| RORABAUGI-KENNELLDGCO NEWTON'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| DR. FRED M. BROWN DENTIST <br> Succeseor to <br> Dr. Arthur O. Haury <br> Phone 112, <br> 5271/2 Main <br> Newton, | CALL AT <br> WILL MAY <br> GOOD SHOES FOR EVERYBODY |
| Genuine <br> EASTMAN KODAKS <br> Prompt Service Finishing <br> Anderson's Book Store | When you think of BUILDINGMATERIAL think of NEWTON LUMBER CO. |
| AMERIC <br> "THE FLOURO <br> The GOERZ FLO <br> Newton, | N ACE THE NATION'" <br> JR MILLS CO. <br> ansas |
| Imperial Laundry <br> NEWTON'S BIG LAUNDRY 116-118 East Fifth Phone 217 <br> Milton Buhler, Campus Agent | GRAYBILL'S <br> SHOE AND CLOTHING STORE <br> A Reliable Store Since 1891 Newton, Kansas |
| Farm Loans, Municipal Bonds, Insurance. Drafts to Germany, Steamship Tickets Sold by <br> J. G. REGIER <br> Newton, Kansas | N. BARNUM \& CO. <br> Newton's Strictly <br> One Price Clothiers |
| THE RIGHT PLACE <br> to buy LUMBER, SHINGLES, LIME and CEMENT is at <br> S. M. SWARTZ LUMBER CO. <br> Telephone 10. Main St. Newton, Kans. | HANDTAILORED SUITS HATS AND CAPS <br> Home of Hart Schaffner \& Marx Clothes POPULAR PRICES |

# Bethel College Monthly 

Published ten times a year, in the interest of Bethel College.
Price of Subscription, 50 Cents a year.
Editor of German Department
Ass't Editor of German Department
Editor of the English Department
Ass't Editor of the English Department
Business Manager

> (Entered as Second-Class Matter at
> the Newton, Kansas Postoffice)

| Volume 32 | Newton, Kansas, April 15, 1927 | Number 12 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

## PRESIDENT KLIEWER AT TOPEKA

President Kliewer was in Topeka again in the past week for the purpose of interviewing the Powers which hold in their hands the destiny of Bethel's welfare. He is leaving nothing undone to keep Bethel on the accredited list and he is quite hopeful that she will remain there.

## THE ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN

Since the opening last summer of the drive for the endowment fund, over $\$ 90,000$ has already been subscribed. With the present prospects for good harvests a similar amount can be obtained in the approaching summer. Encourage the Field Secretary.

## SUMMER SCHOOL

Bethel College is again planning to have its regular Summer School and bulletins announcing fully the courses to be offered will soon be ready for distribution. Any one planning to take summer school work is invited to consider Bethel. If those who are interested will send their address to the office, bulletins will immediately be mailed to them.

## ORATORY

Since the Old Line Oratorical Association of the state was dissolved last fall, Bethel College was this year invited, together with several other schools, to par-
ticipate in the oratorical contest of the Pi Kappa Delta Convention at Ottawa. Prior to this convention Bethel had a local contest in which there were three entries: Arthur R. Miller, Gladyne Baumgartner, and Sewall Voran. Mr. Voran was given first place in this local contest and then went to the state contest. In the state contest ten schools had entered; Mr. Voran was given third place.

Third place again. Two years ago Willis Rich entered the state oratorical contest and came out with third place. Last year Gerald Pearson entered and emerged with third place. This year, the third year, Sewall Voran went in and likewise took third place. Third place for Bethel in a contest entered by the state's leading schools is a position to boast of; and yet a second place last year and a first place this year would have suggested more definite progress.

In the Peace Oratorical Contest of the state Bethel's representative again won distinction for the institution which exists for those who advocate peace. Out of the local contest Willis Rich came victorious over Peter Pankratz and Fay Molzen. Mr. Rich then went to Southwestern College where he entered the state contest with eight other colleges. In this contest Mr. Rich took second place, with just one point below the man who took first. This means a cash prize of forty dollars, plus the pre-
vilege of submitting the oration to the national contest for a further cash prize.

Three years ago Bernard Bargen took second place in the state peace contest. Two years ago Albert Penner took first place in the state, and second place in the national. Last year Sewall Voran fell a few points short of placing. This year Willis Rich took second. This is a record of which Bethel is justly proud.

## FROM CHINA

The following very interesting article was written especially for the "Bethel College Monthly" by Miss Marie J. Regier, of the College class of 1926. Miss Regier sailed for China last fall and is at present located in a Chinese Language School. In a private communication the author comments on the fact that during the meal hours at the Chinese school one is strangely reminded of the substance of Lowell's "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table."-

## Yenching School of Chinese Studies, Peking, China, Feb. 21, 1927. Inmates of the Hostels at the Language School.

Altho the majority of the inmates of the hostel are students, there are a number of transients who are attracted by the comparatively low cost of living here as well as by the homelike atmosphere. To associate with the lodgers is an education in itself.

First of all there are of course the students. There are jolly Scottish lassies, there are English people proud of their language, who abhor the flippant ways of the Americans, who are too lazy to spell color "c-o-l-$o-u-r$ ", yes, who even dare to spell through t -h-r-u, and who allow quite freely expressions in their written language which seem absolutely vulgar to the sensitive ear of the English. There are also Canadians who are neither American nor English, but just as conceited as either of the other two. A few Scandinavians are scattered here and there as well as one or two Frenchmen and a few Germans. There are newly married couples and there are those who are about to be; there is a large group of single women and only a small group of single men, and they are mostly spoken for. There are

Methodists and Presbyterians, members of the Free Church of Scotland and members of the United Church of Canada; there are Baptists and Mennonites; there are ministers and doctors; nurses and teachers; evangelists and educators. Quite a variety but after all, all have very much the same goal and there is a certain similarity among the students. Not so with the transients, and that is why they are particularly interesting.

Permit me to introduce you first of all to a short, elderly, somewhat stout gentleman. He is of German origin, but has spent the greater part of his life in Argentine. Judging from some of his religious views he must have been brought up under Catholic influences. He speaks several languages and is very well read. He is always studying and likes to understand your innermost motives. He is extremely polite and addresses a woman as "madam." He is a confirmed bachelor but he delights in telling little incidents that remind one of stories of the Spanish Cavalier. For instance, he tells of his friend who when going to his place of business every morning had to pass the home of a certain young woman. One morning he is struck with the attractiveness of the young lady. He ventures to greet her; of course, the greeting is not returned. But the next morning he repeats the act, and on the third his efforts are rewarded by a slight nod of the head on the part of the young lady. The first step has been taken; he tries the next and sends her a bouquet of flowers. The flowers are accepted. The next problem is to find an opportunity to speak to the lady. The opportunity presents itself in the form of the theatre. He purchases four tickets; two of these he sends to the lady of his heart, the other two he keeps for himself and a friend. He is not disappointed; the lady appears with her chaperon. At first, of course, they do not recognize each other; but accidentally the fan falls to the floor. To the amusement of the friends sitting up in the gallery, watching the whole proceeding, the young gallant does not notice it. Presently however he becomes aware of the fact; he picks it up and politely hands it to her. The time to speak has come; from that time on the romance develops as every romance
should. Our friend assures us however that not all love affairs in Argentine turn out so happily, and he tells ofanother one where the young woman commited suicide in the end. Mr. X. at various times assures us of his admiration for the courage of missionaries and of his faith in the religious work of women in particular; he argues with much gusto with the young preacher at the same table that he believes the religious field should be left exclusively to the women because of their superiority in the line of sentiment.

At the same table there is an elderly, very kindly disposed woman from England. She always carries a sketchbock with her when she goes out sight seeing; she usually comes tripping into the diningroom just a little later than Mr. X. Since the latter is a bit hard of hearing she takes it upon herself to interpret to him the conversation of the table. She succeeds admirably well, especially since she introduces each sentence with "Don't you see" and frequently ends it with the same expression.

There is the young man who is establishing himself in a Chinese house who tells everybody he meets about his experiment, about the servants he has engaged, about the furnace he is putting into the house, about the purchases he has made, and which have given him opportunity to use his Chinese, about the first night he has spent in his house. If you pass him on the street, speaking to another person, you catch cnly part of a sen'ence; but it is this, "I have the same boy do both things," and immediately you know what he is talking about.

There is the German lady artist, famous for her silhouettes which she cuts with her scissors, who does not like the music of the piano or the victrola, because to her mind only the organ with its rich full tones can produce real music.

An English archeologist with his young American wife is studying the Russian language while he is being detained here for a while.

We must not forget the two middleaged Y. W. C. A. workers who try to make everybody feel at home at their table, and the bashful person heaves a sigh of relief as a new guest comes to the table, know-
ing that he will not be compelled to introduce himself, but that the smiling Y. W. worker will quite readily settle the affair, and he forgives her for monopolizing the conversation and continually telling of the many things she has seen and of the many things she knows and impressing upon her hearer the fact that after all he knows but very little.

