## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY <br> NEWTON, KANSAS OCTOBER, 1928



# Bethel College Monthly 

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Editor-in-Chief and Editor of German Department<br>$\qquad$<br>J. R. Thierstein Hans Regier Assistant Editor of German Department Editor of the English Department<br>$\qquad$ Mary Hooley Business Manager

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## Volume 34

Newton, Kansas, October 15, 1928
Number 2

## OCTOBER

Ay, thou art welcome, heaven's delicious breath!
When woods begin to wear the crimson leaf,
And suns grow meek, and the meek suns grow brief,
And the year smiles as it draws near its death.
Wind of the sunny south! oh, still delay
In the gay woods and in the golden air,
Like to a good old age released from care, Journeying, in long serenity away.
In such a bright, late quiet, would that I
Might wear out life like thee, 'mid bowers and brooks,
And dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks, And music of kind voices ever nigh;
And when my last sand twinkled in the glass
Pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.
-William Cullen Bryant.

## FINANCIAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER

About the middle of September President Kliewer and Field-Secretary Riesen went to Minnesota to visit the several congregations in the vicinity of Mountain Lake. Doctor Kliewer returned after a week or so, but Rev. Riesen is at this writing still at work there. We are printing below the names of those whose contributions have reached this office during Sep-
tember, together with a few contributions received directly at this office. We hope to be able to publish a longer list next month.

## For Science Hall Equipment

A friend
$\$ 150.00$
For Current Funds
Bethel College Mennonite Church_-\$ 35.18
Jantz. Jno. C. -------------------- 25.00
Lehigh Mennonite Church _------- 6.75
Total _\$ 66.93

For Endowment Fund
Balzer, Frank Sr.
$\$ 200.00$

Bargen, I. I.

Eitzen, J. F. 10.00
Fast, H. B. 100.00


Feil, Jacob H. 20.00

Jantzen, J. J. ------------------15.00


Thiessen, Mrs. Marie _-_-............. 100.00
Total
-\$ 950.00

## Summary

Science Hall Equipment \$ 150.00
Current Expenses
66.93
Endowment
Total for September
Gratefully Acknowledged,
Bethel College.
J. F. Moyer, Business Manager.

## "THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH"

The literary society is a thing of the past at Bethel. This fall at the suggestion of faculty advisors the three societies maintained in former years-Delphian, Alpha Beta, Philosophian - before campaigning for new members, considered whether or not they were justified in continuing as organizations. A growing tendency on the part of members to regard too lightly their obligations to the society has been all too evident in the past few years; and it was agreed that individual programs were often otherwise than a credit to the group represented. After some deliberation it was decided wise to disband. The Philosophian Society lead out, and was followed by the Delphian Society which agreed to dissolve on condition that the Alpha Beta did so.

The literary society had its beginnings in the old time popular debating society which filled a real need in its day. It was then the only organization which provided opportunities of its kind. To-day a multiplicity of other activities has naturally crowded it out. Specialized clubs, religious and secular, which offer much of the same training have largely supplanted the literary society. Bethel has its share of these, and other interests will probably demand the organization of new groups each of which will seek expression in its own way.

## BUILDING UP OUR MAGAZINE COLLECTION

The Newton Free Library recently disposed of a roomful of old magazines. Like a good friend the librarian called the Bethel College Library and offered us the pick of the collection. Two trailers and Mr. Groneman's car were filled with bound and unbound magazines and brought out to the Campus. This means quite an addition of indexed material that may prove very valuable for reference, and we are duly grateful to the donors.

Among these magazines there are bound
volumes of the Century, Outlook, Popular Science Monthly, Review of Reviews, Scientific American, Scribner's, etc. Among the unbound ones there is, for instance, a long run of the files of the International Studio, an outstanding art periodical. Since we have never been rich enough to build up the art department of the library, this is a real asset. If some friend of art were to pay for the binding of these volumes they would be even more permanently useful.

Mr. Groneman has just finished building some shelves in the basement to help take care of the newly acquired collection.

Besides the above-mentioned addition to our Periodical Collection mention might be made of a box of magazines received earlier in the summer from the magazine clearing house of the State Library in Topeka.

Building up our magazine collection is a. slow process. Even gifts and exchanges dare not be pushed too hard for lack of space to store such literature-or lack of money to care for it properly when it has been collected-,for unless volumes of periodicals are bound or otherwise made readily available, are indexed, and systematically arranged, a collection of this sort soon is nothing but dead stock.

## ANNUAL ROLL CALL

In its progress upward, meeting the increasing responsibilities put upon it, the Red Cross must not only replenish itself but add to itself as it goes. That is one reason why it is making a special effort :o enlist college men and women.

Disaster relief is a phase of Red Cross service that is attracting the attention of the nation and of the world at this time. The fees paid for membership by thousands of students last year are now doing their share in this relief work. Were it not for its great annual enrollment, the Red Cross could not maintain its reserves of staff and treasure, which enabled it to dispatch one party of trained relief administrators to Porto Rico while the island was yet lashed by the record-breaking gale, and to send another party into Florida in anticipation of the storm, which the Weather Bureau said was heading for the garden spot, 60
as to be prepared when the disaster struck. With the first word flashed out of Porto Rico that local food stocks could not care for the feeding of the homeless, the Red Cross on that day spent $\$ 160,000$ in rice, beans, flour, salt pork and such staples in New York City, which were rushed into the hold of a Navy store ship and started with all speed for the sufferers. At that time, the national fund for relief asked by President Coolidge, as President of the American Red Cross, had barely been started.

This illustrates the point that gifts to special relief funds are not gifts to the Red Cross but to a specified group of sufferers. The Red Cross is supported by its membership fees. Members are enlisted for the ensuing year during each annual Roll Call, which opens on Armistice Day, November 11, and ends on Thanksgiving Day.

As President Coolidge phrases it, the Red Cross "has become an intimate part of our daily life." The same may be said of our colleges, whose graduates are a great uplifting force in national advancement. Thus The Red Cross Roll is held in our colleges because again, in the words of the President: "We have tested the Red Cross in war and peace. It has never failed us. It never will so long as it holds your support."

## BEING ONE'S OWN FINANCIER

(A Freshman Theme)
Did you ever have so much loose change in your pocket that you didn't know what to do with it? That makes two of us then. I never did either.

I work after school and Saturday afternoons at a store here in Newton. Due to the fact that I do not put in much time there, I do not get too much of the coveted treasure that we all work for. However, I do a fair job of taking care of my own expenses.

Sometimes expenses come so thick and fast that I have to call for a little help from Father dear, who is always ready and more than willing to help as long as the cash goes for some legitimate purpose. I don't like to ask for money from home, for like most boys I take quite a bit of pride in my personal independence. Some fel-
lows can be very lady-like about the matter, however, and live entirely off the home resources. The funny part of it is they always have a clear conscience too. As for myself, I'd rather go without some particular thing which I might desire than to go to Dad all the time for money. So if my own resources run out I usually get along without.

Expenses have kept me hopping since school started, more than ever before. First came tuition. That knocked such a hole in a hundred dollar bill that it wasn't even recognizable. That, of course, included fees and other incidentals. Books! I bought a small library to start out with and one or two at least every week since. It doesn't look as though book-buying will ever stop either, as I see several more prospective purchases approaching. Then I drive a car to school sometimes, and that takes quite a bit of gas that Dad doesn't buy nearly all of. Besides, the Ford I drive the rest of the time is personal property, and I am responsible for the entire fuel supply, as well as new tires and repairs. I about run Mr. Woolworth to death for parts too.

Then a boy who takes pride in his appearance has a few clothes to buy once in a while and usually can't find what he wants at a " $1 / 2$ Price Sale," so he really pays twice as much as the artcile is worth before he gets what suits him. In this connection I remember an incident which occurred when I was in high school. Our Glee Club went to a contest at Emporia. I took fifteen dollars along; but since there was something in Newton that I wanted "awfully bad", I managed to save out almost six dollars with which to buy the article when I returned. We came home in the morning, and some of us left at once for Wichita to take part in a track meet. We left our clothes in a tent out on the field, and I didn't have anyone to leave my money with. I didn't have to worry about leaving it with anyone when I got back, for someone had relieved me of all the worry of taking care of it. It was gone, and I was out. From then on I bought what I wanted and had a good time on what was left.

Then a fellow usually has a lady friend that he likes to take around. This costs a little but comes under an entirely different heading than the expenses mentioned here-to-fore. It is a pleasure to spend money for purposes like this. Agreed? A fellow has ho have his fun as well as his necessities. Everything costs now-a-days, and I am always delighted to see Saturday night come.

> -Harold Harmison

## ALUMNI AND EX-STUDENTS

Martha Harder is teaching at Hotevilla, Arizona.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Suckau of Korba, C. P., India are located at Berne, Indiana where Rev. Suckau is temporarily serving as pastor of the Mennonite Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Goering, and Elizabeth Goertz recently received calls to return to China. The Goerings will sail sometime after the middle of November, but the Kaufmans and Miss Goertz will remain to complete their study.

