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# Bethel College Monthly 

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

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

Yolume 35
Newton, Kansas. November 15, 1929
No. 3

## Editorial

There are, generally speaking, two ways of doing a piece of work. These two ways are so extremely different that the work under the two conditions does not seem at all the same. One is almost sure to be a success; the other is quite as sure to be a failure. Any worthy task attacked with zeal and in a spirit of goodwill is a joy to the doer and a positive benefit to society; work without enthusiasm is drudgery and likely to be ineffective.

Enthusiasm is a beautiful thing to witness, perhaps because it represents so vast a power for the attainment of desired ends. It demands one's whole self with all the energies one possesses. It is not mere blare, noise or froth resulting from artificial stimulus and ready to die as soon as the stimulus ceases. Genuine enthusiasm is based on intelligent interest, on knowledge, appreciation, and gratitude. It is of the head as well as the heart,-a thing of merit. Dare to be enthusiastic in behalf of OUR COLLEGE and the contagion of your enthusiasms will make Bethel the school we shall be proud to own as OUR ALMA MATER.

Class of 1929 Makes Gift.
The senior class of 1929 made a gift of $\$ 285.00$ for much needed new apparatus for Physics and Physical Chemistry. The ap-
paratus for which the gift is intended does much toward bringing our physical science equipment up to the standard required by the North Central Association of colleges. It makes it possible for the instructor in this department to outline better laboratory courses for the students and to undertake a bit of research in which he happens to be interested. The Senior class of 1929 may feel assured that this gift is highly appreciated. Many thanks.
A. P. F.

## FINANCIAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER

During this month the endowment campaign conducted by the Newton Chamber of Commerce got under way. In spite of some delays and hindrances, considerable progress was made. At least $\$ 20,000.00$ was secured in cash and pledges. Since the campaign is to continue during at least part of November, we will not publish the names of any of the donors this month.

A few contributions came from individuals for the endowment fund, and a larger number of contributions came from our churches for the current fund. Such unsolicited contributions are most welcome.

## Endowment Fund

Linscheid, Rev. and Mrs. G. A. _--\$ 100.00
Voth, Rev. H. D. ----------- 5.00


## ANNUAL TEACHERS' REUNION

Exactly one hundred persons attended the Bethel Teachers' banquet at the Innes Tea Room in Wichita on the evening of November 1. This banquet, which is an annual event arranged by the college for those who attend the convention of the Kansas State Teachers' Association, is greatly appreciated, since many of the teachers have few opportunities during the year for contacts either with the college or with other alumni and ex-students. It is also a means by which the college may keep in touch with those who represent her on various levels in the teaching profession.

The outstanding number of the program was undoubtedly the toast on "What a United Alumni Could do for Bethel," by Dr. Hugo Wall of Wichita University. Dr. Wall left Bethel in June 1921. After a few years of teaching he continued his education and last June took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Leland Stanford University. Though Dr. Wall has been away from the school for more than eight years and has had few contacts with Bethel alumni, those who heard him feel that he still retains a warm interest in his alma mater. He urged, among other things, the need of
advertising Bethel-not alone for an increased enrollment but that she may win students of a high order who will be more than transients. Those who teach in high schools over the state can do so simply by letting their students know where they acquired their own training. Bethel graduates and ex-students should never be apologetic for their alma mater, but rather express surprise that those they meet should be so ill-informed as to have never heard of our college.
Mr. Wall likewise touched on the subject of the financial obligation which the alumni as a unit should feel for Bethel, emphasizing the idea that our loyalty to any cause is based very largely on what we have paid to that cause. Many do not feel the proper interest and devotion to our alma mater because they have not paid enough. As a definite constructive suggestion for raising finances, he submitted a scheme which some alumni bodies have adopted. On graduation or on entrance to the alumni association the individual takes out a twenty year insurance policy which costs him one dollar per month, making the college his beneficiary.

Space will not permit adequate comment on all the numbers of the program, hence we merely state that the committee on arrangements was indebted to Mrs. Wilbur and Miss Kies of the music faculty for two very acceptable musical numbers, to Miss Honora Becker of Abbeyville, Kansas for two character readings, and to Miss Elizabeth Penner of Newton for a toast on "My First Teaching Experience."

## BETHEL AT ARIZONA UNIVERSITY

Again there is evidence that Bethelites are making a record for themselves and their alma mater at the University of Arizona. At the Honor Assembly on October 31 Waldo Wedel was given recognition as junior honor student in the College of Arts and Hulda Penner Haury-Mrs. Emil Hau-ry-was granted honors in the College of Music. Mrs. Haury also won the Charles F. Rogers Cup, an award for the highest scholarship in the entire College of Music.

The university of Arizona has on its faculty four Bethel men, all of whom were
students here and two of whom were also instructors. E. R. Riesen is head of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, A. B. Schmidt is teahing economics, Oswald Wedel is teaching history, and Emil Haury is working in the Department of Archaeology.

## Y.W. RECOGNITION SERVICE.

"We, the members of the Young Women's Christian Association of Bethel College unite in the desire to realize full and creative life through a growing knowledge of God.
"We determine to have a part in making this life possible for all people.
"In this task we seek to understand Jesus and follow Him."

Ninety girls have entered the fellowship of the Y. W. C. A. and are endeavoring to uphold this purpose in their own lives.

A great deal of interest is being shown in this organization by the girls. The weekly meetings held every Thursday at 9:45 A. M. are well attended by faculty members as well as students.

The following is a list of the cabinet members and the sponsor for each committee:

President-Alma Waltner-Mrs. Phillips.
Vice President-Martha Harms - Mrs. Gaeddert.
Secretary-Elizabeth Haury
Treasurer-Elizabeth Vaughan.
Chairman of Social Committee-Anna Marie Haury-Mrs. Gaeddert.
Chairman of Publicity Committee-Freda Staufer-Miss Riesen.
Chairman of Finance Committee-Maxine Will- Miss Riesen.
Chairman of Program Committee-Elma Richert-Mrs. Richert.
Chairman of, Rooms Committee-Gladys McReevey-Mrs. Richert
Chairman of Bible \& Mission Study-Esther Jantz-Mrs. Kliewer.

Chairman of Social Service-Sadie Ratzlaff
Undergraduate Representative - Edna Riesen.
Chairman of International Affairs-Hilda Klassen.
The Y. W. C. A. Cabinet has decided up-
on two objectives to be worked out during the school year, namely, to promote friendliness, and to stimulate reading along religious and social lines. A few projects have already been carried out in regard to the objective of friendliness, as Friendship Day, on which each girl was to make as many new friends as possible: a Friendship Hike, which gave an opportunity for the girls to become better acquainted; and several of the regular weekly programs have been based on friendship. The girls are encouraged to read some of the many religious books and magazines which may be found in the library.

The Recognition Service were held in the chapel on Wednesday evening, October 30th, at eight o'clock. This candle light service was a very impressive ceremony in which the new members were officially welcomed into the Y. W. C. A. fellowship. Miss Elizabeth Penner of Newton, gave a very inspirational talk, emphasizing that we were all put into this world for a purpose, and God has something for each one to do. In closing, Miss Penner recited the poem "What Christ Said" by George MacDonald. -A Member.

## ALUMNI AND EX-STUDENTS

Albert Ewert of Newton, a student in engineering at the Universty of Kansas, was recently chosen president of the University Branch of the American Society of Civil Engineering.

A daughter, Thelma Lavon, was born to Professor and Mrs. A. J. Graber, October 15.

A daughter, Amy Irene, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Penner of Taftville, Connecticut, October 8.

Harold Boggess, of Newton, baritone soloist, won the men's prize in the local Third Annual Atwater Kent Radio Audition held in the college chapel, October 12.

Miss Helen Riesen attended the annual meeting of the Kansas State Library Association held at Kansas City, Kansas, October 16-18.

Mrs. J. M. Suderman, who underwent a major surgical operation at the Bethel Hospital early in October, had to return for treatment about a week after her first dis-
missal, but is now makink satisfactory improvement.

John Schrag of Cheney, Kansas is a student at Kansas University.

Rudolph Unruh of Goessel, Kansas is a senior medic at the Kansas University School of Medicine.

Selma Flaming of Buhler, Kansas and George Duerksen of Hillsboro are attending the Pittsburg Teachers' College.

