# BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY 



NEWTON, KANSAS FEBRUARY, 1928


# Bethel College Monthly 

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Newton, Kansas,' February 15, 1928 Number 6

FEBRUARY, MONTH OF BIRTHDAYS
February immediately suggests to us the birthdays of our great presidents, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Few know that many other celebrities claim February as the month of their birth. Among the presidents we have William Henry Harrison, Feb. 9, 1773. Men of science are represented by Galileo, 1564 and Thomas Edison, Feb. 11, 1847. There are several eminent authors who were born in this month, Charles Dickens, Feb. 7, 1812, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Feb. 12, 1807, and James Russell Lowell, Feb. 22, 1819. The stage is represented by Joseph Jefferson, Feb. 20, 1829. In the field or religion are Henry Benjamin Whipple, missionary among the Indians, Feb. 15, 1822, and Dwight L. Moody, the beloved evangelist, Feb. 5, 1837. William Tecumseh Sherman, civil war veteran, was born on Feb. 6, 1820. Perhaps the most recent celebrity with a February birthday is our good will ambassador, Charles A. Lindbergh. Lest this list take on too masculine appearance, mention should be made of Alice Freeman Palmer, educator, widely known through her husband's biography, Feb. 21, 1855. To give this series of names local color, it is interesting to know that J. E. Hartzler formerly president of Bethel College, eats his birthday cake on February 2.

## BETHEL NEEDS A NEW VAULT

For a number of years the need of a vault has been realized by those connected with the administrative work at Bethel. The fire-proof safe bought for the registrar's office a few years ago, is more than full of valuable records. The treasurer's office is by no means adequately provided with fire-proof protection.

The small supply-room adjoining the treasurer's office can very easily be converted into a good fire-proof vault. The walls are of stone, two-feet thick. A concrete floor and ceiling and a door are needed. The door is at hand, one that was formerly used by one of the Newton banks.

An experienced contractor thinks that the vault can be completed for about $\$ 300.00$. The Board of Directors have approved of the vault provided that the funds are available. How soon this will be the case, depends upon Bethel's loyal friends who believe that she needs a new vault. A few contributions have been made for this fund. As fast as others come in we will publish them in the college papers.

Contributions to February 4th
Linscheid, Mr. and Mrs. Eddie H. ---- $\$ 2.00$
Linscheid, Elizabeth K. -------------. . 75
Moyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. --..---- 2.00
Total
_\$4.75

## TREASURER'S REPORT

## January 1928

During the month of January our fieldsecretary visited the Brethren at Kingman, at Hanston and at Tampa. At each place he received generous contributions. These added to the contributions of a few friends elsewhere bring the total for the month to nearly nine thousand. Below is a list of the January donations.

> Current Expense Fund

Immanuel Mennonite Church,
Los Angeles _--------------15.75


\$ 45.75

## Endowment Fund

| Albrecht, J. F. | 100.00 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Bamberger, Mrs. Susie |  |
| Base, Isaac | 500.00 |


$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Decker, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac } & 500.00 \\ \text { Ebersole, W. H. } & 100.00\end{array}$


Ewy, John (Basil) ---------------------100.00
Ewy, John (Hanston) -------------1000.00
Ewy, Mrs. Magdalene _--.-.-.-.-- 250.00
Haury, Mrs. Edwin J. --.-.-.-.- 1750.00
Haury, Mrs. G. A. Sr. ------------100.00
Hirschler, Rev. C. E. ------------ 100.00
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Hirschler, M. J. } & 50.00 \\ \text { Hubin, Jacob }\end{array}$
Hubin, Jacob ---------------------100.00


| Kaufman, Rev. J. J. | 20.0 |
| :--- | :--- |


| Lingenfelder, J. H. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Lingenfelder, John | 250.00 |


Miller, A. E. --. $\quad 50.00$

Miller, Edward ---------------- $\quad 50.00$
Miller, E. D.



Miller, Lena
10.00

Prieheim, J. C.

Schmidt, Rev. Henry H. ----------- 100.00


Sebes, Enno
5.00


Gratefully acknowledged,
J. F. Moyer, Treasurer.

## A WISH A MONTH

How often have our students asked for a Dickens novel and when they saw the library copy they said, "Oh! such fine print. I can't read that!" What a pity to be unable to supply students with good standard fiction in readable type!

During the last months I have seen the following advertisement in bargain lists several time:
"Charles Dickens. Complete Works. 20 volumes. Largest type and most complete edition ever published ..."

The price of this set was originally $\$ 75.00$ and is now reduced to less than half. But who knows how long the supply will last at that price?

Now our funds are about exhausted and many requests for books are on file in our library waiting for money in the treasury.

If only some friend would give us $\$ 30.00$ for this set of Dickens! How grateful we would be!

> Helen Riesen, Librarian.

## MISS ELSA HAURY JOINS BETHEL MUSIC FACULTY

Bethel College takes pleasure in announcing the addition of Miss Elsa Haury, teacher of voice, to the faculty. Miss Haury began her work at the opening of the second semester.

Miss Haury is not a stranger to many of the people of Newton and vicinity, in as much as Newton is her old home town where she spent her girlhood days. She-is a daughter of Dr. S. S. Haury, now of Upland, California. After graduating at Bethel College, she continued vocal studies including one year in Europe. It will be re-
called that she taught successfully for a term of years at Winston-Salem, South Carolina, which position she had to abandon because of ill health. She has now, however, quite fully recovered and has recently been guest member of the Los Angeles Conservatory faculty.

## BASKET BALL SEASON OPENS WITH FLYING COLORS

Bethel's 1928 basket ball season promises to be a most successful one. Bethel's "quintette" has had six victories in the six conference games already played,. The team-men are: Captain John Buller, Jr., Alfred Miller, Willard Dettweiler, Waldo Wedel, and Kenneth Schlender. Such a record feeds the flame of school spirit and enthusiasm.

## MEN'S CHORUS WINS SECOND PLACE

 IN STATE GLEE CLUB CONTESTThe Bethel Men's Chorus competed with six other schools in the Kansas State Intercollegiate Glee Club Contest held at Winfield on January thirtieth. According to the decision of the judges, Bethel placed second, Southwestern College taking first place by only a very small margin. The judges were: Dean Swarthout of the fine arts department of Kansas University, Dr. Knight of Grinnell, and the dean of music of the Colorado State Normal. Other schools represented in the contest were: Sterling, Hays Teachers' College, College of Emporia, Emporia Teachers' College, and Friends'. Each club sang: "The Broken Melody," by Sibelius (counting 60 points), one choice song ( 40 points), and one school song (20 points).

Much credit for the excellent work of the club is due Dean A. D. Schmutz for his able direction of the men. Bethel is proud of her men's chorus and its director. The two schools ranking highest in the state participated in the Missouri Valley Contest with which association the state organization is affiliated. The latter contest will take place at the Forum in Wishita on took place at the Forum in Wichita on Friday, the tenth of February. The Bethel men sang as guest Club and received high commendation from audience and judges, but had little hope under the circumstances
of placing among the winners. The University of Missouri took first honors; Kansas University won second.

## COACH HAURY RESIGNS

After six years of service for his alma mater, G. A. Haury has resigned his position as athletic coach. His chief reason seems to be that he may give way to a man who can place football on a par with other athletic sports at Bethel. During Mr. Haury's term the college has been especially successful in basketball while victories in football have been few and the prospect generally discouraging. This has been due in part to lack of material and absence of strong interest in football.

Both students and faculty regret the withdrawal of Mr. Haury, for there is a general feeling that Bethel College will not easily find a man of such high principle to take his place. There may be great loss where games are won, and there is often substantial gain in what appears to be defeat. Bethel has had a reputation for honest, clean sportsmanship, a thing to be prized above all else. Much of the credit for this is due to our coach. As witness of his reputation in athletic circles we quote the following:
" The word's out that Gus Haury has resigned at Bethel. It was my impression that he was to stay on at the school as a teacher and director of athletics. If he's decided to cut loose, here's wishing him the best. There isn't a finer sportman in the United States. The young men who worked under him were priyileged to associate with a man of fine character. Wherever there's a demand for honesty, efficiency, and personality, Haury ought to find a place for his talents."-Leslie E. Edmonds in Topeka Capital.

## ALUMNI AND EX-STUDENTS

Brooks Terry and Audrey Winger Terry remained in Newton a few weeks after the close of the holiday season because Mr. Terry contracted pneumonia during his vacation. Mr. Terry is teaching in Wilson, Kansas.

Margaret Plummer went to Manhattan January 30th to enter Kansas State Agricultural College. Miss Plummer was a
student at Bethel during the first semester. Arthur Miller of Halstead recently enrolled at the Torrey Bible School at Los Angeles.

Walter Enns accompanied his parents to Florida where they will spend several months. The Ennses felt Newton on January 16.

Monica Horsch has been compelled, because of ill health, to give up her work in the Abbeyville High School for the remainder of the year. She has returned to her home at Beatrice, Nebraska.
C. E. Krehbiel was a surgical patient at the Halstead Hospital from January 12 to 20.