There are still others: there is the young man of a quiet dreamy disposition. "Either a poet or a preacher" someone says; but he turns out to be a medical student doing research work. There is the person who sees nothing but dirt, filth, and disorder in China, but there is also the person who looks thru rosy glasses, and views everything in the light of the glamour of romance which is manifested in the wonders of the old temples and the palaces of the old emperors, thus also being tempted to give a wrong view of China. There are wives of Tobacco merchants separated from their husbands for a time because of the troubles of the interior; there are missionaries with large families passing thru on their way home; there are others who are just arriving from their furlough, anxious to get back to their place of work, but who are delayed for some time because of the poor train service. Everyone is different, everyone is interesting, but after all they are all very human, and one is reminded of Grayson's book "The Friendly Road," or the words of the poet when he says, "Let me live in the house by the side of the road, where the races of men go by."

Mary J. Regier.

## WOMEN AND PEACE

## By Fay Ann Molzen

(The following oration was given second place in the local peace contest which oecurred in the college chapel on Saturday morning, April 9. Miss Molzen is a member of the class of 1930.)

The present age has seen a great transformation in the practices of war. For instance, war was once something of a gentleman's game; and wars were formerly fought out between manecuvering armies in well defined local campaigns while a large part of the civilian population remained at home to carry on the usual industries whol-
ly unmolested. Today all is changed. "The dividing line between soldiers and civilians," declares a recent writer, "which wore perilously thin in the last war, will vanish altogether in the next great war, because from the military standpoint there is no great difference between the soldier who wields the weapon and the woman who makes it."

During the World War women everywhere were called upon to serve, and the response was universal. The women of America were ready to take their places wherever the demands of our government had most need of their services. They heiped to provide munitions, food and clothing to the armies. After working hours they knitted or folded bandages. - They nursed and entertained the wounded soldiers at home and abroad. They sacrificed and suffered heroically because they felt it was for a great cause. Not a single one of the Allied nations would deny that the war could never have been won had it not been for the work of the women.

Now since women, children, old men and grandmothers are compelled by force of circumstances to become a part of the war machine, women as well as men, must face the problem of what shall be their attitude on the matter of preparation for future waríare.

It is hardly unfair to say that women have always had to bear the harder lot in war. They have not endured the physical pain. No! But they have had the long, heavy hours of suspense and bereavement with none of the excitement of adventure, with nothing to relieve them of their anxiety. Besides, there has been dishonor and slavery, worse than wounds or death itself. Women detest war.
"Oh!" some will say, "but women during the war had as much murder and hatred in their hearts as men had. But women have not expressed their natural selves." The kind of woman who believed and exaggerated every story she heard about the German atrocities, who wanted to kill every German baby in its cradle, was precisely the kind who depended for all her views on an informed man nearest her. Dependents are always that way.

Were it possible for womankind to speak from the depths of her experience, she would rise up with single voice and say, "We women, the mothers of the race have given everything, have sacrificed everything, have suffered everything; and we come to you now and say, "The time has come when we will no longer sit quietly by and bear and rear sons to die at the will of a few men. We will not endure it. We will not. We demand that we should be permitited to try to do something ourselves."

The war kills the best of woman's sons thereby robbing not only the home but society. We have not been able to count the men who died on the battle fields of the Great World War. We are told that five million men in this war died in battle and that two million more died of disease in the hospitals, that two million died from wounds received in battle-making a total loss of nine million men. But when we enumerate the cost of life in this war, we have no enumeration of the women. We enumerate only the men who died. We have made no enumeration of the children. We do not know the vast bodies of women and children who have been slaughtered, women who have been outraged and who today are filling the mad-houses of France and Belgium and Serbia and all the other nations which have been overrun by the Armies. We know nothing about the horrible results which have come to the lives of women.

A mother who gives her health, her time, her love, who makes heavy sacrifices for her sons, does it glady and gives gladly because of her great love. Then when the war comes it carries off her son and with one shot of a shell, kills the one for whom she has given her all. Every boy who lost his life in the great word war had the greatest human rights denied him-the right to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness. Though a mother suffers very greatly; and if her son's life could have won the war she would have sacrificed him glady; but his life did not win the war. War never settles questions. Physical force cannot settle a Nation's greatest problems and questions.

War brings only devastations, destruc-

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

tions and desperation. Peace offers every good thing that war could possibly bring without its horrors and disadvantages. Peace has contributed much to the American woman. Peace has helped the American woman to gain economic independence -a thing which is absolutely essential to her self-respect. It has also given the American woman political rights.

The spirit of militarism, the glorification of brute force and this alone kept woman in political and economic bondage throughout the ages. And there is still enough of that remaining in our enlightened twentieth century to make the idea of woman's participation in public office and public life, a thing to be scoffed at by many, ridiculed and opposed.

What is it that has made the American woman the admiration of all civilized nations, the envy of her sisters elsewhere? She was not sent down straight from Heaven in her present state. She was the daughter of the military-ridden states of Europe. But now, she is the product of several generations of freedom from the military idea. This-and this alone, has given her a measure of freedom beyond that attained by women anywhere else.

American women should think seriously on this matter of war and peace, on this question of imperialism and militarism. If our nation should by any unfortunate combination of circumstances, take her place among the army ridden world powers, it would mean much more to the American women than a succession of war to bereave her of her loved ones, or send them back to her crippled or afflicted with loathsome disease. It would mean for American women as a sex the loss of much gained in happier circumstances of the past two centuries and it would place the goal of perfect political and legal equality woman still desires far, far out of reach.

Women have not been and are not now inactive. Indeed they are more than pulling their weight in peace moments and pacifist organizations, working either side by side with men or by themselves.

As long as forty years ago, a great American woman went to England and France to enlist the women of these countries in the war against war. She was not
sent by others, she was not asked to go but she was commanded to go by her own conscience and her vision of what international life should be, and she went. That woman was Julia Ward Howe. She did a wonderful thing for the American woman. It is for the women of America to whose advancement she devoted her life, to perpetuate and extend her influence in the direction which to her was most important and most imperative.

In 1915 when the war was some nine months old, women from twelve countries met at The Hague under the presidency of Jane Addams. The organization there created has developed into the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom with its twenty national sections and its correspondents in Siam and Syria, Iceland ad South Africa.

Women's efforts for peace today constitute an international movement, represented in almost every country and forming a world-wide party. It includes women who in other respects have widely divergent views, churchwomen and free thinkers, socialists and conservatives, all united in condemning war, in working for friendly co-operation between peoples and in recognizing the reciprocal facts that women have political duties and that they must be politically free in order to fulfil these duties.

Permanent peace will require the utmost possible understanding and sympathy between peoples so that none shall be in danger of being stampeded, through ignorance and prejudice, into any warlike mood. This can best be done by developing a higher patriotism. Much of the deplorable lack among us of true national spirit is due to the fault of our modern home in failing to place emphasis on the spiritual value of life. Unless father and mother present aright American ideals of "justice," "liberty," "peace," in their acceptable and Christian meaning, children will not bring to mature life adequate conceptions of patriotism. Unless business and industry demand men and women who are more than passive in their defense of moral issues, our social fabric is unsound. We must guard against a narrow patriotism. We must teach the human race that ethical standards can be set up to maintain between na-

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

tions as well as between individuals, women have to teach the coming generations that the rules of right and wrong can be applied to every group; that there is no situation in which the law of justice cannot and does not function if applied, Women have to teach the coming race that this thing is not impossible, that law can be substituted for the use of armed forces in the settlement of international difficulties. Finally, alone and behind and underneath all other plans that have been urged as cures for war, the fact remains that the women of the world who believe that this evil can and must be abolished, have to go out to change the convictions of men's minds that war is legal, and sanctioned, and necessary. That is primarily a task for women.

Because women have within themselves that power of looking far off into the dim distance, far off into the future that patience in working for something they see not, something which they only hope and dream will come to pass, they hear a peculiar responsibility. That spirit within women far reaching out over the long years, developed, perhaps, in the long sad training of the ages which has compelled us to achieve a masterly self-control, that power makes it possible for us to sacrifice, renounce and work for one more great cause -the cause of World Peace.

Women must declare a new declaration of independence; to say that henceforth we will be independent of the curse of war; that we hereby demand that the tyranny of the most colossal evils the world has ever seen shall cease. When all women have accepted this declaration,--then, and then only, peace will reign supreme.

## THE SERPENT'S ATTACK ON JUSTICE

 By Sewall Voran, College, 1929(This oration was given first place in the local contest, March 15. It was then taken to the Pi Kappa Delta Convention, Ottawa, on March 31, and entered in an oratorical contest in which ten of the state's colleges participated. In this state contest the oration was given third place.)