Waldo Epp has a position as chemist in the laboratories of the Kansas Milling Co. at Wichita, Kansas.

Sister Clara Schmidt is a patient at the Southern Baptist Sanatorium, El Paso Texas.

Dr. A. M. Lohrentz, missionaray on furlough from China, visited his sister Mrs. G. R. Gaeddert on the college campus, October 5th. Dr. Lohrentz holds the position of resident doctor at the Anchor Hospital in St. Paul while he engages in further study in the Medical College of Minnesota University at Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dettweiler of Reedley, California are spending a few weeks of October with Kansas friends and relatives. Mrs. Dettweiler will be remembered as Miss Stella Ruth.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Unruh and little son sailed for Bombay, India on "The City of Lahore," October 9.

Arthur Leisy (of Wisner, Nebraska) was married to Mary Pyche, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Howard Pyche of Westpoint, Nebraska, some time in August.

## CALLING ON THE QUEEN

Should we, or shouldn't we, call on the queen of Korba? And if we did go, how should we ask for an invitation to come? These questions kept coming to Miss Schmidt and me as we thought of the Rani Sahiba of Korba. Both of us had been to see her once in company of Mrs. Suckau, but then we had had nothing to do with the going there except to get ourselves ready. We finally decided to send her greetings and ask her if we might come to show her Joseph John. We got the assistance of our pandit in writing out our note and then I copied it in my best Hindi. In due time came an answer from her saying that we

We hurried around to get ready, for we ernoon.

We hurried around to get ready for we wanted to be sure to be on time. Naturally with a woman the question is: "What shall we wear? We both decided to wear white since the weather is still very warm. Our vehicles and animals were really not such as we would have chosen to use in going to see the queen, but we had no choice. We had only the old tonga with its tattered and torn top and buffaloes to pull it. One of the buffaloes was especially lazy and used every by-road as an excuse for trying to go home or to stop. And very unfortunatly we had only one driver. Buffaloes are generally used only to pull loads; and then where there is any doubt about the road the driver walks along in front of them saying, "Ah, ah, ah," and they follow in their shambling gait. This boy could not very well go ahead because then the lazy buffaloe would immediately lag behind. If he did not get to the side of the road from which a cross street branched, in time, then we would head for home.

The streets of a village in India are very narrow and crooked so it was not at all difficult for us to hook on to things on either side of the street. At one place several people were standing in front of a shop. One man raised his hand for a salaam which the bufaloes as a signal "Come here" and they proceeded to do so in spite of everyone's remonstrance.

At another place we shaved off a slice of the mud step in front of a building, and
at another place we almost upset. Finally we arrived at he palace. The palace is really a nice building and many improvements in the grounds have been made since my previous visit.

On arriving at the veranda we were shown two chairs and told to wait. Then an old gray-haired doorkeeper was called who unlocked the padlock which was on the outside of the front door. Much walking back and forth, and a wait of one half or three quarters of an hour finally gave us the opportunity to enter.

Right at the start we almost made a big blunder, for we almost forgot to take our shoes off. Had we kept them on it would have meant that after our departure a great deal of purification would have to be performed. I suppose even now they had to go thru a number of ceremonies aftter we left. The rani sahib greeted us with a. quiet "Salaam," and since she did not extend her hand we did not do so, either. She was soon interested in our little Joseph John and put me through a regular catechism of how he was cared for, what he was fed, etc.

In due time the rani's daughter came in. She was beautifully dressed in a pink sari trimmed with lace. Beads and several other varities of neck-ornaments were around her neck. On her forehead was a dainty jewel worn to show that she is a married woman. Both she and her mother held baby and he responded in his usual happy fashion. The princess gave baby two rupees and a small celluloid doll. Indian sweets were brought for us to taste; and when we left, the plate bearing them was put in our tonga. Later it dawned on me why. They dare not eat of anything that we have touched. We bade her farewell and took our homeward way feeling that we had really done our civil duty in calling, upon the ruler of our particular district. And we were not in the least bit envious of royalty, in spite of their wealth.

- Mrs. Christine Harder Duerksen.


## THOMAS MORTON AND THE PURITANS

Among the early historical writers of New England, one finds the name of Thom-
as Morton, a jovial, gentleman-adventurer from London, whose excesses and extravesgances at Merry Mount, near Boston, so scandalized his stern Puritans neighbors that they resorted to military attack, arrest, trial, and banishment to be rid of him.

Morton, at the age of thirty-seven, came to New England to seek his fortune. He loved the country but he hated its occupants. To those friends left in England he once wrote that he "found the land occupied by Indians and Christians, and of the two, the Indians were the more friendly." The psalm-singing, soberfaced Puritan was a veritable thorn in the flesh to Thomas Morton, and he sought to vex and trouble them in every conceivable way. He refused to treat them soberly, made fun of their speech, ridiculed their religious ceremonies, and gave to their "valiant Miles Standish" the derisive nickname of Captain Shrimp.

The Puritan scorned pleasure and idleness as things belonging to the devil. Life was too serious a thing to be frittered away. "Godlike industry" and religious ceremonials occupied his time. They were expected of him by the Lord whom he served, and he could see no reason for anyone spending his time in any other way. It was therefore inevitable that friction should develop when the genial Thomas Morton and his band founded their settlement at Merry Mount. He and his followers loved idleness and pleasure. They set up a giant Maypole on which were hung garlands of flowers, and around which they sang and danced in their drunken and immoral revels. Life at "Ma-re-mount" seemed to be one long round of joy and feasting. This did not conform to the Puritan idea of the way time should be spent. Neither did they like the fact that Morton was selling fire-arms to the Indians, teaching them how to use them, and thus providing a way for the Indian to destroy his enemy. In his account of the "Valiant Expedition of Captain Shrimp," Morton gives a satirical and highly colored write-up of the way in which the Puritans broke up this notorious settlement at Merry Mount and sent "Mine Host" to England for trial, "where no man dared to so much as bring one charge against him."

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

It has been said that Morton did the Puritans far more harm with his pen, than he ever did with his tongue, for the most widely read part of his book, "The New England Canaan," is that part devoted to a satirical write-up of the Puritans, "a delineation," as he terms it, "of their religious heresies and social absurdities." To understand Morton's attitude toward the Puritans, one must go back to the motives which impelled him to write this book. His purpose was very practical: first, to glorify the soil and capabilities of New England and the peaceableness of the Indians; second, to ridicule and denounce the doctrines and practices of the Puritans and thereby to vex and hinder them by enlisting against them the active hostility of Archibishop Laud and other powers in England, hoping thereby to have their charter revoked. Morton was a member of the Anglican church and wished to see the Church of England in control of the new land which, he thought, belonged to it by divine and governmental right and by priority of settlement.

Against Morton's belief in priority by governmental right and settlement, place the firm and abiding conviction of the Puritan that he was chosen by God to redeem the land, that it was a heritage directly from the Lord, and you have the nucleus for the mutual dislike between Morton and the Puritans.
The Puritan had many faults, He was narrow-minded, bigoted and selfish. He even went so far as to commit many acts of cruelty in the furtherance of his religion, such as shown in the Salem Witchcraft episode, the punishments meted out for the slightest infractions of their religious doctrines, etc.; but the fact remains that in him were developed those traits of loyalty to duty, faith to abide by his convictions, firmness and strength in surmounting all difficulties which helped him to lay the foundations for a mighty nation of selfgoverned men.

Such could not be said of Morton and his band of revelers. They were not men such as lay the foundations of a state. His attacks on the tenets of the Puritan faith
failed in their purpose and his book perished in obscurity. -Mrs. Cora Nicodemus.

## MARK TWAIN ON TRAVEL

One of the striking features in Twain's presentations is his absolute sincerety. There was nothing he so much despised as sham or affectation. He did not believe in saying the usual thing about a work of arr, or in feigning he saw and appreciated what he lacked capacity for. He chose to be considered uncultured if need be, but he was determined to see things through his own eyes and to report his own observations. In the preface to "Innocents Abroad" he expresses himself thus:
"Yet notwithstanding it is only a record of a picnic, it has a purpose, which is, to suggest to the reader how he would be likely to see Europe and the East if he looked at them through his own eyes instead of the eyes of those who traveled in those countries before him. I make small pretense of showing how one ought to look at those objects of interest beyond the seaother books do that, and therefore, even if I were competent to do it, there is no need. . . . . I think I have seen with impartial eyes, and I am sure I have written at least honestly, whether wisely or not."