Laura Dester is studying social service administration at the University of Chicago and incidentally does some work at Hull House.

Mrs. Bertha Kaufman Schrag is teaching at Cassidy, Kansas.

Mrs. Esther Goering Stucky passed away at Bethel Hospital on February 1st.

Miss Bessie De Walt died at her home, 131 South West Fifth Street, Newton, on Sunday, January 15, after an illness of several weeks.

Mr. William Andreas and Frieda Van der Smissen Andreas and son of Beatrice, Nebraska came to Newton for the weekend of January 27-29 to visit friends, and to be present at the Sunday School officers' training conference which was in session on the campus at that time. They were accompanied by Mr. Sam Ruth, also of Beatrice.
P. C. Andres is teaching in the weekday Bible school at Elbing, Kansas,-the only week-day Bible school in Butler county.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Smith, and Mrs. H. S. Kliewer of Pawnee Rock attended the S. S. officers' training conference on January 28.

Among the out-of-town people who attended the Special Bible lectures during the week of January 24 to 31 were, Bernard Bargen and Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Langenwalter and daughter Ruth, of Wichita, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Nachtigal of Buhler.

On January 28, news was received by relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Mackay of Great Falls, Montana, of the death of their
only child, a son of four years. Mrs. Mackay was formerly Miss Cora Martin.

Mrs. Clara Haury spent most of January with friends at Reedley, California. On February 3rd she went to San Francisco to be with her son Alfred who had undergone an operation for ulcers of the stomach, at Stanford University Hospital, nine days earlier. Mrs. Alfred Haury was reported to be recovering from an appendicitis operation undergone January 5.

Mrs. Linda Kliewer Van der Smissen of Ely, Nevada visited her brother Milton and other relatives and friends on the campus and in Newton on January 20 and 21. Mrs. Van der Smissen had been chosen by the Ely board of education to accompany the wife of the late Ely High School principal to her home in Illinois where she was taking the body of her husband for interment. Incidentally, Mrs. Van der Smissen had spent a week with her sister, Mrs. Alfred Linscheid, at Cleveland, Ohio. She also visited Pete Linscheids at Abbeyville, Kansas, and intended to spend some time with her parents at Hammond, Oklahoma before returning to Nevada.

Sue Haury resigned her position as teacher at Occidental College, Los Angeles, and teacher of piano at the Los Angeles Conservatory of Music to accept a position at Dennision University, Granville, Ohio.

Helen Haury Kintzi (Ph. D.) passed through Newton on January 30 on her way to Rochester, New York where she will be a member of the faculty of Mechanics Institute. Mrs. Kintzi will teach Chemistry of Food and Nutrition.

Alfred Wedel of Aberdeen, Idaho is a patient at the Halstead Hospital.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wedel at Lawrence, Kansas, January 31.

## EXPERT ON PRAYER MEETINGS

Meet Miss Emma Ruth of Reedley, the new Prayer Meeting Superintendent of the State Union. Miss Ruth is a music teacher by profession and a Christian Endeavor worker because she loves young people. A member of the First Mennonite Church, she is the Superentendent of a live Intermediate Society and because of her special interest in young people she has been the successful

## Intermediate Superintendent of the FresnoMadera Union for several years.

Miss Ruth comes to this larger leadership in Christian Endeavor well qualified to make a large contribution to our Prayer meetings. If you want help with your prayer meeting topic just turn to Miss Ruth's column in this paper and she will be there to give you a suggestion. If you want some special helps in planning a prayer meeting just write her a letter and the returning mail will bring you enough fine new helps to make your meeting a success.
-California Endeavor.

## OBSERVATIONS ON NEW ENGLAND By Albert Penner

Mark Twain is reported to have said, "If you don't like New England weather, wait a minute." Not all things, however, in New England change as rapidly as the weather, and except for the larger centers where provincialism has practically disappeared, we can still find the country and its people about which Whittier and Lowell and Longfellow and other American poets sang, and which, thru them, we also learned to love. My observations in this short paper are based largely upon rural New England.

It is my good fortune to spend my week-ends in one of the oldest communities in western Massachusetts, and in a church boasting its foundation by the Indians when the Red Men first became Christians. On its list of pastors appear such names as Jonathan Edwards and David Dudley Field, the father of Cyrus Field who laid the first Atlantic cable. Many of its honored citizens lie buried in the quaint old cemetery across the way, and it is instructive as well as entertaining to spend a few hours deciphering the epitaphs on the weatherworn slabs. In this particular cemetery is the stone where because of lack of room, the final $E$ was left off so that the inscription reads, "Lord, she was thin."

Almost every community in which I have been looks back to its golden age when farmers were busy, industries were thriving, and the churches were filled; while now the land is deserted, the factories are closed and many of the churches are empty because the people have left. There was a time
when every town had its small industry; a saw mill, or a paper mill; or a cotton mill; the swift rivers supplied plenty of power; but with the growth of cities and the great influx of cheap immigrant labor, the small town factory was unable to compete with city production and was forced to give up.

They speak of farming out here, but anyone from Kansas would certainly not recognize it. There is neither golden wheat nor waving corn; many people have never seen a threshing machine, for such a machine would be of as much use as feathers to a fish: the land will not yield a bushel of grain. Along the Connecticut valley the best crops are tobacco and peaches. But what the land lacks in productiveness it amply makes up in beauty. What a weatlh of pine clad hills, of rushing streams, of lovely valleys to delight the eye. It is no wonder that Whittier wrote of it:
"I read each misty mountain sign, I know the voice of wave and pine
And I am yours, and ye are mine."
Folks are always more interesting than things and so are those of New England. We of the West have painted fanciful pictures of them which are not true at all. I remember being told that New England folks are cold and formal; that it is almost impossible to make friends with them; that they are a rather disdainful group of aristocrats who look with scorn upon anyone unable to trace his forebears back to the Mayflower. It may be true that there is not as much open congeniality as with us, neighbors do not shout across back fences as much (which has things to be said in its favor); but underneath there is the same warmth, the same cordiality, the same big heartedness that one can find anywhere.

Every New Englander looks upon his section as the cradle of America, and likes to regard the rest of the country in a fatherly sort of way. They are conscious of their history and eager to preserve its memory. There is nothing which gives more pride to a native son than to live in a house at least one hundred years old. It may not be very conveniently arranged, but what of that; perhaps some noted man once slept in it, or possibly it was built bv
one of the original families; at least it is quite certain to have some interesting connection with the past. I mention these things to show that New England lies to a great extent in the shadow of its history, even, at times, to the point of being more interested in its past than in its future. Scarcely a village but has its hero who has played some significant part in the history of our country. Sacred memories are inscribed on almost every stone and hill, and it is small wonder that the people are more eager to preserve them than to build anew.

Then there is an educational heritage which is cherished. The names of Harvard, Yale, and Amherst still carry tremendous weight as centers of learning, even tio most of the enthusiasm is vented at the big football games. The city of Hartford is as much interested in one of the Yale-Harvard football games as Bethel students are in a game with Friends, and the former of these is in a rival city thirty five miles away. Thirty five miles is considered quite a long distance in New England.

Among members of any group certain customs spring up which tend to become established. The town meeting is still the prevailing form of government in the rural communities just as it was originally. It still serves well, so why should they change. Just as we must have our "zwieback," so a Saturday supper is never complete without baked beans, and woe to anyone who does not like them.

After a year and a half of residence one fails to notice many of these oddities, and instead comes to realize afresh that what seemed from a distance to be differences are really not differences at all, but that from the East to the West, and the North to the South, we are all one.

## THE TRUE PURITAN

Shakespeare has very wittingly said, "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is often interred with their bones." Whenever we hear the Puritan mentioned we think of one unjust and intolerant to the extreme, ons bigoted and narrow-minded. Let us suppose the intolerance of the Puritan was the evil which Shakespeare believes outlives a man. It has already been so much elaborated as to need no further
discussion here; let us try to search out the good which has all too long been hidden under his less desirable qualities.

The Puritan was very conscious of his high personal value. He never lost sight of his divine origin. He believed that man born in the image of God must needs be godly and he set himself to the task of living up to his origin. To him, the Puritan migration to America was another Israel claiming its Promised Land. Many of the stern old Jewish laws of right and wrong became his; the Indian was the heathen of the land, which he must annihilate; his government was a theocracy. As one of a "chosen people" he set himself high standards whereby to live, and sternly strove to keep them.

The Puritan was, furthermore, a visionist. He saw far down into the future. He worked not so much for the present as for his children and his children's children; hence he worked to found a country that would possess sterling and enduring qualities. To him the hand of God pointed out the stars of the heavens, and the voice of God seemed to say, as of old, "Canst thou count the stars of the heavens? So shall thy seed be. Ye are a chosen people. Come ye out from among the children of the world and be ye separate. Preserve that which is right and noble, and utterly destroy the evil." As the voice of God had seemed to speak to him, the Puritan obeyed. He set up rules of action conducive to pure and godly living and like the old Mosaic law he set down stern punishments to be inflicted when these rules were broken. He-was not easily turned from his goal. When over half the little Pilgrim band succumbed in the first cruel winter, not one of the number remaining faltered; but each humbly bowed his head and said, "The will of the Lord be done." And the voice of God again seemed to say to him, "Have patience; I will yet make of you a great nation." The Puritan kept the vision and builded for the future.