Sewall Voran, formerly of Pretty Prairie, Kansas and a graduate of Kansas University in the class of 1929, works for the Capper Publications, with Topeka as his headquarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lynch of Salina are the parents of a son born October 18. Mrs. Lynch was formerly Miss Fern Black of Newton.

Miss Beulah Lindgren of Newton, who is a junior at Northwestern University, recently became a member of the university a capella choir.

Miss Elizabeth Schowalter (of Halstead) died at the Halstead Hospital October 21, after a prolonged illness.

Miss Elizabeth Stewart was married on August 7, to Mr. Dwight Eells of Chicago. The couple are making their home in Chicago.

Mr. Roy Molzen was married on June 3, to Miss Margaret Cobbs of Horton, Kansas.

Marian, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Dirks, who has been a patient at the Bethel Hospital for the past several months, was permitted to return to her home on October 30.

Miss Olga Schrag and Mr. Jacob Goering, both of Pretty Prairie, Kansas were married on June 4. Both are teaching at Rago, Kansas.

Miss Edna Graber and Mr. Arthur Waltner, also of Pretty Prairie, were married on November 3.

The engagement of Miss Thelma Frances to Mr. Raymond Miller has been announced. Both are graduates of the Bethel Academy.

Mrs. G. A. Linscheid and son Harold visited campus friends over the week-end of October 26.

Mrs. A. F. Tieszen was a surgical pa-
tient at the Bethel Hospital the last two weeks of October.

Mr. and Mrs. John Foster of Newton are the parents of a baby girl, Betty Ruth, born October 20 at the Bethel Hospital. Mrs. Foster will be remembered as Miss Eulalia Kiser.

Miss Tillie Ewy is in training at the Beth El Hospital at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Miss Hazel McAllister paid her farewell visit to Newton and campus friends during the first week of November, previous to her leave for Mexico City on November 7.

During the month of October Miss McAllister attended two important missionary conventions,-that of the Topeka Branch of the Methodist Women's Foreign Missionary Society, held at Omaha, Nebraska, and that of the National Methodist Women's Foreign Missionary Society, held at Columbus, Ohio. Attendance at these meetings has been a source of satisfaction to Miss McAllister in that she has gained through this privilege a better knowledge of the organizations supporting the work of which she is soon to become a part. Her address after November 20 will be Instituto Normal Metodista, Apartado 157, Puebla, Mexico.

## AMONG EUROPEAN BOOKS AND LIBRARIES

The book seen most often this summer during our travel in Europe was Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front." It was seen in England, in Germany, in Switzerland, in Paris, in New York City; and on our first Sunday back in Kansas a lady brought a borrowed copy to Sunday School in order to return it to the owner!

The American Library in Paris is a delightfully accessible collection of books after one has found glass partitions and the admonition: "Non visite de Bibliotheque!" above entrance even to the reading room of the Bibliotheque Nationale. The American Library was started during war time and is now a growing collection of 50,000 volumes maintained for Americans and all who wish to use it. "You may go wherever you wish" was the answer when the librarian was asked whether the stacks were open to
vistors.
In the largest department store of Berlin we came upon a large library, administered by a regular library staff, who were kept very busy lending books to their patrons. A small charge was made for the card that entitled them to the privilege of using the books in this collection. The books were largely of a popular nature, no classics and scientific books being bought for the collection.

In a small village near Heidelberg there is a Leihbiblothek. For a small sum persons are permitted to borrow books. The person in charge wondered how we can maintain free public libraries in America!

The former Royal Stables in the city of Berlin now house the collection of the Berlin Public Library. The library is now free to the public. Formerly a small charge was made for the use of the books.

For the small sum of one English penny we gained admittance to the Keswick Public library in the Lake District, England. We were treated very cordially by the librarian. We were rather surprised, however, when we were told this was "one of the best libraries in that part of the country," especially when the librarian went home and left us entirely alone, no other readers being present just then. It was about a half an hour before the assistant arrived; so the only librarian in charge of the Keswick Public Library during those thirty minutes was the visiting librarian from America!


## WHY OBSERVE FOUNDERS DAY?

The desire to commemorate events seems to be a universal characteristic, We speak of Independence Day, Columbus Day, St. Patrick's Day, etc., days set apart for the purpose of commemorating certain events.

Bethel College Founder's Day is but one particular case among a thousand others. Now, why should we observe Bethel College Founder's Day? Because it offers an opportunity (1) to express our appreciation for the past, (2) to remind ourselves of the tasks of the present, (3) to prompt us to consider the needs of the future.

Someone has said: "There is as much
greatness of mind in appreciation of a good work as in the doing of it." It is because the minds of great leaders, or pioneers, are usually so far above the minds of their contemporaries that their work is not appreciated by their own generation. A full appreciation of their work is often left to future generations.

Are we sure that we appreciate fully, in our day, the leadership represented by the founders of Bethel College? Do we appreciate their courage, their toil, and the sacrifices they made in order to establish this institution of higher learning? We must remember that the founders of Bethel College were mostly people who had just recently come over from Europe. They had -barely passed through a strenous period of re-adjustment to a new climate, a new soil, a new language, a new government. Their immediate task had been to build their homes, conquering the western prairies, breaking up the sod, and planting the red hard wheat that has spread Kansas' fame throughout the world.

No sooner had they passed through this critical period than their leaders began to talk about building a college. The founders of Bethel College possessed certain qualities without which they never would have been successful, and qualities which call forth our admiration.

Note their undaunted courage. How many of us would think that it would take but little courage to leave our homes that we had built up through the years, or to abandon our farms that we had acquired through years of toil, or to leave behind a business concern that had taken us years to establish? And all this only to depart for an unknown country. But that is exactly what the people who were back of this institution had done. We admire the undaunted courage of the founders of Bethel College.

Their capacity for work was great. These were people from the same stock that had turned the steppes of Southern Russia into veritable flower gardens and fields of golden grain. The secret of their success was to be found, to a large extent, in their capacity to work.

In the early 70 's three editors-one

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from Austria, one from Germany and one American editor-went out to see some of the farms of these people. They found everything in excellent condition. One of the editors asked a farmer: "Will you tell us the secret of your success in conquering these prairies?" The farmer replied, "We plough under the dew."

They had faith in the youth of that day. I once read a letter that one of the outstanding leaders and founders of Bethel College had written to one of his younger friends. The thing that impressed me most in that letter was the enthusiasm with which he spoke about the youth of that day, the high hopes he cherished, and the faith he had in the younger generation. How different from the remarks we hear in our day occasionally about the "younger set."

Their vision of the future was undimmed. They might have reasoned thus: What is the need of a college for an agricultural people? But these founders were keen observers of the times and seers of the future. They did not regard society as something that was static, they realized that human society is essentially dynamic.
They saw that times would change, and with it would come new demands. Furthermore, they did not believe that it would be conducive to the moral and spiritual welfare of a people if they would concentrate all their energy upon agricultural interest only. The founders of Bethel College looked to the time when the Mennonites would take their place among other denominations of the land and contribute their share toward the intellectual, moral and spiritual leadership of the world. Some of this has come to pass, for since the founding of Bethel College about 4,400 students have availed themselves of the opportunities offered here, and many of them have gone out into various parts of the world: thirty-seven states of the Union, District of Columbia, Hawaiian Islands, and ten foreign countries, including countries like India, China, and Palestine.

Founders Day is, secondly, an appropriate time to remind ourselves of the tasks of the present.
The founders of Bethel College did their task creditably, but did they believe that
nothing was left for future generations to do? On the contrary, they expected that the institution they had founded would keep on growing at the hands of future generations; they took it for granted that those coming after them would see to it that this school should meet increasingly the needs of the time. Well may we pause a moment and ask, what is our task today? That depends upon what the function of a Christian college is today and upon the particular lemandds of the state that grants the charter. What is the function of this type of college today? Is it primarily the enlargement of scientific knowledge? The enlargement of scientific knowledge through which the human race has passed in the last century has itself created many serious problems, because there always have been individuals and groups of individuals that have exploited the discoveries of science by commercializing them and by creating systematically a desire for THINGS. But whatever the causes may be, the fact of the matter is that we are so charmed and fascinated by the new things that are seen which have come into our lives the last few years that it is harder than ever to lift our minds to the unseen and eternal. The outcome of it is that there is a tendency toward a philosophy of life that places the emphasis upon the things that are temporal. Hence, men like Dr. Millikin, himself one of the most outstanding scientists of today, finds it necessary to point out that "science in itself is not the most important thing in the world, but the cultivation of moral values and the belief in the things of the spirit."

