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# Bethel College Monthly 

## Published ten times a year, in the interest of Bethel College. Price of Subscription, 50 Cents a year.

| Assistant Editor of German Department $\qquad$ Olga Fast |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | _-Mary Hooley |
| ant | gatha Hiebert |
| Business M | J. F. Moyer |

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Volume 33 Newton, Kansas, December 15, $1927 \quad$ Number 4

## A DECEMBER MEDITATION

December is here again and as we near the Christmas season many are puzzled about the selection of gifts for their friends. Some are planning to give presents because others will give to them and they would not be outdone, others will give because they hope to receive; some will give because it is pleasant to be generous, others to express a deep-felt regard or a sincere love. There is doubtless always much giving that is not genuine.

Emerson says, "The only gift is a portion of thyself." It was thus that God gave to men His only son on that first Christmas eve; and because it was a gift of love the world rejoices. Only as we realize the need of God in our lives and what Christianity has meant to the world can we approach a proper appreciation of that supreme gift. If we would live to know the deeper joys, we must cultivate this true spirit of giving until it becomes so much a part of us that it will be manifest not only at Christmas time but will be a constant attitude. If the charge is true that the great American question is, "What do we get out of it?" then God pity America. We have yet to learn that there are greater satisfactions in life than getting all we can for ourselves and selfishly hoarding, for there is always a "sting" in "stingy."

In the past few years many friends of the college have given generously for the endowment fund, and we like to believe
that you have given not only a gift of money, but with that a portion of yourselves -a new interest in the welfare of the school, the support of your good wishes and your prayers. Bethel College needs financial support but she needs, even more, your love and your loyalty.

## ALUMNUS WRITES FROM KENTUCKY

Mr. H. D. Schultz, in a letter informing The Monthly of his recent change of address from Ellendale, North Dakota to Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, writes in part:
"I do not know whether my subscription is in arrear or whether I failed to send in my change of address. So far I have not received the paper and miss it very much.
"We are well located here and have plenty to do. I am teaching Cabinet-making and Mechanical and Architectural Drawing, and am to develop a course in carpentry.
"This is a school with wonderful opportunities in many respects. We have the college, the normal school, the academy, and the foundation-junior high school. All schools with their faculties are kept strictly separate. In round numbers, as far as I am able to ascertain figures, the enrollment is approximately as follows: College, 400; Normal, 350; Academy, 440; Founda-tion-Junior High, 800.
"When we moved here we were told to take guns with us. The stories of the Ken-
tucky shooting are not at all unreal, for there is plenty of shooting.

Here's to Old Bethel. Sincerely,
H. D. Schultz."

We appreciate letters of this nature, and are happy to be of service to our readers. -Editor.

## THE CORPORATION MEETING

The Corporation of Bethel College convened for its fortieth annual meeting in the college chapel on Friday, November 25. Intense interest plus good roads and fair weather made a very large attendance possible.

The forenoon was taken up largely with the reading of the various reports. First was that of the president, Dr. J. W. Kliewer. Following are some of the points that received special emphasis:

1. Through many generous subscriptions, often at a great sacrifice, three fifths of the $\$ 500,000$ endowment fund has become assured, one third of which amount was collected during the past year.
2. The splendid success of the campaign must be attributed in a large measure to the prayerful support given by the school's many friends. Of special encouragement was the thoughtful observance in many localities of the Day of Prayer for Schools and Colleges. Also, that the students had convened for the specific purpose of prayer for the school's success.
3. A committee appointed by the state board of education visited Bethel to ascertain her qualifications. On the strength of this report it was granted that work in eight departments should be given full recognition, and that the school be permitted to remain on the accredited list for a term of two years more, during which time the full endowment must be raised. In actual reckoning it means that the full amount must be realized within fifteen months from date.
4. The enrollment for the current year is twenty below the figure given at the close of the previous school year. The lower classes show the largest decrease, whereas the senior class promises to have twentyfive members, the largest class to be graduated in the history of the school.
5. The personnel of the faculty was
somewhat changed by the addition of two or three new instructors and the transfer of several others among the departments.

The report of the board by its secretary, Reverend H. T. Unruh, was, in substance, practically the same as that of the president.

After this the printed reports of the business manager, Professor J. F. Moyer, and of the custodian, Mr. J. H. Richert, were distributed and explained. These occasioned considerable discussion. Most of this discussion, however, was in the form of information sincerely sought, and simply but clearly given. At no time was the meeting made uncomfortable by any evidence of deliberate bickering and quibbling over technicalities which has often characterized previous annual meetings. The fact is also worthy of mention that although the business manager reported an unusually large deficit the reasons for its existence were so satisfactorily received that there was every evidence of the fullest confidence of the board and its administration. The fine spirit of harmony and cooperation manifest in all this discussion must be attributed in a large degree to the fact that all those present were vitally and sincerely interested in the school's greatest welfare. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the report was the fact that during the past year the school had realized an actual net gain of $\$ 83,000$.

The business manager's report of the "Bethel College Monthly" was not quite so encouraging as the other reports. Of a list of subscribers somewhat short of 600 , there were on August 1, last, subscription arrears of $\$ 800$. Some of the subscribers have not paid their subscriptions for ten years past.

The matter of the reports was followed by the election of members to the board. For the conference were elected Reverend P. P. Buller and Reverend M. M. Horsch; for the corporation, Dr. R. S. Haury and Mr. J. H. Richert; for the Pacific Conference, Reverend M. J. Galle of Aberdeen, Idaho. Incidentally, Mr. Galle is the first college alumnus to be elected to the board. Likewise, he is also a member of the first class, that of 1912. The only other college alumnus on the board is appointed; this is Reverend H. T. Unruh of the class of 1916. Practically all other members are ex-stu-
dents, and graduates from some earlier courses of the institution.

A very gratifying report was next given by Reverend W. F. Unruh concerning the Bethel Bible and Training School of which he has charge. With the heartful enthusiasm shown for the school, this new venture, sponsored by the Western District Conference promises to become a very desirable, as well as very profitable, institution for the churches.

Before the meeting adjourned the audience listened to a very appreciative tribute to Bethel College by the Reverend Franz Albrecht of the class of 1905 . Mr. Albrecht is the elder of the large congregation at Beatrice, Nebraska. His high regard for his Alma Mater indicated that he will heartily encourage his young people to attend Bethel College, and will urge his older people to give Bethel every support they can.

If that wholesome spirit manifested at the meeting of the corporation is indicative of the spirit which generally pervades the entire constituency, there is every reason to hope expectantly for the full success of the plans to create the $\$ 500,000$ endowment fund. All true Bethelites are remembering prayerfully the intensive work in the churches by the field secretary, Reverend Henry Riesen, and by the president, Dr. J. W. Kliewer.

## TREASURER'S REPORT FOR NOVEMBER. 1927

The reports of the Custodian and the Treasurer to the Annual Meeting, November 25th, 1927 indicated a steady progress in the task of bringing Bethel's finances up to what a standard college needs. On August 1st, 1927 the Assets were as follows:

Current Funds .-.........-.-\$ $56,708.67$
Endowment Funds _-_--.--- 303,658.81
College Plant \& Equip't Funds 291,689.37
$\$ 652,056.85$
This represents a net gain of $\$ 83,356.91$ for the fiscal year, 1926-1927. Between August 1st, 1927 and December 1st, 1927 additional contributions to the amount of about $\$ 35,000.00$ have been secured for the various funds. Below is a list of the contributions received during the month of November.

| Science Hall Fund |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wedel, | 10 |
| Endowment Fund |  |
| Auernheimer, A. A. -------------18 | \$ 250.00 |
| Boese, Henry | 25.00 |
| Doell, J. H. | 250.00 |
| Haury, G. A. | 250.00 |
| Loewen, Peter C. | 150.00 |
| Krehbiel, Rev. C. E. | 100.00 |
| Krehbiel, Olin A. | 20.00 |
| Launhart, William | 250.00 |
| Miller, Edward W. | 100.00 |
| Penner, Sister Gertrude | 50.00 |
| Penner, Helen | 100.00 |
| Penner, Samuel S. | 100.00 |
| Regier, Otto | 50.00 |
| Schmidt, Katie | 500.00 |
| Schmidt, Paul | 250.00 |
| Schrag, Menno | 10.00 |
| Thierstein, Dr. J. R. | 500.00 |
| Tieszen, Mr. \& Mrs. A. F | 500.00 |
| Voth, John J. | 125.00 |
| Current Expense Fund $\$ 3,580.00$ |  |
|  |  |
| Base, Adam T. -----------------\$250.00 |  |
| Baumgartner, Bertha | 1000.00 |
| Baumgartner, Jennie E. | 250.00 |
| Baumgartner S. P. | 225.00 |
| Boese, Rev. John | 3.00 |
| Dettweiler, C. A. | 150.00 |
| Dick, Mrs. Elizabeth | 50.00 |
| Dyck, Mrs. Cora M. | 250.00 |
| Dyck, Peter | 15.00 |
| Ewy, Miss Tillie | 250.00 |
| Hackenberg, Mrs. Amanda | 200.00 |
| Haury, Miss Bertha | 50.00 |
| Haury, Irma | 150.00 |
| Haury, Laura | 250.00 |
| Janzen, Mrs. Henry | 7.50 |
| Krehbiel, Erhard H. | 250.00 |
| Moyer, Mrs. Anna M. | 500.00 |
| Mueller, Caroline | 500.00 |
| Mueller, Rudolf | 200.00 |
| Mueller, Samuel | 20.00 |
| Nachtigal, A. J. | 500.00 |
| Nauman, Richard | 50.00 |
| Penner, Daniel D. | 50.00 |
| Penner, Frank | 250.00 |
| Penner, Henry J. | 250.00 |
| Regier, Albert | 50.00 |
| Richert, Jacob A. | 250.00 |
| Richert, J. S. | 100.00 |
| Riesen, Helene | 250.00 |
| Schmutz, J. F. and F. S. | 500.00 |



## ALUMNI AND EX-STUDENTS

Dr. Sophia Le Cochran, Class of ' 16 recently died at the home of her sister Mrs. W. E. Adair, Los Angeles, California after a year's illness.