The Puritan enjoyed a deeply religious life. He accepted it as his right to commune directly with his God and received rewards and punishments from His hand. Before the Puritan could believe himself, or any man, reconciled with the Divine

Being he must have some deep religious experience so that he might say,-"At this time I ceased to be a child of the devil and became a child of God." Thenceforward he enjoyed all the rights of a child. But life in the pioneer country was stern and hard. The mere getting of a living was a serious matter. Life was very severe, so in his relations with his Heavenly Father the Puritan accepted much the same basis. His God was stern but just with him.

The Puritan was democratic. He believed that the same laws should apply to all. The possession of rank or money meant nothing to him. Of the highest as well as the lowest he demanded clean moral living. He allowed no exceptions. He shielded none from what he believed were the true judgments of God, which "are just and righteous altogether."

He enjoyed a high degree of personal liberty both in matters of church and state; and since his religious life was such a vital thing to him, his state affairs were highly colored by church interests so that the two worked hand in hand. But they did so because he willed it, and not because of any monarchical powers exercised by the church. Later, when the domination of the clergy over the state became unreasonable, the Puritan resented it and shook it off.

Belief in self-discipline was altogether an outstanding trait of the Puritan. Since he desired hardiness and strength of character, he did what he believed was right rather than what was pleasant. He wished to satisfy the longings and aspirations of his spiritual nature rather than gratify his physical nature, thus he sternly repressed any desires or tendencies which appeared to him as ungodly.

Something good may even be said in defense of the intolerance of the Puritan. Since he was aggressive and jealous for the right and exercised his own will-power to a healthy degree, he could make small allowances for human frailty. The man who has tried and has conquered has little patience with one, whom he believes has not tried at all.

The greatest intolerance of the Puritan was naturally directed against those who disagreed with him in religious matters, but this spirit of intolerance grew less from
a spirit of hatred than from an effort to preserve that which he thought fundamentally necessary. His religion was his dearest treasure and none could strike at it without touching the most vital interest of his life. He had come to America in defense of that religion, hence he was not one to allow it to be easily discarded. It was his by pride of possession. It was the foundation of his very life. It had to be preserved.

So if we are inclined to believe that the Puritan was rather too severe at times, let us remember that it was a natural result of his environment and religious experience. When weighed with his better qualities, his intolerance lessens materially in significance, and his truer nature as a visionist, as a man of deep religious experience, a lover of democracy and of personal liberty shines as a beacon light for us, his posterity.

A Senior Student.

## WHAT CAN THE STUDENT CON-

 TRIBUTE TO THE CHURCH?In our thoughs and in our speech I believe we, as a student group, are too prone to emphasize what the church should do for us, and thus lose sight of the fact that we too have duties toward the church. We must remember that only as we make our own contribution faithfully and gladly, will we get our returns in blessing and help.

The first way in which we may contribute to the church,is by attending regularly at Sunday School, Christian Endeavor, and church services. It is important that regularity in church attendance become a fixed habit. Students should spend their Saturday nights in such a way that staying in bed late on Sunday morning will not be a temptation. Yield only once or twice to the temptation of missing Sunday School or church, and you are on the way to forming a bad habit. But, on the other hand, conscientious regularity cannot fail to inspire others to like faithfulness, for none of us can "live unto himself" alone; our lives influence the people with whom we come in contact. Of what type our influence will be, is for us to choose.

As a group of students we may also contribute to the church in a very real
way, by willingness to serve to the best of our ability in the various activities of the church whenever we are called upon. For instance, if we refuse a topic at Christian Endeavor with the old excuse, "Someone else can do it so much better than I"-that shows that we haven't caught the true spirit of what work in the church should mean. If we do our bit the best we know how, and do it in the right spirit, "as unto the Lord," then rich blessing will be ours.

I have often wondered, why don't young people manifest the enthusiasm in their religious work, with which they are so very liberal when it comes to athletics? As Christian young people the cause of God's kingdom, the work of the church, should be so vital a concern to us, that a wholehearted enthusiasm should make itself felt. This enthusiasm will be of a different nature than that which runs high at a basket ball game. It will, however, be no less real or genuine. Its source is much deeper, for the cause which inspires it has deeper spiritual values. Even in youth we should realize that we may be "co-workers with God." If that is true in our lives, the interests of our Master will be our own also, and our enthusiasm will then take care of itself.

A rather indirect, and yet a very practical and necessary contribution which we should make, is the faithful application in our lives of the Christian principles which the church teaches, such as love, tolerance, truth, and faith. How a Christ-like love in our little every-day dealings with our fellowmen would transform our lives. And how much pain, misunderstanding, and bitterness we could avoid by practicing kindly tolerance, and by remembering in word and thought the words of Jesus: "Judge not." Then too, our lives, our speech, our very thoughts, should be the essence of truth and purity, if we would make our service acceptable to God and helpful to man. And finally, faith is that strong spiritual arm which claims from God those things which are "impossible with man." Earnestly striving for these ideals will make for cooperation between old and young in the work of the kingdom.

CONCEITED PEOPLE
Have you ever seen a conceited person?

If you think you haven't, just take a good look into the mirror.

Now don't draw back and say, "But I'm not conceited." You are. It's a plain fact, so accept it in silence.

Which one of you will not, when seeing some-one wear a new dress, hat, or shoes, say, "Humph! I believe I'd look three times better than she does"? Or, "I just know that hat would look nicer on me"? Oh yes, you all have; don't deny it. Even the timid, quiet lady dressed in brown, with a shabby brown hat, thinks she too could look nicer than this other person.

There are some people, though, that are the extreme. Haven't you seen them?
"Oh yes, I wear this dress (or suit, as the case may be) because I know it makes me look nice." Or, "Say! I'm absolutely fitted for the promotion. John doesn't have any chance over me." Then if the desired promotion does go to John, "Oh well, they didn't recognize a good, smart business man when they saw one."

The fellow who brags about his cars, his house, his furniture, and all that, then tells you how successful he is in business and how to run your affairs so that you can be as successful as he is-. Doesn't he make you grind your teeth and have to count to ten before you speak?

Then there is the silly, pretty, unsophisticated high school girl as she talks to her chum:
"Well, I believe I can wear this. You know the colors blend in with my hair and eyes. Everybody asks me to wear it. Do you like it?"

And, of course, the chum says, "Yes!"
They talk standing close together. Aren't they silly? Oh no, just at that age of girlish conceit.

Then there is the fellow that thinks his system of doing a thing is perfect. He makes life miserable for the others, at the offices, in the shops, or on a road gang. "Here let me show you how. You aren't. doing that right." And so he raves.

Thus it is in life. Each one of us has some conceit in us. It may be large, or it may be small. Heaven help you if it's large.

##  <br> 認eutldye Abteilung

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## Dic Bibermodie．

Die Bibelmocke，bie auf bie Beit bom 21．－ 31．Samaar angejegt war，fam，nakm ihren $\mathfrak{B e r l a u f}$ mod gefört mun bereits，wie es mit alfen menictlicten 1 thternehmen gebt，zur $\mathfrak{B e r}=$ gangenteit．Das Brogramm murbe，wie in Dex Jamuax Rummer des Monthly veröffent＝ licht，ausgefübrt und die Berjanmyungen finnten bei bem denfbar idyönjen Wetter und bei Den idfönen，trocfenen Whegen bon ganzen Edfaren andädfiger Buförer bejudt werben． Der liebe Gott hat e马 baher wieder fehr gut mit uns gemeint und hat es aud an Seiner perjönlidyen Mithilfe nidyt fehlen lafien，denn er thar mit feinem breifte unter uns und bat Segen berbreitet．Der Bubrang zu mehreren Berfammlungen，bejonders den beutiden，war io grós，baß lange nidat für alle Зuhörer ©ibz＝ xaum war umb mander fidh mit einem nur fleinen $\mathfrak{B l a ̈ b} c ̧ j$ en zum Stehen zufrieden geben mußte． $2 \mathfrak{A m}$ Somutag abend follen über hunbert Berionen，weil fie nidft in bie Seh＝ober Fains＝ nähe Des ভprectere borzubringen vermodten， wieber nadd Sanlie gegangen fein．
（Fin Berjuct），bas viele（sejagte auth mur im 2uszug wiederzugeben，fönte leidgt fehfidfa＝ gen，wäre autd für viele，bie bies zu lejen be＝ fömen，unnötige Wiedergolung．Man muß e马 alfo mit ber Wiebergabe einiger allgemeiner Eindrüdfe bewenden lafien．

