# BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY 



NEWTON, KANSAS
JANUARY, 1930

| GOERING BROS., <br> General Agents <br> Northwestern National <br> Life Insurance Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Railroad Loan Bldg. Newton, Kansas | Newton Electric Shop <br> J. H. Warhurst, Prop. <br> Everything Electrical Phone 398 <br> 314 Main St. <br> Newton, Kansas |
| :---: | :---: |
| Janzen Bros. <br> Jewelry - Leather Goods - Silverware Repairing - Engraving | call at <br> WIL MAY |
| Newton 614 Main Kansas | GOOD SHOES FOR |
| R. C. A. Radiolas <br> Victrolas - Kodaks - Books <br> ANDERSON'S NEW STORE | When you think of BUILDINGMATERIAL think of NEWTON LUMBER CO. |
| AMERIC <br> "THE FLOUR OF <br> The GOERZ FLO <br> Newton, | AN ACE <br> F THE NATION" <br> UR MILLS CO. <br> , Kansas |
| J. H. ENNS, M. D. <br> H. RICHERT, M. D. <br> Eye, ear, nose and throat Over Midland National Bank Newton, Kansas | Smith's Drug Store <br> The Nyal Store 515 Main St. <br> Newton <br> Kansas |
| Farm Loans, Municipal Bonds, Insurance, Abstracts, Steamship Tickets <br> THE REGIER LOAN AND ABSTRACT COMPANY <br> Newton, 616 Main Street Kansas | The Rich-Ficher Motor Co. <br> Willys-Knight and Whippet Autos <br> Newton <br> Kansas |
| G. A. Haury <br> Public Utility Securities Randall Bldg. <br> Room 8 <br> Kansas | The Rich Mercantile Co. Maritag <br> Aluminum Washer |

# Bethel College Monthly 

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

Editor-in-Chief and Editor of German Department $\qquad$ J. R. Thierstein Assistant Editors of German Department Elma Richert, Henry Harder Editor of the English Department Mary Hooley
Business Manager
J. F. Moyer
(Entered as Second-Class Matter at
the Newton, Kansas Postoffice)
Volume 35 Newton, Kansas.January 15, 1930 No. 5.

## MATERIAL WANTED FOR THE BETHEL COLLEGE LIBRARY

Bundesbote - 1885-1895 inclusive. 1901, 1914.

Mennonite - Any years before 1921. 1922, 1923.

Bundesbote Kalender - 1929, 1930.
Mennonite Year book - 1927, 1929
All-Mennonite Convention reports-Second. General Conference Reports - 1929.
Western District Conference Reports -
33d report for 1924, 38th report for 1929.

Book - Twenty-five years with God in India.
The first response to the suggestion in last month's issue came when D. S. Thiesen donated a copy of a novel on contemporary Russia (a Book-of-the-Month Club selection): Kataev, The Embezzlers, to the Library after he had read it. Many thanks! We appreciate such sharing.
$-\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{R}$.

## Editorial

Whether or not we believe in the proverbial New Year's resolutions there are perhaps a few personal observations that the individual ought to make at least once a year. True, life is an imperfect thing and none of us ever accomplish all that we would; yet Browning reminds us that "a man's reach should exceed his grasp," and that if we have willed and striven to attain, there has surely been growth of soul.

The following are a few considerations which may well be taken into account. Have I a strong zest for living, a love for life with all that it brings? Have I, with the passing year, added to the scope of my interests, and how much? Have I enlarged my sympathies, or do I carry along the same old prejudices with some newly acquired? Have I kept my courage undimmed, despite disappointments or adverse conditions? The main thing is to take the road bravely. Am I laying up for myself "treasures which neither moth nor rust doth corrupt"? These are the only wealth many of us can ever hope to gain, and these are the only substantial gain. What have I to the good for 1929? For the past decade? With the opening of 1930 we enter not only a new year but a new decade. In it we wish for our readers and for all friends of Bethel College a more "abundant life."

## ANNUAL BIBLE WEEK

A week of special Bible lectures will be held at the college again this year, from Wednesday, February, 12 to Wednesday, February 19. Last year the meetings had to be postponed and finally abandoned because of the illness of Rev. Lester Hostetler, who was to be the leading speaker. Mr. Hostetler has consented to come this year, and we are hoping nothing unforeseen may prevent his coming.

Rev. Lester Hostetler was until recent-
ly editor of the Christian Exponent and is now pastor of the Mennonite Church at Sugar Creek, Ohio. His general theme for the afternoon addresses will be: Some Parables of Jesus. His general theme for the afternoon addresses will be: The Apostle Paul and Modern Questions.

Rev. A. Warkentin, who is teacher in Bible and in German at Bethel College, will speak on the Prophets of the Word at the time of the kings in Israel. This alludes to the prophets who spoke but did not write, such as: Elijah, etc.

Rev. P. P. Wedel, pastor of the Mennonite Church at Moundridge, Kansas, Rev. P. H. Richert, pastor of the Tabor Mennonite Church near Goessel, Kansas, and Rev. P. H. Unruh, pastor of the Alexanderwohl Mennonite Church near Goessel, will be speakers on the program.

The detailed program is as follows:

## Wednesday

7:4j 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. Die Propheten des Worts.
-Rev. A. Warkentin.
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. Die Propheten des Worts zur Zeit der Koenigsherrschaft in Israel. -Rev. A. Warkentin
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. Die Propheten des Worts zur Zeit der Koenigsherrschaft in Israel. -Rev. A. Warkentin. 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.
The meetings are open to anyone who wishes to attend. The lectures will be free, but occasional offerings will be taken to defray expenses. 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.

A prayerful interest and support is requested.

## A CALL FOR A DAY OF PRAYER

Dear Friends of Missions:
When the missionaries of India at their last annual conference faced the work and needs of our field, they felt that we should again call for a day of special united praise and of united prayer and fasting for the work in India. There is abundant reason for praise and thanksgiving, for the Lord has greatly blessed the work. The needs, on the other hand, loom up so great that
we must invite our friends to join us in special prayer. Hence the conference has resolved to call for a day of praise and prayer to be observed at home as well as in our Indian churches. Sunday, January 26,1930 was chosen as a suitable date. We trust that our friends in America will join us and our Indian brethren in prayer.

The following information and suggestions may be of help.

1. Praise God for the generous support which the churches at home have given to the work in India.
2. Praise God for the expansion of the work in India. The Indian church is growing; and assumes increasing responsibilities. An Indian pastor has been ordained this year. A Sunday School convention has been organized. A Bible School is to be opened in Janjgir in a few months. Two new workers have come out this year. The evangelistic work, that is, the village touring work, could go on without any special interruptions. A beautiful church for the lepers has been erected. The Janjgir Girls School has been completed this year. The standard of our school has been raised. The two main buildings of the Medical Station at Champa are nearing completion. A fine beginning of the medical work at Basna has been made. A substantial gift for the beginning of a Christian agricultural project at Basna has come.
3. Pray that the Mission deficit may be wiped out.
4. Pray for definite results in our evangelistic work, that a great ingathering may soon take place.
5. Pray for guidance in the planning and the opening of the Bible School at Janjgir.
6. Pray for a full time doctor for the Leper Home in Champa.
7. Pray for a new couple and a single lady that are needed in the India field.
8. Pray for the money that is needed for the completion of the hospital buildings at Champa and for the equipment of that hospital.
9. Pray for the money needed for the hospital buildings and equipment at Basna.
10. Pray that the money for the first two permanent units of the Basna School
plant may soon come.
11. Pray that the money which has already been sanctioned by the Mission Board for a bungalow at Basna may come in time so that the building may not be delayed.

With fraternal greetings,

> W. F. Unruh

Secy. of Prayer Day Com.

## ALUMNI AND EX-STUDENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Schowalter of Hays, Kansas spent the holiday season at Moundridge, Kansas.

Dr. and Mrs. Hugo Wall of Wichita University visited Mr. Wall's mother, Mrs. John Wall, at Inman, Kansas during the Christmas vacation.

Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Leisy and family of Dallas, Texas spent Christmas with Mrs. Leisy's parents, Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Krehbiel. On December 26 Mr . Leisy left for Cleveland, Ohio to attend the sesions of the American Literature Institute.
E. R. Riesen of Arizona University attended a conference for teachers of philosophy held at Los Angeles just after Christmas.

A daughter, Elizabeth Ann, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Rudy Enns, of Newton, on December 31.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Siemens are the parents of a son born on January 1. Mr. -Siemens is building a new house on the campus, which will be ready for occupancy in the early spring.

Friends of Miss Dorothy Vesper will regret to learn of the death of her mother, who passed away on December 20.

Mr. Herbert Ensz, formerly of Newton, Kansas and a former student of mathematics at Bethel, visited the campus on enrollment day, January 3. Mr. Ensz is at present Instructor in Structural Engineering at Armour Institute, Chicago.

Miss Lydia Siemens recently signed a contract for travel in Europe during the coming summer, as member of a party to be sponsored by Dr. J. E. Hartzler, President of Witmarsum Seminary.

Milton Kliewer, who is an employee of was transferred to Moline, Illinois during the month of December.

Mrs. J. W. Kliewer and Mrs. Clara

Haury have gone to Tucson, Arizona where they will remain for the rest of the winter.

Miss Esther Pankratz has returned to her teaching at Ansted, West Virginia after spending her vacation at home in Moundridge, Kansas.

A daughter, Doris Jean, was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Haury on December 20.

Rev. Henry Fast, pastor of the Bethel College Church, was called home to Mt. Lake, Minnesota early in January by the serious illness of his mother. Her death occurred before he arrived.

A son, Richard Lee, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John U. Schmidt of Hutchinson, on December 4.

Miss Vivian Tenney of Newton was married, on December 28, to Mr. Wayne A. Stewart, also of Newton. The couple will make their home at Marion, Kansas, where Mr. Stewart is engaged in business for the Stewart Motor Co.

Miss Dorothy Quirk, formerly of Newton but recently engaged in social service in Milwaukee, was married to Mr. William M. Brockett, on December 26, in Milwaukee. The Brocketts will be at home after January 15, at the Plaza Hotel, $551^{\circ}$ Cass. Milwaukee.

Miss Olga Hiebert of the College of Emporia sustained severe cuts about the face, in an auto accident which occurred when she and D. D. Eitzen were returning from Mt. Lake after the Christmas vacation.

CHRISTMAS IN OLD MEXICO
This year we four missionaries were alone. We decorated our dining room with evergreen and poinsettas and hung our stockings by the fireplace. We had a Christmas tree in the parlor for our servants and their families, and we invited the pastor and his family with the two deaconesses, for the church is right by the school and they live next. Altogether we had about sixty to plan for. There was one nice package from a Standard Bearer group to our principal, so each little girl had a small doll. Enough pretty "hankies" had come in my letters lately to give us all we needed for the older girls. We had to buy very few gifts. In most cases that was
pieces of cloth to women to whom we gave something nice. Each received a bag of candy and nuts. We gathered in the parlor and sang Christmas hymns. Miss Hoffman played the piano, Miss Frymoyer the violin and I the mandolin. Then Rev. Velasco gave a good, short talk ("On earth peace"). I never saw a group of children better behaved than these were. The preacher's son, as Santa, distributed the gifts, and then we went out doors for the pinata. This is a large cheap earthen jar, decorated with fancy paper and filled with nuts and fruit. It is hung from a tree in such a way that a man can pull it up or let it down. The guests are blindfolded in turn and try to hit it with a stick. At first they usually keep anyone from hitting it by pulling it up out of his reach. After all the children had their fun, the carpenter broke it, and all scrambled for the contents.

We were invited to Smith's, at the boys' school for dinner.

In the evening we attended the program given by the Sunday School. Two of us had helped to decorate the social room in the basement of the church. There were two big evergreen trees with the usual tinsel, and at the back of the platform were two pines trimmed only with lights and red poppies. I never before saw flowers on a Christmas tree, but it was very pretty. The pillars were wound with ivy from our building, and red poppies were stuck in here and there.

For the past two weeks the streets have had many little booths, selling special Christmas wares, -religious figures, nuts, sweets, fireworks, and almost everything that might go to make up a celebration. The daughter of our cook made our pinata, but there were elaborate ones for sale,the fancy covering representing a flower, animal, or person in some special costume. The families do not make as much of Christmas in the home as you are used to. Perhaps that is partly explained by the fact that many of the children are told the old Spanish version of the Santa Claus story, that the three wise men come back (on January 6) and leave gifts in the shoes of children. So December 25 is celebrated in the churches by the one type, and in noisy
carousal by another. The Christ presented by images and pictures, in most of the old Catholic churches is bloody and gruesome. There are just the two protestant churches in this city of 112,000 people.

In these past days I have thought often of friends at home, but I can't say I have been home-sick. I have been too busy and happy.
-Hazel McAllister.

## PAGE AND NEUTRALITY

## G. R. Gaeddert

" 'One day," writes Page, "when the cotton fields were white and the elm leaves falling in the soft autumn of the Southern climate-the locomotive's whistle blew a much longer time than usual as the train approached Millworth. S a m and I ran down the avenue of elms to see who was getting off. Sam was my negro companion, philosopher, and friend. I was ten years old and Sam said that he was fourteen.When the train stopped, they put off a big box and gently laid it in the shade of the fence. It was Billy Morris's coffin, the first Confederate war victim of Millworth, North Carolina."

Walter Hines Page, then, was a North Carolina boy when the Civil War broke out. On his mother's side he was French and English, on his father's side he was undiluted English. He carried with him some vivid recollections of the Civil War and Reconstruction days. "One day," he writes, "I drove with my father to the capital and almost every mile of the journey we saw a blue coat or a gray coat lying by the road, -with bones or hair protruding-the unburried and the forgotten of either army."

Walter Page was sent to the military school for his boyhood education and would have entered the State University at Chapel Hill, a great headquarters in ante-bellum days for the prosperous families of the South, but the forces then ruling the state, acting in accordance with the new principles of racial equality, had opened the doors of this most aristocratic of Southern institution to negros, with the result that in the autumn of 1872 not a solitary white boy made his appearance. Walter then got his college education at Trinity and Randolph-

Macon denominational colleges, and just barely escaped the Methodist ministry. Several years later when the Johns Hopkins estate established the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, and under the headship of Daniel Coit Gilman, of California University, selected the best professional brains in the world to head the various departments of learning, and in a similar manner selected its student body, Walter Hines Page was honored as one of the first twenty fellows of the University. Here he studied Greek for four years. Professor E. G. Sihler, one of Page's fellow students of that time in his "Confessions and Convictions of a Classicist," says, "Speaking grammatically, Page was interested in that one of the main tenses, which we call 'the Present' "-

On November 15, 1880 Page was married to a Miss Willia Alice Wilson of North Carolina. She and Page had been childhood friends and school-mates. At this time Page was editor of the St. Louis Gazette. His literary ability was soon recognized. For a year and a half he gave his service as editor to the State Chronicle of North Carolina. He made an honest but impatient attempt to rescue the South from worshipping the "vanishing generation," and admonished the rising generation to awaken to the opportunities of the future. Regarding the State Chronicle of North Carolina a commercial failure, he accepted the position as editor of the Forum. Here he served eight years, increasing the subscriptions from almost nothing to 30,000 ; then he went to Boston, where he served as editor of the Atlantic Monthly in the New England atmosphere till 1899. One of the first sights that greeted Page, as he came into the office, was the regular and spectacled countenance of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, gazing down from a steel engraving on the wall. - Page once was careless enough to inform Mr. Garrison, a son of the Great "Liberator," then his colleague, that one of his 'niggers' was waiting outside for an audience. Whereupon the answer was, "I very much regret Mr. Page, that you should insist on spelling negro with two g's."

In 1899 he was called to New York by

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

McClure and Doubleday to save the Harpers from bankrutcy. Here it happened that Page began association with Frank N. Doubleday, refused the Harpers responsibility, joined forces with Doubleday, and founded the firm of Doubleday, Page \& Co. This fulfilled Page's long wished for opportunity to edit his own magazine, which he christened, the World's Work.

