# BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY 


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# Bethel College Monthly 

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Because the editorial policy of the "Bethel College Monthly" is undergoing some readjustment, brief items concerning the affairs of the school are missing in this issue.

## AN APPRECIATION

The constituency of Bethel College will happily recall in the present and will long remember in the future the Bethel College Bible Week Conference for the year 1927. This fact is accounted for chiefly because of the presence of the community's distinguished guest, Dr. Elmer E. Johnson, Professor of Church History at the Hartford Theologal Seminary. The constantly increasing audiences that sat with wrapped attention thru lecture after lecture were positive proof that the speaker had a message which found both emotional and intellectual response.

In his historical addresses Dr. Johnson was very forceful. He succeeded in creating a new interest in and a greater appreciation for those saint-like men and women who, in a high degree, made possible the freedom in our religious thinking, and who did so often by making the supreme sacrifice. Any Mennonite who heard these lectures felt urged, no doubt, to rededicate himself to those principles which Mennonitism regards fundamental and sacred.

The lectures treating of Europe before
the war, during the war, and since the war were perhaps most appreciated of all. Dr. Johnson spoke in the German language to a German people, practically all of whom had recently or remotely come from Germany. The simple narration of personal incident unon incident by Dr. Johnson, showing the geniality, the courtesy, the kindly consideration, and withal the fine noble-heartedness of the German people, almost tended to make one lower his head in shame. One was forced to recall the long catalogue of gruesome charges made, during the war, against the Germans as being bloodthirsty human beasts to whom no atrocity was too repulsive, too ghastly, too horrible. A person could but utter a prayer that the good God might be good enough and merciful enough to forgive his toleration and silent sanction of the manifold malicious lies that were heard in 1917, 18 , and 19.

Dr. Johnson's simple and pleasing delivery, his profound scholarship, and, above all, his kind and winsome personality doubtlessly form an asset at the Hartford Seminary that has inspired many a student in his class to a nobler life.

## THE MILWAUKEE NATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE

By Mary E. Hooley
(This report was given in the College Chapel by Miss Hooley, of the Department
of English, on the second Sunday in January and was not prepared for publication. Requests came, however, to print it, and it appears here as it was originally given.)

During the recent Christmas vacation a group of nearly 3000 students representing the various colleges of our country met in a four-day conference at Milwaukee. Naturally, since many foreigners study in American institutions of learning, there was renresented a variety of races, and as many as forty different nationalities. There was, likewise, a considerable range in types of character, intellect, experiences, and prejudices, for the conference delegates had not been selected according to any rule that would result in standardization. They were all kinds, and the more interesting from that fact. They were, on the whole, a fine lot of decent young men and women.

The conference was not, as a certain Kansas City pastor concluded, a "Punch and Judy show staged by the Y. M. C. A.," or "an oratorical outing for a group of young world reformers who live a cloistered life in college and once a year get out into the world in these conferences, eager: to do something." I am convinced that the charge that "the majority of college students are incapable of thinking straight, or even of being taught to do so," is much too strong. To be sure, the real thinkers in any group are few, and Milwaukee delegates were not all in that class. However, it is hardly fair-or safe-any longer to assume that society has done enough when it has taken a patronizing attitude and tolerantly smiled upon youth with the feeling that it will grow up some day, and be wiser. It seems evident that youth, however imperfect and immature it may be, is not to be ignored. G. A. Dorsey, in his recent book, says, "Thinking soundly is to wake up and ask questions." And again, "The least we can do is to keep our hands off the courage of youth." That does not mean that the reins be given over to youth entirely; it merely implies that the ardor and zest of youth, if capitalized, will be a tremendous force in bringing about desired ends.

When we look about us and see the unconventionality of many high school and college students, we find it distasteful, to
say the least. Among the new books we read such suggestive titles as, "What Ails Our Youth," and "The Revolt of Modern Youth," and we wonder just how revolutionary youth is, and whether it is deserving of our trust. Generally speaking, I believe our young people deserve more credit than they receive, and in case of serious blunders are probably less to blame than are their elders or society as a whole. I am not certain just what I expected the Milwaukee conference to be, but I can testify that there was throughout a spirit of sincere earnestness and sanity.

The conference was the most unique I have ever attended. Unique, in the first place, as we have explained, because of its make-up. But it was unique in another sense. Often, - and I think this is true of most of the conventions I have attended -a few individuals, or a group of persons, dominate in greater or less degree. The others follow the direction set, or keen their convictions to themselves. Here everyone was free to express his or her opinions, or to call for discussion on any subject desired. No-one was choked-off, or required to hold his peace because his opinions differed from those of others. Hence in the course of a discussion, both sides were presented, or more, if a question had more aspects, and the individual was permitted to draw his own conclusions and arrive at his own judgments. Learning to do this sort of thing is almost an absolute necessity for living in our world of to-day, for it has become an utter impossibility to shield youth by keeping him in ignorance of existing facts, or of unorthodox views in various fields. To do this would mean to prohibit the reading of newspapers, many of the best magazines, and a great many books. And that would be only a small part of the prohibitions to be executed. The wisest thing, therefore, that we can do is to teach men and women how to think, how to discriminate between false and true, how to test facts so as to recognize a half truth; to encourage the habit of personal inquiry as against blind acceptance of what others say. Someone has truthfully said,
"Nothing that keens thought out is safe from thought,

For there's no virgin fort but self-respect And truth defensive has lost hold of God."
One of the fine things about the conference was its spirit of tolerance. Students could meet each other in spirited opposition, pummel each other in debate and heated argument for awhile, then soon after forget it all and join in the fellowship of singing a hymn or in some other mode of worship. Perhaps not all did this equally well but the majority entered whole-heartedly. If this generation can learn the lesson of Christian forbearance will it not prove of inestimable value? Their elders might well profit by the example. We who profess belief in the doctrine of non-resistance are often slow to practice it.

The Milwaukee conference did reflect the restlessness characteristic of youth everywhere. There was expression of discontent and dissatisfaction with a great many things: with their personal religion; with the fact that we as a Christian nation fail so utterly in the matter of applying the principles of our religion in our social relations, in business, in matters of state, and particularly to our policies in foreign relations. Many of our Christian students recognize the evil uses of power, that "ours is a ruthless civilization, one whose God is power-power over those we we profess to love" when we pledge ourselves as followers of the Master.

With this restlessness and disatisfaction was coupled an earnest desire to know the meaning of life for themselves. Their method of doing this was, (1) by frankly telling their doubts and fears, (2) by expressing their hopes and aspirations, (3) by examining the premises of orthodox religion to discover their values, (4) by formulating in fresh terms hypotheses which seemed to them adequate for the highest living,-highest in that it is most satisfying to the inner longing for God, most effective in helping men establish right relations with their fellows, and in helping them to make proper use of material blessings so that these do not prove a curse. These young people are fearless in their quest, because they believe God is equal to protecting and preserving his truth. Besides, they feel that if their thinking is erroneous, free interchange of
ideas and opinions will be corrective.
"Looking at institutions like the home, the college, the church, the state, they see how far each is from what it might be, from what it was meant to be; how external form has crowded out the inner spirit; how unworthy individuals have degraded them into tools for their own profit; how in their weakened condition they have come to rely overmuch on external control and authority backed by force of some kind; how their original ideals have been lowered by this general process. Having a strong sense of loyalty for these institutions which nurtured them , they long to see them restored to their utmost fineness of quality and function. They consider that their loyalty demands protest against recognized evils, that defense of the status quo would be the real disloyalty." (Quotation from Bruce Curry, "Where American Students Are and Why.")

This minority of students wants religion to be something natural, vital, personal. If it cannot be a real, meaningful part of their experience, they want none of it. While they insist that religion must not be divorced from the rest of the individual's life, they especially emphasize the social implications of the gospel.

The youth movement is to some most annoying, to others even shocking. But, perhaps there is need of something to jolt all of us out of our luxurious complacency, for indifference is surely the worst foe to any good cause. Many of us are unaware of a great number of the evil practices of our civilization. Even our so-called Christian Colleges are in some instances more unchristion than we like to believe.

All of us, whether eighteen or sixtyeight, or anywhere between, need to be more intelligent than we are. We ought to consider it a duty to be informed with regard to what is happening in our world, else how can we act wisely, or do the things we ought to do. The youth of America do not expect to make the world over in a day; they know it cannot be done. But they do want to have a share in working some of the much-needed reforms, for this is their world too and soon heavy burdens will be thrust upon their shoulders. The least any of us can do is to hear what they
have to say. But wherever their cause is a righteous cause, it becomes our duty to do all that lies within us to help them realize it. Only by working together can we succeed in bringing Christ's kingdom upon the earth.