Wrof．æ．©．Whitmer，Defan bes Witmar＝ jum Seminars，iprach an ben Bormittagen über berichiedene Themata，bie fich um da马 $\mathfrak{B e}=$ fen uno da马 Wixfen sefu fonzentrierten；an den 2 fbenden über die Grumblagen bes duritlit＝ den Rebens und Wandels．Defan Wbitmer berfügt über einen reidyen Wb̈rterfflat und eine feltene（bewandtheit int（Sebrauch）ber engli＝ Sprache．Dabei ipridgt er mit Sraft und Heberzeugung．©̌s ift ify baher leidgt，jeine （bedanfen fab̧lich umb pacteno auszubrüdfen umb oft burd）Den（Sebrauth megrerer Snnonyme mit bejonderem Madborudf herbor zut heben． Biele famen，um ifn zu Gören，bejonders an Den Nbenden．Hno obichon es fifmer ift ben Myten umb ben Jungen，ben mehr（Seidulten und tweniger Gefdulten，Den mehr ßrogrefitioen und den Ronjerbativen immer bas zu bieten， was zu ihrem Gedanfengang umb ifrer $\mathfrak{A 1 9}=$
fafiung paß̃t，fo gaben bie Bemerfungen ber

 iebungen，afnflang gefunden haben．Sein freter Bortrag und ice Enthuitaßmus mit bent er alles jagt，wirfen belebend．

Reb．さafob 5c．Janzen，Helteiter ber men＝ nonitijajen（sfuppen in Ontario，ipract an ben Bormittagen über biblifde Rehren und an Den Radmittagen über bas Reben und bie Erfat＝ rungen ber Mennoniten in Ru币land．Der $\mathfrak{M n}=$ brang \} feinen Borträgen war bejonbers grob．Reb．Janzen fpridft aus srfahrung，ift ein flarer und tiefer Denfer und berfügt itber eine joldge Sprachfertigfeit im Deutichen， dáb ex bas was ex meíB und exfahren kat， pactend und Yeidyt veritändlidy mitteilen fann． Fudd hat er fo etroas Originelles und Beidec＝ Denes an fidd，bas ihm meiter zu ftatten fommt． （rx gewann gleid）Durd feinen eriten Bortrag über bie Grolutionslehre bas Butrauen der ふörer．

Die beiben Rebmer präjentierten ein ©e＝
 Wott jei gedanft für joldye Männex in unjerer Gemeinidfaft．Mioge ber ausgejtreute Same viel $\mathfrak{F r u c ̧ a t}$ bringen für biejes und bas zufiumf＝ tige Reber． Bum 8．Jamar taren Mr．und Mrs．Marbin Rinideio，Efither Evans und Ngatha §iebert nadi ）arxington eingeladen，um am Bormittag Den Gottesbienjt zu leiten umb ant 2tbend ein ßrogramm zu geben．
$\mathfrak{Y m}$ 15．Jamuar war eine（5ruppe nady §itleboro gefahren，um auf Einladung bes Bereins bajelbit，©sejang für bas bortige $\mathfrak{B r o}=$ gramm zu liefern．

Den nächiten Sonntag abend，amt 22． $\mathfrak{z a}=$ muar，war Der Berband in Der Erften Men＝ nnitenfirche in Nemon，wo bas folgende $\mathfrak{P r o}=$ gramm geliefert wurde：
Reiter ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $\mathfrak{y o h n}$ ভuberman


Der Mififionsuerband Gält fich recfot tätig．

Moskem ひrauen ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Dorothy ßeiper
 （Gejdiditen für bie Sleinen
$\mathfrak{M r s}$ ．J． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．ভuberman
Duett ．．．．．．．．．．Elifabeth und Šulda Bemer Barum 民eubere Mifīion？．．．．．．． $\mathfrak{B i l l i z}$ Rid ミieठ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

Der Bethel ©ollege Männerction fubt am 30．Samuar nach Binfielo，um bajelgit am §̃nterfollegial $=\mathfrak{M u j i f f o n t e j}$ teizzunehmen． $\mathfrak{B r o f}$ ．શ．D．Scmmuk bat mit ben jungen Män＝ nern treu und antaltend geübt und ala Rejut＝ tat diejes $\mathfrak{F l e i g e s ~ m i r d e ~ i h n e n ~ d i e ~ z w e i t e ~ S t e l l e ~}$ im Sonteit zuerfannt．Den eriten Rang erbielt Southweitern Eollege，den britten bas famias State Teachere College zu Emporia．Die an＝ Dern Schulen，bie fidf beteiligten，twaren：Ster＝ ling Eollege，Die Friends Hniberitiät，Şans State Teathers Eollege und bas Enllege won Emporia．Die zwei gödititehenden Schulen bürfen am jogenannten Mififouri Bafley son＝ teit，ber am 10．そebruar in WBidjita itattfindet， teilnebmen．Drei sammern wurben beim Fonteft in Winfielo bon jebem Ghor verlangt， nämlidy ein ভdullited，ein frei getwäbltes Riè Sibeliu＇s＂The Brofen Melody，weldes jeder ©hor jang．

Nactuträglicid：： $\mathfrak{t m}$ fonteit in Widfita hat Der Bethel Chor feine Sadfe fehr gutgemacht． Die groben ভdulen trugen aber wie gemöbnlidf Den Sieg bavon．Die lunveriität bon $\mathfrak{M i j i j o u r i}$ getwann ben eriten und bie Univerjität bon fanias ben zweiten Rang．

Dbraltender 彐erbältnifie halber fah jict bie ©ollege Berwaltung genötigt，eine neue Sraft

 Yifornien，in ber Lage war，eine foldete Stelfe zu füllen umb anzunefmen．Sie nahm ben Ruf an und ift bereite jebr bejdäftigt mit Mu＝ fiffumben．ふorl．Şaury Yebt ber Muitif als Sumpt und ijt fefber eine gute Sängerin．Die
 Der aber icheint es bis dahin unmöglict zu jein， Die תlaifen in＂Bublic Ectool Mufic＂uni im Dirigieren（Conducting）Ju geben．Da megrere Stubenten Unterricht in biejen $\mathfrak{F}$ dern münficten unb eigentlidi baben jollten， follte fich boch einer ber Muliflehrer bazu fin＝ geben wollen．

Der beuticue Berein gab ben 23．Samuar ein Sdillerprogramm，weldjes redty Yehrreid）
und interefiant toar．Das ßrogramm jebte itid twie folgt zuiammen：
Magemeiner Gejang ．．geleitet von Menno ßoth


 （bedidt，＂Die brei Worte De马 Gfaubeņ＂ §enty Becfer
Sctiller＝Biographie Roia ভdimiot Beridft iiber bas $\mathfrak{D r a m a , ~ . M a r i a ~ © t u a r t " ~}$ Dantel Thiefien
Sritif $\mathfrak{D r} \mathfrak{F}$ ．R．Thierfteitr

Ungeipont Dutch Crfolge，Die Bethel in ben Yebeten paar Jabren im Debattieren hatte，fint einige junge Mämer fction Yängere Beit eifrig am ßreparieren für bie fommenden Debarten mit andern Eolleges im limfteis，bie mun vor Der Türe ftegn．Unto unter ber veritänonizuol＝ len Reitung won Brof．ㄱ．§．Graber ift man ${ }^{3} 11$ guten（rrmartungen berecftigt．Die Frage， Die fich bie Colleges getwählt haben，lautet in Dentidich etma wie folgt：„Behauptet，baj bie Regienung Der Bereinigten Staaten aufbören jolfte，bas unjrerjeits in fremben Rändern an＝ gelegte תapital burd $\mathfrak{B a f f e n g e w a l t ~ z u ~ i d f u ̈ z e n , ~}$ auber nact）einer formelfen Sriegserflärung．＂ Die jungen Mämer，bie bieje $\mathfrak{y}$ rage zu Bethelz Efyren verfectiten wollen，find：शhf Der affir＝
 thur Balner；auf ber negativen Seite，Baul Slietwer，Gerald æearjon，Waul Both．

Benn wir als safultät und ©tubenten fie mit unjern $\mathfrak{s n t e r e f i f e}$ unterjtüß̧en umb mit un＝ ferer Teilnabme zu ermutigen futhen，io iverden fie mit nocty mehr Eifer mo frendigfeit weiter arbeiten．

Ein Brogramm，Das Den Geijt be马 $\mathfrak{J n t e r}=$ nationalismus weramidatuliditen jolf，wirb fiir Den Mbenb des 20．Jamuars bom $\mathfrak{y}$ ．MB．unt
 Muiff aus fremben Rändern umo શusitellung auぼändifacker（Gegenitände werben den 5aupt＝ teil des Srogramma bilden．Selbit ber gefell＝ iffaftlide Teil joll burdi bas Servieren aus＝ Yändijder Grrfrijdungen umb Epeijen belegreno gemadft werben．Sut Dempelben 马weaf werben aud bie Teilnebmer mid Befutjer erjuct，in einer תfleidertractit zu exicheinen，bie itgend ein frembes Ramb baritellt．Das banze foll nidat zur Bolie werben，jondern ein Berjuct briider＝ lidebes Suammenwirfen mit anbern Bölfern als Möglidyfeit Ginzultelfen．