Twain's purpose was to encourage people to do their own thinking and cease pretending a worship of things that was not genuine. In his attempts to do this sort of thing he sometimes appears almost irreverent and cheap, yet one feels that there is probably in every case much truth in what he says; at least there is honesty. Note his observations on Da Vinci's "The Last Supper:"
"I recognized the old picture in a mo-ment-the Savior with bowed head seated at the center of a long, rough table scattering fruits and dishes upon it, and six disciples on either side in their long robes, talking to each other-the picture from which all engravings and all copies have been made for three centrues. Perhaps no living man has ever attempted to paint the Lord's Supper differently. The world seems to have become settled in the belief, long ago, that it is not possible for human genius to outdo this creation of Da Vinci's. I suppose painters will go on copy-
ing it as long as any of the original is visible to the eye. . . . The colors are dimmed with age; the countenances are scaled and marred, and nearly all expression is gone from them; the hair is a dead blur upon the wall, and there is no life in the eyes. Only the attitudes are certain."

He tells further how the painting is battered and scarred, as well as discolored by time. "Napoleon's horses kicked the legs off most of the disciples when they (the horses) were stabled there more than half a century ago."

Before this painting he found people giving vent to all sorts of ejaculations, expressing admiration and feeling which Twain considered mostly "put on." He considered that the painting might have been a miracle of art three hundred years ago, but in its present state it was not; and he was vexed and disgusted at the glib flow of pretense about it.

He describes the altar in a Portuguese Cathedral as "a mass of gilt gim-cracks and gingerbread;" the Coliseum at Rome is a "looped and windowed' band-box with a side bitten out." He speaks of Tintoretto's "monster picture" which he considered "very commodious." He confesses that he has had no opportunities in America to acquire a critical judgment in art and since he could not acquire such a faculty from a few weeks tour in Europe, he with proper apologies agrees to his inability to appreciate.

His account of the recital of the grand opera, Lohengrin, during his stay in Germany tells the same story of his inability to enjoy classical music. To him, it was noise which he was compelled to endure throughout a period of hours because he could not respectably withdraw.

But there were forms of art which Twain did enjoy. Sculpture and architec-ture-particularly the latter-seem to have stirred him. He could stand before a great cathedral in wonder and awe. His description of the Cathedral of Milan is full of feeling and shows that he was deeply stirred. St. Peter's seemed to impress him most because of its immense proportions and certain peculiar effects which he noted in looking through its long aisles (?). But

Milan was all beauty. He calls it "a vision! -a miracle!-an anthem sung in stone, a poem wrought in marble." He could praise as well as critize.

Another element which enters Twain's works of travel is that of general satire on peoples, institutions and habits of civilization. For instance, he touches on the character of learning offered by the English schools in India, shows how artificial and ill-adapted it is, then ends by saying, "In Brooklyn as in India, they examine a pupil and when they find he doesn't know anything, they put him into literature, geometry, astronomy, or government so that 're can properly show the assification of the whole system."

He comments on government inconsistences by remarking that common-sense would be out of place in a government. Our attitude toward aboriginal man throughout history would prove that the wrild was made for the white man. Before the white man came to Australia with his epidemic diseases and other appliances of civilization the natives had to resort to devices to keep the population within bounds; it is no longer necesasry. White people are only modified "thugs." This is proven from the fact that people of either sex, whatever their religion flock to enjoy the blood and misery of the bull ring, also from our love for the hunting and killing of game. He makes a thrust at the tyranical measures of the English millionaires and dukes in the colonies of S. Africa, and ends by stating "that nobody cares because we are used io the old holy customs; all we ask is that no notice-inviting new ones be intruded on our comfortable consciences. Extermination by poison would be an easier death than many of the people of these ignorant tribes suffer but it could not be tolerated; only the older traditional forms may be tolerated.

His criticism of dress, called forth by one day seeing a group of Hindoo Sunday School children in European dress, is interesting. He decides that our styles have neither taste nor grace. Besides, they are insincere, ugly and appropriate outward exposure of an inward sham and moral decay. They are a pretense that we despise color
and harmony and form when there is ample proof that we love brilliant colors and graceful costumes, for we are always eager to see a dress parade or pageant and envy the person who appears in theatrical costumes.

Some of Twain's descriptions-many of them, in fact-are rare gems. His picture of Hannibal, Missouri, his own town, (Life on Mississippi) is a splendid example, though it is too long to quote. Not only does he make one see the dirty street with its loafers and all, but one gets the spirit of the atmosphere as well. St. Antoine, or the picture of a street in Florence are almost equally well done. His ability to paint a landscape is shown in the description of the veldt in Cape Colony. I recall three gorgeous sunsets: one on the Mississippi, one on the Mediterranean, and one in the Alps.

As descriptions of persons we have examples in his contrasting pictures of the Sultan and Napolean III. Particularly interesting is the Sultan's portrayal:
"Clad in dark green European clothes almost without ornament or insignia of rank; a red Turkish fez on his head-a short, stout, dark man, black-bearded, black-eyed, stupid, unpre-possessing-a man whose appearance somehow suggested that if he only had a cleaver in his hand and a white apron on, one would not be at all surprised to hear him say: 'A muttonroast to-day, or will you have a nice porterhouse steak?'" We are struck with the compactness and the boldness of the description, but it is not improbable that we should make some allowance for prejudice.

The imaginative element often enters largely into Twain's descriptions. He calls Benares, a city in India, "a religious Vesuvius." The streets of Genoa are "crooked as a cork-screew," "gloomy cracks" showing strips of sky as a mere "ribbon of light." The one I like best of all is that where he speaks of the face of the Mississippi as "a wonderful book, delivering its most cherished secrets. It was not a book to be read once and then thrown aside, for it had a new story to tell every day." So he continues to carry out the applications of his figure, in appropriate manner,
through several paragraphs.
Another means of enlivening his pages is the incidental humor. "The Innocents Abroad" is brimful of the humor-as Pattee puts it-"of a young man on a lark full of high spirits." The other volumes are more restrained and have less humor, but it is always present and many of Twain's readers read his books primarily for this quality. He had ability to see the ridiculous side of any situation; he exposed absurdities and humbugs. Then there was exaggeration and association of incongruous elements. His glove purchase in Gibraltar, results of oversleeping when visiting the Alps, and the Fourth of July celebration on board the "Quaker City" are bound to move the individual with only a slight sense of humor.

Again the author's own personal attitude is interesting. He is always a part of the story he tries to tell. Particularly i: "Life on the Mississippi" and "Roughing It" he belongs to the life he portrays and gives a sympathetic interpretation which would be impossible to the one who was only an observer apart and aloof from it all. Of course, in the other three books this is necessarily often the case. His frankness and open-mindedness are stimulating, and a sort of innocence expressed in "Innocents Abroad" is often present in all of his writing, a charm which one cannot resist.

The unique characteristics of Twain's books of travel may be summed up under three heads: Their attempt to lay bare the artificiality of the average American tourist, and the advocating of a new order where the observer should, see and think for himself, giving his own re-actions instead of the opinions of others; Secondly, The mild general satire; third, The element of humor. It is the opinion of a number of critics and of readers in general that the "Life on the Mississippi" will probably be read after the others are neglected, because of its epic character in portraying the life of the Mississippi, a life which is now a thing of the past. This group of Twain's writings should be read when one has plenty of leisure time; they furnish a delightful pastime.

## Verpcbídenes aus dem College．

Die Betbeldöre

Wie immer，io waren audi jedt Durd）ben Yuझtritt mehrerer Sänger aus der Scyule Rüf＝ fen in ben beiben Singajuren Des Eollege ent＝ jtanden．Machoem Diele Süde Mitte Septem＝ ber burch einen $\mathfrak{F r o b e f o n t e i t ~ m i t ~ n e u e n ~ ভ a ̈ n = ~}$ gern erjekt worben war，bilben folgenbe Gänger jetst bas Berional ber Shöre：

> Damendfor:

Eriter Sopwan：Beulah Zinogren，Suian Sooge，Martha Sarms，Florence Srebbiel，Je＝ nelle Street．

Breiter Sopran：Margaret Garber，Linda Sdrocder，Frances Goerz，Wilma Sdmiot．

Eriter Mit：Milored Seaury，Muna Maric Saurb，Either Miller，Frieba Ervi．

Brociter Myt：Ebna Rieien，Ebna Both， Soig Sobman，Selen Ruth．

Dirigent：Мiiß Elfa saurty，Bianifin： Olga Siebert．

Männerdoor：
Griter Zenor：Mfreb Miller，Balter（Gra＝ Ber，Marvin Miller，Walter Emy，5erman Both．

Biweiter Zenor：Davio Erizen，Reo Brands， Senry Ewert，exbon かroeje．

Eriter，Baß：Rubolph Wienz，Earl Reu＝ felbt，Banl Sliewer，Jrvin Sctmiot．

Bociter Baß：Merno Both，Siarl תlitwer， Ied Claailen，Walter Roctwen．

Dirigent：Prof．W．Sc．Sebhman，Biantit： Sarolo Regier．

Mit Dem Monat Dftober fing auth bie He＝ Gung mit einemt Mafienthor unter ber Reitung bon Wrofefion W．Sc．Sebhan ant Sin biefent Shor nehmen mebrere Sirdfendioure aus Der Stabt Remton unb andere gute Sänger，jowie Etudenten aus Dem Eollege Teil．Das Dratorio Sändela，＂ber Mefifas，＂foll menigitens in fei＝ nen Sauptteilen cingeïbt wio zur Weibnactite zeit gejungen werben．