The Misses Katie L. W., Annie L. W., and Anna D. and Mary D. Regier are making an extended visit to the Pacific coast states. At present they are located at Oregon City, Oregon.

David Brown of Henderson, Nebraska, a student at Bethel College during the year 1923-'24, is enrolled in the Divinity School of Yale University.

John Neufeld is studying medicine at the University of California, Berkley, California.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Voth died at Liberal, Kansas, November 20. Burial was made at Newton, November 22 .

Joseph A. Goering, Class of '22, is instructor in Oratory at New York University, New York City.
J. A. Duerkson, Class of '22, is located at Washington, D. C. where he is employed by the federal government as Junior Astronomer.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Langenwalter of Lyman, Mississippi, November 10.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Haury, of Halstead, Kansas, November 11.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Kurt Galle of Arkansas City, Kansas, November: 27.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Wiens and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dester, and Miss Augusta Schmidt arrived at Bombay, India on Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. Hilda Wedel Osborne underwent a
serious major operation at the Evangelical Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri a few weeks ago, but is recovering nicely.

Elizabeth Linscheid of Arlington, Kansas attended the meeting of the Bethel College Corporation, November 25.
H. D. Schultz, Academy Class of 1908 and later a student in the college department, is Instructor in Industrial Arts at Berea College, Berea, Kentucky.

Dr. O. W. Wedel, Instructor in History at the University of Arizona, will attend the U. S. Historical Association at Washington D. C. during the holiday season. Mr. and Mrs. Wedel will spend several days enroute with friends on the campus and in Newton.
M. J. Galle of Aberdeen, Idaho was elected as a member of the Bethel College Board of Directors at the meeting of the Bethel College Corporation, November 25. Mr. Galle is the first alumnus to receive that honor.

Among those who visited the campus during the Thanksgiving vacation were: Mariam Penner, Lyons, Kansas; Shirley Byler, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Pankratz, Minnie Harms, "Nez" Graber, Dorothy Graber-all of Kansas University; Clara Latschar, Preston, Kansas; Virginia Vaughan of the College of Emporia; Ruth Dyck, Centerview, Kansas; Gladyne Baumgartner and Ruth Ann Latschar, Canada, Kansas.

## BERNARD WARKENTIN

(By Dr. J. T. Axtell)
I consider it an honor as well as a pleasure to meet the faculty, the students and the friends of Bethel College on an occasion of this kind. We have met to do merited honor and erect a memorial tablet to the founders of this great institution.

Bernard Warkentin, of whom I am to speak, was one of these men. In the year 1871, while looking for a milling location, he chose Halstead in Harvey County, Kansas, for that purpose. It was on the Little Arkansas River where water power could be secured. The climate, the soil, the grass and the trees along the streams, reminded him of the wheat country in Southwest Russia, and he believed at that time that this could be made a great wheat-growing center. We, who have lived in this country, who have seen it develop and grow and
blossom into the great garden spot of Kansas, which it is, can appreciate his wisdom, judgment and forethought.

A notable example of his sagacity and foresight was in the introduction of the hard wheat of Turkey into this country. Previous to that time we had been raising the soft May wheat. This superior hard red Turkey wheat has added untold millions of dollars to the wheat industry of Kansas and has made possible the truthful slogan "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World."

The first mill to be erected in all this country was the Halstead Mill in 1873. The water power was later changed to steam and mills were built at Newton, and at Blackwell, Oklahoma, and finally the terminal mill at Kansas City was added to the list, thus completing and rounding out the great milling industry which was his especial business. His standing in the milling world may be judged from his being made president of The American Milling Association.

My personal acquaintance with Bernard Warkentin began in May, 1878. Working with a header crew, cutting and stacking the great crop of wheat of that year, we worked down the river on the farms which were mostly settled by Mennonites. Everyone was talking of Bernard Warkentin, of what he had done and what he was doing and my curiosity and interest were greatly aroused. I wondered what kind of man we would meet. Finally we came to his farm and cut his wheat. I was not disappointed in the personal appearance of Mr. Warkentin. He looked the thorough-going, energetic, capable business man which I later more fully learned him to be.

We have been told that where there is no vision, the people perish. To me, the outstanding quality in this man was his vision, his ability to see things as they are and as they would become, and his ability to prepare for the new.

Bernard Warketin as largely instrumental in bringing the wheat-growing German Mennonites of Southwest Russia to settle the fertile land of Harvey and McPherson counties. These people have proved themselves to be honest, industrious, thrifty farmers, and the second and third generations are still improving the reputation of their forefathers.

A college-educated man himself, he early saw the necessity of an education beyond that of our common schools, and therefore joined himself with others in the great enterprise of establishing our BETHEL COLLEGE. Newton and Harvey County are proud of this splendid institution and we hope and believe that it is only the beginning of greater things in the future.

Another worthy institution, Bethel Hospital, which has grown up in our midst, is an outstanding monument of the foresight and vision of Mr. Warkentin, who was one of its principal founders.

As a Newton business man, Mr. Warkentin was universally respected and looked up to. His counsel was sought and prized by all of his associates. Personally, I seldom made a business venture without first consulting him. He founded the Kansas State Bank, one of the very largest and strongest financial institutions of our county. He was its President until his death.

His family relations must have been ideal. His son, Carl B. Warkentin, who assumed control of his business, constantly considered when any serious financial problem arose "What would father have done?" I am sure it has been his great guiding principle in life.

A few years ago Mrs. Axtell and myself were travelling in Syria, along the Northern border of Palestine, or what is known as the Holy Land. We were going in automobiles from Beirut on the Mediterranean to Damascus, the oldest city in the world, which is located in the garden spot watered by two great rivers coming down out of the snowcapped mountains. We saw the little narrow gauge train, puffing and chugging along its slow-winding course and it called to our minds most vividly a tragedy which had occurred at this point. Mr. Warkentin and his wife had boarded the train at Damascus and on the way through this broken country some Syrian hunters entered the car, with their guns, in another compartment. In some way, a gun was accidentally discharged, the bullet passing through the compartment walls and entering the body of Mr. Warkentin. It was purely accidental but was no less a calamity. They were able to reach the hospital at Beirut but on that same evening Mr. Warkentin passed away, and Newton lost one whom I
believe to have been her greatest citizen. He was a man whom it was good to know.

Bernard Warkentin passed away but the thought is strong in my mind, HE LIVES TODAY. He lives in the institutions which he founded, he lives in the hearts of his friends, and his memory is sacred in his family.

## EX-BETHELITE UNCOVERS

## PREHISTORIC AMERICANS

(We copy the following article from the Newton Evening Kansan of November 28. It was written by Emil W. Haury, son of the late Professor G. A. Haury, and at present Assistant to the Curator of the University of Arizona Museum.)

It was my privilege during the past summer to serve as co-laborer on a field expedition into the extreme northeastern corner of Arizona. We were primarily concerned with procuring information and relics of archaeological merit for the Arizona State Museum at Tuscon.

No other region in the Southwest has been sought more for this type of work than has northern Arizona, southern Utah, southwestern Colorado and northwestern New Mexico, and not without reason, for here remain the vestiges of past civilization far more abundant and better preserved than can be found anywhere north of Mexico. The ruined pueblos, whether they be located in the recesses in the sandstone cliffs or on the mesa tops are most spectacular in aspect and rich in the production of the material effects of the people.

Our activities were centered in the deep, stone-walled canyons between the Carrizo and Lukachukai Mountains, not a great distance from the so-called "four corners" (the only point in the union common to four states). We had been sent out with the express purpose of finding the remains of a culture group older and more remote still than the well known Cliff Dwellers. The success of the expedition after six weeks of effort towards that end, exceeded all hopes.

Work was started in a large but none too inviting cave well near the end of a box-like canyon. The vandalism which had been created there by pot-hunters in a ruthless search for relics suggested the name of Vandal Cave for the great depression in the cliff. It was situated some 300 feet above
the valley floor and could be entered from two places only. Overhead the reddishbrown cliff towered precipitously for fully 300 feet more. Scarcely a half dozen rooms of a small cliff-pueblo were all that remained of visible habitations altho there was ample room in the cave for several hundred rooms. A closer examination revealed the fact that the cave floor was well covered with the debris of many years of prehistoric occupation, and thinking that the secrets of a former civilization might rest below the accumulation, it was attacked at once.