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

Bährend ber Bibelnoctie jpract $\mathfrak{B r o f .}$ ß．（5． Whitmer zur vereinten Beriammlung bes $\because$ ．
 war：©in Jüngling，eime Jungfrat mús ein Siel，eine Dbjeftive im Reben ظaben．Soff＝ nung，Bertrauen，Rebenるfraft und Entgufas＝ nuts leuchten von ben Gefictotern Derjenigen，bie einer befinitiven Dbjeftive entgegen freben． Midate ift jo tragiifit）als ein Reben ohne Biel oder Broect．Robert Morrijon war als Junge twenig veriprectjent．Er lebte gleidfogittig，ia faft zmeatloz dahin．Da auf eimmal erfaßte er Den Sroed Des תommens §eju Ehrifti in bieje Welt．©5 pactte ihn bie Mot，das Secilæbedürf＝ niz ber Menfafleit．Dieß gab jeinem Reben Die Dbjeftive，und er murbe einer ber größten， einflugreidyten Mifiionare ber Sacibenwelt．－ Ber im Reben Grfolg haben will，muef fidt ein wertoolles Biel ftecfen． $\mathfrak{J n}$ jelbitlojem Mirfen für bas $\mathfrak{B o h l}$ anderex nact $\mathfrak{z e j u}$ Majter finbet fich bas wahre Biel．
 Direftor von＂OUthletics＂im College gewejen ift，fühlt fich aus gewifien（Ssü̈nden geztungen， Den ßoiten aufzugeben．Dies ift zu bedauren， benn Seerr 5yaury hat es veritanden，bie Jum＝ gen io zu birigieren，Daß fie fich im ভpiel mo im Treffen mit andern Gruppen brab，tolerant， ia faft einwandsfrei auffithren und fidy jelbit jtrifter Selgitiontrolle unterziehen lernten，ein Stiita Bildung，Das im Reben groben Wert kat． Dazu ift seerr scauri einer ber＂Itnieren＂und beriteft＂uns＂menigitens zum Teil．だ马 wirb nidgt $\mathfrak{l e i}$ ght fein，einen $\mathfrak{R a c h f f o l g e r ~ z u t ~ f i n d e n , ~ D e r ~}$ muter ben Simitationen bei benen es fier zut arbeiten gilt，Das ridatige Maß einzuhalten weik．Denn in einer Ecfule mie Bethel，too
 eine recflt fomierbative Eteflung im $\mathfrak{B e z u g}$ auf ，2Ythletic弓＂einnehmen，foll wohl zugejeben werben，Daj̄ es bamit nifit zut weit getrieben fivo．Snitematijche förperbewegung uno pai＝ ¡ende ©piele find jungen Stubierenben ein $\mathfrak{B e}=$ ১ürniz 孔ut Gefumbeit；aber memı Spielen zur Reibenidfaft twind，was io Yeidft vorfommen will，io fann Sdyaben entitehen．
$\mathfrak{D a b}$ ez fein Whmber iit，wem iiberall in Den Staaten ein Heberflup an Refrem，reip． ¿ehrerimen ift，fam burch bas Beipiel Das uns Bethel College gibt，recfit faßlich veran＝ idfaulidyt werden．Wir geben fier folgend bie Gejammtzablen ber Stubenten，die fich in ben
beiden Semeitern Der angefüh rten ©dulfahre für ftrift päbagogiictye תurie，jeboch mit（Ein＝ íflub von Biydyologie，da dies fady für alle ©taatzzertififate verlangt wiro，einidfreiben liegen．Man reje bas unten angegebene twie folgt：Das Eduljahr 1921＝22 weijt eine Ge＝ \｛amutzahl von 128 Studenten in Der ßädago＝ gif（ $\operatorname{doder}$ ভchulfunde）auf，u．i．w．

1921＝22， 128 ভtubenten；$\quad 1922=23,143$ Stubenten；1923＝24， 184 ভtubenten；1924＝ 25， 217 Stubenten；1925＝26， 295 ভtu＝ Denten； $1926=27,266$ §tubenten； $1927=28$ ， 232 ©tudenter．

## Drei geführlidige Ditge．

Ein Kervorragender Textil＝Fabrifant in Carolina wieberbolte neulidy in umirer ©Segen＝ tart eine Bemerfung，bie er bor feiner Safive＝ fter，Dex Gattin Des $\mathfrak{B r a ̈ f i b e n t e n ~ e i n e 马 ~ w e i t u e r = ~}$ zweigten æabrifiweiens uno sapitalijten uno ebemaligen（5ollege＝Srofefions gemacht hatte． Die ßemerfung lautete twie folgt：＂Ěふ gibt brei gefäbrliche Dinge：Dynamit，Reicfum und Bildung．＂

Der Bruber erflärte fita）nidft weiter，fon＝
 sariitber auszufpimen．

Einige Moctuen ipäter erbielt er bon ifr ei＝ nen Brief folgenden $\mathfrak{J n h a l t}:$＂ $\mathfrak{D e i n e} \mathfrak{W o r t e}$ －bieje gefährlidyen Singe－madfen einen tiefen Eximbrucf auf midg．Sie find getwís wahr．Sid reijte neulict anf emem（rijenbatin＝ zug，Der angefalten murbe wegen Empengarbeit grabe voraus auf ber Bahnitrectie．Jid exin＝ nerte midf）Deiner Worte：＂Daß $\mathfrak{D y n a m i t}$ ift gefähryich．＂Der Bug mirb angehalten，um feiner zeritörenten Gsemalt zu entgehen．Aber fie nütslid）ift ez，foen rictitig angemanot． Int wie paifeno iit ber Bergleidif mit Reidfum und Bildung．Sie find beibe Simbole und Wehifel großer ©serwalt－תräfre bas Reben zut bereicfern，auszubebnen，зи beredełn，wem rid）＝ tig angewand．Nber in ben sa änden unverant＝ twortlidfer ßerionen find jie boller ©efahr．

Man braucht fich nidgt weit umzuidfaten． Bwei junge Collegejtubenten emmorben einen Sinaben，umt bie Rüctivirfung eines pindyologi＝ idfen Safuters zu exfahren amb entgehen ber bollen Strafe unter Dem Borwand，fie leiben an bualem Wabniinn．Der＂テ̛udys，＂ein auf＝ gemecter aber eingebildeter ভprößling，raubt ein uniduldiges，fleines Mädchen，um Geld zunt（Collegebeiud）子u befommen，tötet bas Sind unt zerbact feinen ภörper．Eine junge Dame

Beraubt cine Banf，um ibre Gollegeidulden zu bezablen．Dieje frifden Beippiele von Šaupt＝ berbreden，Durd junge Reute berïbt，find idareiende Beweife menichlidifer 1 nverantwort＝ lidffeit，bie mit Bildung zujammentangen． Hber wic zahulos fino fälle biefer $\mathfrak{H r t}$ ，bie bem

（5s if amerifanifde Gewohnteit，ふrobleme oder Beidywerben biefer Wrt an ben Erzieher zu überweijen．Şier ift ein $\mathfrak{F}$ all biejer תatur． Sier ift Rot，bie 子um ફimmel fareit，nact（5ha＝ rafterbilsung in mijerm Schulunterrid）t，nadf ber Şeranbildung braver，friedliffer，gotte $=$ fürcdtiger $\mathfrak{B u ̈ r g e r}$ ．
（హ）W．©．

## Sit Gott geredit？

$\mathfrak{I n}$ unferer Beit will bas Shriftentum auf breiten，bollen Strajen wandern．Die enge Bforte，bon ber unfer Meifter mit fo biel Ractorude ipridit，mus fich immer mefre erimei＝ tern，um alles tas bie amgemeinbeit ber ©hri＝ ften für gut Keißt，burchaulafien．Was Ruxuz und $\mathfrak{B e r g n u i g e n ~ b e t r i f f t , ~ i f t ~ j a ~ b a l o ~ f e i n e ~ ভ d e i = ~}$ Dełtinie mehr zmijden ©hriften und Wertmen＝ iden．Dinge wie Sünde，Strafe，sealle jind Begriffe，die man entweder ganz autidalten Dier boch umgehen mödfte；benn fie beriif）ren unangentebm；fie regen bas（Sefübl mnötig auf． $\mathfrak{Y n}$ G5ntt hebt man beftändig bic liebende，Dut＝ benide，tolerante Seite Gerbor．Erx mafit bei al＝ Yen Bergnïgen，bei allen Unternebmen，jelbit wemn fie fraglitifer oier gar verberblicfer $\mathfrak{s a}=$ tur find，bie Ahtgen zu und fieht nidit hin．

Die Bibel aber ftellt Gbot anber马 hin．Sie zeigt une，Dáb er mit feiner unenolidyen siebe aud）Strenge unb（berectigfeit verbindet；Dajb ex aus Riebe mandital audit bie Rute brauthen múb．Uno dáber bas noch beute tut，bafür Dürfte 1 m b ber grobe Welffrieg mit feinen Radfrehen ein Beifpiel geben．

