geidfaffen．Warnh，ein cr＝ fabrence ßäbagoge und guter תenner bes $\Re$ ． （Griechifd，Reiter ber Bibelfaule in Wiedeneit， Rheinlans，Deuticsland，hat mit biefem Buch Denen，bie bas sehe deftament in ibrer Hripra＝ dhe Yeien Yernen wollen，ein wertwolles seiffs＝ mittel in bie Şand gegeben．Die Daritellung ift ïberfictutlich flar，die $\mathfrak{A}$ nlage methodiid ge＝ judictt．

## Wocten＝Winfer．

＂Dut weibt es boch，DáB idf unter bie ßoe＝ ten gegangen bin．＂So etwa idfrieb（S）．N．ঞo＝ terg bon Winipegg，Eanaba，an einen feiner Freumbe．Unt es ift wahr，die bon ifm heraus＝ gegebenen Gebidate in 2 Šeftefen enthalten $\mathfrak{H n}=$ flänge an wirflictle ßoefie．Eine fleine $\mathfrak{B r o b e}$ ．

## Bity anf ber Banderidaft．

Winctye fom auf ifren Banderungen an ben groben Dzean Ginan，
febt fich miibe bon ber Reife Raftent anff ben höchiten celfen bort und fanr．

Samn zurïdf；wie twar es boct getweien auf Der langen Reife biz waher？
Tag und Madft，und Sonnenidgein und Regen， Wenig Glauben in Des Brocifels Meer！

Hus mun bor ibr mieber cine orrage， Die ifr aufliegt－acth！－jo fajwer： $\mathfrak{O b}$ es jenjeits diejes grogen Waffers， gebe feine 14 fer mebr？－

Wie jo ticf fie füblt ein heibes Seynen， unt cin $\mathfrak{H}$ nen，ftarf uno grob： Jenfeita muß ein ew＇ger Frrïthling bliiben， mo id bin won allem Bangen Yos．
 reife es zut ihr heriüberweht： Der bidy ichuf，wixb bid Ginüberbringen in jen Rand，wohin bein Sebnen geft．

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