What, then, is the function of the Christian college of today? President W. A. Harper (Eldon College, N. C.) sums it up in this way: The college of today must undertake to meet three needs, (1) intellectual clarification, (2) ethical expression, (3) spiritual motivation. In other words, it ${ }^{\prime}$ is the business of the college to guide the student into a Christian pilosophy of life. (September issue, Federal Council Bulletin, 1929).

Third, we must look to the needs of the future. In the first annual report of the Board of directors of Bethel College we
read, among other things, this: "The work must be pushed until Bethel College is known and is recognized as an educational center."

Bethel College has received commendable recogniton by the State of Kansas and by higher institutions of learning, for the percentage of Bethel students that make good as they continue their studies in the various universities compares very favorably with the percentage of that type of students coming from even larger schools than Bethel

But standards change with the times, hence in order that Bethel may continue to function efficiently, provisions must be made now for its maintenance in the future.

If the founders of the Bethel College were living today, they would say as they did then: "The work must be pushed that Bethel College may meet the new requirements."
-D. H. Richert.
(The above is an address delivered before students and faculty at the chapel hour on October 12.

> —Editor)

## WHAT ARE AMERICA'S GODS?

Many and varied are the gods of America. Certainly everyone believes in a supreme God but there are other gods worshipped by Americans, and it is a few of these of which I write.

I know you have in mind the first I shall mention. Yes, is is "Money." We sometimes call it the "almighty dollar." Is it almighty? No, there are many things it cannot secure for us in spite of the fact that it is almost a necessity. Money cannot always save the life of a person, even though it obtains the best medical attention possible. Money in itself cannot make one happy. A man may have money and be starving; if he, for some reason or other, cannot buy food with that money it is of no value to him. Money cannot secure true friends for the one who has it. A person with much money usually has many friends who will be his friends as long as he has wealth but when his money is gone the friends disappear. Who cares for friends who love you only for your "cold cash"?

To many of us money is the first and most important consideration. When offered a position the first question we ask is, "How much salary will I receive?" I know of one teacher who is teaching only for what money she can get. If the salary is not what we think we must have we turn down the job. "What is the price of this article ?" is the first question asked many times when we expect to make a purchase. If a similar article looks just as good and is a few cents cheaper we buy the cheaper to save our money. Appearances do not always tell the value of a purchase, hence it must be examined carefully. One basketball may look just as good as a more expensive one but the higher priced one, if examined, will be found to be made of much better material and will really be cheaper in the long run. No, I would not have you accept a position without knowing what salary you were to receive, nor would I have you purchase some article without knowing what it was to cost; but why ask those particular question first? It must be that we worship money.

Many Americans worship luxuries. Some will even go to the extent of robbing a bank or kidnapping a child to get money with which to secure luxuries for themselves or others. Luxuries consist of those things which are over and above the necesities and common comforts of life. Luxuries put a person in the habit of turning his back on the unfortunate people in the world, and he cannot grasp the differences which exist among people everywhere. It is hard to draw the line on what is and what is not luxury, because luxury changes as we change.. What is luxury today will be a necessity to-morrow. Going back to the statement that people will even commit crime to secure luxuries, let us ask ourselves whether or not we ever heard of a young person committing a crime to secure money with which to get an education. Verv rare indeed is a case of this kind.

Last is our worship of heroes. We. worship one who does some extraordinary act. One who performs some feat such as making a solo flight across the ocean, swimming across the English Channel, or a person who is a baseball, football or bas-

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ketball star. Charles Lindbergh is an example of one whom America worships.

I would not detract from a brave act, but many times our heroes are chosen without much thought. Many times people who are real heroes are barely mentioned. Perhaps Captain Fried and Chief Officer Manning of the ship "America" would not have appeared in the headlines of our papers several weeks ago if there had been news of another sort to print on the same day. People like heroism in public life for the same reason they do in the movies; they like to put themselves in the hero's place.

Youth needs a hero. Young America worships heroes because in these it sees ambitions realized. The hero seems to typify the spirit of America. Youth needs the hero for inspiration. Middle age needs hero worship to re-kindle the enthusiasm of earlier years and old age needs to worship heroes to keep it young in spirit. We, as a people, have worshipped heroes from childhood on up and we hope there will always be heroes to worship.
-Maryetta English.

## BOOKS YOU NEED TO KNOW

 Fiction and DramaGranted that the World War was a war to end war, there are today in every country soldiers who are continuing the struggle to bring it to victory, but today they are working with weapons long known to be mightier than the sword. Their novels, their plays, their films, are breaking down the conception of war created in men's minds by those who have avowedly been preparing for war. It seems safe to say that no one will read any one of the half dozen soldiers' accounts of the war published within the last year or two and ever again be able to face with equanimity a neatly uniformed flag-waving procession of young men supposedly representing military life and military glory.

Frequently readers of "All Quiet on the Western Front," the latest and greatest of these war novels, speak of the fact that they have "wept" as they read it. It is not a book to weep over-not any more than one would stop to weep when a house was burning or when one saw men in an
accident needing help. It is a book which is a challenge to do something-now, today. It is primarily a man's book. Men will best understand it, but every parent, father and mother alike, who wishes to prepare sons for war should be advised to read it that they may know for what they are preparing them, and should be required to let their sons read it in order that the sons may know for what they are being prepared.

In all these novels of the war, notably in War by Ludwig Renn, the complete discreWar, by Ludwig Renn, the complete discrepancy between modern democratic ideals and the military system is made clear. In all alike, too, but perhaps with greatest dramatic effect in JOURNEY'S END by R. C. Sheriff, the complete futility and waste of war and its remoteness from all sane activities and all the great idols of men, are dwelt on.

The list below includes examples of the more recent war novels and dramas which those who are working against war should read in order that their efforts may become the more determined, and the wide reading of which they should encourage in order that more eyes may be opened.

All Quiet on the Western Front,-Erich Maria Remarque. Little, Brown, 1929.

The Bitter End,-John Brophy. Dutton, 1928.

The Case of Sergeant Grischa-Arnold Zweig. Viking Press. 1927.

The Enemy-Channing Pollock. Grosset \& Dunlap, 1928.

Fatalist at War, -Rudolf Binding. Translated from the German by Ian F. D. Morrow. Houghton Mifflin, 1929.

Journey's End,-R. C. Sheriff. Brentano, 1929.

Men are Like That,-Leonard Ramsden Hartill. Bobbs, Merrill, 1928.

Siberian Garrison,- Markowitz. (Announced publication) Horace Liveright.

These Men, Thy Friends, - Edward Thompson, Harcourt, Brace, 1928.

Under Fire,-Henri Barbusse. Dutton, 1928.

War, Ludwig Renn. Dodd, Mead, 1929.
Way of Sacrifice,-Fritz von Unruh. Knopf, 1928. -Selected.

## 刃neutidje Abteilumg

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 weldue Silfe bie erreidung des Fonds für bie Schule bedentet und weide Erleidtatering es fuir bie Sollege $=$ Befobrocn，Beanter，Rehrer， Schiuler mond alle freunde ber anitalt mit fich Gringen wird．

## Bexeine

Der Stubenten Bolontärber＝ band hatte imlängit eine widftige Sikung． ©amstag，Den 17．Dftober，matrbe bie jährlictie Serbititizung Des Grefutivfonzila Der „Sanfas＝ Beitern Mifipuri ©tubent Bolunteer Itnion＂ in Bethel College abgebarten．Eine nette 3 n＝ zafl batte pich für biefe Bufammenfunft in ber bieitgen shuliffalice vexjammelt．Fersinand Wiens Ieitete die Werjammlung in einer fur＝
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 gen für bie תonferenz im Friiljaahr mutben be＝ raten．Raut Befafluz mird sie Sunferenz Den

21．－23．Februar，1930，in Satwence，תant．， abgeharten merien．

3．Berfofitiene Mittel amo Wege murden gebetboll und ernitlidh befprochen，um einen Mijīionほinn inter ben Stubenten ber 43 Col＝ leges und luniberfitïten der Mnion zu wecten．
 Fräfibent ber Union，und etlidfe anbere bie Solleges im Raufe bes Sabres befuthen und ih： nen bie Miffinsfacte warm ans seerz legen follen．