Page now began to carry his activities far beyond mere print. From 1900 until 1913, when he left for England, life meant for him mainly an effort to spread the democratic ideal as he conceived it,-improving the fundamental opportunities and the every day social advantages of the masses. Inevitably the condition of the people in his own homeland enlisted Page's sympathy. He solicited the help of J. D. Rockefeller, who, in seven years, contributed $\$ 53,000,000$ to help reduce the illiteracy among the white men and women of the South, which had reached the appalling height of $26 \%$. He supported and solicited support for Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who in Page's estimation had found the solution for the agricultural problem of the South. He supported and solicited aid for Dr. Stiles, who was trying to help the South. Dr. Stiles had discovered that the great mass of people in the South, who for generations had been denounced as "crackers" and as "hillbillies," were suffering from hook worm, the enervating parasite that consumed all their energies. - Page defended the Spanish American War. He regarded it as a necessary act of surgery for the health of civilization. In other words, in 1913 when Page left his work in America, he had formed his own philosophy of life. He thoroughly believed in democracy, not a democracy merely in the political sense, the sense of popular suffrage, representative parliaments, and responsible cabinets, but (he believed) in democracy as a social force, as a method of improving the lives and enlarging the material and spiritual horizon of the daily workers.

Col. House, who was the unofficial manager of the Wilson Party in the Democratic Convention, won his first victory for Wilson in 1913. When the Republican party split :and Wilson was elected president, he, to-
gether with House, appointed Page as ambassador to England. Page had no diplomatic training. When he sailed for England the only instructions the President gave him were: "Go and be yourself." Page found little difficulty in living up to these instructions. He thoroughly enjoyed the English people and English society life, and early fell in love with the ruling class. In a letter to Herbert S. Houston on August 24, 1913, he writes: "The world never saw a finer lot of men than the best of their ruling class. You may search the world and you may search history for finer men than Lord Marley, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Harcourt, and other members of the present cabinet. And I met such men everywhere -gently bred, high-minded, physically fit, intellectual, cultivated, patriotic.... The genuineness of their courtesy, the real kindness and the hospitality of the English are beyond praise, and without limit." Furthermore, Page found that the causes to which he had devoted the most active energies of forty years had now apparently gained the upper hand in England. In political proposals, in parliament, in the press, and in general conversation, the ideas that held the popular mind were democracy, home rule, industrial and educational reform, and the whole-sale transformation of the British political and social structure in the interest of the masses. In other words, England, as Page saw it, was passing thru a period of transformation striving toward the realization of a democracy that had filled Page's thoughts from his earliest days, and naturally he felt quite at home in this atmosphere.

It is therefore not surnrising that Sir Edward Grey found little difficulty in anglicising Page. Page and the English Foreign Secretary early established, not only cordial official relations, but a warm friendship. Hendrick speaks of their friendship: "The two men had many things in common. They had the same general outlook on world affairs, the same ideas of justice and fair dealing, the same belief that other motives than greed and aggrandizement should control the attitude of one nation to another. -A common love of nature and out-of-door life had made them akin. In their inter-
course the two men had grown accustomed to disregard all pretense of diplomatic technique; their discussions had been straightforward man-to-man talks."

Grey early realized the importance of American friendship and shaped his policy accordingly. He describes his policy of the early days of the war in these words: "The great object of British diplomacy from the first was, to obtain the support of (the United States). Germany and Austria were self-supporting in the high supply of munitions. The Allies soon became dependent for an adequate supply upon the United States. If we quarreled with U. S. we could not get that supply. It was better, therefore, to carry on the war without blockade, if need be, than to incur a break with the U. S. about contraband, and thereby deprive the allies of the resources necessary to carry on the war with any chance of success. The object of diplomacy, therefore, was to secure the maximum of blockade that could be forced without a rupture with the U. S." The upshot of this was, that Page, being the less experienced in diplomacy, and probably a weaker man than Grey, was easily won over.

Grey's method of winning Page is interesting. Hendrick describes several of the confidential interviews that Grey had with Page-inviting him to the historic room in the foreign office. I can refer to only one or two interviews. Of the memorable interview of August 4, 1914, Page says: "I came away with a sort of stunned sense of the impending ruin of half the world." Then he ends with these words: "The significant fact in this interview is that the British Foreign Secretary justified the attitude of his country exclusively on the ground of the violation of the treaty." In a letter to the President dated October 15, 1914 Page writes: "Grey who had made it his life work to prevent the (war), grows a year older every month. Anderson, who sees Sir Edward less often than I see him and consequently notices changes in his appearance more clearly, remarked as we came away, that he had a 'Lincoln look,' and so he has." Page concludes the letter with these words: "All this for the clash of systems! I myself as detached from it
as a man here can be, often find myself, when I ought to be in bed, sitting alone, silently looking into the dying fire, not only thinking but dumbly brooding on it, wondering in what world I live. For it is not the same world it was last July-nothing is the same. . . . You wonder yourself if you mean what you say, for you are all the time readjusting yourself to some great shock of things that has hitherto seemed incredible." The result of these interviews, to which I have only alluded, and Page's brooding over the whole problem, was that early in the war Page made his decisions. On September 22, 1914 he writes to the President: . . . "England not only will gain territory and power and trade and even greater dominion at sea; she will also toughen her breed and make literature of the experience. The Germans deserve the fate that awaits them for their sheer stupidity in not understanding this." The same day he writes to House: "The whole world is bound to be changed as a result of this war. If Germany should win, our Monroe Doctrine would at once be shot in two, and we should have to get 'out of the sun.' The military party is a party of conquest-absolutely. If England wins, as of course she will, it'll be a bigger and a stronger England with no strong enemy in the world." A British statesman once remarked to Hendrick: "Mr. Page had one fine qualification for his past. From the beginning he saw that there was a right and a wrong to the matter. He did not believe that Great Britain and Germany were equally to blame. He believed that Great Britain was right and that Germany was wrong. I regard it as one of the greatest blessings of modern times that the U. S. had an ambassador in London in August 1914, who had grasped this overwhelming fact. It seems almost like a dispensation of Providence." It is clear that he swallowed English propaganda and seemingly failed to realize that the English as well as their enemies resorted to propaganda. Of the Belgium atrocity stories, he wrote to Col. House on November 12, 1915, that but for the British fleet London would be ruined and plundered . . . and thousands of English women would be violated . . . just as

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

dead French girls are found in many German trenches that have been taken in France." As early as December 4, 1914 House wrote to Page: "The President wishes me to ask you please to be careful not to express any unneutral feeling either by word of mouth, or by letter, and not even to the State Department. He said that both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Lansing had remarked upon your leaning in that direction, and he thot it would materially lessen your influence." When at last his "high services" to England came to fruition and the U. S. entered the war, Mr. Hendrick tells us that a well-known Englishman happened to meet Page leaving his house in Grosvenor Square the day after the declaration. He stopped and shook the ambassador's hand. "Thank God," the Englishman said, "that there is one hypocrite less in London today." "What do you mean?" asked Page. "I mean you. Pretending all this time that you were neutral. That isn't necessary any longer." "You are right," the ambassador answered as he walked on with a laugh and wave of the hand. The King of England said to him in reviewing the situation: "Ah-ah,"-we knew all the time where you stood.' There is no longer any doubt but that Page in his own mind favored the allies rather than Germany and was impatient with America's delay in entering the war. The question, however, remains whether or not Page remained neutral in his action till the outbreak of the war.

## (To be continued)

## THE WORSHIP OF TABOOS

"Stolen fruit is sweetest." This is a common saying in America. In fact, the desire to do what is forbidden is a trait common to almost everyone. From the time the child pushes his plate off the table because he was told not to until in his later years after the doctor has told him to avoid all excitement he goes to a football game, anything that is forbidden is just what he wants.

Americans seem more inclined to worship taboos than do people of most other nationalities. Many plays staged in New York were not popular until police raided
the theater. After that they were given to a full house night after night. Books and magazines which are examined and forbidden circulation through the United States mail at once double in value. It becomes the thing to read these books and magazines and to see the plays. It is said that many times promotors of a play will have their place raided for advertisement, that pulishers of books and magazines will see that these cannot be sent through the mails. No method of advertising brings larger returns.