Jonathan Swift, in his Gulliver's Travels, wrote that there is a "society of men among us, bred up from their youth in the art of proving by words multiplied for the
purpose, that white is black, and black is white, according as they are paid .... For example, if my neighbor has a mind to my cow, he hires a lawyer to prove that he ought to have my cow from me. I must then hire another to defend my right." Swift continued his illustration to explain the disadvantages under which his case lay, because his lawyer, being practiced as a defender of falsehood, would be awkward as an intercessor for justice. The story proceeded to show how the lawyers, in the pleading of the case, carefully avoided recognizing the real merits, but in sentimental and tedious oratory, they expounded all the irrelevant points they could discover, such as "whether the said cow was red or black; her horns long or short; whether the fields I grazed her in be round or square; whether she was milked at home or abroad; what diseases she is subject to, and the like; after which they consult precedents, adjourn the case from time to time, and in ten, twenty, thirty years, come to an issue."

Swift's little narration is simply a portrayal of the modern situation in the scheme of man-made justice. In the palms of human craftiness, justice is being mocked and taunted by guile and cunning device. The subtle serpent of human fraud and falsity is poisoning the arm of justice.

In our national life, the entire judicature is suffering because of the dishonesty connected with modern law procedure. Questionable practices on the part of a large number of those who call themselves pleaders for justice, are becoming so common that the legal profession is in danger of losing its position of respect. Furthermore, these questionable practices constitute the lowly serpent portending the taint and final decay of the unprotected flesh of the queen of justice.

Here in America, when one who has no respect for law and order, or the welfare of others, gets into a difficulty, he simply puts the matter into the care of an educated lawyer, skilled in the ways of evading justice, pays him a liberal fee, and ceases to let the difficulty bother him. The client is quite likely to get what he wants if he pays enough to his lawyer.

Even in the commercial world, the modern policy has been so affected that the man and his word are wholly forgotten in a maze of technicalities of contracts. In business, today, no transaction of importance is made without a battery of lawyers present to represent each party involved, and to check up on all disguised possibilities of escaping obligations. The real satisfaction in business should be in dealing with men and not with cast-iron documents. An honest man will keep all contracts; a dishonest man will not keep any if he can hire shrewd enough lawyers.

Iniquitous lawyers have so invaded the realms of domestic life as to make divorce a common legal matter. In the ultramodern family, husband and wife do not live as life partners, but rather as business rivals. Each is represented by his or her attorney, and all communication is carried on between these representatives. Likewise estates and inheritances of widows and orphans interest the plotting lawyer greatly.

When a dexterous counselor becomes old and wishes to retire, he secures an appointment to a judge-ship where he decides property controversies as well as criminal trials according to the perversely established policies of the office. A maxim staunchly upheld by the bar and bench is that whatever has been done before may be lawfully done again. All decisions, whether or not made in opposition to the general reason of mankind, are carefully recorded to be hunted out later by smooth lawyers. These precedents are presented as authority to judges who previously were engaged in the same work; the result is that injustice rather than justice is often administered.

Citizens are coming to despise the courts because of the manner in which the legal machinery operates. The system of appeals is often disgusting. The cunning lawyer by his artifice can prolong a trial indefinitely by ringing in changes on motions for continuance or postponement based on false showings or claims, motions for adjournment, motions for new trials, motions on the pleadings, and this and that kird of motions. A comparison with British procedure in which a case is disposed of within two or three weeks after an ar-
rest is made, puts American methods to shame.

Common evasion of the law by its practitioners causes disrespect for order. Thinking men are aghast at the great wave of lawlessness that is sweeping our country from one shore-line to the other. As in the days which witnessed the judicial struggle between Jefferson and John Marshall, so today, political taint marks too many of our courts. The result is lax observance of the law. This state must be remedied or it will assume grave consequences. Present lawlessness is enough to cause alarm. Increased future lawlessness may even wreck the nation. President Coolidge said that civilization depends on law observance. A failure of the American judicial system would rock America to ruin. Operating under the misleading name of Justinian, the deceitful serpent is attacking American justice.

Scheming lawyers are building up a putrid sentimentalism on the part of the public which tends to glorify the criminal, and which causes married women as well as young girls to sympathize publicly with notorious murderers on trial. Civilians flout the courts because the legal machinery is cumbersome. The parole and pardon system is pernicious. The underworld grip on the courts should be torn away. Only sensible laws should be passed, and obsolete ones should be eliminated. But Congress merely adds more laws, and a multiplicity of statutes gives dishonest lawyers greater opportunities to defraud those who are lawabiding. This corruptness has made America's criminal courts among the most inferior of the civilized world.

The venomous innoculation injected by this limbless snake of evil-doing, is a threat to the constancy of American democracy because democracy is based on equity and common justice. True justice is disappearing in the face of the court justice being created by bargaining lawyers. The American court is becoming undemocratic because it is partial to certain classes. A study of the cases commanding newspaper space indicates that justice seems in all too many instances to be on the side of wealth. The nationally sensational case in Chicago a few years ago is a glaring exam-

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

ple of this indication. Was that defending attorney, now proudly boasted by unthinking America as the greatest criminal lawyer in the world-was that defending attorney actually pleading for justice? or was he accepting the payments of his rich clients and taking advantage of the circumstances to advance his personal position? Does the modern lawyer propound lengthy discourses, demonstrating a powerful ability, and introduce witnesses and alienists, and produce evidence for the sake of right as recognized by humanity? or does he plead and plan according to the cards held by bediamonded fingers that tie many purse-strings? Does the poor Negro murderer receive the same treatment from the lawyer-puppeted courts as do killers who are sons of millionaires? Does right, right as it is in the sight of God and man, receive due appreciation in the American court-room, today? It is apparent that American democracy, resting on the arm of justice, is in danger of toppling to destruction, when that arm is being weakened by the deadly poison of groveling dishonesty.

The necessity of correcting these faults must be realized. We must vaccinate the arm of the goddess of justice with an antitoxin of truth to destroy the poison of serpentine dishonest practices. As the onrushing river current is neutralized when it tumbles into the mighty sea, so the great ocean of truth, always existent but sometimes unexpected, must overwhelm the tide of the troubled stream of dishonesty.

Truth, all-powerful, must find its champion in the public press. Conditions must be exposed, and the nation aroused to the treatening danger of increasing lawlessness. The press is a powerful agent of education; it is a potent force in the life of tine nation; it is a substantial servant to democracy. As such, the institution of the American newspaper must uncover truth to preserve the principles upon which our great republic was founded. Included among those essential principles is the all-important element of common justice. And justice, blind goddess that she is, must not be allowed to suffer further from the hissing tongue of frothing dishonesty. Let truth make the world free to build His kingdom
of equality of rights to all, which will establish peace and good-will among men on earth.

## The Situation

Just now it seems as if no one could be taken in by the war talk, but that should not lull thoughtful students to a false sense of security. True, the country at present doesn't want to fight Mexico. Hundreds of citizens by telegrams and letters to President Coolidge have demonstrated that. The Senate overwhelmingly favors arbitration. It may be assumed that President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg don't want war. But they are committed to a policy of bluster and blunder that leads straight to armed conflict. That policy carried through in Nicaragua has meant an underhanded war against the liberals under Sacasa. There is no bloodshed in Nicaragua because Sacasa did not defy us. In Mexico the same tactics will bring about other results. Once Congress adjourns and public opinion subsides the danger of our present stiff-necked policy will increase tenfold. Then the only pressure operating on the American government will be the unsavory and powerful pressure of oil-the oil interests of Mellon; the oil interests until very lately held by Doheny; the oil interests of Sinclair. President Coolidge will stubbornly refuse arbitration and insist that Calles abandon his attemps to wrest his country's resources from foreign hands. Calles will stubbornly persist in demanding that the eight American oil companies, which according to the New York Post, are pumping 90 per cent of the oil exported from Mexico, register along with other companies under the new law. That situation may easily lead to the 'overt act"-an American killed, the flag insulted. Then the eagle will scream, the thousand-lunged press will roar. -The New Student.