By way of explanation at this point, it may be said that the archaeological knowledge of the Southwest has advanced to such an extent that several distinct periods of occupation are recognized. Earliest and most primitive were the people who sought the natural recesses in the cliffs for shelter; whose houses were most elementary in nature and whose arts were yet few and undeveloped. The people of the next period made their homes partly underground, first round and then rectangular in shape, commonly called pit houses. Lastly, the period of greatest attainments embraces the large and complex pueblos situated in the cliffs and in the open.

After the cave had been thoroly gone over by moving the entire amount of accumulation, it was found that the people who constructed pit houses utilized it first and that after a long period of disuse, the cave was reoccupied by a culture group that knew how to construct durable houses of masonry. Not only was time difference marked by the unlikeness of house structures, but also by the dissimilarity of their utensils, their sandals, and finally the physical characteristics of the people themselves.

The fascination and romance that comes to one on finding articles that have been untouched for centuries defies description. We were especially fortunate in obtaining representative collections from both periods, thereby being able to point out the striking contrast of both peoples.

The contents of one of the circular pit houses revealed a most singular story indeed. The entire floor of the seven foot room was thickly carpeted with fibres taken from the leaf of the yucca plant. Probably
this was done to provide a softer floor on which to sleep, for it must be remembered that these small houses were used for little else than for sleeping purposes. Neatly arranged in one side of the room was a collection of household articles. A fur robe (made by wrapping yucca cords with strips of rabbit fur and then weaving these together into a soft blanket), two gourd vessels, a ball of yellow ocher pigment, a small carrying net, basket materials tied into bundles and stored for future use, breechcloths, and a quantity of yucca string comprised this collection.

Nearby and well covered with the dust of the ages was a guord water bottle of perhaps a quart capacity. It was conveniently held in a carrying net by means of which it must have been transported to the fields of corn in the valley below, serving the part of a burlap covered water jug in every Kansas wheat field at harvest time. The agricultural implements in the shape of planting and weeding sticks which were found with it tend to make this bit of imagination even more realistic.

Greatest skill was attained by these early people in the art of weaving baskets, sandals and belts. The art of making vessels of fired clay had not been learned altho the initial step towards that end had been taken in as much as they made crude vessels of sun dried clay by moulding them in baskets. One particularly fine bowl-shaped basket measured seventeen inches in diameter and was decorated in designs of red and black. The design element in another basket taken from a burial was carried out entirely by the method of weaving and not by color. Embellishments both in color and in style of weave were developed to such an extent that their excellency was never to be duplicated.

Subsistance was gained chiefly by cultivating a primitive type of corn which it is certain was introduced from the highlands of Mexico. Beans and squashes were also cultivated, while edible nuts and such game as they could capture provided some variety to their daily diet. The turkeys which they had succeeded in domesticating provided them with feathers for robes and with meat as well.

The several burials from this period revealed even more facts regarding the habits
of the people. It was customary to fold the individuals by drawing the knees up to the chest before wrapping them in weather and fur robes for interment. Offerings of baskets were invariably placed with the dead. A few of the bodies were remarkably well preserved. This is due rather to the extreme dry conditions in the caves than to any methods of mumification as there is no evidence to show that artificial methods of preserving the body were practiced. Perhaps the excellent condition of the mumies from the tombs of Egypt is due in part to the same reason. The climatic conditions of Egypt are much like those of the Southwest and the dead of both people were carefully wrapped before they were laid to rest in the dry tombs and caves.

One mummy deserving special mention is that of an old man. Normally, he must have been nearly six feet tall but in his present folded condition he could be placed in a box not over three feet in length. The fingernails, toe nails, chin whiskers, and even the eye lashes are well discernable. The facial features are likewise remarkably well preserved. Complete dessication has reduced the weight to less than fourteen pounds. A pipe of highly polished black marble, a tortoise shell rattle and a large basket were with the body when uncovered. A second mummy remains wrapped in the original feather robe, a tuft of hair and a foot being all that is visible of the body. The mummy of a babe is interesting because of a wristlet of sea shells intact about the right wrist.

But someone asks, how long ago did these people live? It is estimated that this culture probably flourished at the beginning of the Christian Era. While it must be admitted that dates can not be definitely established, such estimates are based upon a comparison of types and upon the evidences as provided in the stratified remains of several cultural types. The second period of occupation in Vandal Cave was approximately a thousand years later than the first. During this period the greatest villages such as Pueblo Bonito, Mesa Verde and the awe-inspiring cliff-pueblos in the region of Kayenta, Arizona, experienced the greatest vigor and vitality. Perhaps but a half dozen families occupied this cave during that period but they left behind them abundant
traces which revealed the great forward strides that had been made.

The houses were no longer semi-subterranean and round but were rectangular in shape and built directly on the surface. Substantial walls of stone and clay enabled the construction of two and even three story buildings.

Along other lines, the progressions were equally as marked as in house building. Instead of the gourd and crude unbaked vessels they now had durable utensils of fired clay. Their appreciation of the beautiful is manifest in the graceful shapes into which the clay was moulded and in the decorative elements in black and white, black and red and even polychrome combinations.

Agriculture was given a decided impetus by the introduction of cotton. In suitable places large irrigation projects were developed and tracts of land were brought under cultivation as extensive as the fields of the Navajo today.

The sandals from this later period displayed a great deterioration in workmanship. Decorative embellishments were lost and the weave became much coarser. One sandal of a rough "checker-board" weave was found tied to the foot of a mummy just as it had served its wearer during life. Baskets were common articles about the house, perhaps quite as abundant as the pottery. Approximately fifteen specimens of basketry were found. The cotton fabrics were undoubtedly among the most valued articles of the time. Loom cloth of excellent quality was found wrapped around the bodies, while discarded fragments of cloth showed their skill in the use of red and brown dyed fibers.

The graves again proved to be of much interest and rich in the content of funerary offerings. Apparently care was exercised in the disposal of the bodiese as the graves were in most cases well proportioned and cleverly made. One in particular proved to be a veritable tomb. At the bottom of a six foot shaft which had been
dug into the hard fill in the cave, a chamber had been constructed by undercutting sufficiently to allow the body and offerings to be placed within. When first encountered this chamber was neatly closed with three large stone slabs and a mat work of twigs woven together with yucca fiber and strings made of human hair. A few minutes work after removing these revealed clay vessels and pottery nearly as well preserved as tho they had been placed there yesterday. Shovels were put aside and the work proceded with garden trowel and whisk broom in order to avoid possible injury to the specimens. At the end of a half day's labor, the grave yielded ten pieces of pottery, eight baskets and one body well preserved and wrapped in cotton and feather robes.

Consider what you have in the smallest chosen library. A company of the wisest and wittiest men that could be picked out of all civil countries, in a thousand years, have set in best order, the results of their learning and wisdom. The men themselves were hid and inaccessible, solitary, impatient of interruption, fenced by etiquette; but the thought which they did not uncover to their bosom friend is here written out in transparent words to us, the strangers of another age.-R. W. Emerson.

I cannot understand the rage manifested by the greater part of the world for reading new books. If I have not read a book before, it is, to all intents and purposes, new to me, whether it was printed yesterday or three hundred years ago. But many people would as soon think of putting on old armour as of taking up a book not published within the last month, or year at the utmost.-W. Hazlitt.

The scholar only knows how dear these silent, yet eloquent, companions of pure thoughts and innocent hours become in the season of adversity. When all that is wordly turns to dross around us, these only retain their steady value.-Washington Irwing.

##  Aleutldye aloteilung

## Weifnadt tegedanfer．

Weifnactuten ijt wieder vor Der Tür．Bars wird Die frohe Boticlaft，Die ber Engel ben §ir＝ ten zu Bethlehem und mit ifnen der ganzen Welt brachte，wieber ourch die Welt erichallen． Erjchatlen won tauiend Sanzefn，extönen won Den Sippen unzähliger Sinber，wiberhalfen in Den Šerzen vieler，vieler ©hrijten．
 eud）große freude，die allem Bolf miderfahren wixt．Eud ift heute ber §eiland geboren，wel＝ cher ift Efrifuts，Der §eerr，in ber Staid Davibs．＂
 Menidyen eigen．Die Sünde gebirt bie Furcht． Wer ben hier verfündigten Seeiland im（Slauben erfapt，wird ifrer los，benn in $\mathfrak{J h m}$ ift man ficher，geborgen．Die $\mathfrak{F u r c h t}$ ichmindet．
＂Siehe！＂Iut cinen Blidf in Das Mer＝ heiligite（5nttes．Der Borhang ift zur Seite gezogen．Das ছ̧under bes Errlöfungmorfes entrollt fidid in bem Banorama ber Beiten． Schaue！Betrachte！צepus tut alles für bid was tuit bu für $\mathfrak{J g n}$ ？
 wahtes Wort！Heberitrömende Freube bringt Des fimmlijden Baters（Gabe ber Sünderwelt． Sur wer das Efrijftind annimme，ifm in fei＝ nem Reben Raum macht，genieß́st wahre $\mathfrak{F r e n b e}$ genießt aud gróbe freube，anhal＝ tenbe freude；ectutes，bleibendes（fflïd．
＂Die allem ßolf widerfahren miro．＂ Serrlict！Diefe Frrube，bieje Gabe ift für je＝
 tion，jede $\Re a f i e$. Seiner ift ausgeidflofien．$\unrhd \mathfrak{D}$ arm oder reid），jung oder alt，flein doer grob， gelf ober braun，weiß oder idfloarz，für alle ift Die frohe Botictaft． $\mathfrak{D b}$ gelehrt oder ungelehrt， allen ift fie veritänolich；benn fie ift eine Bot＝ ichaft ber Riebe und bie Sprache ber Riebe ber＝ jtefen alle Mernichen．
＂Denn eut ift heute der ફeeiland geboren．＂ Gotte Sohn nimmt Menichengeitalt ant，wird als find geboren，wixd uns gleid），wird ver＝ futdy gleid）wie wix，ninme unfre Sürben auf fiid）und erwirbt uns ewiges Šeil．Jeß̉t fam Der gläubige Menich freubig mit $\mathfrak{J a}$ antworten， auf bie frage Des Dichters：＂Ĩte aud ein Freube，Menid）geboren fein？Darf id）mid） aut heute meines seberis frem？＂
＂Weldyer ift Shriftus，ber Şerr，in Der Stadt Davibs．＂Dies ift ber vergeibene Miei＝ fias，vom Stamme நabios．Daran ift fein Bweifel．Erx ift ber Gimmlifde תönig，ber ફeer aller Şerren，Der Mächtige in Sirael．Wer bas glaubt，ift bem Silmmelreich nahe．Nber mur Der ift brin，Dem ©hriftus felgit ins Seerz ge＝ boren ift，ber veriönlichen $\mathfrak{F n t e i l}$ an ifm hat． Die Stadt Davios ijt Bethlehem，„Brothaus．＂ Mur der wixd in feiner Seele jatt，ber au马 bicier Bethlehemsgabe feine かahnung ziegt．