Die biesührigen Mafiflefrer，ßrof． $\mathfrak{B}$ ． 5 ． Sobman，ał̧ Defan bes Mujif Departements，
und Refree Der Jnitrumentalnuifif uno ber Theorie，Fräulcin Elfa Maub Soury，Rebrerim Des（Sejanegs，und かrönkein slga şiebert， Sefrerin auf ber Drgel und Mififtant auf bent Biano，haben alle ziemlidh viel Mrbeit，ein Bei＝ den，Daß die Mujif unjere jungen Rente im＝ mer mehr interefifert uno anziebt．So ift e马 gut，Dem（Sejang und andere gute Mhiif ver＝ idjönert umb bereidjert bas Reben ungemein．

## Э．W．แnb Y．M．©．M．

Ers iit exfreulich mahrzutebnten，mit twet＝ あem Juterefie unb Enthuifasmus bicie Ber＝ bände igre Tätigfeit in biejem neuen Sdurljahr aufgenommen haben．Die

## Э． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．（5． $\mathfrak{Y}$ ．

hatte am 27．September folgende Hebungen： Gejang ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Die Beriammtung Schriftabidunitt und Gebet ．．．．．Sifther Esbiger $\mathfrak{M a s}$ Die Y．M．๔．M．Den Mäbdhen bietet？
．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Selen Yergher
Wozu bin idy hier，mot wie fann id）mein
Zeben bermenden？．．．．．．．．Scelen Dhat Startett－Seulah Rinogren，Sujan Sooge， Rimba Scfurocher，Ebina Both．
Einlabung zum 刃njchluß an Den Berein ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Mitibred Scaury
$\mathfrak{Y H t}$ 4．Sftober ipracti bic Reiterin，Slga Ridfert，zuerit über das Jocal，das fidif ber Berein fürs laufende sahe geitellt haben möch＝ te，nömlidy：Das Miftreben Der hädfiten Mormt Der Efyrenpflidit in chriftlidfen SDealen unter den Stubenten．Mutf）ïber ben（Sebrand）wout Slang und Defien Einflits anf ben Eharakter madfte bie Boritiente mohl angebrachte Bemer＝ fingen und las zut Erbärtung Deriefben ein （Sedidft won James．Rhtif）ber fontrait int Effeft zwijcten（seringichäbung mb Mert＝ id）äbung bon ßerionen furbe herborge $=$ Goben．Sazel Sitctif behambelte fitrz bas the＝ ma，＂wer ridftige Edfulgeift，wie or in ber Epeifeballe 孔um शuborudé fommen pollte；＂ Trieba Ermu，，ier ridytige Echulgeit Der Foa＝ fultät gegenuiber，auf bem Campue uto in ben Sctulgebäuben．＂

Sü̈zlich fielt bie V．W．©．M．bie Snitat＝ Yation nenter（5lieber in ben Berein ab．Eftwa vierzia neue Sfieder murben aufgenommen． Ias Brogramm befanio aus mebreren Rebern，

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

ciner গriprade bon శruäutein ફeten Riejen， cinem Orgelforo von ðräulein ミlga ફiebert， unb（beang von einem Tamenquartett．

## Э．M．๒． $\mathfrak{Y}$ ．

hat aud rieber ifre stäne für bas Yaufende ©chutiahr gentaft uno ins Mert gejegt．Der Berein befeht aus iiber fiebzig csfiedern．Me＝ ben ben wödfentiden Srogrammen berfolgen ¡ie nod）anbere religiöje ßeitrebungen，umb ¡u＝ deen Den Etubenten in iffen Wroblemen our ra＝ ten，ober folde Mänmer Gerbeizuziehen，sie fid） Das zur $\mathfrak{t u f g a b e}$ madjen．Sie baben aud bas Simmer，bas für ifren（bebraud）rejerviert ift， renoviert umb anziehenber gemaffit．Dort föns nen bie Stubenten gemiitlidf lejen ober fith） jonit amuificren．

Brof．Balter Mitler，Dieftor Der ？fthletif， iprad fiitz子lidy auf einer ber wödjentlidjen Ber＝
 ten． $\mathfrak{J m}$ Qaufe jeiner $\mathfrak{N}$ mipradife fellte er einen Bergleid）an zrifiden bem Reben mo cinem Epiel．In beiben 豸oullen muts nam fidy itren＝ gen Regeln fïgen．Inn beiben ift ein ©djebes＝ riffter，Der Darauf adfet，Daj́b bie Regeln be＝ folgt ferben．On cinem ©piel ift ber Refe＝ tent mitunter parteiiid ober macfit gar cinen Teffer，Der Referent Des Rebens aber macht fei＝ nen $\mathfrak{F}$ fler． $\mathfrak{z m}$ Reben toie im Epiel fini ver＝ idfiebene Zeilnefmer．©゙る gibt Faliditicler，
 mer $u$ mufriesen find．Sie meinen immer ih： nen geidele 1 Inredft．（5）find aber and foldfe， Die aufriditig und nadif sräften ipielen uns am Qeben teilnefmen．©icie erbulben aud）Ric＝ Derfage uno ©trafe in mäntidfer $\mathfrak{B e}$ eife，fiic fint bas salz ber 氏rbe．
$\mathfrak{H n t e r}$ anderem betonte $\mathfrak{F r o f}$ ．Miller，Dā Sie jungen Männer beim Epielen Yernen follten aufridutig und nadi ben Regeln zu ipielen．Eic
 tonte，Dáb biele Menidjen in Gefaht feien an＝ zunetmen，Dic Welt iduldige ifnen Den $\mathcal{B C}=$ bensuntergat．Mandmal meinen Stubenten， wern fie gut Balf ipielen，bann follte ifnen antes andere zufallen．Daz，jagte er，iei unter feinen Bedingungen ber \％all．©oldfe Etubenten fint int ipäteren $\mathfrak{e c b e n}$ toenig ou brantifen unt fint nifft einmal gute Epieler，wemn fie mirt＝ Yid）auf bie Brobe beitellt werben．Der cinzige Meg im Reben wie imt Epicl ift aufrifftig ou fein unt nit boller fraft zu $\mathfrak{W e r f}$ 3u gethen．Su： fommende ©trafe muib man ofne Mifmut er＝ tragen．Eine Miederlage ift feine ©dande，
nur muk man nidgt auf bent Boden liegen bleiben．WBer ordentlid lebt und arbeitet， bleibt nidyt ofne Erfolg．

## Der Miliionsuerband．

 iit wieder fehr rege Diefes Tahr．©゙ふ find nut cin paar ber lebtiährigen Gfieder zuriuf，aber Dafür hat fidf cine idjöne Bafl newer ©tuben＝ ten angeidiloifen．Eolde，bie jiaf）amidfiegen， fith entweder regelmäßige（sflièer，toeld）：fídf für bie Minifion vorbereiten，ober fie find（Gajt＝ Die sie Mijifion nicft gerade sireft im fuge baben，fid）aber fuir bas，refigiöfe Reben untex Den Stubenten und befonders in umien（Se＝ meinden interefiicen．צede ßode hält dieje Gruppe ihre Erbaumgzeriamminugen，be＝ felend aus（bejang，Bebet und Berbanolung religiöfer Themata．Der Berbamb befleifigt fiti auth），Den umfiegensen（Gemeinden mit Mifiionsprogrammen zu biemen．こeţtes $\mathfrak{y a h r}$ madfe man zredf belien jogar Recien nadf Dflatioma und gebrasfa．Wud jebt beabicatigt man im Surzen nadi ©flathoma zu reifen．Dex Berband ift bereit mid rillig ben veridie＝ Denen（Semeinden im Jaterefic ber Minition zu Diemen．Rev．I．․ Eiten，Der Boriiker bes Berbandes nimut gerne Exinladungen an．

Itr einemt ber eriten whende ipract Mit＝ jionar（5．，It．Smidfecio über sic Mififion unter
 mit cine furze（Seidficfte Der $\mathfrak{I n}$ bancr im $\mathfrak{I e r}=$ ritorium． $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{n}$ einem anderen $\mathfrak{N b e n d}$ wurben die Biographien hervorragender Mifitionare umb Beugen Gottes borgetragen mis betradtet，toie folgt：Siabella Thoburn，Miarie Mixan；©un＝ Der ©ighu，Eefma §rieien；Robert Morriion， 5emen Sarber；Savio 见ivingiton，Wilma Edimist．In einem ambern ifbend jpradf Either צanz iiber bas Thena，„Der Itriprung von Mitifionsticiern＂umb nehrere andere Gfieder erzäflen interefifante Renigfeiten mas Den Mifiiongeldern umo Mifitionstätigfeiten．