## CONKLIN FOUNTAIN PENS

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

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY <br> 刃neutldje Albteilung

## มี่

## Die Mentoniten tho Der（Eid．

（ $\mathfrak{B o r} \mathfrak{J}$ ． $\mathfrak{B}$ ．ভubernant．）
Gye toir auf biefes Ihema näher eingeben， geitattet mir，zuerjt eine Definition über Den Eiid zu geben．，＂Der ©ito ift bie Alnrufung De马 heiligen und alfwifienden Gbttes als Beuge und Beiduäber ber Wafrheit und zum Ricater und Rächer ber lunwahrbeit und Rüge．＂Dieje Definition ift bem mennonitifaten Rexifon ent＝ nommen．Wix Gaben fchon bom ©iid in alten Bumbe gebört．Wir haben autd gejehen，baß
 \}u Whrabam Beit gebraucht murde. Htnjer Geutiges Thema beiduränft fict aber auf eine netere Beit．Die Mennoniten haben ia erit 400 §ahre beitanden．Wir mollen mun fehen， twie bie Täufer，refp．bie Mennoniten fich am 2lnfang zumt eide werbielten und bann，wie fie ir תonflift mit Den Obrigfeiten famen．

ฐefus நatte ja jeinen Jüngern gejagt，Daß fie nidgt fof）mören jollten，weder bei bent ほimt＝ mel noch bet irgend etmas auf Erben．，EMure Rebe fei： $\mathfrak{J a}$ ，ja；nein，nein．Was darüber ift， Das ift vom Hebel．＂Jafobus befräftigt bie＝ jes im 5．Sapitel feines Briefes：„Bor allen Dingen aber，meire Brüder，ichfoöret nidat，we＝ Der bei bem Simmel noch bei ber fride nock mit einem andern ©ib．Ebs ift aber euer Mort： Ja，bas $\mathfrak{J a}$ ift；unb：Mein，Das Mein ift，auf Dã̉ iht nidgt unter ein Geridgt fallet．＂Die eriten ©hrijten haben §eju Wort treu befolgt． Die תirchenväter Drigenes，Gregor von Mazi＝ anz，Tertulfion，©bryioitomus umb andere verwarfen ben Etio．M1s aber bas Ebriten＝ tum zur Staat马religion gemadft murbe，murbe Der Eid wieder geforbert．Während mun bie alfgentine Sirctye Den（bib übte，war ba eine fleine Gruppe bon Meriden，bie fich an $\mathfrak{J e}=$ iu Whort bielt und ben Crid nie brauchte．Die Täufer injonberbeit lebnten Den crib ab umb befämpften ifn．Inmmer wieder heißt es in ihren Befentnifien：＂吕as ber ©ib anbetrifft， halten wir ums an bas Wort Efrifti，báb man
 reen，bie eine entidfiedene Stellung gegen ben ©ib einnabmen，waren $\mathfrak{A}$ ndreas auf ber Stuil $=$ zen，Blauroct und Şubmeier．

Bei ben Mennoniten in Selland fpielte ber ©ib anfänglid）nur eine nebenfächlicthe Rolle．

Selfit Menno Simons war nidet ftreng gegen Den Eib．Ex meinte，Seju Wort gegen Den （Fio Gabe mur Bezug auf zeitlictle Dinge， $\mathrm{f}=$
 Befeftigung Der ewigen Wahrbeit，zur © （5ottes und zur Seligfeit ber Brïter Den efid brautcfen Dürfe．Später aber änderte ex fei＝ ne Meinung und trat entiditieden gegen Den〔ib auf．Ery hat ban ben Efio in swei feiner Schriften behandelt．In einer berjelbent ichreibt er folgendes：„Werter Rejer，bift Dit ein joldjer，Der Den Şerrn fürchtet，und e马 trägt fich zu，Daß but zu einem Eib gebrungen wirit，－io Gleibe bei beine马 Seerrn Wort， weldfe马 Das safmôren bir io offenbar berboten Kat，umb lafie bein Ja umo Rein Deinen Eid fein，wie er geboten bat，es gereictle bir zum ¿eben oder Sterben，auf baib bu fo bie un＝ nüße，unfrucbitbare，eitle Welt，bie feine $\operatorname{Din}=$ ge weniger achtet als bas Mort Deß Şerrn， burch iolcte Tapferfeit unb bejtändige $\mathfrak{B a b r}=$ Geit in ifrer luntreue und Falfobleit mit Dei＝ nemt wahrbaftigen $\mathfrak{J a}$ und 刃ein zur Geredtig＝ feit ermabnen unb frafen mögeit，ob fich noch jemand bon jeiner Hngerectatigfeit befebren und Daburch tiefer nadjbenfen und felig merden mächte．＂

Die ganze mennoniticdye（Semeinichaft bat bann woll und ganz das Werbot bes eibes in ihr Befenntnis aufgenommen．Jom תonzept bon תöln heibt es：，，Rach ©hrifti uno Jafobi Regre foll man nidgt idförren，wielmeyr follen alle Worte and $\mathfrak{Z}$ aten mit einem wahrbaftigen Ja Dber Nein befräftigt merben，und nichta Dazu，umb bas foll mit Wahrbeit gebalten wer＝ ben twie ein geidymorence Eit．＂Ein andere （็laubenほbefenntnis ijt auణfüfrlich geichrieben worben won Eornelius Ris．Diejes ift über＝ jetst morben bor © $\mathfrak{c}$ ． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．wan ber Smiffen und ift in unjerem ßutcilianbel zu befommen． $\mathfrak{z m}$ Dorbredfter ßefenntnis won 1632 Geißt es int 15．Mrtifel aus bem ßerbot ©hrifti，＂Dã uns aller hohe und niebrige Eib werboten fei，＂und ，DáB wir alle unjere Bergeißungen，Sujagen und Berbündnifife，ja audid）alle uniere Erflä＝ rungen oder Seugnifie treulidy Galten，Yeiften， betätigen und befolgen müffen，als ob wir e e mit einem Goben ciid befeitigt und geidmoren Gätten．

So finben toir überall，dáb die mennoni＝ ten fich bemübten，Jefu Worte ïber Den Eib zu befolgen．Weil fie fich an bas Eibesver＝ bot Gielten，und weil die Dbrigfeiten ben Eib Durctuaus forberten，famen fie mit Der Dbrig＝ feit in fajmere Sonflifte．

Die Dbrigfeit ir Der Scfipeiz veruriadfte Den Mentoniten grobe Sdfinierigfeiten．Sie fah in Dem ©ibesverbot eine Berruittung Des Stathepen umb jagte，bie Mennoniten jeien ftaatggefährlidfe Reute．Sie murben baher aus Dent Lanbe verwiejen，ober fie mußten ben
 man ifnen dic Crrlaubnis，ifrem ßefenntnis boll und ganz zu leben；und anjtatt des eribes nabm man ify samort an als gültig；aber Gei Dem Mribbraud des Jamorts murber fie grabe to bejtraft wie bei bem Mribbrauch Des ほides．
$\mathfrak{J n}$ Şolland hatten bie Mennoniten an＝ fänglidit nidfte zu flagen．Sie fonnten fict ifrer ひreifeit frenten，Denn mare zwang fie nidht Den Cib abzulegen．Dam fam aber eine Beit，ba fie aud Sctivierigfeiten hatten mit Der Obrigfeit，Jedoch Diefes hielt nidyt lange vor，und ifnen wurde mieder ibre freifeit gelafien．
$\mathfrak{J n}$ Ruffland wurbe ben Mennoniten völli＝ ge Religionßfuiheit gelafien．Sie burften bis
 ifren firctlicifen Geebräutben folgen，ohne won Der Dobrigfeit geftort zu werden．Whud）in Stmerifa nahm man ibr ふa und seir anjatt Des Cilides．

Der תönig won franfreid）faflug bas（bs＝ fuch ber elfäjitifyen Mennoniten um Befreiung bom（ribichmören im Jahre 1766 ab．N1马 fict
 wurbe en zu Yebenふlänglicter ©̧efängnisitrafe berurteilt．Die Zäufer biêten an mit ifrer Weigerung und jiegten jchließlict．In Deiter＝ reid）mumbe ihnen bie æreifeit in Jahre 1816 gemälyst．In Deutictlano mußben ficti bie Mennoniten bie ©ibesfreigeit exfämpfen．Jn Freuben fonnten jie lange feine Jreibeit be＝ fommen．Die Regierung forberte anf，man folle fie vertreiben，aber bies murde nidft ge＝ tan．In etlicfen Ieilere bes Iandes mar bie Obrigfeit güntiger．J̃n elbing burften fie ifr $\mathfrak{J a}$ oder Nein geben umb dabei bie seand auf bie Bruft legen．Die Memmoniten Gaben wiebergolt verjucfot，Die Befreiung wom Eid＝ fatmören zut erlangen．Mefreremal hat Deutijaland gewifice Formely aufgeitellt，um
bie Mennoniten ．zu befriesigen，um babei boct nicfot bent Cid fallen zit Yafien．Im Jahre 1919 iit bann eine Regelung pajfiert，welcfe anjtatt eines＂ich ficjuöre＂＂ein＂iclit gelobe＂forbert．

So jegen wir，dáß bie Mennoniten int groben umb ganzen an ber Refre Sefu bom Eib 400 Jahre feitgebalten baben，aber nidft mur bas，jondern fie baben aud uiberall bie Tnerfenmug ber Dbrigfeit erlangen fömen．

## Der Eid in alter Butb．

（ $\mathfrak{B o n} \mathfrak{B i l f}$ elm $\mathfrak{B e n n e r}$ ．）
Der Eib ipielte bei den シ̌zraeliten eine große Rolle．Ridat mur bei geridftlichen $\mathfrak{Z n}=$ gelegenteiten gebraudften fie ben Eib，jondern fie $\mathfrak{\text { fiebten }}$ auch im gemögnlichen Berfegr ihre Beriprechungen uno Nusjagen mit einem Eit zu befraftigen．Das häufige Sdfbören beim Namen Jehobas war bei Den J̧rraliten nidft
 auct，fpäter nock als ein Beidfen treut $\mathfrak{A n h} \mathfrak{l}$ ng＝ Yichfeit an Gott．So finden wir Den Eid im größ̄ten Zeil ber altteitamentlicfen（Geidfidfte Des Bolfes $\mathfrak{z s z a e l . ~}$

