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# Bethel College Monthly 

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

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

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

## Volume 34

## TO JESUS ON HIS BIRTHDAY

For this your mother sweated in the cold, For this you bled, upon the bitter tree: A yard of tinsel ribbon bought and sold; A paper wreath; a day at home for me. The merry bells ring out, the people kneel; Up goes the man of God before the crowd; With voice of honey and with eyes of steel He drones your humble gospel to the proud. Nobody listens. Less than the wind that blows
Are all your words to us you died to save. O Prince of Peace! O Sharon's dewy Rose! How mute you lie within your vaulted grave. The stone the angel rolled away with tears Is back upon your mouth these thousand years.
-Edna St. Vincent Millay.

## ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Bethel College Corporation was held again this year on the Friday after Thanksgiving, and favorable weather made possible a large attendance,

The morning session was given to the consideration of reports and to the election of new board members to succeed those whose terms expired. The results of the election were as follows: M. J. Galle was reelected to represent the Pacific Conference; P. P. Wedel and J. H. Epp were chosen
from the Western District Conference; R. A. Goerz, C. J. Goering, and J. E. Regier were selected from the nominations made by the corporation.

The most important action in the proceedings of the afternoon was the passing of a resolution which, interpreted into English, reads, "Resolved, first, that we ask the directors of Bethel College to urge those who made pledges to pay them in cash in order to raise the necessary $\$ 300,000$; second, that we continue to collect among the churches."

The resolution implies that bankable notes will be accepted where cash payment cannot be made in the time allowed.

The reason for this action is that Bethel College may have a way out in case the full endowment should not be raised by the end of the current school year. To plan intelligently for another year the administration must know by February what it can depend on. The North Central Association will accept invested endowment amounting to $\$ 300,000$, plus an annual income of $\$ 10$, 000 , or the equivalent of $5 \%$ interest on the remaining $\$ 200,000$ needed to complete the $\$ 500,000$ endowment required. The campaign for funds will go forward and we have every reason to believe that the total amount prescribed can be raised in the alotted time if all are willing.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR NOVEMBER
Comparatively little work was done in the field during November. Our FieldSecretary was sick part of the time. Besides he was making plans to visit a number of the churches in Oklahoma, where he is at this time. We hope to be able to make a good report in January.

Payments on pledges are being made almost daily. Since our standing will be determined, not only by sums pledged, but rather by pledges paid, we want all we can to encourage prompt payment of endowment pledges.

Below are found the contributions received in November.

Current Expense Fund
Bethel College Mennonite Church _-\$ 32.02
A Friend -------------------------- 231.00
Another Friend --------------------196.95
Total _------------------------\$459.97 Endowment Fund

## Henry T. Penner

$\$ 100.00$
D. C. Schmitt

Total
$\$ 600.00$
Total for November -...-.-.-.-- $\$ 1,059.97$
Gratefully Acknowledged
J. F. MOYER, Business Managaer.

ANNUAL BIBLE WEEK AT BETHEL COLLEGE
Wednesday, February 13, to
Wednesday, February 20, 1929

## Wednesday

7:45 P. M. Paul and Foreign Missions.
Rev. Lester Hostetler.

## Thursday

2:30 P. M. The Parable of the Prodigal Son.

Rev. Lester Hostetler.
3:30 P. M. Die Allgemeine Konferenz der Mennoniten von Nord Amerika Rev. P. P. Wedel.
7:45 P.M. Paul and Practical Church Problems.

Rev. Lester Hostetler.

## Friday

2:30 P. M. The Parable of the Pharisee and the Publican.

Rev. Lester Hostetler.

3:30 P. M. Einiges ueber Indien.
Miss Clara L. Kuehney.
7:45 P. M. Paul and the Question of Prayer.

Rev. Lester Hostetler. Sunday
10:25 A. M. Sermon.
Rev. Lester Hostetler.
2:30 P. M. The Parable of the Two Debtors.

Rev. Lester Hostetler.
3:30 P. M. Geschichtliches ueber die Cheyenne Indianer.

Rev. G. A. Linscheid.
7:45 P. M. Paul and the Problems of the Home.

Rev. Lester Hostetler.

## Monday

2.30 P. M. The Parable of the Rich Fool. Rev. Lester Hostetler.
3:30 P. M. Der gegenwaertige Stand des Missionsunternehmens.

Rev. P. H. Richert.
7:45 P. M. Paul and Success.
Rev. Lester Hostetler.

## Tuesday

2:30 P. M. The Parable of the Good Samaritan.

Rev. Lester Hostetler.
3:30 P. M. Familienleben unter den Cheyenne Indianern.

Mrs. G. A. Linscheid.
7:45 P. M. Paul and the Problem of Evil and Suffering.

Rev. Lester Hostetler. Wednesday
2:30 P. M. The Parable of the Last Judgment.

Rev. Lester Hostetler.
3:30 P.M. Der Stand unserer bedrueckten Glaubensgeschwister in Russland und Kanada.

Rev. P. H. Unruh.
7:45 P. M. Paul's View of Life and Death.
Rev. Lester Hostetler.

## Personnel

Rev. Lester Hostetler was until recently editor of the Christian Exponent and is: now pastor of the Mennonite Church at Upland, California. His general theme for the afternoon addresses will be: Some:

Parables of Jesus. His general theme for the evening addresses will be: The Apostle Paul and Modern Questions.

Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Linscheid are missionaries among the Cheyenne Indians and are spending a furlough year here on the Bethel College campus.

Miss Clara Kuehney is a missionary in India and is home on furlough this year.

Rev. P. P. Wedel, pastor of the Mennonite Church at Moundridge, Kansas, is the President of the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America.

Rev. P. H. Richert, pastor of the Tabor Mennonite Church near Goessel, Kansas, is the secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America.

Rev. P. H. Unruh is pastor of the Alexanderwohl Mennonite Church near Goessel, Kansas, the largest Mennonite Church in Kansas.

## Announcements

All lectures will be free, but occasional offerings will be taken to defray expenses.

The meetings are open to anyone who wishes to attend.

Those who come from a distance will find lodging and meals in the city at customary prices.

A bus line between Newton and the college offers transportation opportunities.

There will be no forenoon meetings except Sunday, but Rev. Hostetler will speak at chapel several mornings.

## NEWTON COMMUNITY CHORUS SINGS MESSIAH

Early in the fall a community chorus was organized at the college under the direction of the Bethel College School of Music. It began in a modest way but by Thanksgiving the enrolment had increased to a hundred voices. After meeting regularly for an hour rehearsal each Tuesday evening during the past two and one half months, the chorus was prepared to give an effective rendition of the leading parts of the Handel oratorio, "The Messiah," in anticipation of the Christmas season. The program was given before an appreciative aud-
ience, on the afternoon of December 9, at the Methodist Church.

The Chorus was assisted by Elsa Haury, soprano, Miss Pearl Pickens, alto, Charles Bachman, tenor, and Harold Boggess, bass. All of the soloists were local people, excepting Miss Pickens, who is Head of the voice Department at the College of Emporia.

Professor W. H. Homan directed, with Olga Hiebert at the organ and Irene Urban at the piano.

Those who participate in the working out of a masterly composition like our great oratorios have opportunity for culture, range of enjoyment, and the highest inspiration. But they make more beautiful and more meaningful to others, as well, the great religious themes of the Bible.

## ALUMNUS WRITES

Miss Geneva Mercomes of the class of 1927 writes from Detroit, Michigan,
"I have secured the type of work which I have wanted to do for some time, social service work. Here in Detroit all the important social service agencies are under a common head,-The Community Fund. There are many branches or types of charitable service rendered to unfortunates. I work under the Urban League, which is a sort of clearing house for social agencies among negroes. I have to investigate cases which are brought to us, report findings, and refer the case to the proper source for relief; for example, the department of public welfare, in case a family needs material aid, the Board of Health or Visiting Nurses' Association if medical attention is needed. I have found the work very interesting."

## ALUMNI AND EX-STUDENTS

G. A. Haury recently sold his home just off the campus.

Louis Linscheid was ordained to the ministry on November 18 at the Mennonite Church, Butterfield, Minnesota.

Martha Graber is head of the Bluffton Community Hospital at Bluffton, Ohio. Miss Graber took her training at the Bethel Hospital.

Miss Bertha Schrag recently underwent
an emergency operation for appendicitis at the Kingman hospital.

Dr. W. E. Regier of Whitewater, Kansas attended a two weeks' post graduate medical Course at the Washington University, St. Louis, early in November.

On November 17, Rev. and Mrs. Sam Goering sailed from Vancouver on the Ca nadian Pacific liner "Empress of Russia," enroute to China for their second term of service.

Rev. He̊nry Fast returned to his pastoral duties at Bethel College on November 24 after spending a few months in teaching at Witmarsum Seminary.

Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Schroeder are the parents of a son, William Widick, born November 12.

The marriage of I. T. Dirks to Florence Fast of Moundridge, Kansas occurred on November 9.

Relatives have received announcement of the marriage of Gustave Richert to Miss Ida Kirk of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Richert is manager of the field operations for a big oil company.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Rich, and Theodora Linscheid drove to Mt. Lake, Minnesota during the Thanksgiving vacation.