Weil Deutichlands meit umber greifender Sandel und briifende Jinduitrie ben andern （6nopmädften をuropas Untheil brohten，fo be＝ idflofien bie allierten Wolitifer，wogl in Emin＝ verftänonis mit ben Weltfapitalijten，die $\mathfrak{D e}=$ mütigung menn nicft gar den luntergang
 griff fand man im preubifichen Militarimmus． Und bas Saflagmort，dáb man erjann，war， ＂Make the world safe for democracy，＂was na＝ türlid）auf Den Sturz getwifier Monardyien Ginzielte．U1m diefe angeblidge Demofratifie＝ rung bejondere ber europäifiten ¿änder，und Sänddfen \}u bewerfifelligen, wurDe ein frieg

Keraufbeidmoren，befien Monjtrojitäten alfer Beidureibung ipotten．Saj bie ganze（Fejdidite auf $\mathfrak{R u g}$ unr $\mathfrak{\Sigma r u g}$ aufgebat mar，ift beute io flar wie bas Iageslidyt．
 Dex im simmer wohnet，ladetig＝ rex，undberserrefoottet igrer．＂ Geniebt man beute in Europa bie Segnungen Der Demofratie ober ßolfzregiering？Reiber Da，womantwollte unb follte，nidft Dic．meiften \＆änder Eruropas jeufzen heute un＝ ter ber Simute bon MMeinherrictuern．Was man muter falidjem Borwand zu erjtreben vorgab， iift nidgt erreidet morben．Behauptete bodit ulier
 Yidy in einer p̈ffentlicten Rede，jedea \＆and der Welt，mit mur zwei ober brei $\mathfrak{H}$ hnabmen， werde jeţt bon cinem Diftator regient，und ant fablimmiten ftehts Damit in Europa．Jin §ta＝ Yien $\mathfrak{H a t} \mathfrak{B e n i t o}$ Mufiolini bie beitehende $\mathfrak{R e}=$ gierung，fant $\mathfrak{F}$ arlament，wie ein Spingerwe $=$ be auf bic Seite gemijadt und regiert mit der $\mathfrak{H}$ Meingetwalt cines 『äjars．In Rubland treibr马 Starin wenn möglidy nod）ärger．In ber నür＝ fei fadaltet Semal $\mathfrak{F}$ ajcha io ziemlich nach eige $=$ ner Willfür，in ßolen ßiľubふit，in Ungarn Sorthy，in Spanien de Rivera，in Bortugal ©armona．Hnd jogar in ©hile，auf amerifani＝ fifem Boden，madyt es sbanez den eben（Se＝ namnten nact．©ine etroas weniger eigenmädetit＝ ge Stellung negmen bie folgenden Regenten ein：Sondylis in Şricctyenland，sönig Boriz in Bulgarien，Bratiano in Rumänten，תönig $\mathfrak{H I}=$ bext in Belgien，Ealle es in Mrerifo，Gbomez in Benezuela unb andere．\｛utd in ふranfreid） handelt Poincare io zientict nady eigenem （Gutbunfen und wer meib，wo England mit jei＝
 fommumifitiflen $\mathfrak{T r e i b e n}$ unter benferben näch $=$ ftens landen mirb？Das beryaßte Deutiffland und bas arg mitgenommene Dejtreidy jebody icheinen unter ibren bemofratifden Regierun＝ gen recfit gut zu fahren．Unjer（Sejandter in Deutiofland behauptete fürzlich，Deutichland fei beute bas meit republifanifate $\mathfrak{a n d o}$（5uro＝ pas．Sjt in biejen Wendungen des Scfictials nidat（6ottes gerectite Seand fïhlbar？

Hto wie feht es mit ber andern 1 ntwahrgeit， weldye bie unbeiligen Appitel Der Iriegamanie unb zum $\mathfrak{Z x o j t}$ borjagten，＂，Mur nodi cin

 mar，fo mülien bie allierten Ränder jeßt gerabe an ber Sünde Yeiben und an bem lebel famer
tragen，weswegen man Deutidiland frafen mußte．Shx Militarismus bängt über Europa wie ein Gsemitter，Daß trok allen bermeinten §riedenßbeftrebungen irgeno eine Beit außbre＝ dhen fann．ふajt fann man es nidyt glauben， $\mathfrak{a}=$ ber bie folgenden $\mathfrak{H n g a b e n}$ idjeinen verbiurgt子и 1ein：
æranfreidy hat eine ftehende $\mathfrak{H z m e e}$ bon 738,000 Mann， $3,500,000$ Rejerven， 700 Bat＝ terien， 8455 Tants und 1747 §ftgzeuge；Яuß $=$ land hat 563，000 Mann jtekendes Mititär， 7 ，＝ 500,000 Rejerven， 700 Batterien， 60 Tants mid 800 §htgzeug̣e；รapan hat 235，308 Mann in fehenden Şeer， $3,000,000$ Rejerven， 464 Batterien und 1188 ．Jlugzeuge；ßolen hat 306，804 ftegende Soldaten， $2,400,000$ Rejer＝ ven， 441 Batterien， 220 Tanfs und 510 Flhg＝ zeuge；bie Tidfectioilowafei hat 150,000 Mann aftives Militär，1，200，000 Rejerven， 441 ßatterien， 220 Tanfs umb 510 §lugzeuge． Rumänien hat 143，200 Miam int ftehenden Waffendienit，600，000 Rejerven， 330 Batte＝ rien， 90 Tants umb 250 §̌lugzeuge；England （in（Europa）Kat eine ftebende Macht bon 159＝ 400 Mann， 320,000 Rejerven， 200 Batterien， 300 Tants und 1215 F̌hgzeuge．In Eumma beiteht Eutropas Srieģlager ber allierten Mächte Keute aus 2，703，460 Mamn ftehenien Militärs， $18,920,000$ शejerven， 3,368 ßatte $=$ rien，9，415 Tants mid 6，940 frieg flugzeu＝ gen．Deutjcdland bagegen fommt ganz gut aut mit einer Reidfabehr von 100,000 Miann mio feinen Rejerben，feinen Batterien，feinen Tanfs，feinen Sampffhtgeugen．Sit bies alle马 fo bon ungefäbr？Sind hier nicht bie ভpuren won（5nottes（5serectitigleit erjicftig？Wie icfuect＝ lide tragen bie Wölfer，Deren æuilhrer Den frieg wollten，um allen Srieg auz ber Welt zut fchaf＝ fen，iekt an ifrer Mationalichuls！Gebe Ghott， baß fie Bube tun und ben Beg einjchlagen，ben Der תönig Des ひriebens uns vorgezeidynet hat！

## 

$\mathfrak{I n}$ unjern Sreijen，Gejonders in Den Rand＝ diftriften wo unire Reute in fontrolle find， gibt es eine nette $\mathfrak{M r z a h t}$ bon Schulen，wo wäh $=$ xeno ber Scfulfumben Bibehurerridgt neben ben andern $\mathfrak{F a}$ ädern erteilt firb．Wo man in Der Sache cinig iit，geht bas，ferbit memn bas （6ejekt fagt，Dã fein burch bie Taxen aufge＝ madates（6selib zur Mnterhaltung von Religions＝ unterridgt verausgabt werben barf．Nber in unicre Stäbtchen und Städten，wo bas $\mathfrak{F u b l i}=$ fum in ©adben ber Riligion geteilt $i f t$ ，hat man
bielerorts einen andern $\mathfrak{W e g}$ eingeidulagen，um ja allen Bwijt zu verbiiten．Man entichulsigt Die תinder toödentlidy wenigitens einmal auf anderthalb ober zwei ভtumben bon ber regel＝ mäßigen ভctularbeit，bamit fie in bejonder马 bazu werorbneten Rofayen，wie תirchen，Som＝ tagichulfallen und bgl．Bibelflafien，bie won Den reipeftiven תirchen eingeridftet werDen，befuchen fönnen．Die Bolfgidulen oder beren Bejörben haben mit biejen Religionsiduten fonft nidde zut tum，als ban man berlangt，báB bie fo ent＝ idulldigten finder aud）wirflid ben gebotenen Hnterridgt nehmen，bab bie won ben תirchen an＝ geitellten Rebrer bie nötigen Fäbigffeiten Gaben
 Syitem betrieben werde．
（上）mill aber mand）em idyeinen，סaß btefer Blan nidet ber bejte fei；exitens，weil er ben Sindern Den Eindrudf gibt，bie Religion oder bie Bibel gegöre oder pafie nicht in bie Schule， oder bie Religion muifife etwas Mppartes fein； bás fie am Ende zu gut fei，um in bie Sdyule Ginein zwifichen andere zädfer gezogen zu toer＝ Den；oder es muifife fonit etrad Yek fein，dáb bie Schuiler ben lunterridat barin nidgt zufammen genienen Dürfen，fie im Recfnen，in Der ©seo＝ graphie，in Der Epradje u．§．w．；oder bie Re＝ ligion fei ein $\mathfrak{D i n g}$ ，bas bie Leute auseinan＝ Der treibe oder icheide．
（b）gibt autif tatiädflich Drte，in Staaten yo bas Gejed nidat interbeniert，wo man ben Religionรunterridgt regelmäßig in ben Bolfs＝ ichulen neben ben jefulären æäcfiern gibt．EEi＝ ner ber eriten diejer $\mathfrak{H r t}$－bielleidgt die erite －war bie Stabt Ban Wert，Ohio，wo fajon wor mehr alg zegn Jahren bie proteftantifichen Sirchen fich zujammenjallofien und unter Mit＝ wirfing ber Sçulbehörbe es babin bracten， Dã̉ Religionslebrer für bie öffentliden Sctut＝ len angeftellt und neben den andern ₹ächer：t regelmäßige surie in biejem æact gegeben murben．Man berjudhte es zuerjt mit ben fectis unteriten Graben umb batte fifönen Erfolg； bann aut mit ben fiebenten und adfen ©ra＝ ben und aud ba gings gut；zulebt aud in ber Scoctidulf mit guten Repultaten．