Sabon in ber fanilie 2brabame furbe ber Etib bei（5nott，Der bei ibr bie einzige legitime Rhtorität war，geleiftet．Atts Der תönig von Sodom 2fbraham bie vom Jreinde gemadite Beute anbot，yob ber Fatriardif bie Saand zu Gott，bem Seern bes Simmele und ber Cride， empor und berficfuerte，Dā er nidfte Dawon nebmen werbe．（1．Miofe 14，22，）
$\mathfrak{I n}$ 1．Moje 15 reien wir，Dā́B 2braham nact）feinem tiefen S（f）laf，als bie Sonne un＝ tergegangen und bie $\mathfrak{F i n j t e m i s}$ eingetreten mar，eine flamme burch bie zerituicten，in zwet Reihen gelegten Opfertiere findurcdfah $=$ ren fieht．Exr exfennt daran，baß ©bott ihnt und feinen Ractifommen bas sand תanaan burch einen ©ito veriprocken babe．

Beiter fehen wir，wie crlicjer ben $\mathfrak{A b r a =}$
 die Saand unter bie Sciifte Kegte，DáB er Dent Sjaaf fein Weib aus ben Sanaaniterimen neh＝
 fob auf bie nämliche Weife，jeine ©sebeine in Dent Grbbegräbnis im gelobten Rand zut Rut he zu bringen．（1．Mioje 47，29．）

Miofes gab bem Safivur willenos gejetglide Anterfermung．Doch war ber Eit alz Aft der Religion und Gottesberehrung nur zuläfitg， wenn er im Namen bes einzigen（fottes geidforen murbe（5．Mioje $6,13,10,20$ ．） De马halb murden bie Jitden aud bie ，bei $\mathfrak{y c}=$

Govah Schmörenden＂oder＂（Seidmorenen Je＝ Kobahs＂，die Seeiben aber bie＂bei den ©bjut＝ tern ভcflwörenฉen＂genannt．（Jej．19， 18. 48 ，ร̌ロ․ 4， 15 ；\｛2m．8，14．Зeph．1．5．）

Flith fur Seit Der Richter murbe ber ciib Geilig gebalten，trob̊em es eine Beit ber $\Re \mathrm{R}=$ Geit und Berirrung war．Ein Beiiptiel von Der Treut zu einem eib jegen wir in bem Beripuectjen ber Stämme Jiraele，feine ibrer Tödter an einen Benjaminiten zu verbeiraten． Epäter fahen fie，wie ourch biejen Eid Der Stamin Benjamin untergeben mußte．IIm ben （Fib nidft zu brecten，gaben fie Den Benjamini＝ ten $\Re$ Rat，bei einem zejte $\mathfrak{z u}$ Siloh bie tanzen＝ Den Mädeffen ber $\mathfrak{z s h a e l i t e n ~ z u ~ e x h a j c h e n ~ u n d ~}$ wegzufïhren．（ $\mathfrak{\text { tidgter 19－21．）}}$

Der Eid ber Ruth，ifre Scfimiegermutter nimmermedy zut berlafien，ift hier audd $\mathfrak{z u}$ er＝ wähnen．（Ruth 1，17．）

3u ben Beiten Sauls hielt man iith audit noch ftrift an bie Befolgung Lees Eides．Saul beiffinor Das Bolf，weldjes in Sampf gegen
 beriibren．श्tla sonathan mun，unbemu®t Des Eides jeines Waters，won bem Warlohonig ge＝ noilent hatte，waren es mur bie Einwendungen Des Bolfes und ber Golbaten，bie inn bom Tode retteten．（1．Sam．14，24－－25．）

David hat autd geiajmoren：Ær wericton＝ te Saul und fobmur，aud jeine Nachfommen＝ ichaft zu werichonen．（1．Sam．24，22．）Mit Jonathan machte er ben Bund ewiger $\mathfrak{F r e u m b}=$ fidaft unter afflegung eines Eives．Diejer （5id，welcher audd für bie beiberjeitigen शach）＝ fommen galt，wurbe unverleb̨t gebalten．（1． Sam．20， 8 ff．23，18．）

Jn ben älteiten ßeiten haben die Sebräer mur bei Dem Nramen Gottes geidfmoren．In Davios Beiten murbe es gebräuthlict，auct bei anbern Dingen zu ichmören．So ichmur Nbner bei dem Reben Sauls．（1．Sam．17， 55．）Man fafour bei bem Rönig Doer bem Reben Davibs．（1．Sam．25，26；2．Samt． 11：11，14，19．）Der Prophet ©lija idfimur
 2，2．）Man fabmur bei ben Geiligen ভtäoten， Sithem，Sgetron，ほethel，Siloh und Seruialent． Feboch bactuten bie J̧raeliten bei siefem Sctinören immer zugleid）an（sott und er＝ fannten ifn als Den Geber und Serrn De马 Rebens mit Iobes ber Menicten an．

Der rexigiöje 刃erfall nadt ber Teilung ber beipen Reidye in Jsrael fennzeidnete aud） gleidzeitig ben ふorfall für ber religiöjen Eib．

Die Mahnungen gegen ben Meineib und bie Whbrohungen ber göttlictjen Strafen für ben＝ jetben werden Gäufiger．Bejonders bie $\mathfrak{F r}$ ．$=$ pheten erboben ihne Stimme tarnend gegen Den Mreineiọ．（5̊of．4， 1 ff ；J̌er．4，2；5，1－3； 7，3－11，12，16．）

शhb etlicfen Stellen in Den $\mathfrak{P r o p h}$ geten iit Deutlich zu erjehen，ban bie Bernifidung mit abgöttijajen Nationen in Wolfe $\mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{F a c l}$ bie $\mathfrak{S e}$ eiligfeit Des Erides beeinträdftigte und bie
 （3ер̆．1，5；5̌ej．17，12－15；Mal．3，5．）

Sactobem ber $\mathfrak{m i f} \mathfrak{b r a u c h}$ Des ©ibes immer
 ipäteren Beit einoringliche Warnungen Dage $=$ gen．Sirach fand es am geratenditen，gar nidft oder nur felten zu icflwören．Err ichereibt： ＂Gewögne Deinen Mumb nicht zum Sdfoören， Denn oft fällt man baburch．＂Bielleicht it es auch aus biefen（bründen，bab ber 5err Jefus den Eib ganz verboten fat．

## หuถ̆โat

In Dem Monatblatt＂Beth＝erl＂aus Be＝ thel bei Bielefels，Deuticulano，gibt ছajtor ©er＝ hard Strotenwerth einen jehr eingehenden $\mathfrak{B e}=$ ricfit über Rubland．Exr hat ein Jahr it ber Sowjet＝1lnion अugebracit und gibt feine ©in＝ Sruiufe und $\mathfrak{A}$ njichaten wieder．

Sierzulande wurbe in vorigen Jahre auf bielen Scyulen über bas rulitidye Wroblem be＝
 auf ben Bolfchemianuz，und er ift e马 wert，be＝ achtet $\quad$ ut werben．

Cinige 2 uxzzïge：
Die æuithrere Der rufifdien Rewolution find Mämer bon format geweien，Männer，Die oft gentg in ifrem seben mit ifrer bollen $\mathfrak{B e r}=$ fönlicfueit für ihne Heberzeugung eingetreten waren．Den Thp De马 rebolutionären Bhrajurs und Schnäßers findet man im Bereidy ber rufitiaden Rebolution an führender Stelle faum． Wo er borbanden war，ift er berbältnizmäßig rajch beridymumen．Der fouthrer in biejer Rich）＝ tung war mohl Rabef，ber Bropaganbactef Des Boliduenismus．Ex batte alz commiz boh＝ ageur idion 1922 jeine Rolle zu Crnbe geipielt． Was weiter bie bolfateniftifdien outhrex fent＝ zeidynet，ift Der Mat，bie Garte Wirflidifeit ber Tatiaction anzuerfennen．Man wagt es，jelbit Scä̈ben einzugeftehen，umb magt e马，felbit die Sand ouf bie Wumben zu legen，bie brennen mb jedem Beichauer ins શhte fallen．Exigen＝ artig ift autd，Daj feiner ber fouther ber pro＝