Dertorlege Jugendocrein
Eine fathone $\mathfrak{H u z a b l}$ Der Bethel Stubenten
 rege Fugenbereins．Ja，bieje $\mathfrak{A r b e i t}$ twiro wäfrenb bes Saflianhues fait burdfoege von Etubenten getan．Itho dies gibt Gelegenteit Themata ${ }^{11}$ behandeln，bie io redft baju an＝ getan iins，Frobleme ber religiöjen שrgiefung
 Beriammlung bes Bereine，bildete bas Thema
＂Bilbung unb Deren Wert＂Den 乌auptgeban＝ Fen ber Betraftungen．Jolgendes toar bas Frogramm：
（sefang ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $\mathfrak{\text { ®er }}$ Werein
©driftabjdnitt uno Gebet vom Reiter （2．）T．Eiţen
Sofarbuett ．．bilba Miafien uno Moja Sduniot
Thema：Whie tam man fid）cine Bildung ancignen？．．．．．．．．．．．Martha §armb （scmifdtes £uartet－MBilma Edmidt，Maric Bergen，จ．․ Eiben，Memno 习orh
Thenta：Sam einer gebildet treeden ogne Religion？．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．ans Regicr Worfalduett ．．．．5ilba Miailen，Moja Edumid Migemeine Beiprecfung：Bas veritefen wir miter einer foafren Bitbimg mo nic fanm man fie erlangen？
befang ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $\mathfrak{\text { Ier Berein }}$

$3 u$ jeiner lebten ©ibung veriammelte（if） ber Berein am siotor，in ber freien Satur． Wary $\Re$ ．©dimibt leitete umo crobfinete bas Srogramm auf Dic iiblidfe Weiie Burd）Wiber＝ Yeien umb（Sebet．Damn jangen bie vier（Säd＝ Dertoriiber，MIfert，Malter，Senry und Brofei＝

 Bricte in bas Rand Egina．Tas £uartett fang wieber umb and bic Beriammlung fang noch einige sieber unter ber seitung won Foml Baumgartner unb eforence srefbiel，Der © תィufman．

Die Bether Eolfege Eoultag＝ idin ure unterhält mur，fatt trie friiffer meht reve תlafien fïr dic Etrdenten，cine groje Slafic fiir bie mänulidjen umb eine anbere fiit Die foeibliden Etubenten．Da es immer foldui gibt，bic oft cinmal am Eonntag Beiutie $\mathrm{b}^{4}$ Saufe und in ber 5xeimatgemeinde matfen wots Yen，io waten fleinere（bruppen ober Siafien oft mur idflwad）wertreten．lefergaupt mefirt
 männerflaife iibernebmen dic Etubenten $a b=$ medifetmo die Beitung der siraife mid haben redit rege Beiprediungen．Eition cinmal int Monat laben ite einen ber älteren Männex， GHieber ber Eollege bemeinbe cin，Die תlaite at Yeiter．Diefes geidjegt，um die Erfahrmg äl＝
 Das Einberitändnis swididen ben Nefteren uno ©̈üngeren iiber religiofe §ragen zu förbern． Detstes mal erfrente fid bic Mrafie ber Reitums
von 2 r．ß．©．5aurb．©urt Sicmens ift Der Boriizer Diejer（btrupe und §ans Megier ber ভdjetiber．
$\mathfrak{i n}$ ber Jungrauentlaife befalten fie nodi）
 bient ifr als Refrerin．ærtüulcin Rofa Eatmidt iit Woritberin und Wartha warms
 recif）interefiant ${ }^{\text {and }}$ u．

Derbeutidue Berein gab am 3． Stober bas folgende Wrogranm：
Wefrere Rieber vont Berein，geleitet won Men＝ no Both．
Golo－„Die Roje，Die Rillie，Die Imblo，Die Gome＂umb＂Wibmung＂



Ir．S．R．Thieritien ©olo－，Wie zivet（Srcuabiere＂Irwin ©dmiot

．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．nenty 5ander
ミebatte（im Eregreif）－Jrage： $\mathfrak{J i t}$ cin vollee viev＝jähriger Collegefurius notwendig，unt cine bolfommene Bilbung fu erlangen？

Epredter：Mffirmatio，D．T．Eiben Megatio，Baul $\mathfrak{D}$ ．Woth

## Der Matben einer Bildutg．

（Rus der Mufiablaife－von Sans Regier．） ＂Ter Endazocef ber wifienidaft itit Mahr＝ heit．Wafrrbeit ift ber Eeefe notiocnoig；und es tiro Thramei，ifr in Befriedigung siejes wejertlidfen ßedurfnifies Den geringiten ßrang

So jagt Refiing in ciner feiner Edxiften．
 heit，aber nidft mbebingt ber Walyrgeit fet＝ ber．Bilbung anterideibet fid，won Wifienidyaft
 ruft．Dic Bilibung ieţt voraus bic Entrieffung Der phyifiden，nod mefre aber Der geitigen Sräfte，unl zrar in einer joldjen Weife，DáB weitere Entwifflung，fortbauerndes Badjatum cmügliditat mird，io wie aud）cin bereitwilliges Eidf $=$ Sincin＝Raijen in Die Itmgebung．Man
 nen ©（duratien fegt，nod）Durch）geä̈hlte Sahre int Bepud）ciner Єctule beitimmt soirs．

Swar bentt man an Bilbung umbilffierlidf im Bufammertang nit bem Bejud）Gögerer Edyuter，umb es ift tathr，cine gute Fildung ituitst jith muf Das Eriuliveien．Man fragt ba＝ fer nidit mit luredit，was ift oer gitt
zen cince Bildong？Diele Srage muib ntan won veridiedenen（Gefidftspuntten ats heantmorter，näntidi：SGas nübt $\operatorname{mix}$ ci＝ ne Bilbung；imvicfern ijt meine Bilbung bon Sutben fit anbere；und in miefern it eine Biloung nitakide（5）ott gegen iuber？

Mas alfo ü̈tzt eine Bir＝ bung bem，Der ife crichatugt？ Gine Biloung bereidert bas Reben，indent iic es mehr intenito madt．Sucti Das Sorizentric＝ ren der fräfte bringt man tiefer Ginein in ben wahren $\mathfrak{F b e r t}$ ber Singe mo ber Joeen，mit benen man fid）beidäftigt，benn is öffren pictl unzählige（Selegenteiten，fict）Darin zut wertie＝ fen．Fuch erweitert Die Bilbung ben（Sefichtes＝ punft，madf）aljo bas Reben audj ertenitio，in＝ bem man mit cincr weiteren Amgebung he＝ fannt witd als bas jonit ber Fall ift．Jntom man io in ber Grfeminiz wäthit，fieht man bie veriduicdenen：Seiten oder Mipefte einer Sa＝ the，fieft man andij ibren Bujammentiong in it mbibre $\mathfrak{W h y}$ angigfeit bou anoern Eadjen．

Ein febr groger Mutzen Der Billomg beiteht Darin，Daß fie miere Hugen mo Dhren öffnet für bie Sajouhgeiter Der Melt und Ien Wert bex Dinge in Derjelben．Daß trok allem $14 n=$ angenefmen uno Widerlicfen in ber Welt noct biel Sdjönheit，bejonders in ber freien Matur， exifitiert，ift nidgt zu beitreiten．Leiber imb bie $\mathfrak{H u g e n}$ oft nicht fäbig，bie Wumber zu erfemen， weil es an Soleitumg mblebung feblt．Qeiber bequemt fitd bas Shr mux fatmerfällig zum E゙in＝ flang mit Den Töner ber Natur ub adgtet mur felten auf bie Stimme ber Steine und Rflan＝ zen，weil fein Bermögen nadi ber Rid）tung nidet entwidfelt worben ift．Wer aber bie $\mathfrak{F l}=$ Ieitung fat und foridft，und mit bem Bergrö＝ Bexungstas in Das Berborgene Dringt，Die oromutgemäfige Serganifation ber Etoffe boer Glicomafien Der Bffanzen umb Reberweien fieft，ober mit Dem gernwhr bas Weltall Durd $=$ fucft，Der ipridft mit Bewumberung：„Wenut ich「eke bie §immel，Demer singer Werf，Dent Mions und bie Sterne，bie $\mathfrak{D}$ b bereitet hait： was ift ber Menidf，Daj̉ Du feiner gedenfit！＂ Und body ift aud）Der Menid）ein mumberbarer Drganismuts，in bem ein erbabener（Seijt wobnt，Defifen Wirfen niemano ergrïnden fam， Wber nidft mur fut Erfemints bringt uns cine Bildung，fie madit ims aud befannt mit Mie＝ thoben bez Stubiums，die man jpäter im Wei＝ terforjofen anwenben fam．Wie fann ber er＝ folgreidy wirfen，der nidyt fieyt，nicht Gört bie Welt，in bie Ginein ihn（Gott geftellt hat．