Wumbervolle Weifnadfthbotictaf！！
Beridft bez $\mathfrak{F r a ̈ i i b e n t e n ~ b e r ~ E d u t e ~ a n ~ b i e ~} 40$. Jahresueriammling ber Bethel Colfege תorporation，
den 25．Movember， 1927.
Eyin Rüutblict auf bas verflofiene Scyuliahr jollte uns zu bejonderem $\mathfrak{D a n f}$ verpflideten．In feinem worhergehenion Safuljahr ift bie Rohafi＝ tät Der ©dyulfreunde won Bethel ©ollege flarer an ben $\mathfrak{T a g}$ getreten als im lełten ©dfuljafn． Manche batten fich fayon ben（sflauben hinge＝ geben，dáz die $\mathfrak{H r b e i t}$ ber Scfule nicht mefhr ftaatlicfe $\mathfrak{A n}$ nerfenmung eryalten mürbe；bock $\mathfrak{G}$ lieben Stubenten und $\mathfrak{H n t e r i t u ̈ b e r}$ Der ভcaule tren．Manclfe unferer Unteritỉzer，bie bor eini＝ ger Beit icforr anfingen ein mentg zaghaft zu werDen，weil fie meinten，eine io ungeheure Summe wie $\$ 500,000.00$ für ben Unterthal＝ tungonde fonne ein fo fleines Bolf wie wix find nidft exidfingen，haben neuen Mat ge＝ faß̉t，da fie fehen，daß breifiunftel ber ভumme zufammen find und dáb eindrittel biefer ভamm＝ lung in biefem Jahre gemacht worben ift．© ift ermutigend，obzwar in einigen $\mathfrak{F a l l l}$ en faft rïh rend，wenn man fieft，wie ein mander Opfer bringt，um bie Sactje zu unterftüßen．
 lidffeiten werzidytet hat，um etwas für bieien 3nedf zu erübrigen．Hnjer §elojefretär fömie Dariuber fajt ビrgreifenDes erzählen．

Dieje günftigere Wendung ber Dinge iit wohl zum groben Teil dem Umitande zuzuichrei＝ ben，dав viele Sdulfreunde fleißiger als je für bie Sdule gebetet haben．Während ber שxr＝
 hielten ber＂（5friftridfe Jünglinģuerein＂und Der＂Efhriflitu）Sungfrauenverein＂won Bethel Eollege eine bejondere（Sebetjfunde für bie ba＝
mals vorliegende $\mathfrak{Y r b e i t} \mathfrak{a b}$ ．Dabjelfe twrbe mährend ber Erröffrung ber Keutigen Sibung wiederholt．Ein mandfer Stubent mag mogl Diefen（sebetsgegentand mit fich in fein ©se＝ betßfämmerlein genommen baben．Suf weitere Sreife als mur auf den Stubentenfreis hat fict） Diefe（5ebet弓uibung erftrectit．Reue Beran＝ lafinug fam bazu burch den Bethel ©ollege Tag， ber an mehreren Stellen für ben Schulbettag veranitaltet murbe．Warum jollten wir nidft glauben，Dã̉ bie freigiefigere Hnteritüßung Der Schule mit biejen Gebeten in 3 ufammen＝ hang zu bringen ijt，fo wie aud ibre günjtigere Rage bei ber Staatsidultbeyorde．

Der א̌intweiz auf bie günjigere $\mathfrak{L a g e}$ bei Der Staatsidulbehorde erfordert mohl，dá̉ ct＝ was Mäheres bariiber gefagt werde．Dic Staaţictulfehörbe war baran，alle Eolleges in תanias，bie nicht den Ynforberungen ber ，Morth Gentral शffociation of ©olleges and Secombary Schools＂entipractien，won ber Rijte Der wom Staat amerfannten Schulen zu itrei＝ chen．（5flüuctictjerweife lud fie Dann aber all Die ßräfibenten Der Eolleges bon תamias ein， um ïber biefe ærage eine Durchiprache zu ha＝ ben．Refultat biejer Durdjprache war，bais Den Sctulen，bie Šoffming hegen ließen，Dã fie ben 2 fnforberungen ehe lange entiperefien mürden，zwei weitere sahre gegeben wurben， imt inten Stand zu verbolffomment．Bethel Sollege murbe bon einem zuitändigen fomite： biesbezüglidy bejucht und unterjudft und als zut diejen Schulen gehörend erflärt．Die 9rbeit Der Saflute wirb in adft Deparments in bere näctiften zwei Jahren anerfannt．Nach $\mathfrak{A} 5=$ lauf biejer zwei Sabre mú bic Schute mbe＝ bingte 2 nerfernung Gaber oder won ber sifte geftriden werben．Da aber bic Borferfungen für bas ভdyuljahr＇29－30 fatyon friite im Jabr ＇29 gemadht werben miilifen，fo follte ber 1 Inter＝ Galtung fonos fation in etwa 15 Monaten won Yeute gejichert jein．

Mit ewả Bangen wird bie frage geitellt， ob bas erforderliche Biel in ber gejektei 3eit erreidf）werben fann．AlS 2ntwort barmuf fann ermibert merben：„Ja，mit Gottes §iiffe und ber $\mathfrak{B f l i d f t t r e u t ~ D e r ~ © c h u l f r e u n d e ~ f a n n ~ b i e s ~}$ geidethen．＂©in Schulfreund ichub bas תau＝ fen cines $\mathfrak{A n t o s}$ finaus，um für bie Schule geben zu fömen．Eine（sfmeinde veridyob bas
 Yidye（Seld für Den Sdyulfonds．§armer，bie nur auf gerentetem Ranb bauten，baben biz $\$ 500.00$ gezeidyret．Brwei Bermärgtnibe won je 80 Ndfer Rand find für bie Schule gemadtat toor＝

Den－das eine ift fofort verivenobar，bas art＝ Dere erit nad）einiger Beit．Solde Gabben flö̉en $\mathfrak{S}$ ロffnung ein．

Die Stubentenzahl vergleicht fidh mit Demt Yebeten Sahr twie folgt： $\mathfrak{I m}$ erften Sautjahr twa＝ $\mathfrak{r e n}$ letztes $\mathfrak{J a h r} 97$ ，bies $\mathfrak{z a h r} 72$ ．İm zaci＝ ten Schulfahr twaren lektes $\mathfrak{J a h r} 65$ ，bies $\mathfrak{J a h t}$ 52． $\mathfrak{y m}$ britten Schuljahr waren lektes $\mathfrak{J a h r}$ 36，Die马 $\mathfrak{z a h r} 34$ ．Jom bierten Sduljabr wa＝
 ftubenten waren lebtes $\mathfrak{y a h r} 29$ ，bies $\mathfrak{J a h r} 50$. Die Gejammtiduillerzahl ift für biejes Jahr 20 fweniger als lekte马 $\mathfrak{F a h r}$ ．Die lebtiährige Sdjuilerzabl ift aber angegeben wie fie ant
 aud）mogl bie biezjährige Babl nod wadtien． Eine Berjbfiebung Der Babler für verjdiedene תlafien oder Sdfuljahre mird mogl für belt zweiten Termin nod ftattfinoen．So erwartet man 3 ． $\mathfrak{B}$ ．，ba $\mathfrak{B}$ bie（Grabuentenflafie 25 zäh $=$ Yen mag itatt 22，wie obige $\mathfrak{A n g a b e n}$ ohme E゙r＝ flärung andeuten mürben．