Yetarijकen Weltrevolution ßroletarier ift．Le＝ nir，ber Rufie，ftammt aut bem Mleinabel uno ift Der Soln eine ssymnafialdireftors．Irob＝ $\mathfrak{f i}$ ，Der Jube，war \｛xobofat．Sumatidjarß⿻丷木，Der gegenwärtige fommifiar für bas 刃olfsbil＝ Dung iwejen，ift ebenfalla hatb iffabemifer und Ecfriftiteller．Stalin，Der Generalfefiretär ber Bartei，ift grufinifdjer æürit．Diferidinafi， Der bor einigen Monaten beritorbene Borỉzen＝ be ber Tichefa，tammt ebenfalla aus bürger＝ lichen freifen umb batte bas csymaajum be＝ fucht．Der einzige mirflidife Sroletarier ift $\mathfrak{F a}=$ Yinin，Der ßorfỉende Des Bentralbollzugßfomi＝ teez，Der fitck etwa vergleidfen läßt mit einem Staatふpräfidenten in anderen Staaten；aber
 iprünglicy Bauer；feine Rolle ift nur repräjen＝ tativ．Die „Rebolution ber $\mathfrak{Z r b e i t e r}$ und $\mathfrak{B a u}=$ ern＂iit aljo nidgt bon $\mathfrak{A r b e i t e r n}$ gemadft mor＝ Den，fonbern bon einem ganz fleiner Sreife godf intelligenter，bis zum änßeriten entictlofiener Männer．Sur fo ift es aucl zu exflären，Dan Die Sartei fo weridumindend flein war，als fie zur Macht gelangte．

Das offizielle Geiftesteben ftegt unter ber Barole Des Marrismus，Der，auf Dem Boden Der curopäifcten feelenlojen $\mathfrak{Z e c}$ filif geboren， mit Notmendigfeit materialijtidid toar；mate＝ rialiftiid und mectaniftical wie bie Tectuif ift alles，was an bolidelwifticher fultur geleiftet toorben ift．Tectnif，Mationalöfonomie，Medi＝ zin，Syygiene，das find die miffenidiaftlidien 3weige，die mit befonderer Riebe gepflegt wer＝ Den．Was man in Deutichland Geiftesmifien＝ ichaft nennt，ift in Den rufitioflen socfiduten nur gedulbet．Die freie foridung fann fich mur auf gänzlicd meutralem（sebiete betätigen．
 gefehen wont Regiftrieren won Erreignifien，niddt
 iens bollzog fich in böllig mectjaniicder，unorga＝ nifcher Weife；ber Grfolg ift，Dā man beute noch nidgt fo meit ift，bie Tximmer wegzu＝ räument．Ebine Exziehutg ift im gegentoärtigen Rußfand nock nidgt foieber möglidy．Dabon abgeiehen，dab die ben Unterridit zugrumbelie＝ genbe Weltanichaunng bie atheiftifde，b．h．bie Weltanichaung einer beridimindenden Min＝ Derbeit ift，fins auth bie Unterridithnethoden mebr als unzulänglič．Went irgenomo，io zeigt fich auf bem（Sebiete bes Sctulivelens in fleinem Maßitabe bas bsejamtwejen biejer ge＝ waltigen Rebolution：man reibt rabifal alles nieder，子．T．in wilder Berförungstwut，und
baut bann nady einem Riejenprogramm auf， bas außzufülen man überbaupt nidt imitande ift．So zeigt fidu überall ein getwaltiges $\mathfrak{I x} \mathbf{x} \boldsymbol{m}=$ merfeli und fie unb ba angebeutete ffudtli＝ nien zu prädetigen Bauten，zu Deren $\mathfrak{D u r d f f i t h}=$ rung aber bie Mittel feglen．©ょs wird jabr＝ zebntelanger，zäbejter \｛1rbeit bedürfen，um langiam die Sräfte heranzubilden，bie zur Durdfübrung bes scuen befähigt find．So bietet Das Schulmeien ein mejr als trauriges Bild．

Trobzem mú man fagen，báB ber Bolicje＝ wismus für bas Ruffentum eine ganz unge＝ Geure，noch gar nidgt fu ermeffende futturelle Bedeutung gewann．Der rufificte Boter ift auร taufendjäbrigem Sdjlaf aufgerïttelt mor＝ Den．Ex，Der friiher nidft gefragt murbe，hat Geute geternt，Beriammlungen mitzumachen， Reden zu halten，zu bebattieren．Wenn aud Das Ergebniz ber Nbitimmungen jetweila im voraus feitgelegt ift，hat er boch bas（befiugh， Den $\mathfrak{A r m}$ geboben，jelbjt tätig gewejen zu fein． Bolichemititiche Senoboten Durchatehen freuz und quer bas ramb und halten auffärende Worträge über $\mathfrak{M g r a r}=$ ，Wirtidufte $=$ und $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{H}=$ Gempolitif，über $\mathfrak{F r a g e n ~ p h i l o j o p h i f a j e r ~ u n o ~ r e = ~}$ ligiöjer oder bielmelyr antireligiöjer Matur． Durct bie $\mathfrak{A r m r e e}$ wirb ein farfe Bildung $=$ element auf bas sand gebradat．Fieber junge Rotgardit mū $\operatorname{lejent~und~jafeiben~\# önnen~und~}$ ergält Surje，bei denen überall bie boljcjewi＝ itifche Theorie im Worbergrumbe fteht．Segrt er in fein Dorf zuriuict，fo ift er mit fremben Stoffen gelaben，bie，bejonderg went fie un＝ verbaut find，zu endlojen Debatten（selegen＝
 Das Rand Ginausgetragen turden，die ben $\mathfrak{B E}=$ jen bes Bauern bollig fremto maren，und bex innere Bideriprudy gereizt mirb，übt ber $\mathfrak{B o L}=$ ichemismus eine nidat zu unterichäbenDe auf＝
 wenn rufitide $\mathfrak{B a u e r n}$ bie fofmierigiten welt＝ politijcjen $\mathfrak{B r o b l e m e ~ w a ̈ l z e n ~ u n d ~ w o n ~ b e n t , ~ w o ~}=$ von fie fändig reben，fïdfit merfroürbige $\mathfrak{W o r}=$ ftellungen haben．ひ6er nicht bas ift bas wse＝ ientlidye，ob ber rufitidue Bauter ridetig Denft， jondern bies，baß er überbaupt zum sachben＝ fen gebradft morben ift．．．
 einnegmen wird，enticheidet wielleidyt über $\mathfrak{u n t}=$ fere Rolle im fommenders Jabrtaniend．〇b＝ twobl man mancherlei Ynerfenmendes über Den


irgenbwelden Siffienempfindungen heraut， fondern einfacif barum，weil eine Weltan＝ fichanung uns tremt．Irotz biejer Gegner＝ Fabaft halte idy ein Buiammengety mit Mut $=$ land für umfere Sutunft für nötig．Sitcht bie Regienting ift es，mit Der wir uns einigen miiti＝ fen；fondern bas 3olf，das grobe rufifictle Bolf mit feinen unendidjen möglichfeiten ift es，mit Dem unjer Denticties．刃olf，midgt eine Deutiche Regierung，Den Weg in bie Bufunt gehen jolf．Ser Brwiefalt in ber beutiflen Seele，Der fampt zmifiden Ixäumerei umb Garter Siraft entwidelelt fich langiam zut einer Rebensfrage Deutichlande．Whf ber einen Sei＝ te ftegt bie amerifanifiche Iechnif，bie autd uns mehr und mehr mit ifrex entieelenden Macht erfaibt und langiant bie Sräfte ber Seele ver＝ fïmmern läßt．शyf ber anderen Seite im §iten iteht eine Welt，in ber religiöfe Sräfte， bon lełter，ungeheurer Tiefe ichlummern． Went mant über bie ruliticale Steppe reitet，hat man fait förperlich Das（sefühl，dan bier Siräfte Yebendig find，bie bei uns längit ftarben． Sultur aber entitegt mur ba，wo Religion ift． Das ift bie Grferntnis，bie nidgt mur auf bem Boden bes Gflaubens exwächit und ba zu $10=$ bendiger fraft mird，fondern bie fich audif ex＝ perimentall bobe phänomenologifich nactipeifen Yäß̆t．Wei uns erbriucfen Majchinen，Nutos uni Radio，Æfltgzenge und Schnellbahnen， Miontageband and Wtomzertrïmmenting lang＝ fam bas feelijctle Reben und führen Damit zum ficheren Iobe．Dort int Qiten ift eine Welt int Eriwacti）en，bie cinmal，wielfeidgt in 100，wiel＝ Yeidgt erit in 300 Jahren fict gegen bas zer＝ moridjende Ěuropa mufrecten mid biefe马 שuro＝ pa in Trümmer fidlagen mixb，trobe aller tecth） nifchen ßerbolffommuntg，weil brüben bie Sräfte ber Seele ftärfer find als in mierer Yangiant entieelenden Welt．Die orage ift die： Sollen wir bei ber zufiuntigen Nuscinanberjet＝
 ropa abhalten，ober follen wir uns entichlofien auf bie fommende Befwegung riijten und fie $b a=$ Durch auffangen，Daß wir bon bornherein mit＝ arbeiten，mithelfen，mitwirfen？Spodf find wir zu folder Mitarbeit imptande，foeil wir mur zut Sälfte entjeelt find und im sexune uries rer Seele ber alte $\mathfrak{T r a ̈ u m e r ~ m i t ~ b e m ~ f a u f t i f a j e n ~}$ Drang nadd ber Unemolidfeit lebt．In biejem tiefiten Grumbe unjeres beuticien Wejens，bas uns felbit fo oft rätfelhaft ift，liegt bielfeidgt Die tiefite Berwandidaft nuit bem Ruffentum． Weil thir auf ber anderen Seite audil bas Molt