Mrs. J. P. Isaac of Freeman, S. Dakota visited her daughter, Mrs. A. F. Tieszen, over the week-end of December 1.

Rev. Ed G. Kaufman has had his doctor's thesis accepted by the University of Chicago. Mr. Kaufman has done his work in the department of sociology.

John Richert and family of Augusta, Sister Margaret Richert of Moundridge, and Mrs. Sarah Richert and family of Newton were entertained at the D. H. Richert home on Thanksgiving Day.

Ernest Wendel Nickel of Reedly, California gave a whistling concert in the college chapel on Wednesday evening, December 5. Mr. Nickel was assisted by the following local talent: Gerald Pearson, reader; Esther Bestvater, pianist; and the college quartett. Professor Hohman played the accompaniments for the whistling numbers.

Clara Schmutz spent Thanksgiving Day at Emporia. Professor A. D. Schmutz and family accompanied her back to Newton
where they spent the remainder of the Thanksgiving vacation pleasantly among among friends.

Rev. J. W. Kliewer received a cablegram, dated November 7, announcing the safe arrival of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Unruh in Bombay, India.

## SAMUEL SEWALL

Samuel Sewall was one of those men whose acquaintance one enjoys because they are so human. Those persons with many traits peculiarly their own, whether they please or displease, are the most interesting studies.

Sewall lived in the age of Puritan supremacy, and well into that tumultuous eighteenth century when their influence was waning fast. It is only natural that his life was colored by the Puritan age. His diary, covering many years, reveals something of the intimate side of the man. He was deeply religious, as is shown in his type of writing. He, like many other writers of his day, indulged in a kind of scriptural phraseology. His religiousness appears also from his reports of his daily Bi ble reading and prayer, and the attendance upon church functions. Like so many of his contemporaries, he was given to introspection and to moralizing. When he fed the chickens he thought of his need of spiritual food; when his tooth fell out, he was reminded that soon his time of departure would be at hand, and he "hoped he would meet it cheerfully."

In many ways Sewall is such a naive character; he has his peculiarities. In his diary, for instance, he relates at length and in detail many trivialities. One time he records punishing his son "right smartly" for injuring his little sister; at another time he speaks of putting into his pocket a tooth that fell out just as he sat down from preaching. At still another time he tells of the various symptoms of disease a certain young man shows, and finally ends by saying, "It is to be feared that a certain maid" was involved." He seems to have been economical and frugal; when Madam Winthrop advises him to get a coach he answers that it is too expensive. Occasionally he relates the prices of things, as, for in-
stance, the price of almonds that he gives Madam Winthrop. Once he rebukes a young man for cutting his hair and getting a wig, since it was not only an expense but also an offense against good old customs.

It is interesting to imagine Sewall, a man of over sixty, in his courtship of Madam Winthrop. The courtship lasted for some time. He was not easily discouraged but kept "waiting" on her even though he was refused several times. Sewall was an observer of details; he records, for instance, that Madam Winthrop's dress was not as clean as usual, or that she ate or did not eat almonds, or that the embers fell in the fire-place and he was saying several times that he was going home. He is always so open and sincere. His son, a minister, comes by appointment to pray with him over his courtship. Then he wonders what consideration Madam Winthrop will add in a financial way in case of marriage. At various times he gives her reading material to convince her to consider him favorably.

Finally, however, when Sewall realizes that Madam Winthrop remains in her frame of mind, he goes to another widow, the Madam Ruggles. She is unwilling to leave her house, where, in Sewall's estimation, "she will be of little use." Then he writes to a third widow, Mrs. Gibbs. He writes because she is out of town, and asks her whether she was still willing to marry him as she had been long before. The two were married a year later, at which time Sewall must have been sixty-eight years of age.

Sewall was highly reputed in his day, having served as minister, judge, and as a military captain. At the time of his election as a military captain he is sorry "they have mistaken a prunning hook for a spear." His popularity in public life evidently rested on his sincerity, his tolerant attitude, and his charity. At his mother's grave he shows his appreciation for her and incidentally his appreciation of other people in general. His tolerance stands out in various instances. Once some did not keep Christmas, and he is thankful there are no laws to make them keep it. At another time he is pleased that Puritans and Anglicans cooperate in the use of one church.

Although Sewall was swept off his feet by the storm of witchcraft trials, he retracted and publicly confessed his error after becoming convinced of the same. His love for his fellowmen, as well as his progressive mind, is best shown in "The Selling of Joseph" where he says that "be the Ethiopian. ever so black" he is equal to the white man, and his rights should be respected. Sewall was thus an early abolitionist. His principles and his policies made him a respected man of his time.

I'hough one may not agree with all of Sewall's views, though his religious life may appear a little affected to u's of this day and age, and though we wonder how such a man could serve on the witch trial, we should recognize that he was a product of the period in which he lived. One cannot help but like him for his peaceableness, his sincerity, his love for man, and even his peculiarities; he is so human, so much like we are. Sewall was an individuality and a personality; for that we like him.
-Hans E. Regier.

## AN APPRECIATION

Another pioneer has left the thinning ranks. Mrs. Helene Goerz (n'ee Riesen) was born in South Russia on May 17, 1851. With her husband Rev. David Goerz, and one child, she came to America in 1874. They settled in Summerfield, Ill., but moved to Halstead, Kansas in 1875. Here she found a great joy in opening her home to the many Russian immigrants who had come to found homes and find a place to worship according to the dictates of conscience.

The Goerz family moved to the Bethel College campus in 1893. Mrs. Goerz was often left alone because of Rev. Goerz's trips in the interest of the college. So it fell to her lot, not only to raise the family, but to manage the household. She was always ready to help her husband in his work for Bethel College. Time and again, when he would come home almost crushed by imminent failure, she gave the words of encouragement necessary to give him new enthusiasm and the support he needed. Rev. Goerz was a great idealist and in his writing he paid tribute to her ability to see through sham and false exteriors.

The Goerz dwelling was a friendly home and there are people who will never forget the cheerful guest-friendship they enjoyed there during student days. The Board of Directors used to hold its meetings at the home of Rev. Goerz, and Mrs. Goerz, who delighted in her kitchen, would serve dinner. On one occasion she wished to help her husband who was collecting funds for an impending crisis of the school. She saw her opportunity at one of these dinners and passed a subscription paper, on which she actually secured a substantial sum. Although she was kept very busy in the home, Mrs. Goerz still found time for active participation in the work of the missionary society.

In 1910, after her children were grown, she was privileged to enjoy a trip to Europe with Rev. Goerz. Upon their return Rev. Goerz's health began to fail and they moved to California in 1911. This meant the breaking up of the campus home, which was not easy, but through which ordeal Mrs. Goerz still kept cheerful as always. Mrs. Goerz was left alone after her husband's death in 1914. Yet she did not withdraw from active life, but as long as her own health permitted took part in missionary society and church work. She delighted in visits from her children, and particularly enjoyed chats with friends of Bethel College. On two occasions she journeyed east and visited the campus again. She never lost interest in the school, and often spoke of her dreams for the future. She would frequently mention the church which she hoped would be built on the hill, north of Goerze Hall. Her abiding love for the school is evidenced by a substantial gift which she made to the endowment fund just a few years ago.

She spent her last years quietly among her fruit trees and flowers and after a short illness passed away at Upland, California on November 7, 1928. She leaves five sons, three daughters, fifteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren to mourn her departure.

Her legacy is to be measured not only by material gifts, although these have been many, but rather by those intangible values which can never be repaid except in
grateful remembrance and by loyal devotions to the causes which she loved.

Anonymous.

## AS OTHERS SEE US

By C. C. Regier
It was in the ante-bellum days at the State University of Kansas that I sat one day for a few minutes after class to finish my notes on a lecture in American economic history. When the other students had left the room, my instructor, the late professor A. J. Boynton, said, "Regier, I understand you come from that German community in the central part of the state." On my affirmative reply, he turned the chair in front of me about, seated himself, and continued, "Tell me all about those people,-their religion, their education, their social customs." Naturally I told him what came to my mind on the spur of the moment, he helping me along with specific questions. Finally he arose with the remark, "Aren't those immigration problems interesting?"

That remark was like a ${ }^{\circ}$ cold douche. Life among these people had seemed very real and vital to me. Indeed, was I not here in the university, depriving myself of friends and good times and the farm which father had lately purchased with me in mind, in order that I might acquire an education, which would enable me to serve "my people" more efficiently? Yet, for this professor, I was just part of an experiment, a sort of object lesson for others to watch.

In the long run, however, this little experience did me good. It taught me to look at "my people" and "my community," from a broader point of view. Gradually my intellectual horizon expanded until I realized that the whole United States is a community which can be observed and studied just as objectively as that small German Mennonite group in Central Kansas. That little community, surrounded on every hand by American influences, is rapidly losing its peculiarities. How will the United States be modified as a result of her contacts with other nations and as a result of world opinion?