Saut Statifififen ictuint Der Miffionsinnt miter sen $\mathfrak{B i l}$ sungeantalten zu folminden，wo $=$ gegen ber Ruf nadit mehr 2rbeitern lauter umo louter mate．Diejer Ruf tritt ernitlicid nidet mux an bie ©tubenten ber ©oulen，fondern an alle ©hriften mod forbert 2hufterfiamfeit．Die Stubenten solontärbemegung für äußere $\mathfrak{M i t}=$ fion entitans in 1886 und hat feitom ifber 12，000 Miffionare in bie setionlönder ge＝ fabiaft．Solften soix auffören für bicie ？rbeit zu beten？

Den 5．November nerfammelte fict ber lo＝ fale Mintionswerbano wie getwöhnlich zat einer Erbaungsitumbe．Das Thema war：Betrus mädfit in ber Shabe．Bule bet richtete mir Sea＝ bel Macentifer noch ein baar Worte an bie （3nuppe．Sie fährt Donnerstag，Den 7．Nobem＝ Ber，ab nact Miexifo．Bolle sott fie tho itre Yrbeit jegnen umb für andere 子um Segen fet＝ zeft．

Yuf ber borbergebenben ©ibung hatte 马er＝ binand Wiens ben Sautptanteil an bem Wiso＝ gramm．Ere zeigte beionder马，twie fidy ber Orient
 Ebina feine Schule，bie Religion Yegre，bon Der Regiening linteritübizug befomme．Hno in $\mathfrak{F n}=$ bien icien bie $\supsetneqq u f t a ̈ n d e ~ f a f t ~ b i e f e r b e n . ~ D i e ~ m e=~$ bizinitaje und joziale ？rbeit ber Miffionare je＝ Doch fei millufommen．

Dic $\mathfrak{Y}$ ．M．©．N．Gat folaendes $\mathfrak{B u D g e t}$ für Lie Diesjahrige $\mathfrak{W r b e i t}$ aufgeftellt：
æ̈ur Mifition unt Unteritübung eines außländifachen Stubenten $\quad \$ 118.00$
Sür Huterituibung ber Stants umo $\mathfrak{R a}=$
tional 习．․ ․ ©．A．Arbeit 90.00
§our religïfie ßilsung $\quad 60.00$
§uir gejelfictaftridye Pmectie 40.00
Fuir Bimmerrente $\$ 15.00$ ，Bücher mo
Yeitichriften $\$ 7.00$ zui．
22.00

## Total

 $\mathfrak{M}$ ．©，શ．untängit cin bereintes muiffalitajes Wrogramm，wie forgt：

Frälubium Sunze NTndadit Wiolinduett

Kiano Solo
Bofat Solo
Ixombone Solo

2ois Scohntan
Senty Becfer，Reiter
Nana Maric sauth und Crlbon orveie Limea Balzer Мiin Actis Sanuel $\mathfrak{D y l e r}$
 pradif Rev．Diditit aut Renton über bas The＝ ma＂，چreundidfaft＂．Exr benuble sic（Seidfichte bont barntherzigen Santariter als Jlntitration． Ger wies fin auf ber zutiden Juben unt Ea＝ maritern beitebenden sank，wie aber ber barm＝ Kersige Smmariter Lii gerabe entgege：tgejebte Richtung eingefdifagen liaie，weldh：ber eiraige Weg fei，um aus ben 3öfextr ber Welt eitye
 Ex foies bant nody yit：arif bie veridfiedenen Mitteí，bie man branione mut aricien uns gut＝ tes einbernefmen in ber Welt，unter sem $\mathfrak{B r a}=$ nier $\mathfrak{J e f u}$ ©hriitt，zu itiftent

Eine ber beiten Ampractien währenb ber Miorgenanoact mutrie fürzlich bon $\mathfrak{R e v}$ ．Dut monte gehalten．Sein Thenta war：テ̌eius ©bri＝ futs und feine Sraft uns anzuzichent．Dic Shebrheit ber Menfiden werben zut ©hrifint bingezogen，weil er fein Rebent für ints ant Srenz Dakingegeben Kat，auf baj wir erröung Der Sünden Gätten．שr hat aber nodi anbere शhziehungsmittel beiefien，io z．B．beilige ©firfurctat，feffernoen Dptimisnutz，hohe Begei＝ fteruing，unveränberliçien Miut，Mut unter bitterer 9 Mnfeiniung，innige Behet3nerbintutg mit bent Batex，unüberwindlicts：firaft in bent Stumben ber $\mathfrak{A}$ fecrifung，Das beite תennzeiffen feiner übernatürlictien Mactht．Dieies fraftoolle， nutterhafte geiftliche Reben，bas sefus führte，
 für unfern Meifter fein．Dies ift grabe was Dem Stubenten in ben Wirren feiner vielen Beiduäftigungen not tut．Exr vergift fo Yeidfit， Dã́ß ein tiefgehendee，eng mit（6ott berkumbene interes Reben eine beftändige Sutlle ber Sraft ift，bie ihut befähigh cin züchtiges Reben $3!$ füh $=$ ren，Der Bufunft mutig entgegen zu gefin und
©ryolge zu erzielen，wo fonit leidt Interlagen borfommen twollen．Die mä̈thtigite Sraft after， mit ber Sefus uns anziegt，ift beunot bie Erx＝ Yöiung von unjern Sünden，diefo reidifite（Sabe， Dic er $\mathfrak{m}$ frei barreitat．

Ş．N．S．

## 

Mäbrens bee extamen Gatten sie Y．M．und श．Wg．©xganifationen jid bereinigt，umt ein muilifaritictes ふrngrannt zu Yiefern．Dies bien＝ te io rectht zur $\mathfrak{W u f g e i t e r u n g ~ d e r ~ b e d r i u ̈ c t e n ~ © s e = ~}$ müter．
$\mathfrak{I n}$ ben folgenden $\mathfrak{B e r i a m n t h n g e n t ~ b e r ~} \geqslant$ ．
 Dftober erzäfle $\mathfrak{F r y}$ ．Gould won ibrer Mrit＝ fionsarheit in öndien．Sie bejdyteb einen $\mathfrak{z a g}$ in ber Mifiniongifule．Suf ber nädfiten ©it＝ zung foradi Mre．M．©．Saury uiber Mamie＝ ren umb zeigte trie gute Mannteren eigentlidia）
 gel fint．

Mi方 GOMTD．
ant 19．Sftober hatten wir bas Borrectit ort．Dlive Goulio in unjerer Mritte zu Gaber． Sie it ald Mitifonarin in ben Mittleren Wro＝ binzen Inbiens tätig，ift gegentoärtg aber auf Itrlaub und bereift die verichiedenen Schutent als Sefretär bes æreimilligen $\mathfrak{W e r b a n o s . ~ S i t ~}$ Der Mrorgenambadft fielt fie eine शmiprache $i t=$ Gex bas Buiammentreffen bes Ditens und des Beitents．תipling Kat zwar geiagt，，Dit iit 〇it und Weit ift Weft ant nie werben bie Bwei fith treffen，＂aber bennod treffen fich Dit und weft Heute．Der Diten veriorgt uns nicat mux mit materiellen ©aben，fombern aud mit geiftli＝ dhen，Denn bie größ̆te aller ©baben，Ebrifus， fant vom Drient．Jit 2ugtauich jenden wir ib＝ nen uiere Brodufte．©inige Derieffen wie zunt Beifipiel Cigaretten und Wandelgilber fönnen wogl foum als wertooll ketrachtet werben．Wix beriuctien aber autd ifnen Dinge bon größerem Werte zufomment fulfen，indem wir ifneit Mifitionare und Werzte fenden umb io mit ifnen mifere Segnungen in ©frifto teilen．
，©Garaftexbilentit tuar bas．The＝ ma bas ơrl．Roje Mary Stucty am Dienstag Morgen，Den 5．November，it ber Morgenamoadyt verbandelte．Sie tat biejes auf eine wacfenise Wecife，inden fie bie Etubenten mittels burctibringlicher Fragen anleitete，fich in weridiesenen ©haraftercigenidaften zut beur $=$ teilen．Dies bemog Die ©husenten ernitlidf nadt）＝ zubenten und bele fahen ein，wie fehr es ith＝
nen in einigen ©tüdéen mangelt．
（Dex beutidue Bexeit gab auf ber Yebten Sibutg am 4．Now．，folgendes $\mathfrak{B r o}=$ gramm：
（Eröffnung burc）（6ebet $\qquad$ Mibert Janken
Fifgemeiner ©sejang ．．．．．．．．．．Der Berein
Romensaufuif sedes gitied antmontete mit Nngabe feines Ritebfinglienes．
Biano Duett－．．．．．．．© © lifabeth Syanty und Sitro embiger
Mutifif auf ciner aiten Samborgey ．Dtto cop
Biographie won Beetfoben ．．．．Selen Siebert
，＂Mrimet＂oon Beethoven ．．．．Martha Hnrau
Solo ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Marbin Miller
Sritifera ßericht ．．．．．．ßrof．Mbr．Warfentin