Der $\mathfrak{I a t}$ find，Darum fönent wir mit Werftänd＝ nis und $\mathfrak{Z}$ aft bent jutigen，exit int Erwachen begriffenen ruifitiden खorfe Wege weifen．Sel＝ fen beim berzweifelten fantpf unt bie Werlän＝
 rex fein int Sampf um bie Suffuft einer newen Wert，－bas ift bie frage．Itnter biejent $\mathfrak{A j}=$ peft geieben ift ber ßolichewinmis eine Beit＝ ericheimung，bie bie Beantrontung biejer $\mathfrak{F r} \Omega=$ ge nidyt mebr beriithrt．

## Glis unferm berpensfefien

## Der freiwiffge Mitifintovereit．

Mit bieler von Gudh，Jhe lieben Rejer ourf＝ ten wix int Yebten Monat befant werDen．Wix frenen uns iiber biejes Borrecht und möditen Guth baffentlid）für © Gure ©inlabumg umb freumb＝ Yiche Whfnahme banfen．（sserre find wir Eu＝ rem Ruf gefolgt，um io uner Mifitionsinterel＝ fe an bem extren zu itärfen und uns gegenieitigs zut bienen．Bereitmillig mollen wir autd an＝ Dem Gemeimben bientry；ba wir aber mit ben Boritänben nidft genïgend befant find，um mit ifnen in Berbindung zut treten，fo bitten toir，an ben lunterzeidyneten idfreiben zut wol＝ Len，wenn eine Semeinde ein Sitifionspro＝ gramm wiinicht．
 gen es io leicht bint，ban §efus für alle men＝ idjen geftorben ift．Dodit empfinden wir es ande immer tief gemug，dajib Danuler autif bie Re＝ ger，die Merifaner und andere an Bildung un＝ ter uns itejende Mitmenfoch gemeint finb？ Wünidhen wix wirflich won Sexzen，báß autl diefe bas secil in Ehrijto exfafien mödften？ Dber ift unjer ßerhalten mebr gleichgültig ih＝ nen gegenïber？Wsenn bas ber §all ift，Dann fommt bodit bie Jrage auf，ob wir benn icton ben rechten Miffitonsinn Gaben．

2Yuf ben Mififionほfeldern gibt es viele $\mathfrak{B}$ sro＝ bleme，bie bie Mrbeit exidiweren；eines ber be＝ Deutenditen hat ber Weltfrieg verurjacht．Die Şeiben mifien，daß̄ int Meltfrieg Millionen Menidjer ums Rebn umo um ifre Exiftens ge＝ fommen find（ 26 Millionen），und bas um bie＝ ies whorben fortzufeken，fait－unnennbare Summen geopfert murben．（Mach）einer ©ta＝ tiftif betragen bie Gejamtunfoiten biefeß Srie＝ ges $\$ 20,000$ jede Stunde feit ©firifi（6eburt．） Diejes muß boch bie seciben auf ben（fedan＝
fen bringen，bab bie dyriftlide Religion biel Unedles in fict birgt，da ein wahrhaft gute reben bietet．

Was ift ba zutut？
Der Arieg ift gewejen；der böf Crinflut wirff．Dem gilt es mun ein nodf fräftigeres Beugnis eines begłücfenden ¿ebens entgegin zut itellen，uthb zwar jowoht baheim als branteen auf bent Mififionsgebiet．

Marbin D．Binidueib．

## Y．M．©． $\mathfrak{H}$ ．

 Die ærrage，ob die Witifenidfaft ben chriftliden （Slauben zeritört．Dabei murben ganz bejon＝ sers zwei Sunfte herborgehoben：

1．Dan ber fideenbare fonflift nidat nur zmifden Religion ums WBifienichaft heitegt， fondern baja auch in ber Wisifenichaft jelbit Sonflifte borfommen；

2．Dã̉ wir zwifden Tatjacher und Theo＝ rien unteridgeiden iollten．
Theorien find nidft intmer Tatiactien，umb wo Sonflitite vorfommen，find es in Der Regel mut facheinbare und nidft wirfliche Somflifte． Der Menich itt zu beictänft，um auth mur alle bie ticfen Wabrbeiten in der materiellen Welt zu crfafien，und Deshalb hat Die Wififenichaft fein Recft，ubber religiöfe Dinge abzuurteilen． Sonflifte entiteken mur ba，too wir bie Tatia＝ then nicht exfafien，wie fie wirflict find．Die Wificenfchaft－hat nicflt Das lebete Wort imt menidfictuen Reben．
$\mathfrak{H m}$ 31．März betonte $\mathfrak{P r e s i g e r}$ Emith pon Der（Engregational＝Sinct）e auch，Dã in Wirf＝ fichfeit fein Sionflift zwiachen Religion umb Wijitenichafi bitetbe，als ex eine Aniprache an ben Berein hielt．2huch jagte er，daß die $\$ 3 i \ddagger=$ ienicdaft Gebifflidy ift，mandye bon unicren atn＝ fichten itber Refigion zu flören，und beshatb jollte fie bazu dienen，ben ghlauben zu ftärfen， anjtatt inn るu zeritorren．

## Э．M．๔．શ．

 ten Beamten biejes Bereins auf eine fehr ein＝ bructsuolle umb ictöne Weife in ifr $\mathfrak{A m t}$ einge $=$ jekt．Die ganze ふ̌eier murbe bei Serzenidfein auรgefuignt．

Ractiont bie alten fomoht，wie autd bie neten Beamten unter ©orgelipiel Ginemmar＝ idfiert waren，warbe ein Scfyiftmort werlejen mod nodi ein \＆ied gejungen．Daraufgin fielt ærout Seffelfinger eine－Winpractie an ben Be＝ reint，bie fehr gejcfäbzt furrde．
 ger bie Notmendigfeit，§efu nachzufolgen．Sie iagte，bas religiöfe Reben folle all unjer Stre＝ ben burchoringen，und wir follten willig jein， ifm fut folgen bis ans Ennde．Uriere Mrbeit ift，andere zu Sefu zu fuilhren．Diefe．Arrbeit follten wir ohne Bögern und in Trete berricty $=$ ten．

Sactibem mum nodk ein Sied gejurgen toor $=$ Dent war，murben bie Serzen bes alten תabi＝ netts angezzündet，umb Der aumtretende $\mathfrak{B r a ̈ f i}=$ bent gab feine תerze bem cintretenden ßrä̈it＝ Denten als Symbol des mahren Richtes Chrifti．

Die zeierlidfeit murbe geidulofien，indemt alle Beanten mieder aus bem Saal maridfier＝ ten bei bem Gejang bes Riebes ，，ひ̛olget Demt ¿idetitutrahl．＂

On einer anderen Berjanmitutg itefes $\mathfrak{B e}=$
 fe nact Ratäftina．Sie gab eine furze $\mathfrak{B e}=$ icfureibung ber vericfiedenen Orte，ganz bejon＝ Ders bes gatiaatifacn Meeres und serutalemt． Ein（Sefüht ber ©byfurcht iiberwältigte fie in
 ber betrat，ben audd ber Metiter bor Beiten be＝ trat．Wix Yernten Baläftina befier ichäßen Dutcia bieje Darbieturg．

## Hutere Biflinthef．

Cha formte den Rejen interefiant jein 34 erfahren，wie biele Biucter während Diejes Sduljabres umierer Bibliothef Ginzugefügt movDen find．Someit jund es 600 Bände，bie wix Gaben Ginzuzätlen Dixfen zu Der Bahl，bie wir fajon hatten，fo baß bir jeß̧t 11,468 ßän＝ be habert．Etwa die Sä̈ffe der 660 Bände murben ung bon vericfiebenen freunben ge＝ fajeaft．Unter Den Samen Der Geber jehen wir beionders oft ben Namen won ßrof．（s）．
 Wanioa Thieken，52．©．Wenner，Mir．und


57 Bände find in Deuticher Sprache，bar＝ unter wären bielfeidft bon bejonderem Jinterej＝ fe Sajlatters ©rrläuterungen zunt Meuen Tejta＝ ment in bret Bänden；Warnect，Bantus int Zictute der Keutigen Secisenmiliion；Gerbtell，
 ben̉ffäfte Des ぼvangeliums；תroefer，Daß Re＝ bendige Wort：Beiträge zur Einfiuthung in bie göttličis Geedanfengänge unt Rebensprinzipien Des 2 Klten Teitaments．Bo．1：Errite Sctiop fing． Bo．2：Noah und bas bamalige Weltgericfot．

## Was lertent wir barats?

Bor furzem fourben bie unten folgenden fümf zragen an etroa 400 Stubenten umierex
 mödften Das Rejultat biejer \{ntworten Gier befann geben. Wix find überzeugt, Daß viele bie Bahlen mit grobem $\mathfrak{J n t e r e f i e}$ Yeien werben. Su gleidher Beit möchter mir die Rejer bitten,

 waren mitzuflelfen, mödgten wir an biefer Stelle herzlich Dafür Danfen.