In bent Rehrerperional hat es einige Bect $=$ jel gegeben．Brofefior $\mathfrak{z}$ ．M．Subermann fand （iid）gejundheitatalber gezmingen，als（5ejchäfts＝ fïbrer zu rejignieren．Brofefion $\mathfrak{J}$ ． $\mathfrak{s}$ ．Moyer ijt fein Macdjolger．Diejer Wectiel verurjachte eine Batanz in Der \＆fteilung ber（Geichichte． $\mathfrak{B r o f e j i o r}$（5）．R．Gacobert murbe für biefe ভtelle gefictjert．ßrofefior Whraham Warfentin von ber Deutiden afbeilung erbielt Hrlaub，weil er meiter jutubieren mollte．ßrofefior $\mathfrak{F}$ ． $\mathfrak{R}$ ．Thier＝ ftein ftegt nun biefer Qbteilung vor．Die burd） diejen Wedfiel entitandene $\mathfrak{B a f a n z}$ in ber $\mathfrak{A b}=$ teilung Der Schulfumbe ift burch bie Stifellung von $\mathfrak{B r o f e j i j o r ~} \mathfrak{A}$ ． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．Regier gefüllt morben． Brofefion John Thut refignierte ais Gefang＝ lehrer $u m$ weiter zu ftubieren． $\mathfrak{A} n$ feiner ©telle dient jekst Brofefior Seerfgel Gregory．

Der auf ber letzen §abrebverfammlung an＝
 für Somntagidyularbeiter unt für Jugend＝ verein马arbeiter ift bermirflidft morben．Diefer Surjus ift aber nidgt ein Teil Der Mrbeit won Bethel College．Die ganze ভacte ift in ફän＝ ben Des Schul＝und Erziehungsfomitees ber Weftliffen Diftriftfonferenz zur 5andhabung und Finanzierung．Bethel ©ollege bringt aber diejer Sache ein freundides Mohltollen ent＝ gegen umb läßt die תlafien bie nötigen $\mathfrak{Z e g r}=$ zinmer unentgeltlich bemuken．Brediger $\mathfrak{B}$ ． $\mathfrak{F}$ ． Unruh ift ber Rehrer biefer תlafien．Die Sadje ift ber Unteritübung wert．

Wuct für meiterfin mödften wir Bethel ©ol＝

Yege ben $\mathfrak{y}$ reunten umieres $\mathfrak{B o f f e s}$ zur $\mathfrak{F}$ ürbitte und lunteritïßung empfeglen．
§． $\mathfrak{B}$ ．Sliewer．
（Eitt idjunte Denfinal．
 itimmen，zu erfahren，da $\mathfrak{B}$ ältere Gömner ber Sdyule anfangen，Derjelben in ifren Iejtamen＝ ten zu gedenfen．So hat Difel $\mathfrak{F}$ ．S．Both bon Goefiel，Der im Dftober ftarb，Dem Eollege eine
 Yiegt bier Meilen nord won Walton．Wahrlich）， Der fiebe Bruber hat fich auf biefe Beife ein icfönes $\mathfrak{D e n f i n a l ~ g e j e b t ; ~ n i d u t ~ e i n 马 ~ b o n ~ S t e i n , ~}$ jondern eir extragfäbiges，bas burct）bie ভant＝ le jebet und in fommenden（Gejd）lectitern Emig＝ feitsmerte exzengen wirb，

## Das \＆etrerproblem．

Yus alfen Teilen bes Randes beridflet man einen Heberfluß an Rehrern．©it，weit，nord， ；ïi，überall ijt biejes Iatjacte．In תamias und feinen Mactibaritaaten ift es bejonders der Fall．Fruïher gabs in ben netueren und bejon＝ Ders den weftlidjen Staaten immer joldefe，bie nidft genug Refrer erzeugten umb Dort fand ein etmaiger Heberiduub in den älteren Staater fei＝ nen 2 Ȟfuts．Sente geht das nidgt mehr．Sn תamias befinden jich zirfáa 22,500 lizenfierte 2ebrer，aber nur etwas über 18，000 haben $\mathfrak{A n}=$ jtellumg．Somit baben wir cinen Heberichut bon mehr als 4000 Rebrern．

Was find die lufacten biejer Heberprodut＝ tione？Ein paar babon liegen in unjerem Schuligitem．Wix bringen immer mehr auf Sodfichulfilbung．Sum gibt es Taufende won jungen Reuten，bejonders Mädchen，bie jtreb＝ fant gemug find，Dáb fie bie Scfulbilbung bie fie in Der ©flementar＝uno seoctictule exhalten $\mathfrak{b a}=$ ben，auch praftific）uns profitabel verwerten möch：en．11nd bie Erltern，bie，bis die תinder joweit fins，oft ziemlict große Dpfer gebracht Gaben，ieben bas recfyt gerne．Ja，es jctmeidelt ifnen ein＂felyoul marm＂in ber familie zu $\mathfrak{h a}=$ ben．Berhältnismäßig menige biejer jungen Reute haben aber ben innern Trieb，Das Rehr＝ factif zum Rebensberuf zu fachen．Das Refren gibt ifnen angenehme，rejpeftable Beidäftigumy umo Beit zur Heberlegung，bis fie burch eine Seirat ober burch anderiveitige Wahl ihren glatz int Reben oder ihren Zeben马beruf gefut＝ Den Gaber．

Ein anderer（brumb beiteft barin，baiz bie
 in umierm Staat immer noditu niedrig find．

3ur Erlangung de马 Bertififats be马 zweiten （6rabs z．B．forbert Das ©sejet，Dã ber תandi＝ Dat bei einem（xxamen in elf Eelementaxfädfern， mit＂（General ©cience，＂einigen Sienntnifien in Der Mrnifu und in Den ßrinzipien und Methoden
 $80 \%$ ，mit nicft weniger als $70 \%$ in irgend $\mathrm{ei}=$
 ligatorifid notmendig．Eine aufgewedte $\mathfrak{B e r}=$ fon fann fich bie befcheidenen Senntnifie，dic ӥber bie（Elementarfächer hinauほgehn，Durit） Selbituium aneignen und ein ©ramen pafiie＝ ren，ohne eine Seodidyule bejudft zu haben． Dies ift ein niebriger（sxab won Erforbernifijn
 inmer nod ziemlidy tweit offen．

Ein britter（5xumb liegt in Dem jogenann＝ ten＂Mormal Iraining＂furpus in Scocfichulen． Bor 18－20 Jahren，als biejer furpus einge＝ fübrt wurde，waren bie Refree im Staate finapp und bie Einridftung jollte babin wirfen，bā wir megr und befiere Zebrex für unfre elemen＝ tarichulen heranbilden fonnten．Das Biel mur＝ be erreidat．है马 bauerte aber nidgt fehr lange bis des（5uten zu biel murbe．Die＂Mormal Training＂Šoctichulen ictoben entpor wie ßil＝
 תlemeren bis zu Den steiniten，füfliter fich be＝
 men．Und bieje fleinen und bie grōen，，Reb＝ rerfabrifen＂bradften jäbrlid eine ganze $\mathfrak{A r m t e}$ von angebenden Sefrem beraus．Eine be＝ träçtliche Heberprobuftion war bie $\mathfrak{F o l g e}$ ． Mit ber 3urahne von Sommeriduten und pä＝ Dagogitaben Rehrfurien in ben Eolleges haben aber bieje＂Plormal Training＂Seodidyuten an＝ gefangen abzumefmen．
©re gibt Mittel，um dicier Mijitano ber Heberprobution won Rebrern abzubelfen：

1．Der Staat famn bie 2 nforberung hnornt 3um Eintritt in ben Rebreritand bebentend er＝ höhen．Er fimn verlangen，Dáß Der תandibat nicht mur einen viexjährigen 5octichutfurjus mit ©ibren abjolviere，fonsern aud nody zwei Sabre Sollege＝2rbeit mit Definitiben profei＝ fionellen Stubien，Surje int Brobeunterridft it． Dgl．Durchgemadyt habe．

2．Er fann affe Rebrercramen unter Staats＝ fontrolle bringen und iie jo father madfen，bajb mur bie Beiten burchiommen．

3．Er fann bazu ferner，wie man ez in Cru＝ ropa tut，Den Eintritt in bie Rehrerfeminare oder ben Butritt zu Den Refrerfurien in Col＝ Yeges io jatwer madjen，báb audi）mur bejon＝ bers $\mathfrak{B e f a ̈ h i g t e ~ b u r d f o m m e n . ~}$

4．Er fann eine rigorofe $\mathfrak{y n}$ ipeftion in ben Gang jeker，bie，nacflom ein Rehrer eine ein＝ oder zweijährige Brobezeit Durchgemacht hat， Die Enticheidung treffen muß，ob er bas Beug hat，den Refrerberuf zu berfolgen oder nidgt， und ifnt int lebteren falle meitere afntellung verweigern．

5．Aht ein Minimat＝Rebrergehatt würbe Gelfen，die Bahl der Rehrer zu reduzieren；und Dies wäre borberyand wielleidyt das leidytejte und trefflicajte Mittel．©だ gibt unter unjern Diftrififcturbehörden noch immer folctje，Denen Der Dollar fatheints widftiger ift als bie $\mathfrak{x o h}$ l＝ fart ber תinder．Sie meinen es gut，aber fe＝ hen nicflt weit gemug．Itm（selo zu pparen， felllt man noct immer hier und bort die Reh．＇ rerin an，bie ben flemiten Rohn verlangt．©ூs fommt oft vor，Dáb mehrere Sandibaten fich um eine Stelle bewerben．Und anitatt bie be＝ ite ber angebotenen Rebrfräfte zu wählen，fä̆lt man in Berfuchung bie zu nehmen，bie amt Gilligiten zu haben ijt．Eine＂billige＂ভchule ift in foldgen ぶällen gar leidft bả Rejultat．