## Interefic fitrs Deutidhe．

Rectit exfreulich ift bies safh bas suterefie am Etubitm bes Demtichen．Sie Sifaijen mit iffen Sedjitlerzahlen finis wie folgt：

Heberbaupt fafent ficif bas $\mathfrak{I n t e r e f i c ~ f u ̈ r e ~}$ Dentidice wieder langiam bu finben．In ber Rewton Shocicturle，wo man bas Dentidfe feit Dem Weltfriege ausgeichaltet hatte，wurbe bas Fack zu Beginn Dieies Safuljabres wieder aufgenonmen uno es beteiligen fictit 55 Scyüter an hent Interrid）t．©in（frabuent bon Bethel Yefyt bie ©prache．Hut Fereits ift Pacturidit bon einer andern Sedfidule cingetroffen，báb man Beabitidige eas Deutiche im fommenden Jahr
 Erlangutg eines $\mathfrak{Z c h r e r s}$ aud haty Bethel richte．

In biefem Buiammentiang bürfte es unn sintereile fein，einige ßunte aus ser（5ejchid）te
 Des Stautes Sianjas zu exfahren．Jm §olgen＝ ben geben wir bie Bahl ber ©chulen，Die in ben Fianten 1905－1917 beutidit Yefrten und auch bie Babl ber Etubenten，bie Den Huter＝ ridat gnofien：

| Jahtr | 3abl ber | 3abl ber |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seachichulen | Stubenten |
| $1905-06$ | 93 | 3017 |


| $1906-07$ | 112 | 3101 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1907-08$ | 123 | 3811 |
| $1908-09$ | 141 | 4186 |
| $1909-10$ | 156 | 4240 |
| $1910-11$ | 165 | 4503 |
| $1911-12$ | 188 | 5225 |
| $1912-13$ | 205 | 6231 |
| $1913-14$ | 235 | 7606 |
| $1914-15$ | 242 | 8202 |
| $1915-16$ | 262 | 9031 |
| $1916-17$ | 278 | 9885 |

Who int rebten Jahre onr unjern cintritt in Den bergängnisuollen frieg trieben in Den Stanias socdiditulen fait 10,000 ©tubenten Dentiad．Dann wari man bas zact allgemein Ginaus．Uno mur in unjern mennonitijafen Srei＝ fen hatten ein paar sobdy $=$ boer fortbildunge $=$ ichulen nock ben Mut，bas Fach beizubehartent． Ofn Stelle bes Deutidien trat bann in bielen
 mur in einigen menigen der größeren 520chictut＝ Yen offeriert．Selute pird bas Dentiche，formeit
 tion geht，mieder in 12－13 50， Yehat und 500－600 Stubenten nebmen ant lluterridft teil．

In ben eimutionazig ©olleges umie＝ xes Staates max bie Situation Des Siudiume Der modernen Sprachen gegen Ende De马 Jthre马 1927 mie folgt：

ぶranzötitid Spanifal Deutia
Cafjitlerzabl $1845 \quad 1755 \quad 870$

Seute Dürfte bie Bahl ber $\mathfrak{D e n t i c h l e r n e n d e n ~}$ in Den Eolleges idbun über 1000 geben．

## 

（？hifatarbeiten．）
Im 17．§abrbhumert waren gewifie ¿ente in Engtand nidht zuliteden mit ber Englifit）en Stitctue und wollteri fie reinigen．Dephegen mution fie Buritance genant．Diejenigen Bhritaner，bie herum wanderten bon einer Stelle zur andern in ber Euthe nadi einem ge＝ jegneteren Worniti，Gaben Den Samen Silgri＝ me boer ßilgrimbäter befiommen．

Im Dezember 1620 fam eine Gruppe bon ctiva cinsundert bieier Bilgrime nady Anterifa， um refigiöfe Freiheit zu haben．Sie waren fehr arm als fie mumen．Das erite Sabr erlebten fie einen fehr ftrengen Winter．Biele farben aus Mangel an Nabrung ober infolge bes raut Gen Winters．Mber bie Hebergebliebenen ar＝ beireten felir，um bas sand won Bäumen zu be＝ freien，und Den nädhiten ©ommer hatten fie ei＝
ne reithe Grute．Sim seerbft fielten fie ein gro＝ Bes Feit，um（6nott zu Danfen für feine gnäbige Erbaltung uno ben gefdenften Segen．Extlidy： bon Dent indianifden Rachbarn wurben audf
 De bereitet，bodh nidfe mur um eine gute Beit zu haben，fondern sum buecie eines wahren Danffeites．

Seute wirb ber Danffagung tag bon ben meifen Menidgen in einem ganz andern Sinn gefeiert．© Eine grobe Mablzeit ift bas Wiantigite und bei vielen ift es bie cinzige Bedeutung， bie ber Tag hat．Ere wird tibere ganze Rand ais nationaler feiertag gefetert．Docif gibt es
 einmal an ben eigentlicijen Brect beß Feftta＝ ges denten．

Wix Menichen find beutzutage ben Yieben （5sott gegenüber lange nicht banfbar genug für alles bas Ghute，bas er uns Menictenfindern ichenft．WBix follen Wimm nicht mux an bem $e \mathfrak{i}=$ nen $\mathfrak{x a g}$ im Jahr banforingen，fondern alle Iage．Wisen wix mux ben einen Iag beifeite feken，um bbott zut banfen，bam ifts mit un＝ ferm $\mathfrak{I}$ anfen nicht weit．G็s muf cin jeber Tag ein Danftag icin．

Wilma Richti．
W3ir find wieder in Der Jabreszeit，wo twix bejonders ans Danfen exinnert werben，dem es ift bie Beit Des nationaten Danfages． Dantiagutg ift ber Gubbrucif ber 刃erpflidung in Worten fïr empfangenes（5utes；in anderen Worten，bie ReuBerung bersenerfentung ciner Wobltat，bejontores（5bott gegenüber．Dazu ift Der Danfiagung tag eingefekt bon ben ふilgrim＝ bätern，bie bantbar maren für alle Segnungent umb Borteile，bie（5ott ifnen zuteil foerDen Yiés．Sie waren geneigt und bereit erwiejenes Gutes anzuerfermen und zu vergelten．

Bon all den religiöjen そeftagen Des Jahres ift Der Dantifargstag las einzige reft für alle Mieniden．Weihnachten，Ditern unb eine gan＝ ze Reibe anderer refte find boch hauptiäcflict）
 teilnehmen，es ift ein nationaler Danftag．

Das führt uns mut auf bie llrfachen und Dinge，bie uns banfoar finmen follten．Er＝ ftens fommt uns bann umier nationales Reben in ben ©inn．Mie viel Gites hat nidgt Dex all＝ mächtige（Sott unjerem Sanbe erwiejen．©r hat uns vor תrieg，Beftilens und jonjtigen Sdruef＝ fen，Die es gibt，bewabrt．Err hat uns mit ma＝ terialen Sadien veriorgt；ind autid auf bent geittliden dsebiet hat ex es nidgt feflen lafien．
（5robe \％ortichritte auf bem wifienfalaftliffen （sferiete find gemacht morden．Heberall ift（bint＝ te马 Gfiite fidatbar．

Sidet miniser ift Ghottes（buite im Reben einzelner Berionen zu feben．Reiblictie und geiftridye Epeife hat nidft gefegit，aud mit Silcioung hat ex uns verioxgt mib ©chut hat en uns gewährt．Bejonder banfoar follte e马 ins ftimmen，DáB ©ott uns cine Regienung gegeben， unter ber wir ingefindert ifm dienen fönment nad，eigenem ©rmefien uno wo foir bie Gele＝
 fenidaaft auszubirien，weldjes es uns ermög＝ Yidat，ein mehr intelfeftuelles Reben im Dienjte Der Menfichleit zu führen．