## THE PASTOR AND THE YOUNG PEOPLE

By Reverend H. T. Unruh, Colleqe, 1917
(This naper was read by Reverend H. T. Unruh pastor of the Halstead Mennorite Church, at the Bethel College Bible Week Conference which convened in February. It is printed here by request.)

A timely subject indeed. Probably twenty five or fifty years ago a theme of this nature would have been considered fruitless and uncalled for by the majority of laymen and even many pastors in our churches. Today al! of us and especially the pastors in our churches realize that our yound neonle constitu'e a real problem for the pastor as well as for the church; and I should even say for the whole world of today. So I am sure we do wise if we think on this question as we must and try to $g$ get some of the underlying facts that can not be ignored. However a short paper, as this must be. can not solve the problems, and will be very inefficient and likely one-sided. I take for granted that in my audience I have mostly pastors and others of mature $\mathrm{a} \simeq \mathrm{e}$.

The term "younc peonle" I am sure is undergoing a process of refinement and is thus given a new content in this day in which new licht is being thrown on human nature as well as the whole make-up of the individual by way of Psychology and other kindred studies. May such not also give the term "pastor" a new content? In speaking of young neople I have in mind those of high school age and college years. This is the nortion of life between the child and the man for which many maturer people bave least understanding and least sympathy; yes, that which is even often looked unon with suspicion. Thank God for the men and women of today who are realizing the importance of youth and the opportunities that are ours in our young people of today. The lovers of children are many, but the lovers of youth are seeming-
ly few; they are, however, rapidly increasing in number at this time. The increasing undoubtedly is due to the fact that youth can no longer be taken for granted and ignored-youth is a fact and a problem -a problem every pastor faces today. This holds true of our Mennonite young people as well as the young people in general. Let us look at our youth of today first of a!l so as to make clear what we as pastors face when we face young people. This in brief however.
I. We note that youth marks the day of readjustments in life. This is the day when the youth casts off the world of his childhood days as clothing he has outgrown. He now builds his own worldhe builds a new world-a world more out of his own experiences. He feels new powers at work within him preparing him to be independent. He longs for manly sport. His mind refuses control from without. He can now see more clearlyall this now unsettles his relation to his former world as he conceived it when a child. The old ready-made world of custom, rule, convention, and authority is now required to jusify itself to the high school boy or girl or college student; and if it be not founded on rock he is sure to find it out. He doubts-he questions-he criticizes. To the wisdom of his parents he now adds a store of new wisdom and information To the truth of his former teachers he now adds new truth, never seen before. The God of his childhood days now proves to be more wonderful-some childhood concepts must be changed or modified or left behind. In some cases, I am sure, not as outstanding as in others; but such is only the normal characteristic of youth. He now becomes an individual and gets his own point of view. Youth readjusts itself in the world it finds and discovers.
II. Youth means the discoverry of life.

Youth now makes trials of life on his own responsibilities. He discards many things he has been taught and reaches out for facts and not mere sayings of the past, or views of the past. He sees life. He discoyers what life is. He now becomes free and as soon as man becomes free he becomes a sinner as all are. The classical picture of the self-will of youth is, as we
all know, the parable of the "Prodigal Son." The prodigal saw life but not until he came to himself did he see the whole of life. This is the discovery that youth is to make. Youth is the time when the individual begins to harvest some of his own sowing. The discovery of law is the discovery of life. He learns his weakness and limitations; yes, and at the same time, his strength. Youth is not a pessimisthe, as the prodigal, will see his full worth and in his bright outlook upon life will still feel he is somebody. His pride will still carry him.
III. In youth the individual makes his social world. He finds his place in the social whole of which he is a part. Social instincts and forces now become dominant and strong. Youth slowly cuts loose from ties of his early home and forms ties that bind more closely than the old. While love is probably the most potent socializer of youth, it is not the only one. His profession, his business, his obligations as a citizen attain in some way the social will. Here religion with its strong appeal to service and sacrifice appeals to the social life of youth if rightly presented.

Such is stating in a few words only what each pastor has before him in his young people-they sit in the pews of his church-he meets them in the Sunday-school-in the Christian Endeavor or the social hour such as the church may offer. They are not what they are too often thot to be even by pastors in the churches. They are not rebellious in the mean sense of the term; they are not indifferent, careless mean young people who must go thru a necessary neriod of life that is awful, sinful, full of foolishness, and is even meaningless. Thank God we no longer look upon our young people as such today. We realize that youth is the great character building of life. Much remains to be said but can not be said at this time. Let the few things said about youth be sufficient for asking ourselves, What then does this mean or should this mean to a pastor and his young people? It should mean a better understanding and a better co-operation and a better working and functioning church; but too often such is not the case. Very often it will mean a
complete revolution of past or traditional customs and practices and methods used. Youth is what it always has been only the environment has changed. And we older ones really have created its environment. How many pastors are willing to admit such? But instead are ready to condemn youth as the most wicked generation of all times past. Let us bear in mind that our youth is a thinking youth. Such is but natural. Methods used in our educational institutions of today aim at developing the thinking capacity of our young people. Youth possesses knowledge. The roads to knowledge in every field are open to every youth of today. Youth sitting in our church pews of today possess by far more knowledge than the youth of fifty years ago. They possess reasoning power-they possess aggressiveness. They posses many other good qualities. They may not have the experiences that maturer age brings but they have something that we as their elders have missed or failed to attain when we were young. They are what they are regardless of what some may wish them to be. What does this mean to a pastor in the pulpit of to-day? Among many things, it does mean that a pastor should have an education at least equal to that of the best educated young people in his church. In my own pastorate of today practically all young people are attending high school and many others are attending college and I know what this means when I see them in my church on Sunday morning or as I meet them on other occasions. It further means that the pastor must be inclined to a sympathetic, constructive study of the youth of today. It means that we as pastors of today must proclaim the same old Gospel of Calvery but we must apply that Gospel to life and life's problems as youth finds them today. We pastors must be lovers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ but we must be real lovers of youth too.

Now it is true that from many a printed page and the lips of many a thotful pastor of today we are informed, we are told, that seemingly religion has lost its power of appeal; that church attendance is decreasing, and all this because of an oncoming generation which is indifferent or even irreligious. Seemingly nowhere do the
hearts of young people thrill as they used to when the appeal of religion is sounded. Now I can not deny such; but I am not ready to lay the causes of such conditions at the feet of our young people. Let us remember that it is always easy to blame some one else for conditions we do not approve, when in reality we should first try to determine what may be laid at our own doors. Again, we must remember that too often we as pastors and elders see a monster when in reality there is but a gnat; and the opposite is true too. Just recently a known speaker, undoubtedly sincere, stated that in the high school of Hutchinson, Kansas, only one fourth of the students were church members. Unon investigation however it was found that $75 \%$ of the high school students were church members. Truly our eyes too often see what they look for. However I am quite sure that not nearly all of the $75 \%$ are attending church services. A young girl member of the senior class of that very high school told me among other things when talking of the young people of today that in the next five or ten years the church would lose so far as its young people are concerned. As a reason for such she gave the inefficient preaching of today. I do not know just what all she may have included in this, but one thing she mentioned was that the preaching is so different from what they as young people feel life to be. Among other things she said you preachers do not understand modern problems; you do not see them as we do. If such is true, why so? Shall we blame our young people for that? Can we expect to hold their interest and their loyalty when they feel thus? Undoubtedly, too, much of our preaching today is not applying the Gospel to our world of today; it is too often too otherworldly. It deals with life as it was fifty or more years ago. It is not linked up with the mighty life-struggle of the Universe of today. Yes, too much of our preaching of today falls short not only in what it fails to articulate, but also in what it tries to emphasize. If our young people of today gather in larger groups, as they did at the convention held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, during the last days in December to determine if possible "The

Resources of the Christ for our day and our age," we must inquire, Why does youth ask itself such questions? Is it because the pulpit has been inefficient and has not answered such questions as it should be answered in the light of today? Are we preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the world of 1927? We must remember that many things we pastors take for granted our young people no longer take for granted. Remember what I said before, that if the house is not built on the rock they are sure to find it out. If our sermons in their illustrations, etc., are not in harmony with scientific truth, our young people are sure to find it out.