Laws which place taboos on certain things are most likely to be disobeyed. When cigarettes were prohibited in Kansas many young fellows smoked not because they enjoyed it but because they wanted the thrill of doing something that was forbidden. Drinking was never so fashionable before prohibition as it is now. Probably the only way Americans could be induced to go back one hundred years in styles of dress would be to pass a law against wearing such modes.
-Robert Ruth.

The cynic is one who never sees a good quality in a man, and never fails to see a bad one. He is the human owl, vigilant in darkness and blind to light, mousing for vermin, and never seeing noble game.
-H. W. Beecher.
To be at home in all lands and ages; to count nature a familar acquaintance and art an intimate friend; to gain a standard for the appreciation of other men's work and the criticism of your own; to carry in your pocket the keys of the world's library and feel its resources behind you in whatever task you undertake; to make hosts of friends among the men of your own age who are to be leaders in all walks of life; to lose yourself in generous enthusiasms and co-operate with others for common ends; to learn manners from students who are gentlemen and form character under professors who are Christians-this is the offer of the college for the best four years of your life.
-William DeWitt Hyde.

## 刀leutldfe alteilung

Beridichente aus bem Colfege．
Die Bibclionde trix Dicies sahr，fo Gnit mill，ben 12．b̌ī 19．ふ̌cbruar fattfindent． Rev．Reiter Softetiler von Eugar Ereef，Dhio， friiher Ebitor bes＂Exponent＂，jeţt Mitarbei－ ter ant＂Miennonite＂，wirb der Seauptrebrer fein und fonit sie Etelle cinnefmen，bie er Yeb̧te马 Jahr frantheit弓halber nicht außfüllen fonnte．Die Berjanmlungen mäbreno ber $\mathfrak{W o}=$ dhe werben nut an ben siadimittagen and $\mathfrak{A}=$ benden abgebalten ineroen．Reb．Scoptettler foll nachmittags um $2: 30$ und akenos um $7: 45$ ipredten．Das allaemeine Thema für bie atben－ be foll fin，，Der Rpoiter Raulus mo moderne かrayen，＂für bie Mactumittage „Die（Sleidynifie צepu．＂Dieje $\mathfrak{H}$ nipraden werben englifity fein． $14 m$ 3：30 nadumittags werisen bie folgenven
 Boriber ber AMgemeinen Sonferenz，über ＂Die Mifgemeine Sonferenz und ifhe Sroble－ me＂；Reb．®．Sc．Ridgert，ভchreiber ber Be＝ hörde für $\mathfrak{Z e u ß e r e ~ M i f i f i o n , ~ u ̈ l u e r ~ " D e r ~ g e g e n - ~}$ wärtige 3 uitand unierer Miffion gen；＂ $\mathfrak{R c b}$ ． $\mathfrak{B}$ ．Sc．Unruh，Melteiter ber Mex－ anternobl Gemeinive，iiber „Die herzzerreiben＝ Den Grfahrungen Der Memoniten in Rup＝ Yand，，；彐rof．M．Warfentir bon Bether ©oflege mird bie Sropheten bes geiproctenen，nidat auf－ geiduricbenen Wontes，wie Etlias，behandeln． Man hofft auf qutes Better uno labet zu re－ ger und zaflreidyer ßeteiligumg ein．

Der Muifoortrag bes mädti＝
 $\mathfrak{M e f f i a} \mathfrak{s}^{\prime \prime}$ murde，wie argescigt，Emntag nadigmittag，Den 15．Dez．Dutch einen Mafien＝ dfor bon neunzig Stimmen umb Solotiten unter Der Reitung bes Brof．W．Sc．Sobmann in Der itüotifchen Methobiftenfirche vorgetragen．Sie Sirche mar genränt bulf bon andädgtigen $3 \mathfrak{u}-$ Gören．Wiele mußten mit Stebraum in Den Gängen borlieh nefmien．Sie Solnifen waren：
 um Eollege，Sopran；ort．Bearl ßidfens bom Euffege of Emporia，⿹弋ft；seerr Donale ভmith aus Bicfita，Zenor und Sarolo Boggesj，Niem－
 Der ©rgel und bem wiand amt Enilege，beglei＝ tete ben Gejeng auf ber Bifeifenorgel und frrl． Sinda Balzer，Mufifítubent，auf dem Biano． Die Buhb̈rer foraifien fidy allgemein anerfen＝
nend über ben 刃erfutb aus．
Die $\mathfrak{B e i f n a d y t a z e i t ~ b r a d y t e ~ m e h r e r e ~}$ antere $\mathfrak{B r o g r a m m e}$ ．Sht Nadfmittag bes 17. Dez．Ipterten die Ettionten，reip．Somitees aus ben V．M．ипロ V．M．○rganifatio＝ nen，©friffind denfür etwa 200
 toogl zu Samie mut foarrlid）Gebadgt murben． Folgendes Srogramm mutbe Den Sinbern ge＝ boten：
Duct … ．．氏rna Wiebe und sanay Sarber Wine Geidfictle ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Eima Ridjert Yuffühnung …．．．．＂Weignachten Heberall．＂
 Singen mehrer Weibnadytsfieder

Reiter， $\mathfrak{D a v i o}$ Medel
Whßteilung ber（5avent
Diefe bejtanden＇aus Düben gefitift mit
 nen nüblictlen（Gaben．Die Sinder waren fo er＝ freut über alles，fo bajb man nidft anders fonm－ te als ficid mitfreuen．
 präfentierten ferner mie üblidy bie Szene ＂Ȩhritus in Betglehen geboren＂，zuerit int Gollege und bann bor bem Merwon Rotary Rhb．Die Beteiligung am ßrogramm geital＝ tete fich wie folgt：

Bropheten－saurence Buercher，Sarold Iocwen．
Engel－Ělaine Subermann，Gslenna Bit－ Yiams，Martha 5arms，exma Rutchmann und Martha ミutiring．

Şirten－Mibert §anten，Samuel Richert mio Rubulf ßoth．
תönige－Altice Reimer，Ebna תliewer und Marie Mirau．

Maria－2trna（focring．
Jojeph－Davio ciken．
Der $\mathfrak{D e u t i d}$ e Berein gab folgen－ Des $\mathfrak{B c i g n a d}$ tsprogramim：
 Mamensaufruf mit Bitaten，bie Srophezeiut＝ gen auf ふefu find．
Dftett ．．．．．．．．．．．．．Reiter，India Scyrag
 Dialog ．．．．．．．．．＂Wafire Weihnadftafreube＂ Biano Duett ．．Martha Eutixing und §erbert æranz


## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

शuč）in mehr privaten（5xuppen won Stubenten feierte man fleine Weignachetzfejt＝ den und beidjentte einander．

Der Mififonsuerband hatte in ci－ ner Der Yetzen Sikungen Rev．Fred Smith， Bajtor ber תongregationalgemeinde in Sewton als Spredjer．Das Thema feiner Mnjpractie ＂Riga auf Riga＂，bajierte fich auf 2．Sam．5， $1-3$ ，wo ficd bie Stämme Siraels unter $\mathfrak{D a}$－ bio bereinigen，um io bie Wohlfahrt bes Ran＝ De马 zu förbern．Ert fügrte aus，Dies jei Der Lag，Die Beitperiode，mo Der ßatrioti马，Der bie Wölfer unter einander berbindet，rajch am Bu＝ nehmen ift．Zruïher exitrecte ficif ber Patriotis－ muts der Menidyen mur auf bie Gegend ober bas bsebiet，das fie bewohnten．Sekt haben wir fichon überall nationalen Batriotismus．Wie ift ber zuitande gefonmen？Was machte ibn mög－ Iidí？

1．Æ̌findungen．－Das Rabio，bas Ruft－ fatiff，bas Telegramm，Das eleftriiche Ridet ut． f．w．Die 厄ufindungen werfïrzen die Diftanz．

2．Die ©hriftenheit Yefyt eine Siebe，bie fich über alle ßafien und ßölfer exitrecft．