Dod find ba audy Pinge für bie fir nady
 nen．AGer biefe fönten wit bergefien ober in einem anderen sidgte anichen，wem wir auf meniger beglücte Menidjen icfauten．Dann ie＝ Gen wix，wie biei beffer wir es haben und biefe Dinge treten in ben 5intergruns．Hnd wemt bix das bute，bas mir empfangen aufzählen， is finden wir bes（Shuten io niel，dáb das Sexz überflieît bon Dant gegen Gott．

NUK Das（flute，Das mir im täglichen Reben
 ganz felbituerftändlidy Ginnelimen，gerabe als cb es io fein miinjte．W8ir bergefien，dan alles ant ©ontes gnäbiger seand fomme．

Dft banten wix aud broj mit bem Munde， boct es follte beibes fein，ein Danfigeben umb ein Danfleben．Hnicr Rehen forlte es in ber
 Yer Segen aus einer gobleren Sand fommt，umb bab ez $\mathfrak{D a n f b a r f e i t ~ i f t , ~ b i e ~ b e n ~ D a n t ~ i n ~ d i e ~}$ Tat umied．Wix jolten nidat vergefien Dant
 mur anf biefent Bege fann und wiro auf unfer Zeben bie æuifle bes 厄egens ausgegofien，uno еร mird einen iegeitseid）ent ©influß auf uniere Mit＝und Rebenmenfalen haber．
$\mathfrak{A}$ Mua $\mathfrak{B a r f e n t i n t . ~}$
$\mathfrak{O b}$ bic Wełt bon Jaht zu Jahr banfbarer ober undaufbarer wird ift falmer zu beitimmen； und in wie weit bie 3ahl ber Itnoanfaren bie Der $\mathfrak{D}$ anfbaren übertrifft tut auct nidats zur Saclje．（bsentg iftz，ban foir wir wiffen，Dás wie bor 2000 §abren mur ein flemer Teil ber Be＝ idgenften fich Danfbar bemies，io aud heute． Segnungen mandjer \｛rt werDen ohne \｛nerfen＝ mung angenommen，fo daß bie ひrage：＂Mo find bie Neun？＂fich unvilufurlidy cinemt ben＝
fenben Gsemiute aufbrängt．Wix mitien nicht twas bie beridiebenartigen Gruinde getwefen fein mögen，bie die 刃eune abbielten banfent umzu＝ fefren，aber es mödte ficd Yognen 34 erforiden， foas noth heute bie Gfrinde zur $\mathfrak{H n b a n f l a r f e c t ~}$ find．

Der erite Gfrumb wäre bielfeidgt in Der Feute io alfgemeinen jifecinbaren（sefiibโకlofig＝
 dhen bon Gefiigl funbzutun，um ia nieft ats Empfindier gebranbmarft zu werben．Daher trägt man autid）nicift feine Dautfareit öffent＝ lidf zur Eifjun，fonbern berififlieǵt fie in fich
 foie es int פexzen ftelit．
（Ein amberer 刃enich ift beelfeidgt io won Wobltaten übeŗäuft，Daß వie Geffïble erfiticen． Befanutlidy fanu ber Duft einer Rofe fo ftarf merben，baß̉ er bie ©inne betäubt．©o fann
 Yähmen，bả̉ fie ničat cinmal ein＂Danfe＂her＝ vorbringen fönner．

Ein Dritter Dentt：„WBem follte ich Denn banfen？Was idf bin und Gabe bas iit mix Durd meine Gefoandtheit und meinen ©darfiinn gemorben．シob felfit bin meineß
 ＂Ohne mich fönnt iff nićftes，tun．＂

Roch ein Stheerer ift fo bon summer mb Seit erfült，bāß er feine Hriacthe zur Dant＝ Garfeit fehen fann uld Der Gebanfe an Gottes Siébe idfeint ifm Єpott zu fein．©ine Mutter，
 Habere noch lebt uni jekt Doppelt threr Riebe bedarf．

Rod cin foeiterer（6xum zur lubanfoarteit iit Meid．Man fielft，Dáb Der Rachbor biefe马 unib jenes hat，unb vor Ionter Serlangen Diefes mud）zu befiten，bergiz̆t man ganz feine eigenen （Guiter zut zëhflen．„Reid ift wie cin WBind Der Die Flammen ser Danflarfeit aisiojifft＂jagt ๒．๕．צefferior．

Dann haber wir ben æefiimifiten，ber alles boit Der muntlen Eeite anfieht．Ract feiner $\mathfrak{A} n=$ fichit geht die ganze 2Belt ben stuebsgang，poli＝
 auf bent rectiten $\mathfrak{Z B e g}$ ，aber atle $\mathfrak{2}$ ndern gethen ins $\mathfrak{W e r b e r b e n . ~ M S e r ~ f o m n ~ b a ~ d a n f e n ? ~}$

Hnd ifflieflictly if ba nod der Bebauerns＝ fwerte，Der nicht an Giott glaubt．©r tweíb，Daß Die $\mathfrak{Z S e l t}$ boll guter Dinge itt；er weī̄，baß̄ er jelfit reifflict beriorgt iit，aber biés alles ift ia mur ein Grzengnis des 3ufalle．Einen per＝ fönlidyen Gfott，Der Das ¿eben Des ylenifien
 fo autif feiner bem man banfen fönnie．

Bielfeidyt gebören audh wix zut ben શeun， bie nidgt umlehren umb Giott die C5hre geben； bielleidet ift unier Danf nur ein leeres $\mathfrak{F o r m}=$ wefen und eine gebanfentoje angeworntheit． Wenn bem fo itt，fo täte man wobl，wern man einmal exnityid zu benfen anfangen mürbe，bann mürbe bas $\mathfrak{D} \mathfrak{a}$ fien idfon folgen müĭīen．

## そ̌Ima Richert．

## Ctwas aus ber Santas Lefrerfonferenz．

Somias hat etroa 20，000 Rehrer．Die mei＝ ften berielben find gffieber ber，„fanjas State Teadjers’ ，2fjociation．＂Dieje Mereinigung bält
 vember an bier biz ferfis Stellen im Staat feine Sibungen ab．פiejes Jahr tagte die Sonferenz vom 31．Sftober bta 2．November abteilung＝ meife an bicien ઈertern：תamias City，Iopefia， Inoepenoence，Salina，Bidfita uno Dodge ©i＝ ty． $\mathfrak{J n}$ Widdita follen Iaut ber Beitung $\mathfrak{b b e r i d}$ ）$=$ te etwa 6000 ，in $\mathfrak{I o p e f a} 8000$ zugegen getwe $=$ ien fein．Wäre bies wirflidy 50，bann fielent auf jeben ber andern vier Derter mur ie 1000 Bejuctien，was diefe wobl nidgt angeben würden． Daß aber bie groze Mebrabl ber Zehrer an Den Sionferenzent teil nimmt，bie ellementar＝
 bas beweift die Statifitif，weil bie Ieilnahme fait obligatoricid itt．

Der Broce Diejer תonferenzen geht bahin， bie Refrex über bie Frobleme，Sendenzen und Reuentwiffungen auf Dem ©bebiete Der Erzie＝ hung but informieren umo fie an inre grogen
 ber Stobleme，bas bie Errzieher bicies Randes
 Seim lange nicht mefre ben Ieil ber Berant＝ foortlictufeit an ber ©rziehung bes תindes bat， Den es früher batte．Sint Refreritand ift mant geneigt bie Schuld biewon Dem Sacim，Den erl＝ terit zutufiduciben．Man fagt，bie ©ltern fuifien nicít mehr，was fie mit Den תindern und ber freien Beit，bie biejen 子u Gebote ftegt，anfan＝＇ gen jollen，fomit falle bie sontrolle berielben
 nabme wirfficid jtidifaltig？Sit es nicht Iatia＝ che，Dáb dia ভafule，Geionders die Junior＝un！ Sentwrfocifidule mit ifren manigfachen 马er＝ itreuntgen und Befabäftigungen aud auber Sdyulitumben，mit ifrent bieljeitigen Gejell＝ făjafteleben umb athletifthe：t Hebungen und