Another defect in our preaching of today is its distinctly individualistic appeal at the exgense of the social element which we find Jesus stressed so much. It is true, society is made up of individuals; and the individual must be saved if society is to be saved. But to-day this world has shrunk to such extent that the individual can not live to himself; he is and he feels that he is a world citizen. The youth of today have caught the larger social spirit of the agethey feel that they must save themselves, yes; but their responsibility goes beyond that and they share world responsibility. Such I am sure shows that the appeal of the pulpit must be nothing less than the highest vision of life youth has today. Let us also remember that the true standard of ethics and morals lies within ourselves and not in authority and command.

On the positive side we must make sure that the pulpit of today means a real challenge to our youth. What real demands does our religious appeal from our pulpits of today make upon our young people? Is there a real challenge to the instincts so wide awake at this time? Does the pulpit call for endurance-courage - heroism? Does it call for sacrifice? Does it offer to our youth an opportunity, a real opportunity to invest its life? They are not troubled about creed or doctrine but they at least want to make their life count. They will do so if the challenge is a real challenge. They want to make their life count here and now -count for something they really feel is worth while. Does the pulpit of today so challenge our youth that their minds and
hearts throb with a new purpose and passion for the highest and best possible in life? Too often the content of many a pulpit of today is:-Come to church on Sunday, be as good as you can during the week, and let the world run its course. Will such instruction appeal to our youth of today? We must make our youth feel that we are to help this universe to win a mighty victory-a victory that will make the stars in their courses ring with joy. Life has always meant an intensity of effort and struggle, and it means it still; and the pulpit must be an appeal to the utmost of which humanity is possible. See our youth go forward today; that is the passion of youth.

Youth beyond any doubt speaks to the world today and not less to us as pastors. Shall we listen or not? Youth does not mean to dictate to us as pastors, but surely as the sailor fathoms the waters he sails upon we must know youth; for of such is the future of the church. A farmer knows his soil; and with such knowledge guiding him he proceeds to plant his seed. So a pastor must know his field. He must know his young people as part of his field. He must see their needs, their ideals - the ends they seek-he must know them. Yes and he may ignore, he may refuse to lis-ten-refuse to think with them. His success will be accordingly. One thing I am sure of: if a pastor allows his sense of the superiority of his office govern him instead of his high calling to service and shepherding, he surely will rob himself and his church of an incalculably precious asset; he will lose his youth. Youthful energy ready to focus itself upon the most important concerns of the world, energy that tomorrow will be mature, we must utilize or it will turn to minor ends- it may even discard the church and seek to attain its ends thru some other channel and we as pastors will have lost a very valuable, yes, indispensible asset to the church.

I am quite sure that what is needed just now for both pastor and the young people in our churches is that they think together and learn together. Let us as pastors not be too hasty in this day when youth goes forward; let us not be too hasty and say that the young people are
rash and rush into action with half baked plans- such may be true but the same is true of us as the older generation. Let us not denounce the thinking the reasoning and conclusions of our young people as premature and unsound and misleading. May we also clearly see that the reasoning and thinking of the maturer heads is not solving our problems of today; they are not leading us out of trouble internationally, economically, nor even religiously, but into worse conditions as we see today. Let us frankly admit that, there is plenty of foolishness all the way between childhood and old old age. Unless what I hear is not true, it was a group of young people in New Orleans who started the prohibition movement. Who today are the great instigators of world peace? Its the youth, worldwide, clasping hands across the mighty oceans of the world and saying "No more war," while many even pastors say, "It can't be done and God had not planned it so." Let us think together and learn together as students in God's great university.

Again, I think there is a general assumption, probably more tacid than expressed, that authority should be withheld from youth as long as possible and, I think equally so, that youth must always learn from the older but never age from youth. Such is true but only in part. Let the pastor give to his young people all the light possible-let them have authority under wise direction. May we as pastors be humble enough to learn and if needs be from the younger generation too. This will open they way for co-operation between all the powers of authority and all the powers of youth-it will mean fellowship in learning and thinking as well as action. If I as pastor shall lead and guide and assist the young people in my church to know them-selves-to know the world they live in-to know human nature-environment-God

[^0]the Father as Creator of Heaven and earth and Christ as the only Savior of mankind and to lead youth to dedicate itself to the highest and best in life, I must invite the young people to help me-I must be young at least inwardly-I must give them scope for action, and transfer responsibility to them as rapidly as possible and seek their co-operation.

This might mean a change in traditional customs as to the relation of the pastor to his young people, but let it mean that; we are not to be bound by traditions and customs when a greater good can be attained by discarding such. Co-operation-a twosided co-operation, one in inspecting life in its actualities, and another in a new mas tery of its unused resources. Such, I am sure, is a better or more ideal relation between a pastor and his young people. Let us as pastors try it and see what the result will be. I wonder how often, when the church has been so powerless in putting its intentions into effect, it was because the church did not enlist that wonderful zeal and power of its young people.

Now in conclusion let me say that in the young people of the church the pastor must see the future of his church. We as pastors must learn to know youth as it is in its real make-up. If youth is hasty and reveals its faults, let us not overlook them but let us also remember there may be a splinter if not a beam in our own eye. Let us not forget youth seeks leadership, guidance, but not infalable authority save in God. Let us be willing to learn a few things with our young people. Let us cooperate with them and they will just too willingly co-operate with us. Let us make our young people partners in the concern we are partners in-junior partners of course-they will not ask for more if they will see the love and the wisdom of their pastor thru it all. Let us also remember that our young people are fellow-travelers and explorers of ours on the highway of
life and so they may see things we have not yet seen or they may discover things we have overlooked. Above all, they are not enemies of our; they are our best friends and helpers and builders of the Kingdom of God. They are God-given and so let us love them as such.

## The War Madness

College students in these days of exciting international happenings should season their reading of the morning paper with the current Mercury's article on "The Parsons in the War." Connoisseurs in human frailty will reveal in this exhibition of the parsons' antics in the glorious war for Democracy, but it will not be a pleasant sight for those who see the international kettle bubbling and stewing a bitter broth from Vera Cruz to Shanghai. The contrast between the passionate humanity of Jesus and the sadistic ravings of his professed latter day followers-boozy with war hys-teria-will not make easy reading for such persons. How patently absurd, how starkly brutal, this statement out of many similar pronouncements of nine short years ago: "No man of large mind and great heart will ever make friends with a soldier from Germany, will ever buy an article of German stamp, so long as he lives, will ever read another German book or support another German business." Can it be that these holy men were sane, propagating as they did the wilest of lies, lending themselves to the gigantic conspiracy of confusing the people concerning the real issues of war? Sometimes one feels ashamed for making so much of these indiscretions of the men of cloth and of the eminent and learned Ph. D's, whose belligerent war whoops, by the way, the Mercury ought also expose. It is as though one was calling the public attention to the obscene mouthings let fall by some friend at the one time in his life when he was tipsy......

## HORACE W. REED The House of Good Clothes

## BETHEL．COLLEGE MONTHLY <br> 

刃ivutldye Abteilung
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farlsruhe，11．1． 1927.
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Ftalten iffer Dicftungen nur Doppelgänger Der Diffter felber jehen．©es ift ia befanut，Dā்
 b．h．Dáß er poetifade beitalten idhuf，bie er mut ¡einen eigenen Gefüh len，Begehrungen，Jonflit＝ ten＂bi弓 zut Erve gehen＂lié̄ und dá̉ er bant felber vor diejen wildern hewam exafat und To eine poetijde Reiniguny erlebte．Wix Ebri： iten fennen allerbings cine realere Reiniguta
 Diefe Dinge boch Gödfit interefifant und follten bon uns nidft unbeachtet bleiben！

Und die Şelder（fottes；bie Ritter be马 Şet： Iigen Geiftes，Die Fropheten und Apoitel－ Gaben fie nidft alle ohne かusnabne Das axer＝ gernis gefannt，bie slippen，an benen igx （6） grumb，der feine $\mathfrak{H r m e}$ nad ihnen außitreatte． Sind fie nidgt alle geftanden zwifchen 2 Kgrund und Mater，mit Der fliegenden $\mathfrak{A}$ git int $\mathfrak{b e r}=$ zen，und haben fie nicht gefehen，wie ihxe Sabfangen an ber grinjenben Mauex zer＝ platzten？

Die heilige ভdyift fennt bieje $\mathfrak{x a g}$ gide Des Gfaubens jegr wohl．Mojes hadert，Eli＝ as verzagt，J̌eremia berflucht ben Iag feiner Geburt，Thomas möchte Gingehen und ferben，
 hannes jtürzen bie Ixänen aus ben $\mathfrak{A H g e n , ~ w e i l ~}$ er niemand fennt，ber jenes ßuch mit 7 ©ie＝ gełh öffnen，Den Raticduluj（5ottes einjehen und bullitreden fönnte．