Weiter ntady reine Bildung einen tiadtiger im Röjen ber Rebensprobleme．Wer fie fidt an＝ eignet，fieft in joldjen Wroblemen cine Serans： forserung，oringt mutig in fie cin，erhält Da＝ Dutck Hebing，mid burd）Hebung wird man itarf．Eine Bildung gibt cinem aud Mittel umb Pethoden zut Röfug won zragen mo exleid）＝ tert ite gemöhnlict）．Broar Yernt man nidft Die Röfung eines jeben Sroblems；aber man eignet iid）mandye（Srumbäalse und Witinzipien an，bie in ben meiften wällen mebr ober weniger ant wendbar find．

Was if サunaber ber Mubeu Der eigenen Bilbung für an＝ Dere？Bar affem läßt jic cinen bie Mot in ber Welt jeken；macht einen befant mit Ber＝ Gältnifīn mo Buftänden，bie man ionjt in Ge＝ faht ift zu überielgen，ober über die man über＝ Goupt in Ituwiffenbeit fegt．Siut aber fpornt Die Bifbung ant loeiter sut forichen itber bas Beryältniz ber Rage ber Mitmeniden．©s äff＝ men iid）auf Dieje פ®eife viele（5elegenheiten anderen zu helfen．©巨 ift jelbitveritänolidy，daij man erit toifien mub，wo es brïctt，ehe man bie Rait heben fam，Soat man biejes erfahren， jo twird bie Bildung Das Berfzeng und autch Das Wittel um Henocrung，Befiering herbei＝ zufüfren．Man Yent bas Selbiterlebte zut 2Mgemeinheit unwandeli unb zum suken an＝ Derer anvenden．Shudy bie Fäbigfeit mehr all $=$ jeitig zuzugreifen nimmt zu，Dent Die Sräffe Kaben iidf，entwidelt．Yudi befommt man nente Sräfte doer man leant Siräfte anwenden，Die vielleidit bizher migebraudht gejahmmert ha＝ benr．Innbent bie Gujmerfiamfeit auf bie sot， und Bebürfnifie anderer und ber Menfotheit int alfgentemen fonzentriert wird，icflombet bie Selbitiudat mebr und melbr；mo wemt bamt noch chrijtlidue Siebe im Serzen wohnt，Danm fieft man bie Motnondigfeit bes Dienens in immer iteigernoem Mafie．

Ehine Billoung ift audid bebifflid）zum befien Wugfommen mit andern．Exftens fieht man ein， Dak man fo meiter fommt．Iame aber fant man andere aud beffer beritegen，weil man gelernt hat bie Dinge von veriffiebenen Seiten zu betrachten．Daker wird einem ber Stand＝ punft anberer mehr verftändlidf．Was mart beritegt，ift man geneigt zu afftell und zut ci＝ nem getwiffen Srad gelten zu laffen．
 ift eine sifbung aut von ge＝ mifiem Muben．Der Meniditit ba，um Gott zu Yieben und zu efren．Ein näheres Be＝
fanntiein mit Gottes Werfe förbert eine Dantbare und ebrfurdutsoolle ©timmung．：Huch efit man Gott uno betwift Danfbarfeit，wemn man die Gaben，Siräfte tub Talente，bie er ausgeteilt bat，entroifeft，umb fomit fähiger sirb，fie in jeinem Dienjte zu gebrautfon． Walther æatheman fagt：„Wir find nidft hier um Des Beitibtums millen，noch um zu regie＝ ren，nocti unt ber ©fliutfeligfeit millen；twir fino Gier um baß göttliffe © Element im menfalicffen Geifite zut crlăutern．＂
－Der Mutzen einer ridftigen Bildung erveitit （iid）für ben einzelnen in einem reifferen $\mathfrak{S e}=$ ben；fie madit megr nadfitidtig tho Dieniffertig in 1 lingang mit ben Rebenmenfifen；fie förbert Dic Ebrfurcht umo Dentbarfit Gott gegeniuber．

## Der Dentide im Mastand uno bas beutidic $\mathfrak{B u t}$ ．

Wer ats Deutifuer in fremben Sünbern und unter Dem Cinflut frember sultur lebt， empfindet oft bas gute mind wertwolle $\mathfrak{B u c t a}_{\text {ats }}$ cinziges geitiges ßano，bas ign nod mit ber alten Šeimat berbindet．Nidft mur fefielm ifn Die geheinmiswoll wirferben \＆aute Der Mutter＝ ipradfe，fonbera immer sieder nimmt ign bic
 gent，Der tró̄ idfuerer Зeiten feine grōe Ent＝ wicflutgstinie unermiiolict verfolgt．Man fann twohl behoupten，bafj es eine sulturpflifit febes im Mustamo Yebenben Denticten itt，bas
 Rtugehörigen eine gediegene sansbibliotheif anzutegen．

Wie aber ift es möglidt，fict anter zuber＝
 зuftllen，bie alle geifigen $\mathfrak{B e d i r f r i f i f e ~ b e r ~}$
 bcfriesigt？Die Biidferprobuttion ift gerabe in Deutiofland auberordentlidy fant und e§ iit ohne $\mathfrak{F r l e i t u r g}$ fait ummöglict，unter ber gro＝ Ben Baht ber Reuerideimugen bas Midutigit：
 Futh）＝（Semeinictaft，Deren Brecigitelle fich in Rew Yorf， 13 Weft 46th Etreet，刃．Y．Eith， befindet，eine worzïglidfe Gelegenheit fiur bir＝ Itges Geld－Der Mitglied ßbeitrag，für ben man eine in Safblerber gebumbes $\mathfrak{F u x}$ umb fiir ein biertel sabr，eine alle 14 Tage evidfei＝ nenbe，reidjillnitrierte Beitidrift cerfäłt，beträgt vierteliänrlid）mur $\$ 1.50$－eine ifä̈ne $\mathfrak{B i b l i o}=$
 Der Deutiflen $\mathfrak{B u d})=($ Bemeinifitaft，sie allen ih：
xen Mitgliebern völig freie $\mathfrak{B z a h l}$ bei bent $\mathfrak{M e}_{e}=$ zug der Bände läßt，befinヤen fith zunädyjt die beriilgmeften Romane ber \＄eetliteratur，z．b．： Guftav ærentag弓，＂Eoll und saben＂uno ，Die
 idjen 5immel umb Erde＂bon Zubrig，＂Sut badis＂bon Sienfietwicz Bradfoogel̆＂ふひrie＝ Demam Bact＂umo＂Oberit bon Steuben，＂ ©cheffers＂EEffehard，＂，die fatänten Rovellen bon Theodor Storm，＂Ben Şur bon Rewis Mallace，＂Die Ectfatinfel＂won Etevenion ut． 1． $\mathfrak{m}$ ．

सber auti）bie moderne benticife Riteratur wixd bon ber Deutiden Buch＝（Semeinichaft ge＝ pflegt．WBir nenner mur $\mathfrak{D i d f t e r}$ twie：Thomas Mann，Jafob ভdaffner，Malter von Molo， Wilhelm ভcfmidtbonn，Rubwig Thoma，ほer＝ mann Stehr，నubwig Ganghofer，siorbert Sacques Eutenberg，Batbemar Bonjets uns Mar Dauthenbey，bie alle mit bedeutenden $\mathfrak{\Re o}=$ manen bei ber Deuticten Butb＝（Gemeinidaft vertreten fins，abgeiehen bon bielen jüngeren Didfern，Deren Ruf nod nidft in bas Rusland gedrungen iit，bie aber in bie Buitherei jedes Denticten im fuslande eingereift zut ferben veroienen．Dodf nidft mur Romane veröffent＝
 iht ßrogramm umfaßt autid）Geeididfte，Bhito＝ iophie，Saturwifienidfaft，Exziehung，Sunit， Bibel uns Refigion，Wuifif umb Reifebeicteci＝ bungen．Ě弓 ift unntëglidid Den ganzen Reid）＝ tum bes ßerlagsimerfes ber（eutifden Buch $=$ Gemeinidaft in finzen Morten zu idjirbern，
 bor，bág ieber Deutifle im Tullande und jeber Trenmo beutictier Siteratur in jeinem eigenften Interefile fidd ben neuen ßroipeft bon der Broeigitelle ber Deuticiten Budf＝Gీemeinidaft， 13 Weit 46th Etreet，刃．9．）．Cith，अufenden lai＝ ien follte，weil er bam in ber Rage iit，$z^{31}$ gans geringen Breifen eine bauternde toectwolle Scusbiblidthef fiir fid）unis sie Eeinen zufant＝ men suitellen．

Ridft ohne（6xumo zählt bie Deutidye Buci）＝ Gsemein：diaft hente iffion iiber 350,000 ftändige Mitglièer，bon Denen ungefähr $50,000 \mathrm{imt}$ शus＝ Yand Yeben：ein itidffartiger Berveis für die arobe Bebeutumg Der Deutidifen Bud）＝（Gemein＝ ithaft imerhalb bes Geiftestebens der beitidien Gegenvart．