Hber ber 3beaf Diejer Beilen ift eigentlidid ber，zu beridften，was für ictjöne Erfolge bie Stabt Ebhatanooga，Ienn．unter biejem Syitem Des Religionßunterrictats exzielt kat．M1．man bort bie Eache bor etiva fünf $\mathfrak{z a b r e n}$ anregte， fand fie bie Huteritubung alfer sirchengemein＝ idfaften，auber ben Hnitariern，Den J̌uben und Den Satholifen，bie fidh der Bewegutg nidit ant＝
faflofien. Die eriteren zwei תörpericuaften werjucten jedoch auf ifre eigenen Wege Reli= gionsumterridyt zu geben, aber faken fid mit Der Beit genötigt aufzubpren. Die protejtan= tifctuen (Sxuppen führen bie $\mathfrak{N r b e i t}$ inftematifa Durch und find enthufiaftica) Darüber.

Der Unterrid)t unterliegt feinem Brang. Das simid hat freie $\mathfrak{B a h l}$ ihn zu nefmen oder nicht. Speziell bazu vorbereitete und fäbige Qefrer werben in bie $\mathfrak{Y r b e i t}$ geteirt, wie Mu=
 bel mixd als textbuty gebraudy ober Biblifte (Geichidgten, in denen bie heiligen (seididaten in ber ©practe der Bibel gegeben find, wie z. B. Seulberts "Story of the Bible." Me regel= mäbigen \&lementarlefrer haben Dicies Buct, und ba das befets Tenneffees das Rejen bon wenigitens zehn Berien beiliger ©dfrift an je= bem Morgen in ben ©duluen berlangt, io leion bie meiften Rebrer immer gleich eine ganze $\mathfrak{G}$ e: ichidete. Die ipeziellen Bibellegrer befucten je= Des Bimmer menigitens cimat in ber Woche, geben iften 1tnterridgt and ifre Beroromunge: für bic Smifdenzeit.

In ben wodichulen wird die Mrbeit nod intenfiver betrieben. Saier wirb bie Biber möchentlich wie andere fächer in fünf unterridets= ftumben gelegrt. Die Rehrer legren bie Bibel wie fie ijt, Iafien fie für fict felbit iprecten, laj= ien einen Teil burch ben andern erflären. Man fritifiert bie Bibel nidyt, licit ober legt nidfte in fie hinein, was nidft brin ift, und lieit nichts :1ppartes aus hier heraus. Man itndiert iie twie Gsefuidute Dober andere æächer an şand ber Biicher, bie man ats Iextbücher braudt.

Weil bie eigentliden Bibellehrer bie ver= iffiebenen Bimmer ber Eflementaridullen mur cinmal in ber Wocte beiuctien *önnen, jo ber= fucht man einen Teil ber Bibelarbeit Durdfo 5 Simitubium outun. Bu biefem Brecte mirb jebem Sinde cine Sarte gegeben, moranf ein Galbjäbriger surius ifizziert ift und worauf dic folgenbee ?hweijung itegt:
"The course given below consists of sections to be read at home each day and passages to be memorized. When the number on the card is read and heard by the parent, a check (the parent's initials) should be placed in the column opposite. The teacher will give brief quizzes or tests, written or oral, on these passages, and will hear memory passaegs recited once a week, and place grade on monthly report. Credit will be given for work well done in the Bible.

After all numbers have been checked off with an average grade of 90 per cent or more, a beautifully printed certificate signed by the teacher and the Chairman of the Bible Committee will be issued to the students at the commencement exercises of the school."

Die fectos Bibeflehrer-brei in ben erlemen= taridyulen, zwei in Den Sunior Sedfidyulen und cine in ber Senior şodichule - beridyten, DaB bon etroa 2500 Sdjuilern, Die den Bibelunter= ridft genießen, bie meiften eine Benjur bon 90 $\mathfrak{B r o z e n t}$ madjen. Ma ein flemes Beifpiel bon Der $\mathfrak{A r b e i t}$, Die getan mird, biene folgende $\mathfrak{A} n=$ gabe, wie fie fïr bie erjten zwei Wocten dee §erbiticmefters fül ben vierten (Sxab vorge= ichen ift:

1. Wodje: Dic Erychaffung Der Wert -
 1, 2, 7. Der fctöne Garten Cbon - 5ulburt p. 33-37, Gen. 2:15-22.
2. Woche: ßor Gott veritecit - 5aulfurt p. 33-37, Gen. 3:1-15. Der crite Sinabe mot iein Bruber p. 38-40, (5en. 4:1-15

Während die sinder bie Bibel fo burcfar= beiten, Yernen fie eine Menge von Serniprïiden ants dem Miten uns Reuen Tejtament, mebrere Bialmen, Die zehn (5ebote, Die Seligpreifungen, cinige ßapitel aus ben Briefen ßauli und $\mathfrak{J} o=$ hamis und bie Bücher Der Bibel in ifrer Rei= henfolge.

Was find cinige ber Refultate biejer ban=
 io papulär wie irgend cin anderes ₹act, was beionders in ber soadichule bemerfenswert ift, ba die Schüler biejen תurius extra zu tragen Gaben. 1500 Stubenien ber soctictule baben (iid) idgon währeno bes eriten Jabres Taiden= teitamente angeichafft und guten (sebrauch ba= von gemacht. Won biejen Kaben bann gleidy 100 ein münslicfes und ichriftlictjes Beugnis abgelegt, Dáß fie Jejum als ifren seiland an= genmmen haben. Seither find biele andere ib= rem Beifpiel gefolgt. Gruppen bon socefidut= len befuthen oft bie Gubitorien ber anbern Saulen umb leiten bort die Mndacti:, Durdib ber=
 chen und Gefänge, und bebet.

Die $\mathfrak{B r e s t i g e r}$ ber ©tabt, bic erltern wie bie Bebrer find angenebm iiberraictat umb hodi er= frent über ben fehr fdyönen Erfolg mit bem $\mathfrak{B i b e l f t u b i u m ~ u n d ~} \mathrm{Dem}$ fidftbar mohltuenden EinfluE, ber baraus entiprieß́n und ber fich be= fonders in befferer $\mathfrak{D i z z i p l i n}$ erfenntidit madyt.

Etmaige Dppojition gegen bie $\mathfrak{A r b e i t}$ ift längit verichmumben und man mürbe bas gute Werf um feinen Breis mefr aufgeben mollen．

## Dic higaten Tüne in broctges $\mathfrak{E y r i f}$ ． Wbrahan Marfentin． <br> （ธ兀⿰扌斤）

III．
Broci Eeclen mognen，ady，in meiner Bruit，
Die eine will fich von der andern tremmen．
Die cine hält mit berber Riebestuft
Sidh an bie Welt，mit flammernden Drganen；
Dic andere hebt gewaltig fith wom $\mathfrak{D u j t}$
3 ut ben Gefilion hoher afhnen．
Wit siejen Worten $\mathfrak{F a n i t s}$ an Wagner fïn＝ Det ber Did．er felfer ben Wiberjtreit in feinem Innern an，ein Wiberftreit，ber mobl in ieiner Welt＝unt Rebensanichaung icine Uriactie hat＝ te．Scine Refigion war eine reine Diesjeits＝ Religion，icin GSlaube ein Weltglanbe．Sein （Sott war bic Matur，uiferbaupt afles Seienic． ＂（Semín iit（gibt）es feine icföncre（Sottes： verefrumg als die，zut ber man fein Bild be＝ Darf，bie Glob ans bem Wectielgeipräch mit ber Matur in unferm Bufen enfipringt，＂fagt er in Didgtung umb Wahrteit．Ehin Sott，Der in ei＝ nem Jenicite Iebe，fand bei ifm feine atner＝ firmung．
＂Was mär cin Gozt，ber mur von angen fitiç，
 $\mathfrak{W h m}$ ziemte，bic Welt im Jnnern zu bewegen， Ratur in itid，jich in Matur zu Kegen．＂

Dicic Wel：religion hat ifm auth ben Stem＝ pel ber Huruthe aufgeprägt．Was ：uguftin ein＝ mal io trefflich iagt，bat auch（sbethe empfunden：
，Mein Secrz itt untubig，biz dáß es ruhet in bir．＂
$\mathfrak{B o n}$ bem（5hriftentum iagte fich（5nothe beturgt Yos，b．h．wou bem Chriftentum，wie es Die תirche repräjentiexte．Jn Den ，Bahmen Xenien＂läßt ex fich ciumal jo Dariiber aus：
Den beutichen Mamen gereidfta zum $\mathfrak{R u t h m}$ ， Dab fie gehabt ias shriftentum， $\mathfrak{B i z}$ 乡errn C Karlus leibigem Degen Die eblen Eadjen unterlegen．