Sätten wir mun ein Gejek̨t，Das bas Mini＝ malgetalt eines Diftriftichutlehrers molten $\mathfrak{a}=$ gen auf $\$ 100.00$ den Monat ober auf $\$ 800.00$ Das ভctuljahr feitiekte，mürben bann bie ßegör＝ Den nidgt bie bejte ftatt die billigite won ben $\mathfrak{B e}=$ merberinnen um ifre Safle mäblen？Hno wiirben auf bieje Weife nicht bie ichbädferen Sräfte vor jelgjt ausgejchaltet werben？
$\mathfrak{H n i r e}$ memmonitifchen jungen Reute haben biz dahin im allgemeinen nodi nidgt grade biel Mühe gebabt Rebreritellen zu befommen．Man ziegt fie ja in $\mathfrak{D i f t r i f t e n}$ ，wo unjer Bolf bertre＝ ten ift，meifens bor．Stud in andern Sreifen， too man uns fennt，bemerft marr eine Neigung zu ihren Gumiten．Sie find gemögnlich arbeit＝ fam，fie haben won šaut aus arbeiten gelernt， unt icheuen fitw baher nidet wor ber biefen $\mathfrak{O r}=$ beit，bie bejonders bie Randidulen won einem Refrer fordern．Sie nebmen es mit den $\mathfrak{B f l i c h}=$ ten und Berantwortlidffeiten eines Rehrers ziemlich ernit．Bubem ift es eine ziemlidf）all＝
 ziemlidy gute Disziplinare anerfennt．Fin un＝ fern Familien merben ia bie תimber meiftens noct）zum（6ehoriam angebalten．Hnd twer ge＝ lernt hat fich felgit zu fontrollieren，fann auth andre Yeideter unter Sontrolle kalten．F̌erner will man bemerft haben，dajz fie genügiam feien
 tunger u．Dgl．mactien．Sas Bejte aber ijt， báb umiere jungen seute，fobiel ©hri＝ ftentum in fid baben，ban jie auf ifre Seffiler
 ausiiben，mande naturlidy mehr，andere we＝ niger．

Folgenber Beridgt zeigt mit weldeen Grfol＝ gen Bethels Refrerfandioaten fürs Yaufende
 ren im vergangenen æriibjahr 77 Stubenten， barunter auch einige friibere mit（6rfabrung int Rehren，bie Rehreritellen fuchten und bic Silfe unferes＂Blacement＂Bureaus beaniputaten． $\mathfrak{B o n}$ Diefen zogen fidy bier nooch bor Beginn Der Sampagne zuriitef und itubieren jebt in Bethel weiter．Somit twaren nod 73 子ut berjehen．たb゙ fander ভtellen als：
5octidutllehrex ..... 17
Şoctictultprinzipale ..... 2
©uperintendenten bon ভtadtichulen ..... 2
Elementarlehrer in Stadtichulen ..... 6
Refrer in zweiteiligen Ranbiduten ．． 12

3 3ifanmen60
ふon ben übrigen find：
3 ut baufe ..... 5
Reibend ..... 2
Roitgrabuarten auf göhern ভdyulen ..... ． 2
Stubieren in Bethel weiter113

Nach ben Beridyter aus andern Solleges zu urteilen，ift die 3abl Der Hebergebliebenen fajt ohne $\mathfrak{W}$ иэnahme größer als hier．Wix haben alio Hriache（Gott zu banfen für feine gütige なüifnung．

## Verichiedenes aus dem College

Hniere Stubentenzahil iit jekzt 230 und ver＝ teilt fich wie folgt：

Ahts תanias 192
（ 乡NRit Nemoton Morefie 103）
2us Dflahoma13
そus Minnejota ..... 6
Yus શebrajfa ..... 5
かuร תalifornien ..... 2
$\mathfrak{H u} \mathfrak{F}$ かaho ..... 2
れuร Sübdafota ..... 1
શuร Mafington ..... 1
Yus fanaba ..... 1
 ..... 2

そus ๔bina
Rach ibrer firchlicyen Bugeförigfeit gruppie＝ ren fick bie Stubenten twie folgt：

Mennoniten 135 Methosititen 24，Evaan＝ gelifcte 12，Freほpterianer 7，Ehriftianer 7， תatholifen 5，＂ßrethern＂ 3 ， $\mathfrak{B a p t i f t e n ~} 3$ ，凡on＝ gregationaliiten 3，Nazarener 2，＂§ederateb＂ （Whitemater）1，feiner sixde angebörig 5， nidgt angegeben 12.
$\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{f}$ böllige Selbiterbaltung find 56 Stu＝ benten angewiejen，auf teilweife 71，won Exltern und andern erbalten werben 52 ．Die übrigen machen feine $\mathfrak{A}$ ngaben．
 gungen ber Crltern Der Stubenten werben 46 verichiedene genannt．

Wie immer，fo murbe bie fogenannte＂（5D）$=$ cation Wefl，＂Schultwoche，aud bie马 Jahr im Eollege beachtet．N1m Dienstag jprach $\mathfrak{B r o f}$ ． $\mathfrak{F}$ ． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．Wedel firz über，„Das ફecim und Die Scdule．＂Sich auf 5．Miof．11，13－21 ftüßend，wies er hin auf ben Mangel an bibli＝ fchen＝oder Religionsunterricht im Ranbe umb die Notwendigfeit Desfelben unter Der Sugens， wem wir eine chriftlide）Sation fein und blei＝ ben wollen．Das Ebriftentum muß bas Boll＝ werf der Ration fein，wenr fie beitegen foll．
 antrowtlicafeeit Gierin．
$\mathfrak{U}$ m Mitamod fprach $\mathfrak{P r o f}$ ． $\mathfrak{F}$ ． $\mathfrak{R}$ ．Thierftein über bas Thema：＂Sinow your School．＂ Яutb er bafierte feine Bemerfungen auf ein paar Bibelivorte．Err behauptete，Die Mehrzahl Der ©̌ltern feien ber ভctulte gegenüber zu gleidy）＝ giltig，wiffen oft faum，was barir borgeht，ma＝ $\mathfrak{c}$ en nie $\mathfrak{B e f u c t e}$ ．Jefus zeigte ein grozes $\mathfrak{J n}=$ terefife an תindern．Die Bibel，צ̌ejuß，legen Ewigleitswert auf bas sino．Sie baben unz im Berlaufe ber Beit bie Schulen gegeben．
$\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{m}$ Baffenjtil（jtandtag， $\mathfrak{J r e i t a g}, \quad$ iprady Rev．Fred Smith über ben תrieg und feine un＝ heilbringenden foniequenzen．Englanos Jung＝ mannichaft geht nidft mehr zux Sinctje．Wba＝ rum？§riuher taten fie e马．Aber während Des תrieges Görten fie won ben תanzeln lauter $\mathfrak{B i}$ i＝ Deripruct）．Sft einem Sonntag presigte man ӥber bie（sforie und ફeeiligfteit bes Srieges umb Sajß gegen den ふeino，am rächiten die ßruber＝ idfaft ber Meniden und bie Bateridfaft Gottes． $\mathfrak{W o}$ find bie Dinge，bie man uns vom Sriege veripraç，Demofratie，Das Enve aller ภrieğe？ Sit Rußland＂iafe for Democrach？＂frieg ift iffrectlidy．Er berändert ber Menidjen．Er Geraubt ifn jeiner Beine，Mrme，feines Beritan＝

Des，feiner Gefunobeit．Der תrieg gräbt un＝ jern feiniten Sebffungen，unjern §obealen，ber Bliute unierer Jungmannidaft bas（bxab． Chriftus fam，umt uns Reben fu bringen，nidft Das（5xab．Srieg und ©fritus gehen nidit zu＝ jammen．
 $\mathfrak{b e r}$＂Die Sirctje und bie ভdfule．＂Ěr exzäblte in rectit greifbarer Weife feine Erfahrungen in $\mathfrak{b e i b e n}$ Infitutionen und zeigte，weldfen Ein＝ flus ife auf bas sint aububen，welde midftige Rolle fie pipielen in ber Enntwifflung Des ©ba＝ raficers．
$\mathfrak{D i e}$ Y．M．©． $\mathfrak{K}$ ．Berjammtungen werben gut bejucht．Wor einer Berjammlung practit $\mathfrak{F r o f}$ ．D．S．Ricjert über＂§rieden．＂Unter entmutigenben ひaftoren mannte er：Das Miflingen der Genfer תonferenz，bie militärifde $\mathfrak{H}$ ubbilbung in Eolleges，sie Dollar＝ $\mathfrak{D i p l o m a t i e}$ Der $\mathfrak{B e r}$ ．Staaten．Unter $\mathfrak{K o f f}=$


 gen，bie Sirchen itubieren bie Bergprebigt und finden，Dáb fie Dem תrieg wiberipridyt．

Ein andermal lauifote mar einsm mutifali＝ ichen $\mathfrak{F r o g r a m m}$ ．Suartettgeiänge und $\mathfrak{S n j t r u =}$ mentalmuifif von hohem Grabe twirben vorge＝ tragen．
$\mathfrak{A m}$ Morgen Der Bethel＝\｛ahresucrianmiung
 betzoerjammlunger ab．