## Mitgliedz＝：Ippelf bes amerifaniiden Roten \(

\) ．}ßährend bes lebten $\mathfrak{J a h r e s}$ tourbe im $\mathfrak{R a}=$
men bes amerifaniiden Roten Яreuzes i Quslande Bieəcraufbaung sbienit geleifet．
$\mathfrak{J n}$ ber ganzen $\mathfrak{B e l t}$ ift man mit ben $\mathfrak{T l n}=$ itrengungen Des amerifaniid）in Roten תreuze ${ }^{3}$ ， bic Leciden ber lunfeiffataitrophen im gnlanve fowofl wie im $\mathfrak{H}$ granbe zu verringern，be $=$ fanut．Getvörntid）bergegenvërtige man iid middt，Daß̉ es bodit das interciic des amerifani＝ idfen Wolles iit，weldfes surd dic Drganifation bes Roten Stenzes，in Guropa umb anteren fremben Rändern twäfrend des ganzen zaffes filfrecid）tätig iit．（E）ift zum Beipiel von be＝
 Edyulen fïr Wflegerimen，weldge in fremtera Rändern burct）Das antrifanificis：Rote frots unteritilikt wecrien，viel zur Wohlfafirt ber Memidflidfleit beigetragen haben．

Der itäreffite ßetveiz，ฉaß̉ Dicic さärigfeit int wahren Siune förbernd wirft，iit sie Iatiadte， Dā̉̉ Das amerifatifate Rote frens intande toar，mährend des lekgten oxisfaliahres bicien Initituter dic amerifaniid）Scitung au entzic＝ Gen，und bie Berantwortung Den hemiadela Bflegerimen，weldfe in bieicn Edmulen ausge＝ bilbet wurben，ïbergeben fomute．
$\mathfrak{W}$ uf sicie $\mathfrak{G r t}$ uns W3cife faben Die Dirct＝ toren biefer ब（fyulen midft mur gut organificte ふutitute als materieflen Betweis amerifaniidfer Finterefic an ber Wofffahrt ber fremben Wöffer
 sefen，indent iie dicie Sänter mit cince be
 forgt haben．

1ther Siefen befinsen fish 135 Bflegerin＝ nen，weldf：bon Der Sarictan＝Edtule grabu＝ ierten，wis jebt tanit beidjäftigt fint，in an＝ berne Teilen von Bolen，Edjuten für Bflegerin：
 heitspflege zu verbreiten．Das $\%$ merifaniid）： Goipitar mid sie Bflegerimen ©dyle in forl＝ ftantinovel itiizen fiid）nod immer auf bab amerifanide Roce תrehz，in Der शlusbafl von Wffegeperional．Dies itt aud ber sall bei ge＝
 Sazn fommt，Das Das Rote fircus Bflegerin＝ nen in weridficenen Ieilen ber Wecilt in ber Mifition unb anberen ansländiaden Dientitel $=$ Yen tätig fiǹ．
 Roten fircizes，von fortlaufendem ©harafter ${ }^{6}$ dflicgen Die gelefitete $\mathfrak{y}$ iffe ber Drganifation in Bulgarien cin，too es im Bercin mit Rote Sircuz Drgarifationert anterer Ränber für
－200，000 Frliidftlinge iorgt．
Gugerdem nahm bas anterfanitide Rote Greuz am giffisienit in folgenben lubeifata＝ itrophen teil：lleberidfocmumg in Mexifo； ©ribeben in Balätina；Heberidfocmmeng in Qiedf）enitein＝こcthweiz umb äfurlide fataftro： phen．E上马 veridafite ebenfalle ben mifiifden Thlidftingen in Sonitantinoper shilfe；falf ben Won Den ber syugerenot Betroffenen im nörd＝ lidfen Mthbutien imb Den bom Erobeben §cins gefudten in ©myrna，Bulgarien umb（briectern＝ lant．

Dies fins alles mur Ginzerffecten aus bemr Dienit ies amerifantifaen Roter freuzes int Thstanbe．

Ein bebentenber Einzelbienit ift bie Huter＝
 Frnaben zu Zirana，two unter amerifanififer Qcitung bic jungen Mbanicr bl betwiberten， geididften 5animerfen hermagebilbet murben， io baj̉ iie mumehr imitanbe fins，sie cinzige Eisfabrif und Exleftizitütsonlage in Mbamien 3u Yeiter．Itnter anderem find ite aracnblici＝ （id）Damit beidyiftigt，bas amerifanitide be＝ imbtictafte＝（feburbe in Der Sauptitabt ifres Santes zu crridfen．Siemand anteres im Qambe far fähig，bieien $\mathfrak{B a u}$ zu untemehmen mito io crbocen itiff bie Sinaben，bas wagnis zu iifernefmen．
 Qünvern ber Welt orgamifiert unb burcfi ben Band genvinidafitider futecefic umb oreund＝ iflaft und den geillten Gegeniterit verbumber．

Die ఇote Sreliz Drgantiationen fremier Rän＝
 Rote Frens Dramiation miteinanter befamt． Tredes nath baut ias amerifaniifty Rote תreuz icine Mitaliedidaft surch ben jäfrlichen Mit＝ aricios＝hppeff，weldfer ant taz ganse amerifan
 murbs Mr．Donglas（Griesemer，welffer Dic ¡äfrridhe Mitglicss＝Compagnic hier Yeitet，vo： iem Bumb crindit，bic Reiter anderce Rote Grens Organitation＇n in ber Qrbeit bes jäfr＝ Yidfen Mitgliens＝Ypuella su mutervecien，bamit mudf fie imitambe icin toersen，sieien Oppelf in ifran Qänbern erfolgreid）cinzufiuhren．

Der ztoalfte jäfrlidike Mitalicis＝2tppell Des －nterifaniiditen Poten frenzes finect in ben Berciminten Stanten vom 11．biß zum 29．Ro＝ uentice sieies Safres ftatt，who alle fins Gers＝ lidf cingelaien，fide an ber grbeit ios ameri＝ faniiden Moten Sircuzez fu beteiliger umb bems
felben mährend bicier 3eit，als Mitglied bei＝ zutreten．

## Dic Cexziclm

Sctuon mefrere Jafre beobadfet mifer Zano „Education Week＂（Exjichungmoctic）． Diejes Jath iit Dic Modye wom 5．bis 11． $210=$ vember．Sie hat sen Bucef，semt Rublifum zu zeigen，foas man cigentlid）in Den 厄（f）uten tut， mas man in Denielben leifet，was für ydeale man verfolgt，was für Bebiirfuitioc die ভdule nod）har．Tarjadye iit，Dā̄ bas amterifaritiffo Wolf für die Edyulen ionit alles iibrig hat－ Geld，guten Willien，Smmpathie－mur nidft bie Зeit 弓um ©dyulbejud，wie man cs mimidf． Tun benuibt man bicie Wocfo，um bas Bubfi＝ tum imt groben umb ganzen，infontiongeit aber
 ziefen，um periönlide Befamutidaft anzufuip＝ fen．

Folgendes find bic Iaze unb bie Bicle，bic man an jebent bericliben int Nuge hat：

Montag，den5．Mob．， （f）cłumbeitstag．
（Seimblecit itt cine ber Grnublagen zur Wohfahte cines Dolfes．Baifense Brogramme an biefen rage jollen iem Rublifum zeigen， was in Den ©dylen zur ©ryafturg umb zoorbe＝ rung icr（befunblect getan wirb mid noch ge＝ tan merben fömte，wem twir uns alle interei－ fieren twilrbens．
Dienstag，ben6．Mob．
Seim＝ 1 Mb Sdultag．

Ias secint iit bie funiomentalite ounitin＝ tion，sic cin zivititiertes Wolf hat．Ecin $3 n=$ fommenvirfen mit ber Edyule iit abjolut not＝ wendig，um Der ©dyule ben rimbigen Erfolg zu fidfern．Die Eirziehungswodje ioll Dic Eitern zum Befudf ber ভdfule befoegen mis sie Refrex antponen aud ben seemen ifrer．Sdjüler nä＝ her zutreten．Gegenicitiges $\mathfrak{B e f o n n t w e r d e n ~}$


Mittioody，ben 7．Mob．

Rebit sem Geim ift bic ©dyule tookl bic midtigite EEinridytung cince zivilifierten $\mathfrak{B o L}=$ fes．Ahn biciem さage foll bas Bublifint be＝ ionders getwaftr twerben，was man in ber Sant Ye mit und für sic תinber tut，umo ob die $\mathfrak{R i i}=$ Ke und bic $\supseteq p$ per，sie man fïr bie ভdule bar＝ ظringt，aum Die redfen Melultate fervorbrin＝ gen．