It is perhaps safe to say that the vast majority of Americans have not the faintest idea that there is anything that we might
profitably learn from other peoples. In a way that is not strange, we are handicaped by the sheer vastness of this country. Rarely, if ever, do we meet a foreigner, and, if we do, we think him "peculiar," never suspecting that on his part he regards us as "peculiar". Our very size makes us provincial. We may think we have great diversification of peoples, customs, institutions and ideas. But all foreigners tell us we are very much alike from coast to coast. Our language is the same, our dress the same, our towns alike. Yes, in spite of our many sects and creeds even our religion is always the same. Only in one respect we are not alike, and that is in race. (We constitute a sort of "ethnic mosaic.") How, then, can we become a cultured people, if we become acquainted with only one set of instituions, one set of customs, one set of ideas? Education, we are told, consists largely in making contrasts; but with what can we contrast ourselves and our things? It ought, therefore, to be a matter of interest and concern to us to know what foreigners think about us and our civilization, and how they compare us with themselves and our culture with theirs.

Literature on this subject has, of course, always been available. During the past scores of foreigners have toured and studied the United States and left their impressions in writing. A discerning American recently summarized our national characteristics in six terms, and this agrees substantially with the views of foreigners. We are, claims this writer, an industrious, optimistic, materialistic, uncultured, intemperate, and democratic people. He traces all these characteristics to the influence of the frontier,--to the fact that we are a colonial people. In more recent years we must take into account also the effects of the Economic Revolution-the great expansion in all phases of an economic life. During the last two or three years some very valuable books have appeared by both foreigners and Americans, which describe contemporary American life, character and civilization from the foreigners' point of view. Let us mention only three: "America Comes of Age," by Andre Siegfried, a French scholar; "America Seen Through German Eyes,"
by Arthur Feiler, the editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung; and "American Foreign Policies," by James Wilford Garner, professor of political science in the University of Illinois.

These writers are not hostile, carping critics. They are highly educated investigators who have studied America from end to end with the aim of understanding it, who have made elaborate researches, and who have stated their findings in clear and penetrating terms. Professor Garner, as the title of his book indicates, confines himself to only one phase of contemporary American life, but his concluding chapter summarizes very well the universal unpopularity of the United States today, together with an attempt to account for that unpopularity. This article is based largely but not exclusively, on these three books.

Naturally foreigners comment on the phenal wealth and prosperity of the United States. Here is a country in wich six percent of the human population produce about three-quarters of the total world production of petroleum, more than half the cotton and copper, two-fifth of the coal and lead, a quarter of the wheat, etc.; and this little population consumes three-quarters of the available supply of rubber and gasoline, two-thirds of all raw silk, and onequarter of the sugar. The national wealth increased from 186 billion dollars in 1912 to 320 billion in 1922, and the per capita wealth from $\$ 1950$ to $\$ 2918$ during the same time. Here is an "economic kingdom" which covers $3,000,000$ square miles of territory. In it a single language prevails. No trade restrictions in the form of tolls or tariffs exist. And the whole is bound together by a network of transportation facilities. It constitutes by far the largest "home market" in the world. Labor is scarce and material resources almose inexhaustible. This situation accounts, to a large extent, for our strength and also for our weaknesses.

Mass production prevails. With the present scarcity of labor, efficiency becomes the supreme virtue. Output has been "set up as a god." This calls for effective industrial organization, all kinds of laborsaving machinery, division of labor, and standardization.

Standardization has been promoted by mass production, a common language, mailorder houses, chain stores, national advertising, the installment plan, and by other means. The result is a "monstrous uniformity." Young men all shave in the same way, wear the same kind of collars, the same kind of hats, the same kind of shoes, and the same kind of glasses. "And young women all over the United States have the same figure, their hair is the same color; they have the same rouge, the same dresses, the same coats, with the same fur trimmings. "Nine-tenths of the American towns are so alike that it is the completest boredom to wander from one to another."

This uniformity does not apply merely to outward material things, but also to social customs, morals, ideas, and institutions. Persons who follow lone trails are heartily disliked. Professors in the universities, especially in the South and in the West, are careful not to make any utterances that may offend the susceptibilities of the trustees, the important manufacturers and bankers of the town, the ministers of the leading denominations, or the local congressman. "For the past thirty years, and especially since the war, it is not only the liberty of speech and the press that has been dangerously censored, but even the liberty to unite and the elementary rights of the citizens against an arbitrary police." This system is supported by public opinion. The methods of organizing, crystallizing and inflaming public opinion to the point of hysteria are so well understood that there appears to be no limit beyond which it cannot be led.

Prosperity is not confined to a small class of the population. It permeates all classes. The general standard of living is much higher than it has ever been in any country before. In America one author informs his readers the daily life of the majority is conceived on a scale that is reserved for the privileged classes anywhere else. Even the laboring man lives in a house that has all the modern conveniences, and as likely as not he owns an automobile, for eighty per cent of all the automobiles of the world are owned in the United States. His real wages
are at least two or three times as high as those of his fellow workmen in Germany. This prosperity has developed into a sort of labor capitalism. Savings banks deposits increased from nearly nine billion dollars in 1914 to nearly twenty-one billion in 1924, and the number of depositors increased from over eleven million to nearly thirty-nine million. In life insurance there is the same tendency. The total sum increased from one-half billion dollars in 1912 to sixty billions in 1925, and of this more than two-thirds was owned by the working. class. Many business concerns take their employees into partnership by selling them stock. In 1920, it has been estimated, there were $14,400,000$ shareholders, and of these many were laborers. Since the American laborer has something to conserve he is conservative, but of the real meaning of labor movement he knows nothing and cares less.

Feiler mentions as the three symbols of American prosperity her housing conditions, automobiles, and the accessibility of education. The typical American wants a home, especially if he has children. He may not save much for his old age, but he will make his payments for a home. That gives content and significance to his hard work. Statistics for 1920 showed that the 24,351 ,676 families living in America occupied 20,697,204 dwellings. Of course, many of the homes were not owned by the occupants. With automobiles it is not much different. People will work hard and save in order to get a car,-which adds recreation, efficiency and vision to their lives. Probably 75 per cent of the population make use of cars. Educational opportunities are offered to all children and young people of the land. In some states the aim to give all boys and girls a college education seems to be approaching realization. Many students work their way through college or university without losing caste. "This is liberty indeed, and it takes freedom from prejudice, the democratic respect for all honest work, to create such a spirit."
(To be continued) -
(The above was copied from "Present Day American Literature." - Editor.)

# BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY刃neutldy Albteilung 

## Weifutantanteditation．

Dicie Grode ijt fctjön，itellentweife 子um er＝ ftaunen，zumt Crntzücfen jchön．Mber was märe fie ohne das herritche Ridgt Der Sonne．Dhne bas liebe Sommenlicht，whe den marmen Son＝ nenichein wäre bas Reben auf ber Erbe $\mathfrak{H}=$ möglich，wäre alles jtarx und tot．Was bas Ridgt ber Some für bie Saturwelt ift，ijt Se＝ jus ©hrifut für die geiflliche Welt．，ISd bin Das Richt Der Welt，＂jagt Der Seerr won jich jelbjt，und bies ijt，wie alle fent Worte，Wathr＝ beit．Shne Sefum und bas Winfen fenes Wor＝ tes mürde es bunfel，oh jo dunfel um uns her． Das（bite mürde eriterónen，bas geipliche Re＝ ben exjtarren．Sad bin bas Ridft dex $\mathfrak{B e l t}$ ． Ja，ber Schein biejes Ridhtes verbreitet fich $\ddot{H}=$ ber bie ganze Welt，aud）über bie nicht chrijtli＝ chen Ränder．Sie alle teilen，went aud nur in indirefter Weije，mit uns ben Segen biejes Ridate．Reider hat man，teilmeife ant（fleid）－ gültigfeit，teilmeife aus Selfitfucht，diejes Sidgt lange nur in gewifien RänDern icheinen Yajien．Hber，Gott jei Danf，man jieht bas Wort＂alfe $\mathfrak{W e Y t " i n ~ i m m e r ~ D e n t l i d j e r e n ~}$ und mahnenderen Bügen．

Diejes sejuslidyt hat Iaujenden，ja Millio＝ nen Sceil，ふrieben，Iroit，zeitlichees und emigee （Stuict gebracht．Diejes Ridut hat mis Schulen Siratien und Somntagidjulen gegeben．©5 gibt uns Sceime，J̌amilienfretie，two bie Riebe wohnt， two wir einen Boridymad Gaben won ber Sei＝ mat ba broben．Diejes Ridft gibt uns Scoipitä＝ Yex，Artenheinte， $\mathfrak{H}$ nitalten für bie Blinden， Stummen，Srüppel，Ummadfteten．Diejes Richt treibt bic Mieniden Dazu，Trojt zu ipenden， Wunden zu verbiniven und Scfaben zu linbern， wo bas Ilngliuaf getroffen hat．Diefes sidy gibt uns die bejten Bücher，bie fojitlichite Mufif，bie exhabeniten Gemälde．Diejes Ridyt veredelt al＝ Yes Wifien，alle Wifienidaften．Diejes ふicyt gibt uns gute Gejeße，gerecfte Ridfter，obrig＝ feitlichen Scfutk．Diejes Ridft fängt an，einen io grellen Sdjein auf bie Berkeerungen bes jchrectlichiten aller Ungehenter，Den תrieg，zu wexfen，DáB Millionen Denfender Meniden ihm Das rabe biftieren．