Eine Gruppe junger Reute bes Mifitionsver＝ bandes twar zum 27．November nad Deer ©reef und Medforb，Siflahoma gefahren，um dajelgit Frogramme zu geben．Eine andere Gruppe war an demielfen abend in der afteranderiongl＝ finde bet Goeffel．

Bum 4．Dezember mar Der Mifinionzwerband nad）Beatrice，Mebrasfa，cingelaben，um in ben Stadt＝um Randfirctjen $\mathfrak{B r o g r a m m e ~ z u ~ l i e f e r n . ~}$ Infolge Der Einlabung futren Mr．und Mre． John $\mathfrak{B}$ ．Suberman，Mir，und Mirs．Marbin Sinicteio，Either Exvans und Dlga fait babin．
$\mathfrak{Y m}$ Bormittag predigte Mr．Sinidyeio in Der Stabtfixthe und Mr．Suberman in ber Ranbfirche．Nactmittags und abendes gaben fie ifre ßrogramme in ben beiben fircben．Еூ弓 murben beridfiedene Themata，תindergeidididen， Refeitüde，and $\mathfrak{D u t t e}$ geliefert．
$\mathfrak{J n}$ biejer $\mathfrak{W e i f e}$ twirft ber Berbano für bie Reidfly（5ottez Sadje．

## Dic föditen Tüte in biocthe $\mathfrak{z a r i f .}$

 QWraham $\mathfrak{x a r f e n t i n}$（1．Fortjetaug．）
 Yiencron．Das zweite（sedidyt，bas idf reje， heipt

## なとeftnadit．

Seffeifende Sefleppen und farmurrende ©dyube， Wie fie muf ipiegelnder（ffätte fidd brebn， §fatternoer ভcturrbbart und fliegende ভcföße， Bie fie vorüber ben Ballmuittern wehn．

S̃n biejen $\mathfrak{v i e x ~ B e i l e n ~ v e r w e n d e t ~ b e r ~ D i d h ~}=$ ter

5．Eigenictaftbwörter，mur
2 さätigfteitsmörter und
6 Şauptrörter．
Durch Diejes Hebergemidgt ber Rbjeftiva wirb Dic Tätigfeit，bas ¿eben，zurüdfge brängt，und eine einidaränfende afbitraftion tritt herwor． Bielleidyt hat ber Didjter bie Worte jo gewähit， um bie Materation zu erzielen；wix fönnen uns aber nidgt gut „ichmurrende Sctube＂beim Tanze borfteffer．Dann beidureiben bie beiben
 vorü̈ber ben Balfmïttern wehn＂einen berbält＝ niznäßig rubigen $\mathfrak{I a n z , ~ w a ̈ h r e n o ~ „ f a f ~ n u r r e n d e ~}$

 gen hier Gegenfäbe in Den Begriffen，bie eher werwirren als weranidfuntiden．

Sth nehme zwei andere Didter，Morife und $\mathfrak{D r o j t e}=$ Šuith Mocrife treffe，lautet

## Tag unt Madt．

Schlanf uns ictuon cin Montenfinabe Bringt in Kimmelflauer ভctürるe
Mancje wunderiame Gabe，
תühlen $\mathfrak{D u f t}$ und füße $\mathfrak{B u ̈ r}$ зe．（Der erife $\mathfrak{B e r}$ ）
Das Berbältnis der Wörter ift folgenoes： $\mathfrak{H}$ ỉer ien fle inen Berbinbungsivörtdjer fini

6 Eigenidyaftzwörter，
1 Iätigfeitamort uno
5 Sauptwörter．
Bum eigentlidyen Beritänonis des（Sebichtea
 nig gewonnens．Bwei bon ihnen find bazu noch io allgemein（jadyön und twnberjamt），да́ß fie unt feine flare ßoritellung vermitteln．Huner Dem Mohrenfinaben benft fich ber Didter offen＝ bar bie Madft．Durd）bie Waht ber Morte joll mum ber Refer zum Grleben angeregt merben． Das Bild，bie Radyt als einen ，fidjlanfen， ictobren Mohrenfnaben＂zu faßen ift aber io， Dáb es moht mur wenigen gelingen wird，etwas Dabei zu erleben．Diejer Mohrenfnabe rirs
bon Dem Diefter in einer＂finmelblauen Sduurze＂gebacht．§ebenfalle ift barunter ber Simmel felber genteint．Mun foll ber Rejer eine jo itarfe $\mathfrak{B G}$ antajie bejiben，bie Mactit zu ement Mohrenfnaben zu perionifizieren，an bem bas getwaltige §immelagemölbe mur cine＂§djüze＂ baritella！
©5s mag biefe Ynochtung hier genügen，umt Darauf binzuweifen，wie bou ber Mahl der Worte，von ber Saturtrente in Der Rurif，jo auberorsentlid）viel abhängt．

Befier ift bie Wortwahl in bem（Gedid）：vort


## Meuialysitadit．

ĭm grauen ©（fncegeitöber blafien
Die Formen，ę zerfließ̆t ber Raum， Qaternen ichmimmen Durch bic（bafien， Unt leife finiftert es im slaum；
Scfon naht bes Jahres Iekte Stumbe，
Und brüben，too ber matte Edfein
Soaucht aut ben fenitern ber Rotumbe，
Dort zichn bie frommen Beter ein．
E5S weht ein frificher Bug Durdi）bieje Beilen． Ier Didjter zaubert wirflidye Dinge mo $\mathfrak{I}$ ä＝ tigifeiten bor umjern（Secijt．Wenn wir Yefen＂Die
 ＂fniftert＂burch die Gaiinn，＂De马 Sahres lekte Stumbe naht＂，io rufen bicie 在usbrüdfe Ěrin＝ nerungen an oft gemachte（rrlebnifie am Rew＝ jahrsabende wach，fie wedfen 凤eben．

Die Wahl ber Wörter iit ähnlict twie bet （6noethe：

Eigenid）aftamörter 4，
Tätigfeiţnörter 7，
Sauptrörter 12.
 itimmung bon Goethe an：
Dämmerung ienft fich bon oben， Scton ift alle 刃ähe fern；
Dock zuerit emporgefoben
Solben Ridata Der Mbenditern！ MMes idymanft ins lugewize， Rebel fchleidfen in die §eäh＇； Sdfwarzuertiffte Finfterniife Wiederppiegelno rubt ber See．

Der Didfter verwenbet in biejen acfot Bei＝ Yen mur zwei Mbjeftiva．Diefe Sparjamfeit ift darafteriftifid für inn．

Æ̌s mögen uns biefe Beiipiele mur genïgen， um auf ben naturgetreuen，Yebenbfrifctien Ion in（Sbethes surif aufmerfiam zu mactien．Wix finden bei ifm eine tectunifiche Meiftexidaft， die bas Ractuempfinden geradezu herausforbert．
 jeinen Raturliedern．§ajt auşahmslos hat er
„für feine（Gefüh）
 nem（6efiigl noct ungeiflärt und verworren iit， trirt ifm unter $\mathfrak{H m i t a ̈ n}$ Den beim Scjauten Der Matur Yebensig und frijtallyelle vor bie Seele． ，Wei ifmt iit Maturbetrachtung und Matur＝ empfindung bon imnen heraus ein Mft．＂
„Dies Sict）＝eins＝fïhlen mit ber Matur，＂ jagt Sibzmam，＂hat wohl feinen wollenbetiten 2fishrucf gefurben in ber Mononachtphantafie mit bem rauidjenden $\mathfrak{F l u b}$ ，in bem Riebe

## Stu bert Midit．

 Still mit Mebelglanz，
Röejt enolid）aud eimmal
Meine Scele ganz；
Breiteit über mein ©5efilo
Sinderno beinen Blict，
Wie Des かreumbee auge milo
Heber mein（bejubict．
Seben Mackflang füht mein §erz
$\mathfrak{F r o h}=$ und trüber Beit，
Wande zivifden wrewo und ভcturexz
$\mathfrak{F n}$ ber Einiamfeit．

Simmer twerd idy froh！
So verrauitate Sctierz und und Sub， Unod die Treue jo．

Эd beian ę bod cinmal， Was io föjtlich ift！
Dáb mant boct）zu feiner §ual stimmer es vergißt！

Rautdje，శfluß bas Tal entlang， Ohne Raft uno Rut， Rauide，fruitue meinem ©ang Melodien zu！

Wenn bu in der Winterradift
Wüteno überidfwillit，
ODer um bie ひruifling
Sunger Sonofpen quillit．
Selig，wer fich won Der Welt
Shne Saã veriduliét，
Einen ঞrreumb am Buicn hält
Uno mit bent genieß́rt，
$\mathfrak{B a z}$ won Menichen nicht getwiß́t
Ober nidet beiadft，
Durct bas Raburinty ber Bruit
Wandelt in ber Mactut．
Wir bürfen uns ben Didgter mohl auf einer einjamen Banf an emem walbranbe benfen． $\mathfrak{Y u}$ Dem $\mathfrak{Z}$ ale bringt bas Rauiden bes flubes zu ihm hinauf；ionit ift alles fitill in ber $\mathfrak{D}$ unt felfeit．Bilder ber Bergangenheit betwegen feine Seele．Da taudgt ber Mond hinter Bäumen und Sträutuern auf und fuillt mit feinem ，＂Rebel＝
glanz＂bie idjöne ©segeno．Wie eine innere＂，Er＝ löiung＂wirft auf ifn biejer himmlijde Bote．
 Dunferfeit，und wie der Did）ter fid）in bas neue Sidyt vertieft，ba fuifigt aud er fid）befreit vom dem $\mathfrak{D x u}$ trüber Grlebnifie．Der Mono wan＝ Delt fich igm in einen treuen Freumb，ber fein miloes aluge auf ihn geridytet bält，biz aller Schmerz gelindert iit．