Hnier ßatriotignus Darf nidy jitille fehn， biz wir alle Beltbürger find umb einander als $\mathfrak{W r e u n d e}$ und Brüber Gehandeln．

Der Miffionsuerband gibt jekt öf－ ter $\mathfrak{B r o g r a m m e}$ in Den Bentenden，io z． $\mathfrak{B}$ ．in $\mathfrak{S a l f t e n t}, \mathfrak{B u g l e r}$ ，Memon，Whitemater． $\mathfrak{F n}$ Der Nemton Memmonitenfirche gab man bas folgen－ De Sistogramm：
Reiter $\qquad$ ©rifabetá ßenner Duett ．．．．．Se Sent Sarber und Erna wiebe Anjpradje＂Der reithe Jiungling＂Ebgar Toebs Damenquartett Mollie Becfer，Martha ভdfmibt， §ilba תlaben，Erna Wiebe
Deflamation ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Şelen Şiebert Snipratio an Sinber ．$\therefore$ ．．．．．．WBilma Richti Duett ．．．．．．．Denriy Şarber und ©rna Biebe Aniprache，„Meränbernbe Buitänbe anf Den Miffinnefeldern＂．．．．すुerdinand Wiens Solo ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Mollie Becter

In ber Ectiveizerfirctife bei Whitemater fol＝ gettbes ßrogramm：
Einleitung ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Reb．Theo．Roth
Reiter ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．©Ima Rutidman Ried，＂Dis Yout Ihint to ßray？＂ （3emiid）tes Quartett
शniprache ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Eiggar さoebs Sieder ，＂，hear to the 5eart of（50d＂and ， $\mathfrak{z o l}=$ Yow Me！＂．．．．．．．．©semiifite马 Suartett $\mathfrak{A n}$ Miprache＂， $\mathfrak{H r b e i t}$ an ben $\mathfrak{N u s j a ̈ t z i g e n ~ i n ~} \mathfrak{J n}$－

Dien＂ Mariam Benner． Bianobuett siiroa תlaifen uno erma Rutidman

Der Berbamb gebenft ipäter autd meiter ab gelegene Gemeinden，wie $\mathfrak{z}$ ． $\mathfrak{B}$ ．in Dflakima und Rebrasfa zu bejudjen．
©゙in Biel Des ！）．W．©．N．für bieies Satul－ jahn ift æörberung bes snterefies am Rejen wertbolfer Bitcler，bejonders in religiöfer Be－
 foidtitg zu macten murbe ant 12．Dez．ein $\mathfrak{P r o}=$ gramn bie弓bezüglict ausgefübnt．Eritens mur＝
 Rejens gegehen．Einige Derjefber find：bie Oreute ber iteberrafthung，Des Mitgefüble，der Selbiterweiterung，ber Dffenbarung und De马 Sifübens ber Spradye．Sam wurde ein pai－
 ben noci，einige $\mathrm{N}_{\text {nheitungen }}$ gegeben，wie ein College ©tubent Beit zumt Rejen finden fönte．

Wuf einer meiteren werjammlung ber $\mathfrak{D r}=$ ganilation murbe ein Yängeres Broja Sejeituicf，in melchent sie Biflidgt Der Sinder Den Exitern gegenüber bejonders betont murbe， recht exgreiflich beflamiert．Ein $\mathfrak{D u t t}$, ， $\mathfrak{I}$ afe ut Thy Cross and follow Mie＂trug aud zur Erbaumitg bei．

Die Y．M．©．M．Gatte in ber vorleten ©ibung Bernon Refner zum Reiter．Er 1 〇aß zuerjt die Weifnachtsgeictichte．Dann werhan－ Delte bie Gruppe bie fragen：„Was bedentet Weifnacflen $\mathfrak{D i r}$ ？＂und＂Mas follten wir geben？＂
\｛im 18．Dezember gaben bie beiden Mexei－ ne folgendes gemeiniames かrogramm：
AMgemeiner（Ssejang
Erëffuntg und ghtadit
Biano ©olo ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Jrene 1 rban Damenquartett ．．Marie Mirau，Şelen 刃upp，

Yuna Ditf umb Ribia ©dirag．
Earowhon Sutartett－Ianid und Daniel Boe＝
ring，Cilbon froeje und 绿eter תaufmann ¿ied ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．©ollege 』uartett．
©horäle und sieber wic ，„rreue dich Welt， Sein Siönig fommt＂unt＂Etille Nadft＂mutben gejurgen．

## $\mathfrak{B e t h e l} \mathfrak{H n t c r i f a l t u n g}$ fondo

Reb．Ђeinrif Riejen，Bethel弓 ঞelojefretär， gak nentich ciner Interviem über bieje Satbe， ungefähr mic folgt：

Bether Eollege hat jeket eine Totalfumme an angelegtem Sapital und Beriprechen bon etwa $\$ 460,000$ ，bie sum Unterfaltung
gehbren．Bon biejer Summe nub bie Schuld bon etwa $\$ 70,000$ abgezogen merben，banm bleiben nidft ganz $\$ 400,000$ ．Das Siel，bas wir uns geitect Gaben，ift Gfied ber ，刃orth Eentral Mifociation of ©olleges and Seconbary Schoolj＂zu wernen．Sies ift bie anerfannte， ftanbarbifierembe Begörbe für bie nörbliden und mittleren Staaten．Diefer Berband exfor＝ bert unter anderem einen $\mathfrak{H n t e r} \mathfrak{b a l t u n g}$ giond bon $\$ 500,000$ für ein ©ollege bon 200 §tıt＝ Denten，mit einen meiteren Buichlag bon $\$ 50,000$ für jedes meitere Šunbert bon Stu－ benten．

Bor etroa einem $\mathfrak{a} a \mathfrak{h x}$ gub man $\mathfrak{B r a ̈ j}$ ．צ． B3．Sitiewer folgente errflärung in Bezug auf Siefe Sache：Sie Beförde märe millig Bethel mit einem $\mathfrak{H n t e r h a l t u n g s i o n d ~ w o n ~} \$ 300,000$ in Der Serband anfzuthmen，unter bicien $\mathfrak{B e}$－ Dingungen：

1．Daf bieie $\$ 300,000$ noll eingezahit und in ficferen $5 \%$ zinstragenien Wertpapieren angelegt find．

2．Dab Bethel Gollege wäbrend der Yetzten fünf Jahre non ieinen（Gommern int Iurch）－ factuitt jährlich $\$ 10,000$ empfangen hat．
$\mathfrak{W i e}$ feht mun Bethel gegenwärtig bicien ๕rforbernifien gegenuiber？

1．Unjer einbezab̆łter Hnterbaltunģfono ftegt auf $\$ 220,000$ ftatt $\$ 300,000$ ．

2．Uniere Wäfileridaft hat ourchichnittlid） bas Jahr mur $\$ 7000$ zur $\mathfrak{D}$ ectung umierer roufenden roiten gegeben．

Was Yäbt fid mun unter biefen 1 mitänden machen？Sönnen wir io Der Anforberungen ber Bentral ，2ffioziation Genüge tun？ふolgendes fann ald entmort gelten：
 reich ber Miöglidfeit．Wenn unfere Beripre－ then（Bledges）für Den luterbaltung fond von einer Bondingfirma untexiduteber oder verii＝ chert werben fönten，bann wïrben fie als cin－ gezablter Hnterbaltungafonis afzeptient wer－ Den．Einige forther Firmen berifthern berartige §erfprechen für bie fehr geringe Gebiithr won etwa $1 / 4$ Srozent．Dies mürbe 4 n马 bie $\$ 300$ ， 000 fictur ftelten．Sas jeflende am Einfom＝ men für 〔auferbe foiten，alio an ben jäbrli－ あen Beiträgen von $\$ 10,000$ töurte bielleidgt noth bis zum 1．September eingetholt merien．
 erreider．