Sirgends vielleidet ift bas sifergernis nes （6）laubent io gemaltig Dargejtellt als im 73. Bialn，ben Sie intmer mieder lejen müfien， Mo im ßutbe §ૃiob．

Der Tärlfer ftanto in ber Mbvent马zeit．Die 3eit Des Movent ift bie Beit Der Spanmunts． ©dfon bei uniern Sindern．Mber biefe witifen noch nidfts bon einex biel tieferen Spanming int Der（Seididyte Des Ginzelfebens und ber
 Bift $\mathfrak{D u}$ ，Der ba fommen joll，oder jollen wir eines andern warten？§ejus redet cinnal von ben＂Tagen bes Johannes．＂Wix in unixei Epracte würoen fagen：Die Epoche be马 §ohan＝ ne马，eine $\mathfrak{P}$ eriode，ber ex das Gepräge gub． Hnd biefes Sepräge war bie ipannungsuolle Erwartung bes（fottesreidfes．©5 follte wie ein

Sturn bereinbrecten，und es fam icheinbar nidft．Der Weg bes sohannes endet in einer Dunflen Serferzelle auf ber Burg Madfänt oberbafb bes Toten Mieeres，uiber ifm waltet Die Raume eines bublerifden Weibes－Der Serobias－es ift jo，als ob alle neut berborge $=$ brocfenen §utllen mieder berfiegen wollten zu einem＂，Ioten Meer＂，als ob das Ganze eine faymectlict）SHufion gewefen wäre．

Das ift bas furchtbare Mergerniz，bas Dem ©Stauben in ber Welt bereitet wird，Die Mit＝ fectutug，ob nidyt boct）am ernde alles，alles ci＝ tel iit．Der $\mathfrak{x}$ äufer iit ein Seclo，geftäblt im תampf，geläutert in ber ganzen Şingabe für bie alte Wahryeit des allten Bundes und fin die neue，die Koventswayryeit．Gr hat bie Wahrbeit bort gefagt，wo e马 gefährlid war， am 5̌ofe，gegen bie $\mathfrak{Z u t b r i t a ̈ t e n ~ b e r ~ j u ̈ b i f i d h e n ~}$ Sationalfirct）．E上s gibt ja feine gröbere Sdfönteit des Mannes als bie，daß er uner＝ faynocten für bie Wahryeit eintritt，wo es jein Reben foiten fann．Johannes hat alles für fit eingejetzt：Frantiliengliutư，Bequentidufeit， $\mathfrak{Z a u f} \ddagger=$ $\mathfrak{b a h n}$ ．がな ßriejterjohn Gätte er mohl mögen Shyre baben in serujalem und Stellung．Joo Kannee ift fein Rohr in Minde．Err ift vielmelr eine fturmfejte Eidfe．Hino mun will Der Sturm ber $\mathfrak{A l n f e c f t u n g}$ auch biefe（rictife entmurzeln．（5x
 Kannes ift fein Weiffling，wie bie Sofflinge， und bodf idfeint es jo，er wollte meid）merden． Er ift von Stagl und Eijen，ex ift ber Gbrößte unter allen Bropheten．Hnd Doct？

Diejer Mann hat eine niedagemejene $\mathfrak{R}=$ formationßbemegurg aukgelöt．Er trat in rex Einöbe，an ber ßeropherie auf und boct ward er bald bie zentrale §igur Des Tages．Ian＝ fenden wies er Den Weg．Und nun hiullt fid） fein Weg in Machit．Iaujenden hat er bezeugt： Dieferiftes！bsott hat mirs geoffenbart， Dáb er es ift！Und nun läßt er bor Den Dhren Der Merge fragen：Bijt $\mathfrak{D i u}$ ，der ba fomment foll？Sonnte er ba nifft ben Bielen，Bieien るum Aergerniz werben？

Nber ein $2 i d f$ fit bem $\mathfrak{M a n}=$ ne geblieben！Das ijt，um mit jenm $\mathfrak{B o r t}$ aus ber $\mathfrak{F p h i g e n i e}$ zu reden，bas $\mathfrak{B i l b}$ Seju in feiner Brujt．Gry hat，Den ફ̧eiland geiehen，ex ift unter ben afustraflungen feines Wejens gejtanden，und nun ijt jein Gewiffen von ふejus gefangen．ßaulus nennt fict einen ＂（Sebundener＂©hrifti．Damit ift nicht sie Sierferbaft gemeint．Damit ift gefagt，Daß̉

Shrifut ber smperator ifn bor jeinem $\mathfrak{T x}=$ untphoagen gefumben in Den Glauben马fetten Durch bie \＆ande führt．Erx ijt in ber Getwalt Seju．So aud ber zagende and boch retaten Endes nidgt verzagende Täufer．Ext fann bo：
 fragen！＂Err meíB nidfte von Berftellung，Rüge． $\mathfrak{B a s}$ er antworten wird，bas foll gelten．Dat＝ auf mill ich ferbenl＂Bei Johannes brängt fudl alles zujammen zu ciner（sewifiensfra＝ ge，zu einer fittlicfen Enntidetioung．Nidft ei＝ ne theoretifde $\mathfrak{F r a g e}$ ift feine $\mathfrak{F r a g e}$ ，aud fil He theologifite，jondern ein Scfret ber Seele： ＂がerr，bift $\mathfrak{D u}$ es？＂Hnd joldem Fragen wiro ftete bie 2tntmort．

ミm 73．Wialn baben Sie audy biejes be＝ wifīneßerlebnis．Schier Kätte Der ßeter ge＝ frauthelt，balb gätte er autd）geiprochen wie sie Gbotloien：Ebs ift ja alles umionit．Nber nein！ ©r fann nidgt！©r fann nidgt Berrat üben ari ben ©bottestinbern！Bor feiner Seele ftand bielleidyt feine Mintter，feine fromme whater． Ere verglid）fie mit Den Gottlojeit，Den Rutm＝ redigen，Den gelehrten Gbottesteugnern！Unb was war bas Repultat？Sein（sewifien zog es hin zu Der Miutter！
，Sefen Sie，mein Rieber，bier und nirgenis andersmo fallen die Bürfel．Was id Jhnen immer wieder jagen muib ift：Der Meg zu Goit geft nidgt über bas Mbifien，fonbern burch Das （becrijijen！

Bei $\mathfrak{F o l}$ annes tritt überwältigeno ncben bie grübelnoe，fid zergriubelnde $\mathfrak{R e f l e x i o n}$ bie urtumlicfe（Ssewiffeņfunftion． Und er ift fo reblict，bab er feinem fittlictsen． Betwibtiein mefr geforcht als ben fich mider：
 ，＂Ntuge Des Şerzens＂，Das uns biott gegeben hat，fieht weiter als bie Bermunft．

Scil Gin oft in bunfler Madgt burct bie fin＝ ftere Steppe gefahren．©5 war oftmals jo ftod：＝ büiter，báb man jeine eigene seans nicht fath． Wix find bann wohl wom Wagen geitiegen und haben mit Dem angezündeten Streictigözajen Den $\mathfrak{W e g}$ gejutct．Dort amt Sarizont Yeutbitete abar ein Ridut！©̌s blizte auf，veridfoand，Yeutct）＝ tete wieder auf und blieb bann fafließlid）ru＝ hig fielhen．©is galt num＂furs halten＂．．． Wix famen gliuctlich ins nächite Dorf，wir $\mathfrak{\text { fon：}}$ men nadf Sanuie！

上as Ridut，baß Shnen fabon in früheiter $\mathfrak{J u =}$ gend bom 氏rlöjer ins sumere gefallen ift，ゝas ift echt，Das fafüren fie vor bem Minditoß，bas
bringt Sie nact Sanie．（6fauben Sie unter fei＝ nen 1 mitänden irgendweldfen．Sheorien und folgen Sie niemals irgendwelden Sraftifen， Die Diefem Richt，Dem Shy ureigenjtes fitt＝
 de．Dann fann es fein bauernbes $\mathfrak{H m h e r i r r e n ~}$ geben．－サHes aber，was unter bem milden， aber reinen Schein biejes Sidftes bleiben fara， das dürfen Sie Dantbar haberr und pflegen． Wix haben nidyt einen engherzigen Ertoier， aber einen heiligen！


Mit Den Kerzfichiten Wiunfichen zum nett angebroctjenen $\mathfrak{J a h x}$ ，Das $\mathfrak{y b n e n}$ möchte cin Sahr der tiefiten ßlärung werben．