Weldhe Şähe，weldije Breite，weldye Tiefe in Diejent Worte Seju，，f̛d bin bas Ridyt Dex Welt！＂Sein Wunder，Daj felbit Reute，Die

Fonit nidgh zut Den Tonangebenden in ber Ebri＝ ftenheit gehört haben，mit ebrfurcht utho tie＝ fem Exnit bie Berbienite Sefu anerfannt $\mathfrak{h a}=$ ben！Ein gemifier Schriftitellex 子．B．，Der fict bran madfte，bie erbabenite wigur unter allen Giftorifçen（Ssrößen zut finden，brach jafließlich in bie Worte aus：，＂Sejus ift entidfieden bie Dominierende Gejtalt in ber Sejchichte．＂Ein anbrex befennt：＂Jjepus ift ber Seciligite unter den Ssemaltigen mod ber ©semaltigite unter ben Seeiligen．＂Seerber fagt unter anderm：＂J̌utᄅ Shrifuts ift int edeliten und bollfommentiten Sinne bas realijterte sideal，ber Yeitende Stern Der Mienidfteit．＂Rapoleon jagte emmal zum （Seneral Bertranb：„Wenn bu nidgt einfiegit， Dá̉ Šejus Shrijtus Gott ift，Dann habe idh ei＝ nen Frebler begangen，bidh zum（Sseneral zu mactien＂．Der moralifid toanfelhafte Rofieant geitand：＂Wenn bas Reben und ber Tod Sof＝ rates bie Sennzeidfen eines Weijen waren， bann find bas Reben und ber Tod seju bie Sennzecicfen eines ©bottes．＂Bon Sanft Mugu＝ ftin Kaben wix Das Mort：＂J̧d habe in Wlato und Cicero fehr weife und fegr fatyöne Spriidfe geleien；aber idh fand bei feinem won ifnen： ＂fonmet ber zut mix alle，bie ihr muitjoelig und belaben ieib，idit mill cucly erquicten＂．

Ntber Sejus jagte auth，auf jeine Nachjolger Deutend，， $\mathfrak{J h r}$ ieid bas $\mathfrak{B i d h}$ ber W elt．＂Wie bie Sonne nidit mut allein，fon＝ Dent auth burd andere Scinntelsföper，wie Den Mions，ify sidft berbereitet，fo will ber Serr Jejut bejondera burch uns，jeine Jïnger，o a Zidf in Der Wgelt augbreiten．Fuf allen We＝ gen，bie ex geyt，in affen Ragen des Rebens， im Gejcäft，auf ber farnt，in ber ケabrif，int Dex Werfftatt，bei Der $\mathfrak{Y r b e i t}$ ，beim ßergnï＝ gen，int Sflüdef wie im lughliaf，in guten twie it böjen Iagen，joll ber（5friftenmenich bas sidft ป̌eju refleftieren，bas sidyt seju burch feine Berion Yeudften Yafien．Wenn ex bas tut，wemt mix es alle tun，bann wird es nicht lange
 ift atno Seine siebe in Den Seerzen affer ふöl＝ fer mohnt und Sein sob bon allen Bungen wi＝ Derballt．Dann merben bie Engel mieder er＝ idheinen und in Siege马triumph fingen：，＂fyre fei Gott in ber Seblge，Friede auf Grben unb ben Menidyen ein Wohlgefallen．＂
$\mathfrak{F m}$ Mamen $\mathfrak{x c i n}$ im neten $\mathfrak{3 a f h r e . ~}$
$\mathfrak{I n}$ Der ভdfweiz herricit nodit ein jaföner，at＝
 machen mill，io fagt ber $\mathfrak{F} u \mathfrak{h r m a n n}$ ganz laut：
 （Gedanfen hat aud ber Diditer getabt，als er das folgende Gebidit fäjrieb：
，ㄲm Ramen Sefu！
Wohlan，fo laft uns wirfen
$\mathfrak{\Im m}$ neuen $\mathfrak{F a h r}$ ！
Die Ernt ift grob，bie $\mathfrak{A r b e i t ~ v i e l , ~}$
Wer tweī，wie batb wir find am Biell
$\mathfrak{F}$ ßamen รepu！
Woflan，io laß́st uns bulben
$\mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{m}$ neuen $\mathfrak{a r h r}$ ！
$\mathfrak{\Im n}$ Gelbitberleugnung jeber $\mathfrak{T a g}$ ；
Die ©hritito folgen，üben mag．
§n Mamen รeju！
Woblan，fo labt uns beten
$\mathfrak{Z m}$ neuen $\mathfrak{I a h r}$ ！
Ere ift fo mild und gibt fo gern，
Wix haben einen reicten seerrn．
§n Mamen §eju！
Wovilan，fo lart uns fämpfen
$\mathfrak{T m}$ neten $\mathfrak{a a h r}$ ！
Yit itarf ber æeino uns nolier siit，
Wir fennen ben，Der ftärfer ift．
§n Mamen §eju！
Wobllan，folart uns ifeben
$\mathfrak{J m t ~ n e u e n ~} \mathfrak{J a h r}$ ！
Wer §efun liebt，Ђält jein Gebot
IUno breigt ifm treu bis in den $\mathfrak{D o d}$ ．
$\mathfrak{F m}$ 刃amen §eju！
Wohlan，fo Yaßt uns $\mathfrak{l o b e n}$
§ั neuen そaatr
D Seele，iffininge bicif empor
Hnd preife mit im Weil＇gen ©hor！
ミnt Mamen §eju！
Wovflan，fo laßt unt banfen
$\mathfrak{F m}$ neten $\mathfrak{a} a \mathfrak{h r}$ ！
©in jebes Šerz ein Danfartar，

æred Stoll．

## Die ふafresucriantultitg．

Diefe fand wie uiblich amt rreitag nach bemt Danffagung gens，in ber College fapelfe itatt．Der wei＝ den Wege Galben war bie Bafl der Delegaten und Befutcher nidut ganz io wollzäflig toie ge－ mö̆nlict，aber bie תapelfe war Dennoct ziem＝
 Direftorenbeforbse，fiuhrte Den Boritb．Die Bormittaģibizung fourbe eröffnet won ఇev．M．

M．Sorjad，Frediger der ©tadtacmeinde， Beatrice，Nebr．，mit Berlejen bon ein paar Safiftworten，einigen pafieno angebractiten Bemerfugen Daribber und Sebet．Dann folg＝ ten Die üblidjen Beridfte：Der Des $\mathfrak{B r a ̈ f i} i$ enten Der Scyule，Der Des Schreiberz Der Behörde und der bes Saffierers und あefdäftsfübrers． Dieje nahmen ben größten Teil bes Bormit＝ tage in $\mathfrak{H n j p r u d}$ ）．
（segentand affemtinex umb interefiferter Beipredung，bie biz in ben Nachmittag but ein Dauerte，war bie＂Entomment＝rrage．＂ Bethel ift fation stina fünfzehn Jahre vom Staate Sanjas als bollee Eolfege anerfannt und feht mit etwa zwanzig anderen College und Ituiverjitäten auf ber affresitierten sijte． Dieje Einxicftung hat aber nur temporären Saalt．Unt bleibend als volfes College ancrfannt zu werden，mut bie Scfule den $\mathfrak{A n f o r b e r u n g e n t ~}$ Der＂North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools＂nachifommen，da Dies bie $\mathfrak{A H}$ そichlag gebende Organifation in bie＝ fer Sache ijt．©rine Erforberniz－jekt wobl noct bie einzige an ber es feblt－ift，baís $\mathfrak{H i j}$－ re Sctule nock bor atnfang eintes weitereat ©ajuljahres，aljo bis zum Seerfit 1929，einen probuftiven Unterbaltungefonds non $\$ 500$ ，$=$
 native genitgen：F゙马 miiffen $\$ 300,000.00$ pro－ Duftives Sapital vorhamben jein und iazu nock ein gefict）ertes jäbrlictes ernfommen won $\$ 10$ ， 000．00．

Die Schule bat gegenwärtic ein nominales Shutbaben in ausgefiehenem Sapital，Noten und ©elbweriprectungen won etra $\$ 375,000.00$ ． Da zirfa $\$ 150,000.00$ von biefer Summe mur bie frorm bon Berppecten（pledges）haben，fo mübten binnen einiger Monate nock etwa $\$ 100,000.00$ bawon baar eingezaflt werben und bazu mübten aud Worfebrungen getroffen werben，bab vorläufig jedes Jahr ©aben in ber Summe bon $\$ 10,000.00$ einfommen．Die $\mathfrak{B e r}=$ fammlung gab ber Behörbe bie Erlaubni马， Sdfritte $\mathfrak{H}$ tum，um den Baarbejtand von $\$ 300,000.00$ bollitändig zu macken und int Sammeln wie bigher，mit ber Erlanbniz ber Gsemeinden weiterzufahren，umt went möglich Die jährlict benötigten $\$ 10,000.00$ zufammen zu bringen．Durd biefe Bor＝ februng fann itch bie Schule auf bie nächiten fünf Jahre bie Stellung eines ganz bollen Sol＝ lege eriwerben．