## Safresfibutg bes Mennonitificn $\mathfrak{E c h r e r v e r e i n z ~}$ Der memnonitiju）Refrerverein bon fan－

iab，der fifton an bie wierzig ober mehr sahne befteht，hielt ant 27．Dez．jeine jährlidje ভibung in Bethel College ab．Da bie für bies $\mathfrak{J a b r}$ ge＝ mäfilten Borifiber nidft funttionierten und Bemzufolge bas Wrogramm und bie Befannt＝ mactung besjelben iehr veripätet waren，war die Beteiligung sieemal nidht normal．Win Goffen fürs nãadite mal auf Bejferung．Das folgende ßrogramm furbe zum groben Teil Durdugeführt，nachoem ßrof．ß．§．Webel als Borfitecr für bie Sibung erroäflt morben foar： Mormittagaititung．
Eröffumg von $\qquad$ Brof．刃．J．Webel
Werlejen des ßrotofolle vom Schreiber
Efma Ridfert
Paper，＂Distribution of a Teacher＇s time be－ tween the backward and the more ad－ variced pupils，＂Mrs Paul Baumgartner ふreie ßeiprecturtg．
Drgetiolo $\qquad$ Ruth תliewer
Paper，＂The Problem of Stuttering＂
ßrof． $\mathfrak{V}$ ．J．Regier
æreie ßefpreding
Scilungebet．

Gröffumeg
Anjpracte，，，Die Stellungeinuabme Der men＝
 ভduler，＂．．．．．．．．．．タrof．श．ঞ．שbel
æreie Befprectung
Bofaliolo ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Se Senth Searber Paper，＂Our attitude toward teaching as a profession＂．．．．．．．Mrs．Alta Erb
Geidäftliches：Wahl umb Beridft bon ben תomitees．
Rejultat der Wahl：Moriiber－Sc．§．Janten， （Soefiel；Edhreiber＝תafienfiithrer－תatie Siafien，Šilljboro．

$$
\mathfrak{A b e n d j i b u n g}
$$

Jluitrierter Bortrag ，，Eine Reije butrd）Die Sdimeiz．＂．．．．．．．．．．．． $\mathfrak{F}$ ． $\mathfrak{R}$ ．Ihierftein．

## Walbo Epp．

＂Und bock ift nie ber Tod ein ganz mill－ fommener Gajt．＂（Guethe．）

Domeretag abend fam telephonifab bie er－ fafrectende Nacfuridt，dā̄ Walio Epp，früther Stubent in Bethel，in Wiadita ertrunfen fei．

Waloo Epp grabuierte bon Bethel College im $\mathfrak{I u n i} 1928$ und batte nun idfon bas zweite Tabt eine $\mathfrak{A n f e l f u m g ~ a l s ~ © h e m i f e r ~ i n ~ b e r ~ f a n = ~}$ iat Milling Company，in Widfita．Donnerstag abent etiva um achit Hfr begab er fín zum
 idjeinlidy ©dylittiduth zu Iaufen．Dajelgit ange－ fommen ging or auff eits，um zu prüfen，oh es aud）bidf genug fei．Fas eit bract unb alle $\mathfrak{H n j t r e n g u g g e n ~ a n d ~ B e r j u t h e ~ f e i n e r j e i t s ~ f i t i l ) ~ z u t ~}$ erretten idfienen erfolglos．Sitit iunger shiann， Seerr Woolmine，Dem ex bort am Hfer zufällig begegnet war，vermodjte niodht ifnn Şilfe zu ge－ Gen，Itef aber eilig，foldje 3u holen．Sadit ztoanzig Minuten fand man Wallo mittels Sacuen tot in Mafier．WHe Wieberbelebung $=$ werjucthe waren Yeiber－Yeiber exfolglos．

Reb．Fobn Epp，Wrentger ber eriten Mien＝ nonitengemeinde in Siflsboro umb Gfited bes Bethel College Direftoriumte，ift Der Water
 Ginterlaỉt audy nuch jeine liebense Mutter amb brei Briiber utho smei Edhmeitern，bon benen or ber älteite mar．Wallo war 25 Jahre alt unis ein jebr begabter vietweriorectiender jum－ aer Mann．Ere bereitete fidd auf cine medizini－ ithe \＆aufbabr bor．Eine Sdfweiter，Martha， hat auth in Bethel futsient moll lefrt jekt in乡iflßboro．Stto，iein näctiter ßruier，ift So＝ phomore in biefent（5ollege utb ermeift fict aud） als redgt türditag．
 ant und exinnert uns an bie Worte bes Biat＝ miften，＂herr，Yehre uns benenten，Dás fir fterben müffen，auf baj wir flug werben．＂

Wie fadabe um bas hoffumgenolle ¿ehen im Nafang her Manne马fraft！Nher ber liebe Gott wei的 wohl，was er tut．

Wix alz Sdyule müdter hiemit ser Yieben traternoen æamilie unjer herzlides Beileid 1tmo Mitgefïhl bezeugen．Wolle ber fimmlijde Bater bie Getruïbten Šerzen tröften，mit bent Suoft，ben er allein geben fann．Wir meifen fie $\mathfrak{a u f}$ ben tröptlictlen ๔putdy，కej． $60,20 \mathfrak{h i n}$ ．

Š．S．

## Eint Bewitteriturnt．


Der Morgen bract herrlid）an．Golden－ Yangiam itieg bie Sonne am ötlicfen Sorizont empor．Ein tiefflaut simmel mölbte fich über Das Grbreich und nur ein fanfter Wind wehte． そröblič uno munter extuachte bie Matur．ßö－ gel zwitificerten und jangen umt bie Wette， Eidifgonthen Güpften Yeidgt und munter an ben Bäumen auf unb ab．Bhunter ftampfte mudy bas Bieg auf bie Weide binaus umb bie Meniden
gingent fröglid an bie $\mathfrak{Z}$ agesarweit．
Die Sonne ftieg Göber und Göher und 3u gleidyer Beit exbärmten ibre Strahlen die Ruft． Rach und nack fing bie Sike an brüctiend zut foerben und bas fröflidye Treiben ber Menidjen und $\mathfrak{T i e r e}$ verftummte allmäglid．Die $\mathfrak{Z u f t}$ war feutht und fourbe ftetig triuber．Nur ein Yeifes $\mathfrak{\text { Quiftchen regte fict }}$ und bie Şizte murbe immer brïdfenber mid man miniticte fich $\mathfrak{R e}=$ gen．©ebnjüdhtig ridfteten iidy die Blidfe oft zum toolfentojen simmel empor，ob nidgt irgendioo cin Wölfiten fich expäthen liebe．

Der Tag ichreitet bormärts，ohne bá̉ bie 5itze nadugibt．Ser Baucx arbeitet ungeadytet auf bem zelde，da fein reifes Getreibe ge＝ idhnitten merben mui und feinen $\mathfrak{H}$ fichub er－ bulbet．Da mit cinmal，fo um brei 1 Hfr Nach mittag，zeigen fidit bercinzelte fleine Wölfeden im Roromejten．Zangian fteigen fie herauf，ih－ re Bahl mehrt fich and ife ziehen fich bidjter zuianmen．Die Wolfen fangen an fich zufam＝ men zu ballen und nekmen ein brohendes 9has fehen an．Das Rollen Des fernen Donners Yäßt iid ventebmen．Rajeb fegeln bie bunfeln Maffen jekt Keran，Der Donner mirb Yauter， Blike zucten hin unt her．Šuchanf türmen fict lite idfoeren MBolfen und fie merben mit jedem Ahgenblicte bunfler und ominöer．Sie berfin－ fteren ben Tag．Eilend begibt iid ber Bauer auf ben Sceimtweg．Err treibt die Pferbe zum ifmelferen Raufe an．Die Tiere idfeinen zut wiffer um was es fidy handelt uns es erforbert wenig $\mathfrak{H}$ fmunterung bon Seiten bes ßauters， fie anzutreiben．Saum erreidft er ben Syof，da entifeht eine grobe unheimfiche Stille：Nar cin paar Sefumben währt bie ভtille，da bridet bas Unwetter mit alfer ©5erwalt los．Ein grober Sturnt fährt baher．©ょs fniftert und fracht wie er bunch bie Bäume bahinfegt．Self th bic biffen Stämme ber alten Bäume Galten nidft ftand， fie biegen fict yor bem \｛rnprall bes Sturme马． Die Aejte ber Bäume fatagen fin und her，ober biegen ficti bis zur Erde uñ viele bre＝ dien bon ber ©semait Des Sturnes．Sdimere Tropfen fangen an auf bie Erbe zu fallen，im＝ mer bidater fallen fie und in ein paar Minuten regnet es in Strönten，alc Gätten fich bie Sdfleufen bes şinntela aufgetan．（brelle Brize zutčen auf und nieder und ein Donnerichlag folgt dem anderen．