Die fünf $\mathfrak{F r a g e n}$ lauten:

1. Give the names of the four Major Prophets of the Old Testament.
2. Name the four Gospel Writers of the New Testament.
3. Name three parables used by Jesus.
4. Name as many of the letters of the Apostle Paul as you remember.
5. Quote three verses of the Bible you remember.

Gseantwortet haben 317 Stubenter int Alter bon 13--25 ฐahren.

| Safte | かerionte |
| :---: | :---: |
| 13 | 7 |
| 14 | 24 |
| 15 | 50 |
| 16 | 68 |
| 17 | 57 |
| 18 | 56 |
| 19 | 31 |
| 20 | 2 |
| 21 | 2 |
| 22 | 3 |
| 25 | 1 |
|  | $\mathbf{1 6}$ |
|  | 317 |



| 4 GroEe Bropheten |
| :---: |
| $0=99$ |
| $1=39$ |
| $2=12$ |
| $3=32$ |
| $4=135$ |
| 317 |
| 4 Grangerifter; |
| $0=26$ |
| $1=14$ |
| $2=12$ |
| $3=34$ |
| $4=231$ |
| $\overline{317}$ |



## Dit moberne $2 \mathfrak{o r c l e j}$ ．

эsch mein nicft，was joll es bedeuter， Dáb ich fo trautig bin； Ein Märctjen aus wayten Beiten， Das fommt mir nidgt aut bent Sint． Ginit trugen bie frouten，die lieben， Mit Witroe and ভtolz ibren Sopf．
Utno saas ift übrig geblieben？
Der „reizende ßubifopf．＂
Die fothönite ふutngfan jitet Yuf ifrem そeld ungeniext， Jix gols＇nez Monofer Glizet， Sie iit im Sactien rajiert， Whr golones Şaar，bas nette， Das fabomnt binunter ben Rhein， Sie raudgt eine Bigarette lut glaubt felgr feich zut feint．

Den Schiffer in fleinen Schitte Durdfriejerts bom Sopf bis zut 3 eh， Ere achtet ber §elfenrifie Und factielt mux Ginauf zur Sobl＇， Dann fängt er laut an zu lactien， Fifr Rocit reide）nidft zum תinie！ Rajd mendet ex feinen Ractjen： ＂${ }^{2} \mathfrak{C l b}^{\prime}$ mohl，abicut，Marie！＂
（ভalemt ভtern．）

## Das futb © Babet．

Th b for einmal ein $\mathfrak{F}$ aftor，wer feeiz foo？ Der presigte mur Yeere马 Strob， Und mandye flage war geideljen． Jint felbjt zu Gören wio zu feben Bejdloiz ein Superintendent．

Hnd als bie Rresigt war zu Ento， Da nußte ex bedauernd fagen： ＂Die Reute haben rectit zut flagen． WBie＇bring ich ihm bas glimpflicif bei， Daß ihm bas nidft zu icfintpflid jet？＂ Hnd bantm fing ber gute Mann （banz heimlidit und berloren an： ＂（Td）Görte Sie und war ganz $\supseteq \mathfrak{F r}$ ； Dodt，wie bereiten Sie fict）bor， Meen lieber＇Bruder，möcht idy mifien？＂ Hnd jener brauf：＂Das fann idf mifien． So mancher brucfit und finnt und idferibt－ Sch rede，wie ber Geift midy treibt．＂ ，＂Ei，ci，was find mir bas für Sachen！ So fönnt idf bab fürwahr nidgt machen！＂ Spract num ber Superintenbent，
＂Das märe nidft mein Element． Sin Donnerstag fidon fang ich an Und überlege mix ben slan； Thm freitag mirb er bann entfaltet Hnd burchgefuilfrt und ansgeitaltet； Dann idfreib idy alfes jorglidy auf Hnd Yerne es int ভamstaglauf－ Und bin bann fidfer meiner Sacfen－ So Denf idf，mǘft e马 jeber machen！＂ Der Rafor aber ichnumzelt fegr， 2
 Sann bas nidgt jebermant wie th． Das muib ber Mienidy io in fich baben． Mein Yieber Bruder，Das find ©aben！＂
（ $\mathfrak{A}$ 上马 bergifbten Blättern．）

## CAYOT MERCANTILE COMPANY SUCCESSORS TO Hanlin-Lewis Mercantile Co.

KANSAS GAS \& ELECTRIC CO.<br>Light your Home Right And Use An Electric Iron<br>Phone 52<br>ECONOMICAL, SAFE AND CONVENIENT

## MENNONITE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The oldest mutual fire insurance company in the state. Is doing a conservative business, paying just losses promptly. Its policies are protected by a strong reserve fund.
January $1_{2}$ 1927-
Members $\qquad$ -9,782
Total Risks $\qquad$ \$38,958,399
Losses paid during the year $\qquad$ $\$ 60,928$
J. H. Richert, President
P. W. Bartsch, Secretary
M. E. WALLACE

610 Main St.-Newton, Kansas
Trunks, Suit Cases, Handbags and Gloves
Manufacturer of Harness
All Competition Met
Richard S. HaUry, Wi.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Newton, Kansas

```
                                    THE KANSAS STATE BANK
                                    the bank with the chime clock
C. F. Claassen, President
    F. Claassen, President Bresident
        C. B. Warkentin, Vice President
        Glenn Miller, Cashier
        J. J. Ediger, Asst. Cashier
            J. Ediger, Asst. Cashier
Geo. D. Deschner, Asst. Cashier
            Roy C. Molzen, Asst. Cashier
            DIRECTORS
c. B. Warkentin
J. H. Linn
    S. A. Hanlin
        Paul R. Hubner
            J. G. Regier
            G. Regier
O. Moorshead
                                    Ezra Branine
                                    Dr. Max Miller
                                    C. F. Claassen
                                    C. W. Claassen
        Capital and Surplus \(\$ 120,000.00\)
        "Security" "Convenience" "Service"
```

    THE RICH MERCANTILE CO.
        Hardware and Implements
            Overland Autos
            Hood Tires
    NEWTON
KANSAS
McGRAW \& WOULFE
COAL
312 MAIN STREET

It is not Price Inducements alone that attract patronage to this store. It is Quality.

> W. A. STERBA

Optometrist and Optician Watches Jewelry Stationery
The Claassen Investment \& Loan Co., Inc.

## Rear Kansas State Bank

Farm \& City Loans Abstracts

Newton, Kansas
Investments
Insurance

| DUFF <br> HOUSE <br> Undertaking <br> ADDRESS: 124-126 E. FIFTH | SON <br> NISHERS <br> Embalming <br> NEWTON, KANSAS |
| :---: | :---: |
| Williams Sells Coal <br> Furnace Coal, Heating Stove Coal Cook Stove Coal <br> A Black Business Handled White 717 Walnut St. Phone 19 | SCHMIDT AUTO SUPPIY <br> Replacement Parts for all Makes of Autos. Tires and 'Vulcanizing <br> 116 W. 6th St. <br> Phone 264 |
| ROBERTS FURNITURE STORE <br> 519-21 Main NEWTON, KANSAS Telephone 86 | THE BOOTERY <br> for <br> CLASSY FOOTWEAR <br> SHOES FOR ALL OCCASIONS <br> UNRUH \& LINSCHEID |
| Bargains in New and Second Hand Tires <br> WELSH <br> TRANSFER \& STORAGE CO. <br> Oil by the Barrel - Low Prices <br> Moving Vans <br> Garage Taxi and Baggage <br> 129-31-33 W. 6th St <br> Phone 47 | The SiDidland 1Aational wank <br> Newton, Kansas <br> CAPITAL and SURPLUS $\$ 100,000.00$ DIRECTORS <br> J. C. Nicholson, G. W. Young, H. E. Suderman, R. A. Goerz, H. G. Hawk, Dr. R. S. Haury, Walter J. Trousdale, John O. Getz. <br> YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED |
| BISHOP FURNITURE STORE <br> W. B. BISHOP, Prop. <br> Furniture, Rugs, Mattresses, etc. <br> 626 Main <br> Phone 98 | Lehman H. \& I. Co. <br> Safety Razors, Pocket Knivew, Safety Blade Sharpenera Razor Strops GUARANTEED GOODS |
| When you want a present or something to Come to <br> THE RACKET <br> Newton, Kansas |  |
| SPRINKER MORTUARY <br> Funeral Home: 117 West Sixth <br> Telephone 87. <br> Telephone Res. 615 |  |