Fhr ergebener
$\mathfrak{B}$ ． $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{n r u f}$ ．

## Chtwas ang ber Zehrerfonferent it Topefa．

Die Rehrrerorganifation Des Staates fant＝
 vember finden Berfammlungen in viex Ben＝ tern，wie Topeft，Witt马6urg ober Parions，ভa＝
 beteiligen fich zirfáa 90 Frozent ber 17,000 Zehrer int Staate．Winfang Februar fomment die Yeiteniben Sdfulgeifter，ভuperintenoenten， ふrinzipale，ভdulbegörden，College ßräfibenten unb Brofefioren u．a．m．，in ber Sauptitait Des Staates zu einer zmeitätigen Sibung $\mathfrak{b}^{2}=$ fammen．

Die eben verflofiene Februarfonferenz （Gouncil of arominiftration Meeting）muß， was ben tonangebenben Teil anbelanat als et＝ ne nidft fehr gelungere geftempelt werben．Das Brogramm beiteht aus zwei Mafienveriamm＝ Yungen，an benen ie zwei national beriignte Rebner über bie nuejten Sropefte auf bem Gebiete Der Erziefung referieren，und（5xup＝ penveriammlungen（Roumb Table马），wo bie โpeziellen Bedürfnifie umo Jnterefien biejer （Gruppen bergandelt werben．

Die erite ber bier Şauptreden foar eine Enttänidyung，bem niemand fam ins תlare， morüber ber Rebner eigentlicy ppract）．Die zweite Rede war recht gut，bie britte audfl，Die letete etroas icforact．Der zweite sauptred＝ ner，Dr．©．．Germane，Uniberjität bon $\mathfrak{M i i}=$ jouri，¡practl mit biel Begeifterung und grober Heberzeugung über＂Eharafterbilbung．＂๔r Yegte bar，Daí uniere Schulen，wie bas Bolf iiberhanpt，biejen Teil Der Bilbung lange ver＝ nackläfigt baben und daj fich mun bie idflint＝
men Folgen fiewon in vermefrten Berbredfen， Gejeblofigfeit，ふnmoralität，bejonbers unter Der J̌ugend，zeigen．Wo bor 25 Jahrer bas Durdicidnittsalter ber Sniafien unierer Bucht＝ Gätfer 40－45 §ahren war，ift es jekt 25 §abre．Das ßrogramm，bas er entraarf und befürmortete，iit：（®uteß Betragen－guter ©harafter；gutes Betragen，Bufriedenheit，Bor＝ ficfut．Das תind mús burch die Beifitele und Muiter ber Erwactienen，Durch Yiebebolle $\mathfrak{A r n}=$ Yeitung und freundfide，intelligerte Beband＝ hung zu gutem Betragen angeleitet foerben， Rern：n burch bie Tat，D．h．burch tugendhafte Samblung，mub bie Farole fein．Ahf bieie Weife bitbet bas find einen eblen Charafter， Der jeinen $\mathfrak{W}$ ubbrut finwieder in einem eblen Betragen findet．Dies gibt Dem Sinde oder Der fungen ßerion Bufriedenheit．Beim gan＝
 brauchen，bā̈ nidyt sroang mit unterläuft．

Der Ћebner gab furz Das Rejultat folgen＝ ber $\mathfrak{F}$ pridumg，bie er in einem gewifiien Stäbt＝ chen unternabm：Ex madate eine sifte bon 125 §eflern oder $\mathfrak{H n a r t e n}$ ，beren ficth Stinder ichut＝ big mactjen unb faticte bieie ben Müttern Der Schulfinder mit ber Bitte，fie mödften boch io gut icin，Diejenigen zu unteritreidfen，bei be＝ nen fith ifre תinder am meiten wergehen．Das Ergebnis mar：

Das find argumentiert，wideripridyt， 127 ふälle；das sind ift unorbentlid）（untion）im Яusiehen， 83 ふ̈llle；das sind benimmt fict unverictänt（i马 impubent）， 75 æ̧alle；Das Sino ift wiberipenjtig， 73 ひälle；bas תino ift nactläfiig，unbedactifam（carele ̧̧）， 69 æälle； Das Sind iit reizbar， 69 ぶălle；bas sind un＝ terbridyt andere in ber Rede， 64 æ̈llle；Das תind ift haljitarrig，eigeninnig， 63 ふäle；u． f． $\mathfrak{m}$ ．

Wo hat bas sind biefe Hnarten her？Sum Teil Gat es fie won den extern ober Borfah $=$ ren geerbt，zum Teil bon ben Extern umb ©r＝ madficnen abgejehen．Somit fäll biejen bie Bflicht zu，bie Mrjacfen Dazu nacti Sräften zu bejeitigen．

Der britte Rebner trat als Berfectoter ber Diftrift＂dule auf und bewies burch zahfreiche Huswife，wie viele Rachteife bas Randfind gegenüber bem Sind in den Stäbten und Stabtidulfen hat．Diejes hat befier borberei＝ tete，exfahrene Rehrer，lernt in befieren，ge＝ －umberen Räumen，hat mehr ßequemliduleiten
 experten Superintendenten $\mathfrak{u}$ ．f．w．und hat ben
nollen Gebraudy bes Refrers fecta Stumben täglict，währenb bas Randfind siefe Beit mit noch fieben andern findern teilen mub，aljo mur ben acteten Teil Der ふ̌ilfe bes Refrer马 be＝ aniputden fann．Dies iịt nidyt Demofratie， Dies ift Farteigeift．Das Bolf muß Bendung macten und dent Randind biejelfen Brivilegi＝ en，diefelfen belegentheiten bieten，die das Stadtfino hat．

## Motizen win ber תonferenz in Mitwaufee．



## 1．Biel ber תomferent．

1．©5 murien nidgt viele Bejfalüfie ge＝ fabt；Den Teilnebmern murbe es aber aufs
 ${ }^{3} 1 \mathrm{bringen}$ ．

2．Man wollte bie Meinung ber Stubent＝ jchaft über bie forgenden Wunfte erfahren： Weltfrieden，Sapitalisnue，Raffenfrage uno Religion．

3．Die Stubenten jollten fictif über ifre Stellung flar merben und fie mit Derjenigen anderer vergleidjen．

4． $\mathfrak{H m}$ Den Standpunft erfahrener $\mathfrak{B e r j o ̈ n =}$ Yidffeiten fennen zu lernen und Denfelben im eigenen Reben zu erproben．

## II．Blant ber §unferent．

9：00－9：30 ํ．M．Morgenanbacht．（Dieje war fegr wertboll．）9：30－11：00 2．M．Mrn＝ fpracfen won meltberiibmten Rednern．11：00 －12：30 B．M．Gruppenveriammlungen mit freier Beiprectung．
$\mathfrak{Y m}$ Rachmittag murben indutrielle und jonitige Unternebnumgen bejucht，furze Reijen gemacht，Beiprecthungen in engerem Sreife ge＝ pflogen，Mufifitiote vorgetragen it．a．m．


## III．Themata．

 Jejus für bas Reben auf biejer Welt？

2．Jit（5ntt für uns zugänglicy－und wie？

3．Wix Gaben einen Gbit，ber ein Bater aller Menichen ijt．

4．Geiftliche möglicyfeiten in umiern $\mathfrak{L C}=$ ben．

5．Die Bedeutung des fireuzes．
IV．Befutifer ber תouferenz．
1．©̌s waren ca $2500-3000$ Stubenten unb Brofefioren aut 48 Staaten unis Sanaba anmejend．Doch audd anbere Mationalitäten waren werireten；überbaupt waren Bertreter ตแร 30 biร 40 ¿änbern anwejend，barunter
©hinejen， $\mathfrak{F a p a n e r}$ ，Franzojen，Storcanex，©h＝ rice，Neger $\mathfrak{u}$ ．a．，bie gegentoärtig in amerifa＝ nifden ©dfulen itubieren．

2．Reoner
a．Stubbert תennedy－einer ber bedeut＝ tenditen Redner．Err iịt Reftor Der St．EbD＝ mumb Sixcte in England und faplan bes eng＝ lychen תönigs．

6．Reinhold ఇiebuhr－Bajtor ber evangel． Bethel＝finch：in Detroit，Micffigan．
c．Seenty S．©offin－Brofefion am theol． Seminar in New Vorf．

D．Sirby Bage－Der befannte $\mathfrak{B a z i f i i t . ~}$
e．Bruce ©urray．
f．Timothey $\mathfrak{Z e w}$－Defan ber theologi＝

g．Šowaro Thurman－Negerpaitor in Oberlin．
h．Mardecai Johnion－ßräfibent Der Šoward Univerjitüt（für Neger．）