Mun weniet ex feinen Blicif Gimunter ir ba马 Tal．Ex fiegt ben flub bafin ranidyen．Die： Wafier，bie or wälzt，fie febren niemale mehr zurüd．Das wirb inm ein Snmbor feines teurent $\mathfrak{B e r l u i t e s}$ ．Sein Şerz fdilägt in itarfen Wal＝ lungent，und bitterer © dhmer $_{\text {z }}$ zittert burch fein Inmeres：
Nimmer werd idf froh！
So verrouidite Scherz und Suib， Hud bie Trent fo．

Sch befab es boct einmal， $\mathfrak{W a s}$ io föftlidy ift！ Dā man boch zu feiner sual Nimmer es vergift！
 bon biejer ఇual erregt．＂Ia beginnt bas crle＝
 iprectjen：Wus cinem ©nmbol ber Bergänglidy）＝ feit，ber $\mathfrak{I}$ reulofigfeit，Das es eben nodi toar， wandelt es fidy in einen Garmonifden Begleit＝ afforb Der fehnfüdutig elegifcten Stimmung，bie das Mondlidyt gewectt．＂Die Wallungen in jei＝

 Das Steigen und sallen ber fhuten im Tal ift ja jo natürlich．Sidft finiter brïtenoe Gemalter Yenfen biejen Wectiel，jonvern ein Gott lebt， ein gütiger Wille twacht．Drum Rauide，F̌lub，Das Tal entlang Shne Rajt und Ruf， Rauidje，fliiftre meinem ©ang Melodien zu！

Der Didder fühlt fich mieber cins mit ber Satur．Die Sarmonie it wieber hergeitellt．Err
 ergié̄t＂，0hne Şab＂uber bie ganze Wert，über bie（5uten und bie Bojen．Das exinnert ifn an einen $\mathfrak{F r e m m s}$ ，ber über allem Weltgeideben itegt，ber auth＂Die Madyt＂，Das tiefite Erleben Der Seele，＂toas von Menfiden nidft gemuibt oder nidft bebadht，＂veriteht und liebend teilt．So wandelt der friedoofle Bauber Der Mononadft bie 1 nruthe feines seerzens in einen begliitfen＝ Den $\mathfrak{F r i e d e n}$ ．

Selig，wer fith von Der Welt


## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

Einen $\mathfrak{F r e u n d}$ am ßujen Gält Ulnd mit bem geniést， Was von Menidgen nidyt gemuft Ober nicfot bebacfit， Durd bas Raburinth ber ßruit Wantelt in ber Mactit．

Racti biejen Broben aus feinen Maturlie＝ Dern wenden wir uns feinen Riebesfiedern zu．

## II．

Wogr fein Bweig von Goethes Rurif ift io biel gepriejen und jo biel gefdmäht worben twie biejer．Won ben freifinnigen Sinfen hat man feinen Bacchantijchen ©seängen zugejubelt，won Den $\Re$ Rechthftehenben bagegen fint fie mit $\mathfrak{B i t t e r}=$ feit verurteilt worden．Man wixd umilffiur＝ Yidy an bas wort eximert： $\mathfrak{F r o p h e t e}$ lints， $\mathfrak{F r o}=$ phete rectuta，Das Weltfind in ber Mitten．Dock Die ganz entgegengejekte Beurteilung vieler fei＝ ner Sieder hat Gbethe feinesfalle aus jeinem Geleife gemorfen．Exy mar ein Weltfind，bas ift wahr；er mollte aud nidfts anderes fein， und wenn wix bon biefem Gefictappunft aus Den Dicfter Getractiten，fo ift es nicht foffiwer， ign zu veritegen uno zu würsigen．

Der ifföne Strauf feiner Riebeestieder ift feimem bunten Riebesteben entiprofien．Mehr alb auf irgend einem andern（bebiete ipiegelt fich bier fein Eryeben mider．Was ex ein＝ mal uiber＂Mserther＂ätßert，gilt auct bon bielen feiner Riebeßlieder：＂Sas ift aud）io ein（Gejcföpfi＂，befent er Ectermant am 2．§amuar 1824，，．bas ich gleidy bem ßeli＝ fan mit bem Blute meines eigenen \＄yerzens ge＝ füttert babe．＂2tnoererjeits aber wäre es ent＝ fiffieden falidy，wollte man（5oethe nach jeinen Rtebesliedern ridften．©rx erzäflt cinmal：„J̃n meiner beften Beit exzählten mix öfter Frreunde， Die midy freilidy femen mußten，was id lebte fei befier als was id iprectye，bieies beifer als was id jatreibe unt bas（seid）ricbene befier als Das Gedructte．＂

Den Stoff für feine Rieber braudfte er nie＝ male zu fuctjen；er brängte fid）ifm auf burín
 Wohl fingt er aud bon ，，verliebten Bauernbur＝ ¡为er uns Mülleriungen，＂aber fein beliebteites Thema finb mun cinmal bie fabinen Mäbdyen， fo bab ein תritifer fpottelno jagt：Goethe ift merfiviurbig lange jung geblieben．Wie ein Sdimetterling auf bunter Wieje bald aus bie＝ fer，bald aus jener Blüte nippt，fo manderte Goethe won einer menfiflityen Blüte zur an＝ Dern，Siebeggtüct trinfeno，unbetummert auf bie
 mala lange ber Berluit einer $\mathfrak{F r}$ rundin－bei

Orriederife mag es mohl mefr bie Schuld als bie Tannung geweien fein，bie ihn quälte－ er gab ficy einer andern $\mathfrak{b i n}$ ，und genóz aufs neut，was ifm＂（Sott＂Geidicieden．

Jungen Dichtern gibt er baher ben Rat，ben Berluit ber（beliebten nidft all zul lange zu be＝ trauern，fondern fict am＂forticyreitenben $R E=$ ben zu halten．＂＂NJgr feid nitht geförDert，＂ fafeibt ex，＂wenn ifr eine Geliebte，Die ifr ourct Entfermung，Hntreue Doer Iod berloren habt，immerfort betrauert．Das ift gar nichts wext，und wern ifr nock fo biel（Seichictif und Talent babei aufopfert．Man balte fict ans fortidfreitende Reben．＂Wie（5octhe biejes $\mathfrak{R e}=$ zept felfer in feinem Reben anwandte zeigen feine Refestieder mur zu Dentlid．

だs ift nidat（Sbethes 9rt bei Der Behanolung feines Stoffes die Würbe und Tugend ber Frau ins helle Ridft zu fellen，wie ©dyiller es tat， oder ihre Reinheit zu preijen nadt bem Muiter ber Minnefänger；fein Ried fingt bon ber Riebe， Der natürlicfen，finnlicfen Riebe，die mit der mujtificten bes shriftentums gar nidats gemein hat．＂Was ex bem Shriftentum am wenigiten berzieh，＂meint ©f．Garo，＂Das mar feine myiti＝ iche Moral，bie unberjölhnlicte Jeimbin jeder
 зum afpogtel ber Gflücfieligfeit．Gr empfiehit Den Genub，er erflärt ifn zum Gejeb．＂
$\mathfrak{A m}$ Deutlidfiten ipridgt fich ber alternive （5nethe（1824）bariiber einmal aus in einer heitereren $\mathfrak{i l i f}$ fgejelfidaft im eigenen sauie $\mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{s}$ ，als eine junge Sajonbeit Der Weimarer （Sejellichaft zur Erwäfnuing fam und einer Dex Gnweienden befannte，er jtehe faft baran，fie zu Yieben，wenr aud ify Beritano nidyt glän＝ zend jei．＂ßah！＂jagte（sfoethe Darauf Yacteno， ＂alk ob bie Riebe etwas mit Dem Beritande zu tum habe！Wix lieben an einem jungen $\mathfrak{F r a u t z}$ zimmer ganz andere Dinge alz ben Ber＝ ftand．Wix lieben an iht bas Sctione，Das $\mathfrak{J u =}$ gendlidge，bas Rectifache，bas Butrauliche，Den ©harafter，ihre febler，ihre Eaprizen，und Gott wein，was alles Hnausiprectlicte fonit；aber wir Yieben nidyt ifren Beritano ．．．．Der Beritano ift nidft Dasjenige，was fähig wäre
 twecfen．＂

Dieje Yeibenidaftlidye Riebe，bie von feinemt Stanopunft aub ganz natiurlid）und abjolut gut unt erlaubt ift，befingt unjer Didfter mit fajt veridmenterifider Sctionheit uno fraft，unb bile feirer Rieber find jo gehalten，dás fidy aud） ein zart bejaitetes religiöfes 5eerz an ben lieb＝ Yidjen Tömen erquidien fann．（æoxtiebung folgt．）

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