Dies finderte inn jesoch nimt，allezeit boch von ber ßeriönlidfafeit §eju zu Kalten．＂Mir Gleibt ©fyriftus immer ein gödjit bedeutendes aber problematifdes Wejen，＂befennt er．

Seinem sauit legt Goethe folgendes $\mathfrak{B c}=$ femutnis in ben Mumb：
Das Driiben fam mid twenig fümmern；

Hus biefer Grbe quillen meine æreuben， Und biefe Sonne fajenet meinen Reiben； fann idy midy erit bon ifnen idjeiben， Dann mag，was will und fann，geidjeben． Dawon will idy nidgte weiter hören， Ob man aud fienftig lást und liebt， Uno $\mathfrak{o b}$ es auct in jenen ভphären
Ein Sben oder lunten gibt．
（Seleitet won bieier Diesjeit马＝Religiont itiurzt fich（Gbethe binein in Das raufande Re＝ ben；ex will es geniéen，was immer es ifm bringen mag：
Mein Bujen，Der bom Wifiensbrang geheilt ift， Soll feinen Scymerzen fiunftig fidh veridgließen， lund was der ganzen Memidfigeit zugeteilt ift， $\mathfrak{W}$ Will id in meinem innern ©elfot genießen， Mit meinem Gecijt Das Šochit und Tiefite greifen， Whe Wohl und Weh auf meinen Bujen bäufen Und jo．mein eigen Selfit zu ifrem Selby er＝ weitern，
Hits，wie fie jefbit，am（ent and idy zericheitern．
§auft．
Hnd ç formte ja nidgt aubleiben，bā̉ ein （Seiit wie（Goethe aud）fehr balb die Grenzen bes indicthen（5fiutfes erfannte．＂Edyon fühl tidy bei bem bejten Willen Befriesigung nidyt mehr aus bem Bufen quillen，＂beidftet er burcfy Fraut．Hnd boch rang ieine Scele barnact， ＂ifich zut beremigen．＂EFine mahryaft bremen＝ be Sefnjucht erfüllte fein ふ̌erz oft nady einem beiferen Sein，Das über ber Erbe Dujt ign er＝ Gebe．Mochten die Brunnen irdijder $\mathfrak{F r}$ ruben
 mid Ricbe fein Šaupt mit Rorbeer umffänzen， modyte die Bemunderung feines ©senius bie Menge zur Begeifterung entflammen－bie tiefiten Bebürfnifie jeines Şerzens fonnte bas． bodf nidft fitulun．＂Mir war es in alle bem wie einer Ratte，Die Gift gefreffen Gat．Sie lönft in alle Röcher，idblürft alle veudgtigfeit， veridflingt alles Erbbare，Das ifr in Den Weg
 lidfem weute，＂iffreibt er an die（shäfin bon Stolberg．

Ganz exgreifend brürfet biejes ber Didater aud in Den Werien aut，bie wir in＂Siunitler马 Abenolied und＂Eefnịutgt＂finden．

Maty，dáb bie innre Beugenfraft
Durch meinen Sinn exidülle，
Daß̉ eine Bilbung voller Saft

תönt idy bod ausgefiillt cinmal

Bon dir，o Emger，werben！ $\bigcirc$ Dieie lange，bange §ual Wie bautrt fie auf 氏rben！

Weldit ein Motidurei！Weint nidut einer Welt Seeintweb in biejen Beilen？Der Didyter füblt eine beängitigende ミeere in feinem $\mathfrak{J} n=$ nern，umb er fiegt fictif auberjtande fie zu füll Yen．Trok alf ber ictmeidfelnden Riebe verzegrt ifn eine lange，bange 凤utal；trok prächtiger （6efellidaft und luitigen Epiel farrt bie ein＝ famfeit ihn an．Ery erlebt etwas bon bem，wa马 in Den Worten Mieticlez zittert：＂Einjt mird didi）bie Exinfamfeit muibe macten，eimit miro Dein Stolz fich frümmen und bein Mut finir＝ idfen．Scfureien wirft but：Jw bin allein！＂
（6）oethe burchlebte pfters Tage，bie ihm bas irbiidge Salmanfen fo rectot beutlich zum Be＝ mubtiein brachten．So fafreibt er am 11. Жebruar 1776 an jeine $\mathfrak{F r}$ eumbin $\mathfrak{A g}$ gijte（5rä＝ fin zu Storberg bie mentigen，aber vielfagenoen Worte：„Nönntejt $\mathfrak{D u}$ mein Sefmeigen verite＝ Ken！Riebes（sujtchen！－Jat fann，ich famı nidfts fagen．＂

Yt Rbend bes barauf folgenden Tages fin＝ Den wir Gsoethe auf bem Cettersberg itber ein Blatt Bapier gebeugt iein jebnfüich．iges ßer＝ langen nadi）Scelenfrieben in bie feelenwollen Berje prägen：

Der bu won Dent Sammel bift，
 Den，ber boppelt elend ift，
Doppelt mit Exquictiung fülleft－
$\mathfrak{Y}$（t），idy bin bes Treibens mübe！
Was foll all bie §ual，bie Ruif！ Süber frriede，
תomm，ach fomm in meine Bruit．
$\mathfrak{J n}$ ber Şarzreife weint fein ફ̧erz：
9（b），wer heilet bie Sdmerzen
Deふ，bem Baliam zu Gift ward？
Der fich Menictentaß
$\mathfrak{F}$ 上 ber fuille ber Riebe tranf？
Eryt verachtet，nun ein Beräctater，
Bebrt er heimlidh auf
Seinen eignen Wert
In ung＇nügender Selfitiuctit．
Und bann brictat er nady biejen Worten in


Sit auf beinem Bialter，
Bater ber Riebe，ein Ion，
Seinem Dhre bernehmlidy，fo erquide fein
So erquide fein 5erz！
Deffne Den untwölften Blid

Heber bie taujens Duellen
Reben dem Durjtenden
$\mathfrak{I n}$ ber Muijte．
，，Meben Dem Durjtenden in ber Wüfte．＂ Ja，bie Welt fornte feinen $\mathfrak{W u r j t}$ nideft böllig ftillen．Die ふreubenquellen，bie ifm in ber WBiifte iprudelten，ack，fie hatten oft fo Gerben Sadefgeidfmact．Darum büritet jein Seerz Dem wahren，ungetrübten $\mathfrak{F r i e d e n}$ entgegen．शut Des Rebens Mnrait uno 刃erdruß iffaut er aủ nady ber erquidenden Rube，wie er Dies in Des ＂Wanderers Rachelies＂jumbolifa jo treffeno zum Musbrud bringt：

> Heber allen (fipfeln
> ふit $\mathfrak{R u L}$,
> In allen wipfeyn
> ভpürejt out
> Saum einen Sgaudic
> Die Wöglein ichneigen in Watse.
> Warte mur, balde
> Rubeit du autd.

Wohl bat（5bethe zunädfit nicflat an bie emi＝ ge Ruthe gedadgt，al马 er bieje Beilen im §abre 1783 fatrieb，er füfite biełmehr，Dáß Der（5äh＝ rung ${ }^{\text {pprozeb }}$ in feinem Dict）terfeben mun bald vorïber fei，als er aber 1831 am Borabend fei＝ nes letzten ©feburtstages bie Morte noch ein＝ mal lả，ba ftrömten bie Iränen über feine Wangen mo er miedergolte＂mit Madforud bie ahmung bollen Saflubtoorte＂：„さ̃a，marte mur， balbe rubeit ou auch．＂

Ein geheimniswoller，fajt prophetijdyer Ernjt Yiegt in biejen Worten．Wir fehen Den greifen Didfter，auf feinen Stoct geitübt，ins Rand ber Æuhe hiniiber fidauen，wo all bas Wirfen und Sdyaffen，bas Rieben und Reiben Diejer Welt für immer Ginter ibm liegt．

Hnd wenn wir zum ভctlun noch einmal feine $\mathfrak{Z y r i f}$ überbenfen，fo mixfien wix befen＝ nen，fie mirtt bezauberno burch ifre einzigar＝ tige Maturtreue；fie erquičt Das seerz burch ifre lieblidye $\mathfrak{M u f i f}$ ，und fie reizt zum Miterleben Dutifit ifren feelenvollen subalt．

Franfreidy gab idion wor megr als einem Jahr bie（rrlaubniる，Dab jid）36，000 jứdifye $\mathfrak{F}$ amilien in feinem Domain nieberlaffen butr $=$ fen．Eine jübifde zamilie auf bas Dorf ift bie allgemeine Regel．
$\mathfrak{I n}$ §nbien gibt es $2,500,000$ berbeiratete $\mathfrak{F r a u e n}$ unter Lem $\mathfrak{H}$ ter bon zehn $\mathfrak{F a h r e n . ~}$

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