## V．Ěitbriitic aut bet $\mathfrak{B o r t r a ̈ g e n . ~}$

1．Seder Student muf feine eigene morali＝ fate und geifllidfe $\mathfrak{H n f a ̈ h i g f e i t ~ t i e f ~ f u ̈ h l e n , ~ w e n n ~}$ er ©bottes $\mathfrak{M}$ \＆ort erfüllen will．

2．Wir müfifen unier Scfifflein in umierer Gsewalt haben，und birrfen es nidgt vom Stro＝ me fortreiben lafien，wenn wir bas folgende anteithren wollen：
a．Die mahre Bebeutung bes freuzes ex＝ fennen．
b．Gbott ale water aller erfennen．
c．Unjere §ähigfeiten ridgtig brauclen．
3．Unjer Reben ijt mur dann wertboll， wenn wir andern bas Reben erleidftern．

4．Wix müfien eine wahre æreumidaft pflegen：anle für alle．

5．Sbott fann auf biefer Welt nie fein，taaß er fein mödbte，jolange bie Menidyen nidgt alle nadi ifm berlangen．

6．©b ift abjolut notwendig，bie Bebürfnifie anderer zu erfenten．

7．Nachbenfen über bie Dinge bes Rebens ift ber Ryfang eines wathen Rebens．

8．Eine freie，gejumbe ßerförlidféf iit ei＝ ne ©róstat．

## Beridyt かe马 תomitee马

für religiöfe ©rxziehung．
I．氏mpfeglungen betreffa sindergottebsien＝ fte：
1．Sindergotteßbienite find notivendig：
a．Damit bas Mort（fotte马 im Rahmen be马 Beritänonifies ber תinder berfündigt werbe．
b．Weil Die תemntnific Der Deutichen Schrift＝
forache bei Sindern fatyon jebr mangelfaft ift， ift es geraten，für fie bejondere englifabe（Got＝ teふかienite abzubarten．

2．Methoden，Den תindergotesbienit $\mathfrak{a b z u}=$ halien：
Wir empferfen folgende veridiedene Ein＝ richtungen，je nadfoem fie für bie Gemeinden pafiens find：
a．Daß in（Semeinben，wo andere（Enrid）＝ tungen nidgt pafiend find，cinmal im Monat ein $\mathfrak{B r e b i g t g o t t e s b i e n j t ~ f u ̈ r ~ b i e ~ S i n d e r ~ a b g e b a l = ~}$ ten werbe．
b．Dder，baf an jebem Somntag bor bem
 gottessi mit abgebalter werde．
c．Daß da，wo man $\ddot{i}$ ber genügend paffeno Raum berfügt，in ber eriten Stumbe am Sonn＝
 und Sonntagicfule für bie Sfroben und bann in ber zweiten Stunbe om Somntagmorgen $\mathfrak{B r e}=$ Digt／fïr Die Ermacfienen ind Somntagichule für bie תinber abgehaften werbe．Bei biejer Einridtheng fann ein Brebiger in ber einen Stunbe ben תleinen umb in ber andern ben Ex： wathienon bienen．

3．Wir empfehlen，bab cin Bran für תin＝ Dergottesbienite ausgearbeitet werbe，fo ban alle Themata，bie fur bie religiöfe Grrundlage Des Sindes bienlich find，zur Behandung fom＝ men．

II．Gmpfehfungen betreffa bee Religions＝ unterrictis in Berbubung mit Den Diftrift＝ ichulen：
1．Wo eine Denomination einen Diftrift fontrolliert，Dier two mebrece Denominationen fichl bafür einigen fönten，iit e马 zu empfehlen， סaß an jebem Tage eine Unterridftaperiobe ber Religion gewiomet merbe．©゙S ift empfeflenty fort morgens vor 9 lthr Beit bafür zut nelmen， Damit bie Beit nach 9 Hthr für ben Stunden＝ plan bleibt，Den ber Staat voridareibt．Man follte fich bei sieiem Interridy auf bie bibli＝ flye beicdichte beiduränfen．

2．Der Religionsunterridft an einem ber Woctentage（The Weef＝Day Bible Sctool） Ouct Diejex 解an itit zu empfeglen．Er iit paj＝ ¡enb für bie Städte，mo jebe Denomination ei＝ ne genügende $\mathfrak{A n z a h t}$ von Sdjülern $\mathfrak{H a t}$ ，umt ei＝ ne Schule zu bilben．Die Sbee ift，báb jene Denomination für Den Unterricft ifrer תinder jorge．Jot ien Schulen auf ben Qande ift biefe Erimidytung fofmieriger und ba nidft außfiihn $=$ bar，too nur wentge von jeber Denomination in einem flemen ©duldiftrift nothnhaft fino．．

## $\mathfrak{B e r b i n b u t g ~ i f t ~ f i e r ~ b e i f e r ~ a l s ~ © p a l t u t g . ~}$

3．Die Sadule mährend ber ferienzeit int Sommer（Deily Wacation Bible Sctiool）． Dieje find bejonders zu empfeglen，Denn burch Diejelben find für unjern Religionsunterricht noch Die beiten Refultaten erzielt worben． Sedfy Boctuen Unterridit nach Eafluiz Der eng＝ lijden Edyule bieten eine bortrefflidite Gelegen＝ heit，Die Sinder Das Mort Gbotres zu Yehren．
 Sprache geführt werben，follte in biejen Schut＝ Yen noch Dentict gelefrt werben．Religion umb Deutiche ©prache（umb bazu auct bsifang）wä＝ ren alfo die şauptfächer für biefe Sctuten．

III．§uir Jugenounterridit in praftifdem Rebengfragen für bie §ugeno empfeblen wir， Daß bie Gfomeinden für paffende Borträge forgen，in weldyen（Ssegenitände wie Die fol＝ genten behandelt werden：
Bahl eines ßerufes．

$\mathfrak{B e r g n u ̈ g u n g e n . ~}$
Weiterbiloung．
（Sejunbleite＝uni（Sefalectitfragen．
Wert guter Reftüre．
Wext Der Mufif．
Moderne theologifde æragen．
タfifenlung phobleme．uiw．
（2．E．Sa Maber．
§．R．IGieritein．
タ．©．©bert3
（für．ㄲ．Ş．©（f）lidfting）．
タ1t ber Bibelwodic．
Bon bejonderer Bedeuturg uno Widatigfeit war für mich während ber ßibelinoche Der Bor＝ trag＂Die Entjteyung Der \｛nabaptiften．＂In packender Weife regte uns $\mathfrak{D r}$ ．Sohnion dieie Ћeformationsbewegung ans ફைerz．Er betonte Die geidfidftlicfen Ereignifie jener ßeit unb zeigs＝
 Gflauben und unjere Gemeinictaft mit grojen Dpfern unb unter icthmeren $\mathfrak{B e r f o l g u n g}$ gegriun＝ bet Gaben．Sie taten biejes nicft aut ，＂Muß＂， fondern aus siebe zu chriftus und aus tiefer Heberzeugung．Nicft zu vergefien ift auth ber Gedanfe，Dab bie Mnabaptiften bie Rebre zefu ，Du folfit Giott lieben bon ganzem Seerzen und Deinen Nädyiten als didf felgit，＂－be＝ ionders betonten und austebten．P̈tci ber zeind war bei ihnen ber sadafte，und fo übteit fie iffon bamalg die J̌einoesliebe．
$\mathfrak{A n}$ Bildung und an Beritänoniz ber $\Omega e \mathfrak{h}=$ ren Jeju waren fie bie Borberiten ihrer geit．

Waş fie uns an sanubjäzen Ginterlafien ba＝ ben，ift grümblid）Durdfoadet und burd Berfol＝ gung erprobt worben．

Diejer Bortrag ftärfte in mix aufg neue bie $\mathfrak{H e b e r z e u g u n g , ~ D a ́ B ~ w i r ~ a l s ~ M e m m o n i t e n ~ e t = ~}$ was Wertvolles haben und uns unjerer bse＝ meinidaft nidyt zu idfämen $\mathfrak{b r a u c h e n .}$

Jogn J． $\mathfrak{B o t h}$ ．
Da ict mur bie atbenoveriamathangen beju＝ den fonnte，farn idh audh mur über bieje em Wort jagen．

Moch nie ift mix bie（Seiduidte mieres Bor： fes jo wichtig gemorben als jekzt，nadfoem idf Die Borträge bun $\mathfrak{D r}$ ．Johnion gehört habe． In meifterbafter und pactender Weife fatberse er unfere Мorfahren，ihr Gottwertrautn，ifren Şetoenmut，ihre Dpferwilligfeit．
$\mathfrak{M i x}$ fitieg bie Frage auf：Bas mürbe ge＝ icheben auf unjern Mififionsfelsern，in umierem Gemeindeleben umb uif unjerem ভdyulgebiet， menn wir in unjerem Seitalter mit foldyent Gottbertrauten，joldjem Selibenmut und joldfer Dpfermilligfeit unjer $\mathfrak{W e r f}$ betreiben mürben， als minere Bäter es in ifrex Beit getan ha＝ ben？
(D. SC. Hidert.