Die Radumittagßjibug leitete Reb．I．M．
§anzen mit 刃erlejen bon 1．Sior． 13 und Ge＝ bet．Bährend berjefleen murbe die Gelofrage in oben angebenteter Weije erledigt．Das Rejul＝ tat Der $\mathfrak{D i r e f t o r e n w a b l ~ w a r ~ f i e ~ f o l g t . ~ © e s ~ w u r = ~}$ Den gemählt：（1）M1马 ßertreter Der Weitlicten Dijtriftfonferenz，Æev．ঞ．彐．Wedel，Mound－ rioge uno Rev．§．5．Expp，Sillisboro．©ritere马 ift eine WBiederwahl，reteteres cine Meumahl．

 treter ber Bethel Eollege תorporation， $\mathfrak{F e v}$ ．©． F．Goering，Moumbribge，Şerr Rubolf Goerz，刃erwon，und §ృerr §．©．．Regier，ebenfall Retwon．
 Scflubgebet．

## Beridit bee ßrüitidenten won Bethel Colfege ant bic $\mathfrak{Z a f f e s ̌ e r i a m m i t u t g . ~}$

Stebe ©dulfreunbe uns bejchwiter in bem Serrn！תutz iffeint bie Beit，bie verfitriffer ift， feitben wir it äfnliffer Weife verjammelt ma＝ ren．Und bod，für ben einzelnen Stubenten ift jedes $\mathfrak{J a h r}$ ein Biertel ber ganzen Beit，die er Kier in ber Schule zubringt，wemn er hier ei＝ nen vierjäbrigen Surius abjoldiext．Hno für jeben in ber ©dyule snterefiiierten bringt jeses §aht bieles，wofiur man banflan jein follte． Danfbar follten wir gegen ©bott fühten，weil er
 Geit ut．itürenden E゙reignifīen． $3 \mathfrak{A}$ Dant fühlen foir uns berpflidftet gegen bie Sdyulfrembe，sie gebetet，gegeben und geopfert haben，io dás bás Internelgmen－int gebeiflicfen jortgang bleiben fornte．©ine Sferfermung bürfen wix ben Befreen zufommen Yafien，bie trok eines gerin＝ geren © ©ehalts an ifrer 9rbeit geblieben inn． Wutch farn mit（semugtrung berifftet meroen， dā̄ bie meiften ©tubenten beitrebt find die Ge＝ Yegentreiten Der ভchule auszunaben．
 in bem Jinhalt ber furfe find nidft grobe \｛en＝ Derungen borgefommen，obzwar in allen biefen Stïdfen bon $\mathfrak{a l h r}$ zu $\mathfrak{j}$ ahr mindere $\mathfrak{M}$ nderum－ gen borfommen．

Won ben folgenden Werionen witb gegen＝ märtig in Der ©effule Unterridgt exteilt： $\mathfrak{F}$ ． $\mathfrak{F}$ ． Wedel，©hemic；©．5．Richert，Mathematif；
 ithe Spractie und Riteratur；אyazel Mrentiter， §ranzötifict und ©paniid．Miary Scooley，Eng＝

 ふoth，Şolzarbeit；ㄱ．§．Tießen，Bibel；Manea

 $\mathfrak{R}$ ．Gaeddert，（5eidficfte； $\mathfrak{R}$ ．（5．Gronewald， Soziologie ano Defonomic；MS．M．Miller，
 mann，Injtrumental Muifif；crlfa sauty，Rey $=$ rexin Des Gejangs；Drga §̧iebert，Drgel／und $\mathfrak{B i a n o}$ ；Ruth æranf，ßioline．
$\mathfrak{A l}$ jonjtige 2 emter Befleidende find zu
 Del，Regiftrator； $\mathfrak{F}$ ．§．Moner，Æafienfüubrer； §．Ş．Doell，Defan ber mänulidfen ভtubenten； Chalcea ßbite，Defan ber weiblidfen ©tuben－ ten；ફelene Riejen ßibliothefarin；ફ．Ricien， そ̌elojefretär．

2hu bem Dienit getreten am ©dflibe bes vorigen ভdullatys find $\mathfrak{J}$ ．D．©pp，auß ber

 Reiter ber Mufif efbeilung．5．©．Gregory， aus bem Mufitbepartment，trat idforn int Ja＝ nuar zuriict．
 Э．©．Rinidjeio，aus Dem Engliifden Depart＝ ment；श．Warfentin，Refrer in Deution umb Biber；Duff Miboleton，Rełree ber ßioline．
$\mathfrak{D i e}$ Etubentenzahl，bie fity fir bies sahr hat eimidureiben laifien，beläuft jich auf 218. ふ̛ur bie $\mathfrak{B r u i f u n g , ~ D i e ~ a n t ~ E n b e ~ D e r ~ e r i t e n ~ f e d f j ~}$ Woctien abgehalten murbe，melbeten fict aber mur 206．Somit mag bas bie Baht fein，Die wir
 int eriten ©ifutiafhr．Dies gibt ber ©tubenten＝ fctaft ein jugenolidefes（Sepräge．Atmorerjeits ift eine große $\mathfrak{A}$ nfängerflaife cine gute $\mathfrak{B a j i z}$ für die Bufimit．Rebtes Jahr hatten wir in ber 2nfängerflafie 67 im Bergleid zu 98 Die弓 §ahr．Die Grabuententaiie wird bies jahr wobl um einige wenige größ̉er fein ala Yebte马
 find 15 Refhrer， 1 Brediger， 1 Sresiger und
 im Gejobaft， 2 itudieren meiter， 1 ift ©Gbeniit， 1 ift auf ber శ్arm， 1 ift 5anzfälterin gewor＝ Den， 1 ift exbitor einer Bcitung．

EES ift außer frage，Dā̉ wix bas Tepart＝ ment ber Şaubhartefumft（domestic science） verwoilftenndigen follten．Der Raum in Dent
 geitattet werben．Ens ift biel Mactffrage nadif Refrerimen，Die in biejem $\mathfrak{F a c h}$ unterricfiten キ̈̈men．Into bie ভdfiilerimen，bie nadf ihrer ©ctyurgeit in ben sausfrauenitano cintreten， werben bas in diefom fack（Selernte befier ant
wenben fönnen als bas in irgend einem an＝ bern fact Gelernte．Mijafte uns body jemano burch eine ©sabe sie Musitattung biejer शbtei＝ lung ermöglicfen！

Dā umjer ganzee gruthaben bies safr burd）（Gaben，bie fid auf etma $\$ 90,000$ belau－ fen，vermehrt hat，ift unfern ©b̈nnern zu ber＝ Danfen．Daß ganze Gutthaben ber Sclutle fteht jeķt anf nahezut brei $\mathfrak{B i e r t e r}$ millionen．Sin den Yetzten Jahren find ber Schule als Bermüchtnis ober als（fejdyent einige ©tiude Zand zugefal＝
 nate $\mathfrak{W a l t o n}$ von $\mathfrak{B r}$ ．Safob Both vermacht，Dic bierzig $\mathfrak{A}$ der nahe Meno，Delahoma，bon $\mathfrak{B r u =}$
 he Inman ber Safule vermadft und bon bent Drittel Jnterefie an einer Galfen Eeftion Rand norb bon 5alfited erhalten Berwande bei ifrer Zebzeit nod bie Nub̨nießung．In biefen Gaben Diirfte vielleiffit eine 2tnieutung liegen，wie auth andere zreumbe ber Sacte Borjchut lei＝ ften fönnten．民uty find（6aben nady bem joge＝ nannten＂annuity plan＂zu irgeno weler Beit wilffommen，wenn bie geforberten Binjen nicht zu hoct find．Wemu iber bieje Weife bes（5e＝ bens शußfunt getvinidat foiro，jo ift die Sdy＝ le immer bereit，biefe $\mathfrak{A}$ йfunft gerne zu geben．

Obzwar umier 1 nterhartung fionde eine er＝ freuticfe Bunafme zu veizeidfnen hat，fo hat er Yeider noch immer nidft bie Grö̈ße erreidft，Dáß er Die exforserlidye jährlidye Eimathme von $\$ 25,000$ ergibt．Ĩn den Gemeinden haben wir aber in Den Yetzten Jahren bie Rumbe gemacht， mit 2usnatme ciniger（5emeinden，sie Durct） תireffoau ober jonitige lunternehmen iffe Şän＝ be auf einige Beit gebunden haben．Weder in ber eriten nody in ber zweiten（5nuppe bon Ge－ meinden bürfen wir vorläufig um größere © $\mathfrak{a}=$ ben antialtent．Nber den wall cintreten zu lai＝ fen，báb bie Schule bon ber affreditierten Rifte geifridfen mürse，wäre für bie Schute fait der Tobesitok．Wir exinnern uns ja mogh，was der Edfrect für Die Edyule bedeutete，als es bor ztwei $\mathfrak{Z a h r e n ~ i o ~ i d d i e n , ~ a l s ~ m u i r b e n ~ t w i r ~ b o n ~ b e r ~}$ Bifte geifridfen werDen．WBir müfifen fomit einen Slan finden，nach Den wir auf ber Rite Gleiben fönnen，wä̆reno ber Hnterfaltunģfonos ver＝ bollfommet wixb．