Spielen in vielen æoullen umjere Snaben und Miäbčuen Sem Šcim entwobynen oder entfrent De，jo baj fie jür bie ftillen Tätigfeiten imi Beritreutngen bes secimes nicht mehr zu haben find，fict libergant mux nod zun Efien und Scflafen im efterntauie cinfinien．Gewio gibt
 Der $\mathfrak{z u}$ Yeidgt nebmen，die nidgt Beit haben ober （ide）nidgt bie Beit nehmen，Sameradidaft mit
 そuรฉnamen．
 $\mathfrak{d}$ ent，bie eine wen $\mathfrak{D r}$ ． $\mathfrak{R}, \mathfrak{B}$ ．Sleinflemib， ＊räpitent ber ltniverpität won Siibfalifornien，
 fton．Sedztere pläbterte bie Sadbe ber Jutgeni， eriferer meftr Die ber exrmadjenent，ber＂Yllen＂． Sein Thema war，＂Die Erziehung in ifrem
 gend fteyt an ber ©duwelle ber beborzugteiten （Seneration，die jemals exifitient hat，einer（Se＝ neration，ber weit größere ßribilegien uno （belegenteiten an Gebote jtefn，ala irgend ci＝ ner andern jeit $\mathfrak{A m f a n g}$ ber welt．

Mutter und Bater find nidft Ginter Dex
 toie man bas to gerne binjtellen mödte．In （Segenteil，fie firis ber Beit fo meit boran，Dáb Die nëcfiten vier（Sienerationen，mögen fie noct） fo fachelf Yaufen wie fie mollen，bod mux bie Ractifut der jebigen bilben merven．

MUe in ber Welt ift bem Wedfiel anter＝ morfen，nux bie Wahryeit Heibt beitehen．Das eigentliche Reben als foldtes mixd bet allem twas borgelft bodi ungefähr to weiter geken wie． bisher．Riebe，Blaube und weundidiaft merden fo fagion tho eryaben iein wie immer．

Miß Slatterys Thema war，„Die Sugeno in $\mathfrak{W i n d}$ ．＂Sic fübrte an，bie Jugend jei hew＝ te won einer folcten Menge bon Einfliifien um＝ geben，böje uns gute，idjädliche mo unidgädli＝ dhe，babj fie on siefen hin und her gemeft wer＝ de，wie ein $\mathfrak{R o h r}$ im $\mathfrak{B i n d}$ ．Da fei bas ghute and bas Sajlectute bes Radios，Der Wambelfil＝
 Der ber Ruftplanes，der ঞrefie u．i．m．，Daß es fein Wumber fei，wenn bei ben Sindern und jungen Reuten itid ber תopf in Der Rumbe Drehe．Die Rebnerin appelierte an bie Refrex， fie follen body ja der Juggeno die Tugenven ber Einjabranfung und ber Beidecidenheit vorleben und lefren，im תontrajt zu Der ©befüflgbujelei， Die beutzutage ben Beritano umb bie Gsemüter verwirrt．Sie fritiiierte bie \＆htern ober Nelte＝
ren als sffaven ber＂sifubs＂，Machtpartien， ichänolictien，migeinmer Moden umb（5emohn＝ Geiten，auffeibender iuftoarfeiten und Serftrent＝ mingen．Wie fönte es anders jein，als bajo bie Sugeno in biejen Wifbelitront mit hineingezo $=$ gen miro．Die Wert firto in ber nächiten（Se＝ neration noch idineller bathin rajen．Man jagt， Das größte Berbrectjen jei jeß̧t bie rajende ©（ffnelffigfeit，nidgt nur in（5ebraud）Der Fahrzenge，jondern in allen Bhaien des Rebens． ©traả muß getan merben，um bic Jugend ba＝ rauf borzubereiten，wie fie siejer groben mo＝ bernen Majdine Meifter werben fann．Die
 feit ber Kentigen Beit mit allen Siräften entge＝ gen arbeiten，wenn umier Rand und Bolf meiter beiteben foll．

Bei biejen Betrachtungen fommt einemt bas Wort Dee grozen Bhilofophen und Bäbagogen Rrofefion $\mathfrak{F}$ autlen in ben ©inn，wemn er jagt： ＂Die brei ewigen Reititerne ber 〔rziehung Geiben：Zernegegordin；lexne bím antrengen；lexne bir etwaswer＝ fagetund beine Begierbenüber＝ winden．＂lutio ban fïgt er noch bitzu： ，©5 gibt fein größeres Inrecht an Den Sindern， als ifnen bas（5ehordjen eriparen zu wollen．＂
©5s ift nidgt zu leugnen，wir ftehen beute oor einer bedenflicten WBilbnis bon ungezoge $=$ nem Willfen umb ungezügelten süiten bon fitt＝ Yidfer und materieller Minderwertigfeit eines
 ficat auf bie Berfönfidffeit umb bie perföncliche Freifeit des Sindes hat man bergefien，Daß ofne Gehoriant und baraut folgende Selbjtbe＝ Gerrichung fein richtiger，feiter willle ficd bilben famm und baz ohne biefen ridftig exzogenen， Disziplinterten Willen fein feiter，bas（sfleich）＝ getwidgt Galtender ©harafter möglicd ift．Dhne dieien 氏rzatefung beg aber ift noch nie ein grozer，bedeitender Menfid geworben und auth nie ein Sieger über feine Reideniflaften．

## Dentifice Macmo ant safirestag non Bethel Colfege．

Jreitag，bet 29．Monemtber，7：30．
21m \＆Hend Des Jatreßtages bon Bethel ©ollege gebenten bie beutichen תilafien ein reli＝ giöles Srogranm zu geben．Thema：Nacmann， Der Eircer．Die Geichidfte Mamanns（2．תöni＝ ge Sapitel 5）foll nach ber Bearbeitung bon Bajtor Ernft Moderiohn in Deflamation，Ried und Mufif Dargeftellt werben．Wir laden freundlidfịt bazu ein．

1．Wifgemeinces Ried．

3．๕ritcr ゼィるäbler ．．．．．．．．．．らelen Sitebert
4．Deflamation
Chgar Tocbs
5．Männerquartett
6．Bmeiter ஜ゙rzägler ．．．．．．．．Wilma Ridhti
7．Deflamation ．．．．．．．．．Marte Siterm
8．Dxitter をrzähler ．．．．．．．．．．Rus．תlaffen
9．Deflamation ．．．．．．．．．．．Millie Becfer
10．（Semiictutes Suartett

12．Deflamation ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Frl．Unrant

14．Mufiff ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Srof．Şohman
15．Wo ift bab Gflidet？．．．．．．．Shenry Sbarber
16．Sectiter セrzählter ．．．．．．．．．さed ©laafien
17．Solo
18．Siebenter ©rađ̈bler ．．．．．．Beter Boering
19．©difriftabidunitt ．．．．．．．．．．D．D．©iben
20．©hor
21．Eeffantation ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．©rl．Mraifen

23．Deflamation ．．．．．．．．．．．．． $\mathfrak{F r l}$ ．Bacrgen
24．Mäntrerquartett
25．Neunter Erzäfler ．．．．．．．．Dabio Wedel
26．Deflamation ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．D．D．Eiteen
27．Seffiblied uno ©febet．
（Henberungen find borbeharten．）
Wie fatge fleift ber Mienid）Sitit？
Würbe man bie frage，bie wir gier ftellen， mit ber Nemming eines beitimuten Rrters，ci＝ nea phyitoloaifden oder pinctologiichen Ereta＝ nifies im Menidgenteben beantiworten，－io bätte man bicie ふrage mur oberffädflich beant＝ foortet．Der Menfich bleibt Sind，folange er Die Fähigfeit bejizst，uripringlich auf welt，Reben und Menichen zut reagieren．1tno bieie Föhig＝ feit ift bei ben veridfiedenen Meniden recht verichieden．

Man muti fogar nodif mehr jagen：©゙s gift Menfiden，bie nientals sino waren，uno es gibt Menictien，bie niemale aufgefort Kaber， sinber zu fein．Buifden bieien beiben Tupen bon Menicten Yiegt aber nod eine ganze Reike anderer Ihpen，bon benen wir mur zwei Gier erwätnen mollen：Der Menid），ber uripriing＝ Yidf nidft תind itt，fonieern bas，was wir＂fruit） reif＂ober aud）＂afflug＂nennen，und bex crit im Saufe ber safre fich zu ciner gemiffen Sindlidffeit entriffelt，－umb der wogh zumeitt als ，nvormal＂bezeidnete Mienich，ber feirn תindiein mit bem eintritt in bas Berufleben
aufgibt und bie Beziefung zur Sinderaeit ims mer mehr berlient，ie mehr er fich bem（Sreifen＝ alter nü̆hert．