2tber allmählidy tobt jidy bas lumetter aus． Wenn man kinaus făat，fieht man wafier－ Bafier überall umb auf ber wafferflätle

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

ichwimmen biele Byäbchen．Die suft ift fabon jehr abaefinhit．Macty ciniger Beit läbt ber Re－ gen nach und bas Grollen bes Donners mirb weniger．Die Bsolfen fangen an fich nach bem Sübojen zu verziçen mid ein lideter Strei－ fen ericheint unten am weitlichen Şorizont，er wirb breiter umb bald zeigt fidit das flare Blau De马 Şinnmela．Dic Strahten ber Sonne brectien Keroor und ber Regen fört auf．Das Gemölt berziegt fich in fiihojitlicher Richtung，nur bas ferne Roalten des Dunners läßt fick noch Gören． Ein Æegentogen in iemer ganzen ßradgt zeigt
（itit）im Diten，ba bie Eonne bas abziefonde Getwölf beitragit．Das wafier läuft zufam＝ men und es entitejen grobe Wafferlachen．Man fommt ins freie，um iid an ber frifcten，rei＝ nen $\mathfrak{Z u f t}$ und aud an ber frifiden Natur zut erquicfen．Die תinder watten nach §erzenshut
 unt aufgeleft．Wiunterer Bogelgefang exfüllt bie $\mathfrak{R u f t}$ ． $\mathfrak{J m}$ Wejten fintt bie gorbene atbend－ jomme und mit ihren Yetren Strahlen erleuthtet umb beftrakit iie bie neuthelebte Welt．

Statifitif ber ©aitlerzafl in frembipradigen תurien in תaniaz Sdiutent 1927－1930．
 ＂on Surbeh and ßublicith＂anter Der תanias ，mpobern Ranguage Rjibciation．＂Brof．
 anderg Gficoer Des fomiteeß．

| Bolle Tolleges |  |  | Qatein |  | ふranzoutich |  |  |  | Spanijct |  |  |  | 1．J． | （1）eut | O．${ }_{\text {ch }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Ob．Kl． | T1． 877 | ${ }_{1031}^{1 . J}$ |  | O．K19 | 1964 | 1011 | 483 | 324 | 1818 | 604 | 211 | 101 | 916 |
| 1927－28 | 321 | 174 | 382 | 806 | 1026 | 407 | 207 |  | 854 | 372 | 297 | 1526 | 678 | 197 | 118 | 993 |
| 1928－29 | 345 | 136 | 325 | 806 530 | 1026 |  |  | 1785 | 841 | 391 | 251 | 1483 | 739 |  | 116 | 1060 |
| 1929－30 | 201 | 120 | 209 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1927－28 | 11 | 28 |  | 39 | 266 | 46 |  | 312 458 |  | 52 |  | 261 | 78 | 12 |  | 90 |
| 1998－29 | 20 | 37 |  | 57 | 337 333 | 121 74 |  | 458 | 215 | 69 |  |  | 57 | 16 |  |  |
| 1929－30 | 27 | 18 |  | 45 | 333 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1927－28 | 1195 | 865 | 250 | 2307 | 484 | ${ }_{208}^{214}$ | 3 17 | 711 | 791 | 393 | 31 | 1215 | 43 | 12 |  | 55 |
| 1928－29 | 743 | 740 | 359 | 1842 1729 | 5 | $\stackrel{208}{260}$ |  |  | 884 | 328 | 39 | 1251 | 59 |  | 6 |  |
| 1929－30 | 660 | 792 | 277 | 1729 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1927－28 | 2072 | 918 | 231 | 3221 3741 | 504 479 | 130 179 |  | 634 658 | 1194 | 608 | 74 | 1876 | 29 | 23 |  | 52 |
| 1928－29 | 1890 | 1395 1550 | 456 390 | 3741 4560 |  | 200 |  | 719 | 1162 | 678 | 74 | 1914 | 99 |  |  |  |
| 1928－30 | 2620 | 1550 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mndere Scodjidulen 101 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1927－28 | 6629 | 1432 | 215 | 8276 | 555 | 133 |  | 688 | 1890 | 295 |  | 2185 | 95 182 | ${ }_{56}^{6}$ |  | 101 |
| 1928－29 | 5694 | 2246 | 399 | 8339 |  |  |  | 551 | 1595 | 415 | 27 | 2196 | 331 | 98 |  | 429 |
| 1929－30 | 513 | 2229 | 432 | 7854 |  |  | 21 | 884 | 1674 | 495 |  |  |  |  |  |  |



 Dutich ift iiberall im 3umeh men，anber in ben Junior ©olleges．

[^0]Keit frember ©taaten gefommen find，aber nur bei wentigen verbinben fich fiermit genauere
 land febenben Deutiden und ifre Bertei＝ $\mathfrak{I}_{\mathfrak{n}} \mathfrak{n g}$ über bie Crbe，belfeidat abgefer）en von Sen im Borderarumb Des politifiten シ̈nterefies itehenden Granzlanden．

Dā bie（sefamtzahl ber Deutidyen itid）fait auf 95 Mitlfionen beläuft，baj̄ aljo an＝ nährend Galb foviel wie inneryalb ber ©rrenzen
nuch im Ruslonbe leben，ift ben allermeifen unbefannt．

Sivar it es frumt mögłidy，bic gena te 3abl zut crmitteln；für gemifie（3ebiete wirb man itid inmer auf Edjäbutgen beideänfon miuilien，sa cintwandreie Erbebutgen über sie Bevöfferung nidht ïberall Dutchzufianten fint．
 ftatifineon，bie Sericficdenartigfeit Der Cerhe＝
 fung barüber，wer als＂I $\mathfrak{D}$ euticher＂zu zähien ift，eine bollig zweifelsfreie Ermithunty igrer （Seiantzabl．Wher bic ven ben veridicieniten Seiten vorgenommenen Unterfudungen ftim＝ men farin überein，Daß bie gejante Deutia： Bebälferung mif 90 bis 95 Miflionen zu bezif＝ fern ift．Iie bejondere forgältigen Ermittlun＝ gen Des Boritandes bes Snftituts für ©tatiftio Der Mintiexheitsobalfer an der Univeriität Brien， Brofefion Wainfler，ergeben cine 3 aht unn 94.4 MRiffionen Deutiden．

Diefe auperorbentlid）groze Bahl und unt alfem ber Rrozentiate ber hiernon in fremben己amben YHäßigen weift allein icton auf bie Bedeutung hin，bie bem Teutichtum im Reben Der Wölfer beizumeffen ift．Denn wie immer auch Dex einzehne Whasandencutide zut feiner alten Seeimat feefen mag，jeber bon innen ift in ieinem Tenfen und empfinben biel zu fehr burch feine rbitanmung＂belaitet＂，als bab er von beute auf morgen int fremoen Borfstumt aufgehen fömte．Bei den meiften won ihnen wird ja aber nuch（Generationen findurch ba？ Dentiontum unis feine Eprache beibehalten，fo Dáb fie faft alle，bemubt oier unbewnigt，Trä＝ ger beuticher תultur und Wefensart find．

2Her natïrlidy fïthren aud fie fein ifolier＝ tes Dajein in ifrer Hmgebung．Hnd rie Das rrentbe auf fie cintwirlt，ebenio prägen auch fie bem Rande，in bem fie leben，gemiffe Büge auf．Snfolgedefien ift büufig gemug bie femnt＝
 bas rictige Beritänonis ber（6efaidete jener Ränder，in benen Deuticle fict in größ̉erer Saht angefiedelt baben ober in benen audy nur einzelnen Deutichen eine fübrende Rolle in Der Giftorifiden Entwidflung zugefallen ift．Reiser weiß man aber gerabe won biejen Werionnlid）＝ feiten bei uns am allerwenigiten．Wix follten uns überhaupt über bie Entfrembung Der $\mathfrak{H 1}$＝ lanbsbentidjen folange nidft beflagen，bis wix nidft jelgit biel mefre bon ifnen wiffen，ale es Geute now ber fall ift．