Die Regeyn Deß શffrebitierung 引fomitees forbern，bā̄ ein eritflafiiger und zuberläfiiger Hnterfartungsfonds won wenigitens $\$ 300,000$ borhanden fein foll für eine Sdyule，bie nidft ii＝ ber 200 ভtubenten hat．Mebjt diefer（Einnah $=$
me，die aus biejem IUnterbaltungsfonds flieft， Dürfen weitere $\$ 10,000$ Einnahmen z．B．won jährlichen Gaben fommen；e马 mut bann aber der Betweis nahe liegen，dab man biefe Gaben jebes Jahr erwarten 「arf．Zeider merDen unfe＝ re ßledges，bie fich auf fait $\$ 152,000$ belaufen， nidat als exitflafitge，zuberlöfiige wertpapiere betrachetet．In Mortgages，Bonos，u． $\mathfrak{j} . \mathrm{m} .$, Die als zuberläfifig gerectmet merben，haben wix mux jo bei $\$ 200,000$ ．Was märe unter biejen Untitänden ein möghtcher \｛hisweg，während bas Sammeln dea bollen fonds bor fich geht？

Der erite geratene Schritt wäre，Daís bei Den Schulfreunden，bie ein Berjprectent （pledge）auf mebrere sabre gegeben haben， Der Berjuch gemadft würde，bieje Beriprecten jofort zu folleftieren．Dies fann natiorlich mur nach freiwilliger entideibung erwartet werben． Wenn nach biejer Weije $\$ 100,000$ folleftient werben，fo find bie erforberlichen $\$ 300,000 \mathrm{ge}=$ becit．Wenn an biejen $\$ 100,000$ noch cine Summe fehlen follte，fo \％önte bie feflende Summe，bie aber in Berpprecthugen worban＝ Den ift，won einer Sinanfionta gefictert wer＝ Den（undermriting）．Dies foitet gemöhnlid mur einen Brudateil bon einemt Brozent．So ei－ ne Finanzfirnta forbert bann naturlich für fo eine Sidjerjtellung aud eine Gegenverifitjerung．

Dieje genanten $\$ 300,000$ mirben boraut $=$ fidytlid）eine jäfrlidfe Einnakme bon $\$ 15,000$ bringen．Die übrigen $\$ 10,000$ von ben erfor＝ berlichen $\$ 25,000$ mübten bann in jäfrytichen （5）bent gejammelt weroen．Wenn fict）eine Se＝ meinichaft bafür berpflidatet，werden fie als zuberläfing anerfamt．Wenn wix bon einem jeden Gemeindegrted in unjerer Mejtlichen Diftriftfonferenz jäbrlid）\＄1．25 folleftierent fönten，fo wäre ber Sache gelyolfen．

Sollten wir in biejer Sache，Die ber Seerr mut burd bie bielen Sahren fichtbar gejegnet hat， nicat noch mieder emen newen Mnlauf machen？ ODer mollen wir zut denjentigen geljören，bie bie Sand an ren Biflig gelegt haben mod min zuriuctieben und jomit nidut geidefict find zumt Reid）（5otte马？

ぶ． $\mathfrak{B}$ ．SIICtoex．

## $\mathfrak{B e r j o f i c b e n t e}$ ats ben colfege．

Die（5）betswodne
far bies Jaht unter ber 2fuficht und Reitung ber Stubenten．Nin Đienitag abeno war bie Berjammlung in ๖en Şänden Des $\mathfrak{V}$ ．W．©．※． und die Frä̈ulein Scelen Riejen und Selma Graber Katten Die Reitung．Mittmocthorgen ipradt $\mathfrak{R e v}$ ．©．©．Srehbiel ant Mafang ber ©fe＝
betjitunde über bas Gebet und feine Bebeu＝ tung．Donnerstag morgen geidark unter Mit＝ Gilfe Des Reb．ひred Smith cin Meknlictees．Die 2nipracthe bezog fith beionders auf Beit und Drt des đrebets．ひreitag abend hatte bas $\mathfrak{y}$ ．M． （5．श．Die Berantmortlid）feit für bie Stunde und Surt Siemtens biente aks ¿eiter．

Bum ভafutib murbe am Nactinttag De马 Darauffolgenden Somatags ein Beipergottes＝ Dienit von Gauptiäcelich mufifalifcher Matur $\mathfrak{a b}=$

 machte bann bie Crinleitung．Bezugnehmend auf bie Bebeutung des Gebets und bejonders der ふürbitte las er Seju hohenpriefterlictes Gebet， Joh．17，umb reitete im ©sebet．Darauf folgte Dies $\mathfrak{F r o g r a m m : ~}$
Solo＂Thanks be to God ．．．．．．Paul Kliewer Choir＂Holy Art Thou＂and
＂Blessing＂．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Ladies Choir －Wiolinbuett＂○ ictüne Nacbt＂ タnna Marie Scauty Elbon Froefe
Male Quartet＂The Lord is in his Holy Temple＂
ßianofolo ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Srene Urban
Duet＂Still，still with Thee＂
Benkah sindgren İrbin Samiot
Ehorgeiang＂Der 121．Bjalm＂und
＂Thanks be to God＂．．．．．．．．Men＇s Chorus
Dem Mififionsuexband murbe bei einer Sibung anfange Nowemther bas Norrectyt孔u Teil，Rev．彐．Š．Richert 孔um（6ajt 孔u $\mathfrak{H} a=$ ben．Exr fpradf über bas Thema，＂Der（Seift des Miffionsuerbandes．＂Unter anderm berlas und bejpract er bic Regett füt Mifitonsfandi＝ Daten und gab wertbollen Rat über chriftlicte Seauæhalteridaft．
$\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{H}$ ben nächiten zivei Sibungen murden Brobeprogramme gegeben，wie folgt：
Mitifionggedidgt ．．．．．．．．．．．．Selma Friefen Solo ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Senty Bedfer Nuppradte an Sinder ．．．．．．Dorothy Beiper Miffinnggedicft ．．．．．．．．．．．．．Davib Eißen Deutiches（bsesidft ．．．．．．．．．．Se Senry Soarder

Dicies Programm fatloz mit einer furzen （6ebetjitumbe．

Das nächite Mal：
Mififionsgedidft
Marine Mill Duett ．．．．Wilnta Samiot umb Dabio Eiben 2tnjpradje ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Senty Scarder $\mathfrak{M a ̈ n n e r q u a r t e t t ~}$

2tnipractue ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．ภur （Seic）äftlides und Sctluß mit（ssebet．
$\mathfrak{H m}$ 27．Nowember，unter bex Reitung bon $\mathfrak{F r l}$ S Sazel Mic：Mijter，rezitierte ejther Jante ein Bebidft und bamt folgte eine intereffante Beiprechung über＂श्थfrifa．＂

batien nentich zux Arbbecfilung mal ein paar bereinte $\mathfrak{B r o g r a m m e}$ ．Das cine mar mufifa＝ lijch，wie folgt：
Ytnbacht，Reiter，Mary R．Sctmiot
Drgelfolo＂Marche Romaine＂Selma ©sraber Gebictit，＂The Roft Word＂Clara Toeve
Sornettiolo＂Die keiłige Stabt＂Jamtes Seaupt College Miännerquartett

Guf Der Yeb̧ten Sỉung bor bem Danftage folgendes ßrogramm：
Mribadd，Reiter，Wm．Woth
Solo，Sban Sctmiot，mit Fianobegleitung bon Ruth Sinott
Nnjpracte $\mathfrak{F r o f}$ ．§．§．Moyer．
Da bies かrogramm fick ums Danfen fon＝ zentrierte，Kob Der Sprecher herbor，Dã̉ wiele Seute bein Danfen eigentlich fich felbit Yoben． Sie reifen po biele Sactien auf，wofür fie Wejen，das fie mactien，eigentlich bergefien， wem fie Danf fatuldig find，und jomit fich jelbjit erbeben．

Jn einer gut bejudfen Sikung betrachtete
 Riejen ipradh über bas Thenta．Eintige ber Ge＝ Danfen，bie fie kernorbractite find：Das Gebet berubt nidut auf bem Bitten um Dinge，fon＝ bern auf ber Stellung ber Seele und bes Sere zens．Nachbem wir unjer Mnliegen in Bebet Dargebradyt haben，follten wir warten，Damit unt eine $\mathfrak{A}$ ntwort werbe，and bieje milfien wir Dann in bie Tat umieken．Jm Gebet mixifien wir bor allem unbedingten（slauben haben， $\mathfrak{a}=$ ber bamit verbumben aud Sympathie，bie nö＝ tige ©inficht unb gemug 刃oritelfing bermögen， ım die Bedürfniffe anbern zu veriteben，fo daf wir zielbemußt ふ̈̈rbitte für fie tun fönnen． Das ©ebet tann mehr erreictien als wix ge－ möbnlich annehmen．
 bor Weihnadfen bie Boritelfung（ßageant） ber Gseburt Jeju in ber Sapelle gebent．