Einige Gedanfen aus $\mathfrak{D x}$ ．Jobnionts böchit wertoollen $\mathfrak{U n j p r a d j e n}$ ，bie mir bejonders im （5edädftnis nactiflingen，find bieie：
，Beim $\mathfrak{H x g}$ mentieren fann man immer et＝ was Yernen，wenn man mar cinen fiiflen תopf bejält．©in gutes Motto für s Reben ift：Be＝ lafien bleiben！＂
＂It would be well if these three books were on everybody＇s desk：The Bible，Con－ fessions of St．Augustine，and The Journal of John Woolman．＂
＂The leaders of the Anabaptist move－ ment stand second to none in scholarship．＂
＂Deuticler F̌leiB und beutidye（Gründlid）＝ feit werben bie Berbältnifie im Deutiden Ran＝ be iffon wieder zurectitbringen．＂
，man follte in feinem driftliden Wandel Dafin fommen，báb mar nidgt beleidigt werden fann，Dak man fidf nidft beleibigen läßt．＂

> Selene Riefen.

Die Borträge，bie $\mathfrak{D r}$ ．Sohnion bier in ber Bibelwocke geliefert bat，waren nidyt mur inte＝ refiant，fonbern auth legreeid）und erbaulidy． Wir befamen ber Eindruaf，dáz ex cin tüdyti＝ ger ₹adymant iei，aber auch ein aufridtige Stind Gsottes．Seine Borträge baben uns an＝
gejpornt，fleißigere Scfïler Der תirdenge＝ ichidate zu fein，aber autik treuere Sadajfolgex unjeres serrn． $\mathfrak{H}$ fis seue haben wir bie $\mathfrak{B e}=$ beutung und Würbe unjerer mennonitijajer Borfahrer ictäzen gelernt．Mögen mir nidft unwürsig ifren Ramen tragen．

Э．F．Midycr．
Die Bibelwode ift wieber vorüber，und menn wir jeßt aus ber entfernung auf iie 3u＝ rütficjautn，io tritt bejonders ciniges wie licflumitrahlte Bergfuppeln Dentlid）hervor．

Td Fatte nidft bas Borredt，alle Borträge るu hören，fondern nur $\mathfrak{D r}$ ．Sobnions Referate über stixdfengeidictute am Mbend；aber Dieje $\mathfrak{2}$ bende allein mactiten idyon bie Bibelwoct）zu cinem 飞rfolg．

WBas midy am meiften beriilgrte，ift bex grobe Reidtum umjeres 氏rbes aus unjerer memonitichern Bergangenheit．Wir fino aup＝ gewaci）ent whit weg won Dem gefdicetliden $B_{0}=$ Den unjerer erjten Worfabren．Wem toir jeboch unjer Grbe von unjern ふorwatern in unierer heutigen Beit realifieren，unio es unjerer itets vormart引jtabenden Jugend lehren fönen，um ihr Die Ridgtung für bie Bufunft anzugebe：t， bie Memoniten würben ein $\mathfrak{J a f t o r}$ in Der Re＝ ligion und（Sciellichaft werben，Defien Einflub niemand aufbalten fönte．
§． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．Doelk．

## Aus unferinl bereeinsfefien

## Y．M．©．શ．

$\mathfrak{H m}$ 27．Jamuar bielt $\mathfrak{D x}$ ．©．๔．ভ．Joknt jon eine $\mathfrak{A n j p r a c t j e}$ an bie Mitglieder ber $\geqslant$ ．
 9，51－52．Erx betonte，wer צeju nachfolgen molle，bürfe es nieft mactjen wie einer，Der die §ände an ben Wflug legte und bann zurüd icfant．（sottes ßlan muß auf geradem Wege Durchgeführt werben．－Das seue reitament ift für jolde geidurieben，bie einen Sopf anf Den Sdfultern uns ein Seerz in ber Bruit bu＝ ben．－Wir muifilen umier ßrogramm nidxt nur für bie crite Mreile，fondern aud für bie zweite vorbereiten und $\mathfrak{e s}$ ausführen．－

Dr．Sohnion hob mit bejonderem Nactorud hervor，báb er auf bie Jugeno umiere马 Lanves grobes Bertrauen iekte．Jin ifr liegen mora＝
lijat：uns geiftlide säfte，bie außreidend jind mit Gottes Silfe Den $\mathfrak{A}$ nforberungen Der Bu＝ funft gerecht zu werben．
$\mathfrak{F}$ ciner ভibung bes $\mathfrak{y}$ ．M．©．A．murbe bas Thema beiprodjer：Wie foll ein ©hyift zu＝ rüdfanklen？Drei Etubenten hatten fich bic＝ ie 2 fufgabe geteilt．Sie fiübten fidy babei in Der Syauptiactie auf Matth．6，38－42 imb Röm．12，19－20．John ßlenert hatte iein Thema formulient：WSie foll cin Stibent zut rüdfablen？Sewall Bown iprach uber liab Zuriúfzablen im induitriellen Reben und Willis Ridj verhandelte über Den Internationalismus． Der Grumbton aller 2tnipracten war：Heber＝ winde bas Böje burch（6ute马！
$\mathfrak{Y m}$ eriten ©omntag im Februar führte bie Goangelifations＝Gruppe von Bethel ein $\mathfrak{B r o}=$ gramm in Der Miennonitenfirche zu Scaljtead аиร．

Boritzer Mtbe ת．Rablaff．
1．Borlejung bon Gerald Bierion：
2．Gejang ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．\＆uartett．
3．Beridft ïber bie Sonferenz in willwaufe． Menno Both．
4．Mufif ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $\mathfrak{\text { Biano }}$ Dueta．
5．Beridgt über bie fonferenz in Milwaufee． Monica Seorid．
6．Gejang ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．§uarte：t．
7．Bortrag ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $\mathfrak{A m n a}$ Balzer
8．Mujif ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Biano Dutt．
9．Worlejung ．．．．．．．．．．．．．Gerald Bierpot．
10．Бefarg ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．』uartent．
Rach ভefuis wurben bie Zeilnebmer nod） zu $\mathfrak{B r e s i g e x}$ 5． $\mathfrak{I}$ ．Huruh eingelaben，wo the angenterme Stunden berweilten．

## Der $\mathfrak{F r c}$ willige Maifinmocreit．

Bor einiger Beit murbe int Monthy ber Wumid ausgeiprocten，Mrifitiongfreunde uni aud jonitige（6äjte mödfer uns auf umiern Berjammlungen bejutfen；bann erflärte pidt ber Berein aud bereit，in Nachbargemeinden auf Wunid mit Brogrammen zu bienen．Mact） beiben Ridftungen haben wir erfreulide E゙r＝ fahrungen madjen bürferr．
$\mathfrak{B r u b e r} \mathfrak{B}$ ．Sg．Ridert bejudfe uns uni Gielt uns cine inhaltsreiche 2 njprache über ous Zhema＂Uniere 彐orbereitung für ben $\mathfrak{M i f f i o n s =}$
 pital 9 an：§dit will bir folgen，wo bu bitt＝ gebjt．Er Gob beionders folgende Drei ßuntte Gervor：1．Die beite Borbereitung ift nur eben
gut genug．2．Seib wilfig zu tun，was bott berlangt．3．Seio bereit $z^{11}$ geben，wohin im＝ mer ber seerr eudh jajidt．

Wir mödfen $\mathfrak{B r}$ ．Richert für jeine 11！5 wertwollen Worte aud bier iffentlich beftens Danter．

Gud antere freunbe baben uns burch it $=$ ren Befuct erfreut．Wir Danten bon Seerzen Dafür und bitten micderzutommen．