Douterztag，ber 8．Mov．
Sdulgelegerfeit＝Tag．
An biciem Tage foll gezeigt merben，toas für Gelegenteiten den sinbern im Ort umb in ber limgefing geboten twerien；befonders was die Edyulen auf bem induitriellen mo berufliden Gebiet ben Rindern Darbieten．

Freitag，ben 9．Mob．
Burgeriduaftag．
Der Errfolg ciner Demofratioden $\Re$ egieruns Fäng grögtenteils savon ab，wie gertentiad je＝ Der Burger feine 觛lidften außfiiftrt．Dadurd），
 zuworfonmende seben nebencinamer mid mit＝ cinamber lemen，mirb biejem Biel grober Bor＝ iffub gececitest．

> Samstag, ben 10. Mov.,

Sommunitätstag．
Ifr bieim Tage foll bemmitrient weroen， was fiur cin itarfer zaftror bie ©dyle ift in bee Entroiflung cince geiunden ©imeinidaftele＝ bents．

Sonntag，ben 11．Mob．，
Waffenftulfatabstag．
Wor zefn safren trat mant aus bent friegsuntans mieder in och sutiebensantand \＃iber．Wicr jollen bejonters bie Eomutagidu＝ Ien mid Die Rresiger bon ifren Sanzeln barauf finueifen，twas man in ber Sctule tut ober， modf befier，tum fanm zur seranbilbung bes （Sharafters．Whdi）iollte gezeigt werben，wie idfrectlid und ungeredft cigentlidf）Der Srieg ift， mimb toie viel idfönce und dyriftlidfer es ift， wem man im ǒrièen miteinanter lebt．

## 3nt Beiden ber æisaffampagne．

Dem exitor ber beutiden Nbteilung Des Monthly ijt in Iebter Beit biel Wahyfantpagne Siteratur won ben Bentralfurcaus ber beiben aroben politiiden Barteien zugegangen；be＝ iontere bom Denofratifden．Da Bethel Eollege als Sdulle fidh nidat in politiode Rropaganioa einlafien fann，fo farn bas Material natiur＝ Yid）nidgt beriüffidatigt merDen．Juterefiant
 ganz anters man jekt sie Deutiffen in $\mathfrak{H}$ me＝ rifa aniicht als mährens umb gleidf nach bem Sriege．©agt ba cine Sdrift ant yovo unter anberm：
${ }^{\text {HPomitidye }}$ Dinge pafiicren einem wirflidy neuerbing b，wem man Dentidifer Mbitammung ift．Wie jeber fidi jebt furz wor ber $\mathfrak{B a h l}$ nadh un马 reigt，un马 Deutificn auf ben Riiken flopft
und unt vorerzäfit，wie＂，verrüdt＂jie nadt unt find．©̌ find nod feine zefn $\mathfrak{F a h r e}$ her， báb ein Deutider fu fein biel ifolimmer war als negerbht in ben $\mathfrak{t b e r n}$ 3uthaben．（5马 fat forflidy fo ans，als wenn jeder einzelne bon uns，wie Der ganze beutidue ©tamm，bas Ried＝ rigite，das Miderwärtigite in ber Welt war． Die Reute majen ifre Baterlanosfiebe mit den Beleidigurgen，bie fie uns an ben תopf fifleu＝ Derten．
，Unter meinen alten Madforn waren cinis ge，Die nicfit forreft englijd iprectien fonnten， weil fie idfon an Jahren borgerürtet faren．Die $=$ fe Reute wagten es faum，ifren Mumb aufzu＝ mactern，ba fie befürchten mußten，als „Sro＝ German＂gebrandmarft zu werden．Sie pags ten nidft mehr zut telephonieren，ba fie $\mathfrak{A n g i t}$ Gatten，als angeblide Epione vor bem ，Wer＝

 und befaflen ben Deutiden englifal zut ipre＝ den ober den Mimb zu halten umb bas sano fut berlafien．
，§etst，of Wumber！Gören wir bon beisen politifden Ragern，wie gern man ans hat，mie
 twie man zur Sitegszeit das Rand mit Riigen ïber bie Deutiden berpeitet hat，io fagt man jekt unglaublide Eactjen iiber bie eine Fartet und bann bie ambere．Da fört man 3．B．bom republifaniicter Seite，daß wenn $\mathfrak{A l}$ Emith erwählt twitrbe，ber ßapit in $\Re$ Rom in $\mathfrak{W a i f i n g}=$ ton regieren werbe；won bemofratioffer Sei＝
 einer Mitititärmadft umgeftaften umb uns in

 $z_{1}$ cinfältig，Dic Dummen Єadfen aufzuzähfen．
，，็aben wir $\mathfrak{D e n t i d j a m e r i f a n e r ~ n i d f t ~ g e n i i = ~}$ gent Crfabrumg in ber suigenmaidine ge＝ jammelt amb an unjern eigenen Reibe erfabren muiifien？Эdy crinnere midy nodd ber（Geidichten， Die bic seute bon 1 miern Stammesgenofien muf ber ambern Seite Des Dzeans twäbrent beg Srieges erzäblten－über Magenlabungen bon Helgiifder תinbern mit abgeidinnittenen §änden
und füifen，bie durd $\mathfrak{l e}$ Mar马 fuhren；uber bon Deutidinn bergifteten ఐuellen，ïber bon Deutiden beridfleppten belgifden und franzöth＝ itien ふ̌rauten，bie in Deutidulano gequält，ge＝
 soandelt murben－foldfe uno äbulidfe Gadien fourben bon Denfenden Meridifen geglaubt，bon Den Sanzeln herabgepredigt．Hnjere fieben Sactibarn，bie mit uns io mandies Maht ge＝ teilt Gatten，blieben tweg，weil fie fürdfteten， toir fuurben fie mit unfern Epeifen vergifen； bald fingen fie an，uns zu hajen uno batb， ¡ith in Scamähungen umo Tätlidffeiten an um＝ ¡ern תindern зи ïbertreffen．Mandee rubten nidat，bis biele bon uns Deutifitamerifanern im Gefängnijīe faben．Mandifer alten beutitijen Fraut bradt vor（6ram da弓 ફ̧erz．
，Htub num mollen uns die Reute fieder Bären aufbinben umb uts unglaublitye ©adjen glauben madifen．Man tuifdelt，siifdt，ladit， liigt－genau to mie man iiber uns getuifdelt， gehöhnt uno geladft hat．Dieielbe alte（Geidfic） te！
＂Der Srieg iit borbei，unio wir Deutidia merifaner itho wieder ，Menidien getworden Man flopft mis auf ber Mriufen，man icfiut＝ telt uns bie samb．Man veriuctit alles bieder auşuviiditn，toas man wis sdmerfhafte an＝ getan Gat．Man Yiigt，wo man uns nidft an＝ Ders fangen zu förnen glanbl．Demt unfere Stimmen，Die ©timmen Der Dummen bentidien Mitchel auf biefer Eeite Des Dzeans，fömen Die $\mathfrak{B a h l}$ entifecisen． 1 tho，wafylidy，wir wer＝ Den uns nidft ben fobf verbrefert，uns nidft be＝ ftedfen Yafien．MBit halten flaren Æopf，wit priit＝ fen umb unteriuthen，um oie Mahrbeit zu er＝ faïen，umb werben miere ©timmen Den Män＝ nern geber，Die uns zur Erbaltung bes ¿an＝ Desboghls am geeignetiten erideinen．Mno uns ¡er alter（bott lebt nodt！Er Ienft nody jebt，wie worbem ba弓 ভdiff ber ङtaaten．Ere wirb aud） hier bas ভeine tum．＂

Ken farb und תteib ein \｛rjegn geben， Der hat Beritans，io dumm er ift．Geffert．

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| $7: 05$ | $7: 30$ | $7: 40$ |
| $7: 45$ | $8: 10$ | $8: 20$ |
| $8: 20$ | $8: 50$ | $9: 00$ |
| $9: 05$ | $9: 30$ | $9: 40$ |
| $10: 25$ | $11: 00$ | $11: 10$ |
| $11: 45$ | $12: 10$ | $12: 20$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| $12: 20$ | $12: 45$ | $12: 55$ |
| $12: 55$ | $1: 20$ | $1: 30$ |
| $1: 45$ | $2: 10$ | $2: 20$ |
| $3: 05$ | $3: 30$ | $3: 45$ |
| $3: 43$ | $4: 10$ | $4: 20$ |
| $4: 35$ | $5: 00$ | $5: 10$ |
| $5: 10$ | $5: 35$ | $5: 45$ |
| $6: 20$ | $6: 45$ | $6: 55$ |
| $7: 10$ | $7: 35$ | $7: 45$ |
| $8: 10$ | $8: 35$ | $8: 45$ |
| $9: 10$ | $9: 35$ | $9: 45$ |
|  |  |  |

Sunday Schedule

| A. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $9: 05$ | $9: 30$ | $9: 40$ |
| $10: 05$ | $10: 30$ | $10: 40$ |
| 12:15 | $12: 40$ | $12: 50$ |
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