Der $\mathfrak{D e u t j}$ de Bexein batte bei fei＝ ner Yebten Sibung am 3．Dez．Das Bergnügen einen interefianten Bortrag über Deutictand bon Reb．Ş．ß．Srefgiel zu Gören．Die Sit＝
zung murbe cröffnet burch）Gebet vom תaplan． Dann fang ber Werein ein paar Rieber und die ひräulein Ebina $\mathfrak{B o t h}$ und ©fther Roetwen fangen ein Gübides $\mathfrak{D u t t}$ ．Rev．Sirefbiel hob bejon＝
 （Semiutlichfeit bes bentichen Boffes herbor．Er zeigte autch，auf wie mumberbare Weeife fich bas Zand wom Striege eryolt wio fction erholt hat． Ert fies darauf bin，twas fïr ein Segen es

 gefeuren ভummen，bie Dicie friifer berifflun＝ gen baben，jeßt bem 2ufbau Des Gemeinweicn und Dem Woblergeten Des Woffes zu Gute fonumen．Er glaubt，Daí Deutichlant bald nicht nur feine friifere erbabene Stellung unter ben Rationen Guropas einneymen mirb，fondern aud）Die Möglicfleiten in fidf birgt，Die Yeiten＝ De Ration jenes Beltteils zu werben，um wel＝ de herum fiid mit ber Beit Das Bereinigte（Eu＝ ropa gruppieren wirb．
\｛1m 18．Dezenber plant ber Deutifle $\mathfrak{B e r}=$ ein fein jührlidfes Weifnadfithorogramm zu ge－ ben．Wem nidfts $\mathfrak{H n v o r f e r g e f e g e n e s ~ p a i f i e x t , ~}$ fo wirb bas Brogramm bie folgenbe form neழ̆men：
Mggemeiner ஞfejang und ஞebet
（6edid）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Mary $\mathfrak{B}$ ．©ctimiゆt

 Senry 5̧arder
Quartett ．．．．．．．．．．．．．Mary $\mathfrak{R}$ ．©dymist
Beifnadjatanfführung „उseben ift feliger benn刃efymen＂．．．．．．．．．．．．．Bier ßerionen Dftett ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．ฐogn Haruh

शm 23．November gab orrl．Slga ફiebert in ber Mewton Mietgoditenfirde ein $\mathfrak{O r g e l f o n =}$ zert．Sie hatte babiei die Mithilfe von $\mathfrak{F r I}$ ． $\mathfrak{E l}=$ fa Şaury，Refrerin Der Wofarmulif．Frr．Sice bert ipilte iffimere Stuicte mit ber Refititig＝ feit und zertigfeit einer Stünflexint．©5 war ein warer ©゙enux，fie zu 马ören und §rl．รaury tat basfetbe in ifren Solos．Die Rieder，Die fie fang，waren Sdjopfungen bes groben Som＝ poniften， $\mathfrak{Z r a n z}$ ©dtubert，zur Erimerung an Deffen $\mathfrak{T}$ obestag int jeerbjt 1828.

## Sändela Meffias

Sonntag ben 9．Dezember，beginnemb nadj－ mittage um $3: 30$ ，fang ein Mafiendior bon fait hundert Etimmen unter ber Reitung bon Brof． W．5．S．Sblyann，in ber jtädtifolen Methodifen＝

Firctue，ぶändels Meffias．ærl．Dlga ફiebert begleitete auf ber $\mathfrak{D r g e l}$ und ærl．Jrene $1 \mathfrak{t r b a n t}$ auf dem ßbiano．Die $\mathfrak{z o l g e n d e n ~ f a n g e n ~ s i e ~}$ Soloteile：
ærl．©rla Scaurit－Soprano
かrl．Bear！Bridens（Ennporia）－Ŵtt
5err Gharles Bactitan－Tenor

Der Eintritt war frei．©̌s murbe aber zur Dechung ber $\mathfrak{H n f o j t e n}$ eine Rolfette gehober． Wask bavon übrig blieb，follte ben $\mathfrak{A r m e n}$ ber Stadt fu gut fommen．

Die Sitcte war voll von andäctrigen 3 uffö＝ rern und bie Reiftung war ïber ©rwarten be＝ friedigent．Der Ehor folf weiter aubgebaut merben und fiid bas Singen anderer foldjer Stücte zur Mufgabe macten．

## Die Bibermode

wivb bieぶ Fahr gegen enbe des monat æeb＝ ruar fattifinden．Man jehe bas ßrogramm im englijefen Teil biefer Summer Des Monthity． Ơuir bie englitájen Borträge ift al̉ Rebner Reb．Rejter ழojtettler，gegennuärtig $\mathfrak{F a j t o r}$ Der Mennonitengemeinde zu Hpland，תalif．，vorge－ fehen．Wis beutite Redner werben fo（5ott foill bie folgenden Brüber und ©afreitern bienen：




Reges Jntreife ant Debattieren mur＝ be wor furzemt vor ben Stubenten hewiefen，in＝ Dem $\mathfrak{B r o h e f o n t e i t ~ i n ~ D e r ~} \mathfrak{D e b a t e}$ ．Bon den teil＝ nehmenden mänulidjen uno meibliden ©tuben＝ ten wurben Bethels fuinftige Bertreter in ber Debatte getwählt．Serr unid orau Moore，wel＝ dye beibe an ber Meroton syoctidyule leffren， Frouthein sooley umb ßrof．（fraber aus ber
 ter．
$\mathfrak{F n}$ ben Yekten Jahren haben nur die mäm＝ Yiden ©tubenten Debattiert．Diefes Jiahr aber werben aud bie Damen mit brei andern Schu＝ Ien Debattieren．Wrof．Grraber，unter Defien Reitung bas Debattieren fteft，hat biefes mal eine größ̉ere 3 ahl Debatten in 2 usficht als in fruiheren Jahren．Seit einiger Beit ift er fehr beidfäftigt，Die baran teilnehmenben Etubenten für sie fommenden Debatten borzubereiten．

Die folgenden Etubenten murben als 解e＝ thela Wertreter gemählt：Miannlidfe－Waldo §lidinger，ßaul sitiver，ミoual Morthcott， Evereft Reimer，Gerald ßearion und ßaul

Both．Weiblicte－Stazel Sitch，（Elara Iocbe， Elizabeth Baugham und Scelen Vergler．

Dantiagungstag und ben barauf folgenden $\mathfrak{F r}$ ritag erfreute Betfel ©ollege fidy Des Bejuctas bieler Ext＝Stubenten．Die meifen Yebren in ben umliegenien Schuten und Soodidulen．©ri＝ nige waren autd bier bon Samorence，wo fie auf ber Uniwerjität fubieren．Unter biejen war $\mathfrak{H}$ ． ภ．Raß̧laff，ber medicinijche Stubien treibt， und Stto Bulfer．Weiter waren Kier Noton Richert bon Belpre，Ruth Slitwer bon Staf＝ forb，Fohn Butlex Jr．von ßamnee Rocí，Wat＝ ter Saanms bon Dflahoma．

## Juterefiante ©tatiqufert．

Die folgenbe 3 uiammenfelfung，bie bor ein paar Wodien gemaddt murbe，zeigt won wel＝ cheri Scyulen，Seocfictulen，Mfabemien u．f．to．－ Die biesjährigen Stubenten in Bethel gefom＝ men find und wie ausgedebnt bas bebiet ift， Dem bas tollege bient．

Yut Sanias find gefommen：
Nemton Sodbictule
Bethel $\mathfrak{U f a}$ ancmie ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 18
Sealjtead Seochidule ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 11
Moitnoxibge sodictule ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 10
Bubler Seoctiduule ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 9
Walton Sedtidyule ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 8
Bretty $\mathfrak{B r a i r i e}$ Socijidule ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 8
Grocifer Sexdidute ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 7
Şitiboro Sodiduule ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 6
$\mathfrak{A r}$ Yington Şodidyule ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 4
Seamiton Scoctictule ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 3
Bartrisge shodictule ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 3
Bamnce Roct Sedtidule ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 3
Grxeenほburg 5oodidyule ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2
Snman soctidaule ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2
अeabody 5octidyule ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2
Freiton Seoctictule ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2
Bon Deri seochiduten in Frfanias Eity， Benton，Bonner Epritgs，Burbett，Burx Saf， Grfart，Florence，Sbreat ふend，şutctinion， $\mathfrak{F n}=$ galle，Johnion，Lefigh，Latigom，Milored， SeDgiwict，Bhitewater，Šeibton Mfabemic，Tabor Ofabemie unb Sentral Mfabemie，Meßberion， fam je e in Stubent．
$\mathfrak{2} \mathfrak{x}$ anbern Staaten find gefommen：
（Sidebo，Silahoma ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 5
Senberion，গebrasfa ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 5
Mountain $\mathfrak{L a f e}$ ，Minnejota ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 3
Rahbina，Dffationta ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 3
श゙gerdeen，§baho ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 3
Deer Ereef，ゆflahoma ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 3

Ganton，Dflahoma ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 3
（beary，Dflahoma ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2
Dbefia，©flatynna ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2
Medford，Dflahoma ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1
Eorbell，ゆflahonta ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1
Şobart，Dflahonta ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1
Samminn，§flaboma ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1
תingfifher，©flahoma ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1
Solorado Spring Solorado ．．．．．．．．．．．． 1
$\mathfrak{F}$ かirbuty，Mebraßfa ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1
Ehaffey Union Sc．©．Upland，©al．．．．．．．．． 1

Memn．©olleg．Injtitut，©anaba ．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1
$\mathfrak{F r c e m a n}$ Ytabemie，Jreeman，©．D．．．．．．．． 1
Bhilander smith ©ullege，Sndia ．．．．．．．．．． 1
Solbing Jitit．，Roredo，Iexas ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1
Siiezu fommen nodi） 6 Stubenten，bie unter Dent College Rang iteljen，joldje，bie gemöhnlidy Mujif nekmen．Dbige madat cine Gejamtzahl von 216.