In，zwei firchen burften wir ßrogramme geben．Wix taten bas mit $\mathfrak{F r e u b e n}$ ．Yndere Gemeinden haben aud）eingeladen，aber infolge unjerer Semeiterprïfungen und ber Bibeltwoije waren wir bizher zu fehr in $\mathfrak{A n j p r u c t , ~ b i e j e n ~}$ Erinlabungen zu folgen．§our ben Februar aber iind wieder methrere Wrogramume geplant，unt mix erwarten geiegnete 3eiten．

Für uns in Bethel ift unfer Berein fanon 3น grobem Segen geworden．Denielben（S）＝ winn mödgten wir audh andern zuführen．§it Diejent Brocte baben wir verjucht，aud in an＝ Dern Sdyulen einen jolden Berein ins Rehen rufen zu helfen．Bizher－wurden awei Sinfleges bejucht und bie 2 Hregung，fich zu organifieren， gegeben．Man zeigte aud reges Jnterefie $D a=$ für，und wix boffen，uniere Bemuibungen wer＝ Den nidyt erfolglog fein．

MarvinD．Siniducib．
 ren bie Mitglicber ber Fafultät umb ber $\mathfrak{B C}=$ Görbe mit ihren $\mathfrak{F}$ rasen von $\operatorname{dem} \mathfrak{F r a u e n}$ Miị＝ ¡ionsuceein zu cinent genteniamen Nbendefien in bas Bimmer des $\mathfrak{y}$ ．W．©．A．eingeladen，unt Gelegenheit zu befommen，mit $\mathfrak{D r}$ ．©．©．E． Sohnion vom theologifden Seminar in Sart＝ ford näber befonnt zu werben．©゙s waren an：＝
 anderm in melyr intimer Weife über Erfahnun＝ gen in Exuropa erzäflte．

## $\mathfrak{H}$ tifere ©fätc．

$\mathfrak{B a ̈ h r e n d}$ Der Bibelwocle bieit $\mathfrak{D x}$ ．Johnt jon eine $\mathfrak{A}$ nipradye in ber fapelle peziell fur Reidjegotesarbeiter．Seine Thema war：ヨor＝
 te bejonders zwei Dinge，bie ein Diener art Wort－beadften müifie：

1．Eine ridutiçe §erzensitellung und feite （5laubenふiuberzeugung；

2．Senntniz ber Spradfen，in Denen bie Bibel geidrieben morben ijt．

Diejes ift mur burch biel Sammlung und ernite $\mathfrak{A r b e i t}$ zu erreidfert；es ift aber de： Müthe und Des Sefineibes mert．Wix follten zuerjt für eine gute ßorbereitung forgen mis Dann mit voller $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{b r u i f t u n g}$ an bie $\mathfrak{H r b e i t}$ geben．Wix gehen einem neuten Beitalter ent＝ gegen，Darumt follten wir für bie fommender Srobleme entiprectecno grüitet fein

## $\mathfrak{B r e m t e n d e} \mathfrak{F r a g e n}$ ber Weltanidfauty．

Unter biefen Iitel hat $\mathfrak{D r}$ ．Rubivig boit Gerotell aus ©cföneidhe bei Berlin eine Meibe won Streiticturiften Kerauzgegeben，Die an Meber＝ zeugung treue und Whadit nidgt leidht überboten werben fönnen．
$\mathfrak{I n}$ jeinem 4．Band fpridgt er iiber bas Thent＂Die Rebolutionierung Der Sircte．＂ ©s ift bas ganze Buct ein fifarfer Froteit je＝ gen Den Durch bie Reformation Gervorgebracheter ßroteitantismus．Mit mutiduaubenoen Worten geibelt er bas suthertum und fitht barin mur eine neut form des かapitume．Gbenjo，wie es bie mittelalterlidfe firche tat，hat auch Dies Ruthertum fidich won bem rein biblifden Boden entfent anis bie winflicflen Urcfurifen（bie Täu＝ fer）mit Demielben fonatismus und berielben Graufamfeit verfolgt．

Die einzige，wahre Reformationßfirche，ba＝ ben die $\mathfrak{I}$ äufer erridetet．Sie，aber auth nur fie，und nicht bie＂Rjeuboreformatoren＂ Zuther，Smingli und（5alvin baben eine Refor＝
 fühxt．

Dieje $\mathfrak{A n j i d}$ t verjucht bon（Seritell mit aller Sdjärfe auf ben 389 Seiten feines Buthes zu werfectuten．WBenn uns bie $\mathfrak{H x t}$ feiner Darbie＝ tung aud nicdt immer zuiagt，io ift icin Wert immeryin bock mogl beachetenswert．

Ein paar 2házaige：
，刃orweg jeelfen wir zunädfit feit：Nicdit et＝ foa Ruther，fondern ber won allen fogenannten Reformatoren berfeßerte Atnabaptismus bes 16ten $\mathfrak{J a h r h u n d e r t s}$ ift Der $\mathfrak{B e r t r e t e r}$ Der faah $=$ ren，urcfifittlich orientierten，fompequenten $\Re:=$ formation gewefen．＂
＂Das 2uthertum war alfo fozufagen cin auf balbem Wege fteben gebliebener，traditio＝ naliftijd gebrochener，fryptofatholijder sont＝
 Dagegen bas logifid zu Ennde gedactite，fomie＝ quent－urchriitliche，antitrabitionalijtiich ge＝ richtete $\mathfrak{L u t h e r t u m .}$ ．

Mährend fitid bie Feformation bez 16. unb ber criten saulfte bex 17．Safryundert
ber mobernet Fovberutg ber Gemifien irci＝ feit mit alfen ihr verfiigbaren Sräften entge： gengeitemmt hat，find eg gerabe bie von ifur verfekerten and verläferten Frinbe bicier sic＝ formationsfirde（bic Täuicr）gewejen，weldic ber bemifienzfreilyeit cine bafic in ber mu＝ bernen Welt gebrodfen haben．＂
＂Balthajar Şubmaier war ber erite，mo＝ Derne Menich，welder bie Motwendigfeit Der Trenmung von Sircte und Staat，fowie bie Grflärung ber Religion zur ßrwatjact）：mit groker תlarheit und Süchternheit zum eritent Mate Yiterarifal verfocbten Gat．＂－＂Midat $\mathfrak{Z a n}=$ there，fondern Balthajar Submaiers sufte＝ ten bedeutet virtuell Den Mrbruch ber meuen Beit auf fircflicfocm（5sebiet．＂

## Gegenwartefragen．

 es bringen fam，wenn man fommuniftichir Srirgipientiter ift，zeigs ein $\mathfrak{U r t i f e l}$ in ber ＂Somntaģzeitung＂（Stuttgart）bom 28．März bon ๒．S．Bethge，in weldem er fidit an bie Sechjiährigen（1！）wendet．，Die entfeifelte Schule，ein Ditermanifejt an bie Sechjiäbri＝ gen，＂lautet Der Titel．„Slact Dem gel．enden Recht werbet ify gezmungen，Ditern in Die Schule zu gehen．Jha fönt euch nidd bage＝ gen auflegnen，fonjt mürbe ber Staat in lit＝ orbmung geraten，umb das mollen eure た̌ltern nictat．©uxe crltern wollen euch mit eurem bol＝ den täglidy los jein．Deshalb find fie in biejem rende．en fechjten Rebenßjabre auf einige Stun＝ $\mathfrak{F}$ alle für bie $\mathfrak{O r b m i n g ~ i n t ~ © t a t e . ~ M u ̈ i ̄ t e n ~ f i e ~}$ felfer $\hat{z}^{4}$ Ditern in Die Edfule，Dann mirben fie ben Staat mit feiner Dromung umituirzen．＂ So begint ber $\mathfrak{H r t i f e l}$ ，Der 122 Beilen um＝
 cuch belfen．Whr müßt auf eurem Recht be＝ it．hen，als Menfden unter Menidgen aner＝ fannt zu werben，als Eigentweien，Deren $3 \mathfrak{Z}=$ funft und Rebensgliud im Wachien und Blüten Der ©̌igenfräfte bejtegt．Sträubt euth Dagegen， zut werben wie bie anderen，wie Bater，Mht＝ ter ober Rehrer．Werdet bewinter，heller，ge＝ rech．er！＂－Die Secfjaührigen！©b：Bethge
 Kat？Gslïctictiferweife fonnten bie תleinen，De： nent eine Rutidjtange fidforlidy lieber ift als ein ，MManifeit（！！），biejen $\mathfrak{A r t i f e l}$ nodit nicht Yejen！ Webe aber unjerem Bolfe，wenn es nicift end＝ lid）Wege findet，biejer plammäßigen Wolfsuex： giftung entgegenzumirfen！（Der Mithelfer．）

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