Betrachten wix zunc̈chit ben Yebten TMnts－ Der bielleicht ber ant meiften berbecitete ift－， to fällt ung auf，baß er offenbar am meiften
 folgt．Daran ämbert auth nidgts bie Tatiache， bax her fich acifian inmer mefry hom feiner

 tet nidgt ein Wiebererwachen idtibiferificher Sräfte ber תinibheit，fonbern mut cir Siachfai＝ fen ber תiräfte bes reifen Menicten．Dindlichleit Kat mit＂Sindiidjefit＂io wenig zut titn，Dan －man gerabezu jagen fant：Wo fíh bas eine findet，ift bas andere ferten borbanben．

Onterefianter alg ber joeben geidfilserte Sharafterthput ift ber Tind bee wienidhen，ber erit mit ben sahren zu einer Sinblidfeit ge＝ Yanat，bie ihm in den Sinderiolyren ielfit ge＝ fehit Gat．Wix fennen alle bas ernite，bas ace brücte noer meniạitens Yeidft eimuichüichternde， bas Spiel nicht fichr licbende תino．Dieies finb，Gäufig begabter als feine finolicheren Sameraben，aber aud）Göufig foumt fühin，feine Gaben ridftia anzumenden－bliaft mit ciner－
 शhfiak，Extemporale，Friifutg－all bieie Dinge benenten fïr bas sind eine entiebliche mins Yeiser fait inmer empfumbene $\mathfrak{L a f i t}$ ．（ $\mathfrak{B i e l}=$ leibet aelinat es ber netten erriehung，finder bon joldier wejenemrt richtiner an behandeln， als ber alten Erziefuna．Friithrr ienenfalle ma＝ ren joldhe Rinser mnțuideflidfer．ale man ahnte．） Dicie Rimber erleben mit hefrigen（Empfinome aen ঞubertät，Berufanahl，Den Cintritt in bas praftioche reben．（selingt es ifnen abox，ben Beg bu finben．Den fie in Reben，Bernf und Whe zut gehen haben，Dann itellt fich oft bas ei＝ aerilfde Gefith lies Sindicens erit bei ifnen cint．Sie hofen bann fozniagen nach．mote fie in ber シügend berfäunt haben．Sie heben redfite Treute amt Spick mit Sinbern－es braution nicht einmal immer bie eigenen an feine－－，iie
 mobet bas Murt＂（bemak＂hier gernde bie ei＝ acntliche findlidye Frente an ben Sinaen be＝ zeidflet，sie bielfaci）Die（frroadienen überieher， weil fie nididt foiten－bie なreube am Dafein， an ber Bemegung，an bem $\mathfrak{B i l d}$ der Stabt and ber Bandichaft．
：Im bebauernawertelten ift ber Thpus，ber nientala sind yemejen ift und niemals sum
 fen $\mathfrak{I y p u}$ in bölliger Reinheit mohl mur felten geben．Denn irgenbrann ift bod aud ber amt meiften verhärtete Menid cinmal Sinb．Seden＝ falls gibt es eine $\mathfrak{A n z a h l}$ von Menjdyen，bie－ abgejejen bon woriitbergeheniden शugenbłicten edfter תinderjefigfeit－niemalb richtig תind waren．Diefe Meniden find zumeift verbifiene Cryolg menidyen．©ie fehen inmer mur bas Biel，nie ben Weg．Jn Den Mitmenidien fehen fie nur Mittel für ifre Smedie，aber niemals etras，was ganz und gar an mo fïr ficil be＝
 etwas Steifes umb Starres．Seumor fegit ifnen gänzlid，und Jronic berntögen fie immer nur anderen Menicten gegeniiber anzutwenden．

Der Menich，ber niemals aufgort，Sind zu iein，ift in einem tieferen Sinne ber griicflitifite Zupus．Den Beleibigungen einer harten，fein Sindergemiut befonbers fränfenden Welt jekt er jenes＂MBeidifite＂entgegen，sas nadb einem $a_{i}^{2}=$
 wubtiein jenes unverlierbaren Buiammen＝ hangs mit ber eigenen Sinobeit，gibt ifm ein
 ihn treffen mag－er Yebt ftänoig von Den Sräften，Boritellungen，Emmpfindungen ber $\mathfrak{J u}=$ gend．Das Hriprüngliche Des Sindes it nod in ifm Yebenitg，uno Yärp，thn bie $\mathfrak{F e l t}$ mit ande＝ res，gleidijam eritauteren ：Wtgen anjeben，als ieine Mitmenfeten bieje Weit betractuten．Dicier SRenich ift zumeitt תürfitler．Demn ber wabre Sünjitler rebt nicht mur bon ben Seäften feiner Feifesett，fonsern auch bon benen，bie fenter Simbheit anwuchieri．Der Siumftiex tit ber Silemid．，der bas simb in fich zut erbayten wub＝ te．Er ift ber Meridid，Der auch burct fein Bert vielfacti bie Memidgen zum dripriungliden min


 fiit $\mathfrak{S e}$－ctifidutert．
 Richert．）

Unter fen zwanzig Büdfern，Die un马 zur Susmabl gegeben murben，ift feins bas a lle Eigenictaften cines guten Textbutice Befizt． Ein folches ßuth follte folgende Eigenidiaften haben：

1．Eine Wortlifte bon etroa 1200 Wörtern．
2．Ghat organifiertes grammatifas Mate＝ rial．

3．Heberjetzung aufgaken aut bem Deut＝
idyen ins Englifaty and umgefegrt．
4．Berichiebenartigee Hebung material．
5．Eine englifde fowohl als beuticle Woxt＝ lijte．

6．Einen Untib allen granmatifden Ma＝ terials．

7．Da bas ßerb ber seaupteir beß ভabes ift follte bas Buty frithe bie Berbformen einfïhren．

8．Rejeanfgaben follten interefifant und zut＝ fammenhängend fein，aber fie follten nidft in ber folgenden Reftion fortgefetst werben．Surze
 gezeidynet．

9．Febe ber Mufgaben jolle eine sifte ber neuten Wörter haben．

10．Sese $\mathfrak{M u f g a b e}$ follte grammatifche Err＝ flärungen haben tmo bicic follten wenigitens
 Sprache gegeben fein．©päter färe e马 viel＝ Yeidft ganz gut iie in ber beutid）en Sprache zut baben．

11．Dic $\mathfrak{A}$ ntweifungen bur $\mathfrak{A r b e i t}$ folltent Deutich fein．

12． $\mathfrak{D} a \mathfrak{B}$ Budd）follte ctivas utber Sie beutiche शusipradte haben．

13．©号 follte furz gemtg fein，fo báb es itt einem Jahr beendigt werben fann．

14．ש゙S follte oft Wicberbolung Gaben．
Die meiften ber Bücher find entweder zut intaltareidy，io ban fie nidyt in einem $\mathfrak{J a h r} \mathfrak{b e}=$ endigt werben fömen，oder fie baben bie arammatifchen Grflärungen in ber beutichent Spradie，ober bas ভtubium bes Beitwortes fonme erit foalt int Budhe bor，ober fie babent nur cin Dentiches unto niche ein englifues wour＝ terverzeidinis，иiю．

Das Buct Bog＂Efientials of ©erman＂ entipridit nad meiner meimung ben Sgatpter＝ forbernifien eines ibealen Iexthuthes．Sedocif Gat es auth feine febler．©̌ร hat nämlich mur englicthe $\mathfrak{A n m e i f u n g e n , ~ b o c h ~ i f t ~ b i e s ~ n i d g t ~ e i n ~ e r = ~}$ Geblict）er Fefler．Ein größerer Fehler Yiegt ba＝ rin，bá nicht allzuoft Wiederbohung bor＝ fomme，Dodif fönte ber Refrer ba etmas er＝ gänzen．Sonit ürigens befibt bas wudh alle obt＝ gen Bunfte．Jin ber grammatifation Einteilung ift es recht gut，Denn es behandelt exit die wer＝ idfiebenen צ̌ormen ber jehr middtigen Berben jein und haben．Dann fommen die ber＝ idfiebenen תlafien bes Seauptwortes，bie Beit＝ mörter，Wbjettive，uifo．Das veridfiedenartige Hebungsmaterial itt aud bejonders gut und ift zur Genüge vorbanden．

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