Die folgende Tabelle zeigt，wie fich bie Stubenten auf bie berichiedenen Departement？ and ぶäder verteilen und wie viel Refrer ant Denjelben tätig find：


Stumben mödjentlich． $\mathfrak{J n}$ Der Minfif find mur brei bolle Regrer，die anbern zwei unterridften mur ein paar Stumben twödfentlict．Sie find Regrer an andeen Sdyten．Sn ben phyituali＝
 ein paar Etumben tö̈dfentlicid 2 （ttronomic．

Sirctulich berteilen fich bie Etubenten wie
folgt ein：
mennoniten ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 144
Methodititen ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 19
©hrifitianer ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 15
ßreßbyterianer ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 9
Evangelijdge ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 8
תatholijdge ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 3
©ongregationaliten ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2
Brïber（ $\mathfrak{D}$ unfarbs）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2
Baptiten ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2
Iutheranter ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2
Wartribge ，Eommunity＂．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1
תein ßeridft ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1
Bu feiner ©たmeinictaft getörig ．．．．．．．．． 8
அach ben（semeinden berteilen fith die Etu＝
Denten mennonitifder fonfefiion wie folgt：
Bether ©ollege ஞrmeindr ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 21
1．Mennoniten Gem．，Mewton ．．．．．．．．．．．． 12
$\mathfrak{B u b l e r ~}$ Gemeinde ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 9
ふretth ßrairic Gemeinise ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 8
Hexanderivogt bemtinde，（6xefiel ．．．．．．．．． 7
Zabor Gfemeinde，65ocifel ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 6
Salytą Gemeinゅe ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 6
\｛rlington Gemeinde ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 5
§illzboro ஞூemeinde ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 5
©benezer Gsmeinde，Gsotebo，Dfla．．．．．．．． 5
Weit Bion ©semeinde，Moundribge ．．．．．． 4

Samiton ஞemeinbe，Яamiab ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 3
Ciben Gemeinde，Mounbribge ．．．．．．．．．．． 3
Gnabenberg Gemeinde，MGitefoater ．．．．．． 3

Bergtal Gsemeinbe，Sawnee Rodf ．．．．．．．． 3
Reufbofnunģtal ฮfem．，Meno，Dfla．．．．． 3

5ூロffinigsau Gemeince，Inman ．．．．．．．．． 2
Chritian Gemeinde，Moundridge ．．．．．．．．． 2
उeary ©semeinde，Dflatoma ．．．．．．．．．．． 2
Ruff＝ভałen Gemeinde，DDefia，æaif．．．．． 2
Mififionsgemeinde，ビanton，Dfla．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{2}$
Mifīionほgemeinde，©linton，Dfla．．．．．．．． 1

Upland Gemeinde，©alifornia ．．．．．．．．．．． 1
Bergfelder ©semeinde，Mit．Rafe，．．．．．．．．． 1
Johameßtal Gemeinde，รูillるboro ．．．．．． 1
Exmmant Gem．，શherbeent，Эbaho ．．．．．．． 1

Emmaus ஞsemeinde，Mbitefoater ．．．．．．．．．． 1
ฐัnman 『ூemeinde，গanias ．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1
$\mathfrak{B r u b e r t a l}$ ©femeinde，5illsboro ．．．．．．．．． 1
ફenberion Gூenteinde，かebr．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1

Salem＝ßion ©fem．，Marion，ভ．D．．．．．．． 1
Brubertal Gemeinde，Mit．Zafe，．．．．．．．．． 1
Bether ©semenide，Mit．Zafe，Mimn．．．．．．． 1
$\mathfrak{y e b r o n}$ ©semeinde，ふufiter ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1
¿ȩigh ©̧emeinde，গamiaß ．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1

©dflwizer Gfemeinde，Whitewater ．．．．．．． 1
Bergtal ©fent，ßrum ©oulee，©anada ．．．． 1
תrimmer ©semeinde，Refigh ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1

## かrograntut

fiit ben mentonitifaten Rehrerverein $\mathfrak{a b}$ zuthalten $\mathfrak{a m}$ 28．Dez．it ber Scoffutug antird）e．
$\mathfrak{B o r m i t t a g}$ \｛ibung $1 / 210 \quad \mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{f}$ ：
1．Eröffung vom Borfiter ．．．S．S．Wedel
2．Mujif
3．Thema：„Die Widftigfeit Der Wieberkohung im Unterricft＂．．．．．．．．．Cornelius Ball Bejprecfung．
4．Thema：＂（5oethes Stellung łum ©hri＝ ftentum＂．．．．．．．．． $\mathfrak{B r o f}$ ． $\mathfrak{F}$ ． $\mathfrak{R}$ ．Ihterfteit $\mathfrak{n a c h m i t t a g s f i b u n g : ~}$
5．Gejang．
6．Lecture：＂Some Modern Psychological Theories in Education＂Prof．P．S．Goertz Discussion
7．Deflamation
8．Thema：＂Welcties follten bie gegenwärti＝ gen Biele des menn．Rebrerbereins jein？＂ $\mathfrak{Y n t o n}$ Richert
Bejprectuing

1．Muifí
2．Illustrated Lecture on Evolution
Dr．J．W．Simmons
3．Gejang
Bemerfung： $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{f}$ ber Yebten ©ibung wurbe ein Somitee ernannt，mit ber $\mathfrak{H}$ fgabe，eine $b a=$ zu befäbigte ßerjon zu engagieren，um in men＝ nonitijchen Sreifen in einem Bortrag bie Ebo Yution bom cfriftlidfen Stanopunft zu behan＝ beln，bejonders zu Dem Bowecte，um ben Iehrern beim（Sebrauch gewifier Textbücher cinen gemif＝ fen S九alt zu geben．Dies ließ fict aus triftigen Griünben nicflt eher tun biz jekt，wo $\mathfrak{D x}$ ．Simt $=$ monb，eine anerfannte $\mathfrak{H}$ utorität auf bem ©se＝ biete，feinen Bortrag geben wird．

| The House | Good Clothes |
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| Arnold G. Isaac M. D. <br> Physician and Surgeon | W. F. SCHROEDER, M. S., M. D. Physician and Surgeon |
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|  | Week Day Schedule |
|  | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { A. M. } & \text { A.M. } & \text { A. M. }\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}7: 45 & 8: 10\end{array}$ |
|  | 8:20 8:50 9:00 |
| THE KANSAS STATE BANK <br> the bank with the chime clock <br> C. F. Claassen, President | $\begin{array}{rrr}9: 05 & 9: 300 \\ 10: 25 & 11: 00 & 11: 10\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}11: 45 & 12: 10 & 12: 20\end{array}$ |
|  | P. M. P. M. P.M. |
| J. J. Ediger, Asst. Cashier | 12:20 12:45 12:55 |
| Roy C. Molzen, Asst. Cashier | $\begin{array}{rrr}12: 55 & 1: 20 & 1: 30 \\ 1: 45 & 2: 10 & 2: 20\end{array}$ |
| c. B. Warkentin DIRECTORS | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 3:05 } & 3: 30\end{array}$ |
| S. A. A Hanlin ${ }_{\text {Paul }}^{\text {R. Hubner }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}3: 45 & 4: 10\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}4: 35 & 5: 00 & 5: 10 \\ 5: 10 & 5: 35 & 5: 45\end{array}$ |
| O. Morshead | $\begin{array}{lll}5: 10 & 5: 35 & 5: 45 \\ 6: 20 & 6: 45 & 6: 5 \\ 7\end{array}$ |
|  | 7:10 7:35 7:45 |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}8: 10 & 8: 35 & 8: 45 \\ 9: 10 & 9: 35 & 9: 45\end{array}$ |
| "Security" "Convenience" "Service" | Sunday Schedule |
| PARKER FOUNTAIN PENS | A.M. A. M. A. M. |
| Reese Bros. | $\begin{array}{crc}9: 05 & 9: 30 & 9: 40 \\ 10: 05 & 10: 30 & 10: 40\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{lcr}12: 15 & 12: 40 & 12: 50 \\ \text { Leave } & \text { Leave } & \text { Arrive }\end{array}$ |
| Newton Kansas | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Lethel } & \text { Leave } & \text { Ath-Main }\end{array}$ |
| CARTER-FUNERALHOME |  |
| 134 E. 6th, Newton, Kansas |  |
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