Der größte Teil ber $\mathfrak{H B}$ なanbsbeutichen Yebt in europätifyen Rändern．Die Sejantzahl aller Deutid）en in（ruropa betäuft iid）auf $82,=$ 862，800，Das find 17.8 Frozent ber jefunten curopätifden Bevölferung．Ract शbzug icr Reidfzseuticten breiben noct 19.6 Millinnen，fo
 ichen innerhalb Europas anfafiig find．

Demgegeniiber hat 2tmerifa－und zwar Rord＝und Siibamerifa zufammeit－－．nur etwa 11 Millionen Deutiche，alio nut wenias mejtr atb bie Sälfte ber Deutichen in nicftbeutidgen Rändern Europas．

2tuf bie übrigen（rxoteile fonmen Demmač）
 zäflt man 197，000，in 2uitration und Tolynte iten etroa 161,000 und in Rfrifa 127，000．

Defterrecict jteht natürlitib Die beuticien Be＝ völferung nact an eriter Stclle ber eumpätifaen Ränser．Mit 5.7 mitlionen entallen fait 90 Prozent ber ganzen öterreidftichen Beböffermig auf Dauticle．－Durch bie Whioping ber biter＝ reid $=$ ungarifden Monardfic uns sie Ftntexion Der jogenamnten Nadifolgeitaaten wie and $\mathfrak{R u}=$ mäniens find im 5iten ©ebiete entitanden， Die zwar unter frember Etatagemart fteficn， trotzoem aber einen böllig einheitlidjen ventichen Eharafter haben．

In ber T faty doflomafei Yeben nidyt meniger ale $3,700,000$ Deutictle，bie 27.4 ßro $=$ zent Der ganzen Bebölferung ber Tidectioflo＝ watei aumachen．Bolen，hat ungefähr ？ Gathe Biflion mo $\mathfrak{R}$ umänten etwa 700 ， 000 Deutidje．

2hud bie Dentielen ©iedhugen im beatigen Rumänten umb Sutgolanien find idfon Jahr $=$ humberte alt．Sie Eiebenbürgener ©adien be＝ wohen bie Gsegend int füblichen Saxpathenbel＝ fen，bie von ben joblenzügen siefes bsebirgee segen Siiden，Diten und Norden abgeidfloficn
 Deutiche nieber，bon benen u．a．bie Stäbte Sormamitait，Silaujenfurg und fironitadt ge＝ grimbet murben．Diejes ganac（sebiet gefört
 Banaty，bas，bis Siriejsende ungarifat，im orticdent von Triandy zivijden Rumiänien und Sugloflawien geteilt murbe．

N（ber auch noch weiter biftlid）finden wir grobe beutiffe ©sefiete，fo vor allent in $\mathfrak{R} \mathfrak{B}=$ Ianb，wo ungefügr 18 Millionen $\mathfrak{D e u t i d}$ ）： $\mathfrak{I c}=$ ben．Im Rorboiten：getören ferner now zu Den Gu引andedcutiden bic Damziger，bie Miemeler
und bie Deutichen in Rettland，子ufammen etraa 500，000．

2um im Norien（ভdylesimig），int ©üden
 （EypentMaYmedy）und oor allem in erliab＝ Sothringen fins sambesteile，bie faft nur bon
 gefähr anf 2 Millioncn beläuft，won benen allein 1.7 Mitlionen in sranfreich Yeben．

なe fant bier mur in grozen Sügen auf bie＝． jentgen © Sebiete berwiefen werben，iiber bie fid）
 Yandsbeutiden verteilt，zu benen now bie elf Mituionen in anerif a hinzufommen．

Unter ber jogenamen weißen Stammbe＝ bülferung ser Bereinigten Staaten bon Morb＝ amerifa，bas heift berjenigen，bie bereits in Den Staaten geboren itt，befinden fich 9 Millo $=$ nen Deuticte gegenï̈ber 68 Millionen Englän＝
 Jren．Die Deutict＝2tmerifaner macthen alio un＝ geführ 8.5 Grozent der ineīen Stammberölfe＝ rung аuร．शuвerbem murben aber nocy 1,686 ，$=$ 000 Deutiche gezähyt，bie im शußlande，alfo ztocifellos zum größten Teil in Denticulano， geboren find．

Yutd bie 3afl ber Deutiden in $\mathfrak{r a n t a b a}$ ift ziemlich grob，iesocif）mit etwa 200,000 me＝ ientlidy geringer als die ber Deutiden in $\mathfrak{B r a} \mathfrak{a}=$ filien．Jhre Bahl genaut feitzuitellen，it be＝ fonders fabmierig，man fääbt fie auf minceäty 600,000 ，unter benen fich jeboch aud foldie be＝ finden，bie heute bie beutidife Sprady：faum nod iprecten．Jin einzelnen Teilen $\mathfrak{B r a f i t l i e n}$ ， bor allem im Staate Sad $\mathfrak{B a u l o}$ ，ferner in Santa ©atharina und Barana gibt e马 aber noct grṓe ©sebiete，bie ganz den ©harafter beutifer Solonien bewabrt haben．

In © Gile leben zwar mur 30,000 Deut＝ idue，trodzbem kaben fie aber gerabe nort rectit erhebliden Einfluß behalten．Sinzelne Stiote im füblichen $\mathfrak{T e i l}$ find nody überwieger b bentid． － $\mathfrak{J} \mathfrak{H}$ rgentinien miro dic Denticte Bevölferung auf etwa 50,000 geifoübt．
$\mathfrak{J n} \mathfrak{M i t t e r a m e r i f a , ~ M f r i f a ~ u n d ~}$ $\mathfrak{2}$ ien verteilt jid bie verbältnimäßis ge $=$ ringe $\mathfrak{A n z a h l}$ Der notif verbleibenden Deut＝
 man hiex weniger won berat ausgeiprochen beutiden Sandesteilen reben fann wic in Euros pa und ©ïbamerifa．Die Deutifuen in Pfien leben in weit übermiegenber $3 a \mathfrak{l l}$ in ©ibirien． $\mathfrak{J n}$ ：Ifrifa werteilen fidid bic $\mathfrak{D}$ eutichen haupt＝
 ausgeprägteiten beutidjen Eharafter hat，ferner
 zabienmä̈ßig dürften afferbings bie meiften in afrifa Yebenden Dutiden leiber noogl in ber franzöifatyen zremidenlegion zu juthen fein，de＝ rent Gefantanaly ungefähr 30，000 Getragen foll
$\mathfrak{D r}$ ． $\mathfrak{F}$ ． $\mathfrak{R}$ ． $\mathfrak{F r}$ ．
Opotiduritt ber Wifienidgaft im Sahre 1929.
Man hat zmar ben sortiduritt，ber im Jah－ re 1929 auf ben Bebieten her abitraften umb ber angewanden Wifienichaften erzielt mitroe， in ber Bebölferung beefecift menig beadhet． Trokbern aber ift ein erheblider Fortid）ritt 3u nerzeidfuen uno in vielen Ridftungen gelang es dem Meniffergeift，ber Matur ©sebeinnifie abzuringen．
 widfuna ift entiduleben bie Berbolfommmung Der Melativitätstheorie elinteins．Mit anderen Worten：Einitein fand bic wedfielfeitigen Wir＝ fungen zmiliden Gravitation，Eleftrizität umb Magnetismus．
$\mathfrak{Z}$ n wattifiden Grfindungen ift bier ber bon Sr．Nbbot bom Entityontan Smititut $\mathfrak{Z u} \mathfrak{B a}$ Fington hergeitellte，üußerit empfinolidfe Ra－ biometer．Seffen widftigiter Beitanbteir it aus Den §firgeln won Stubenfliegen hergeitellt．
in ber © femie hat man bie Beriekung von Rohpetroleum mit Wajieritoff criadgt．Die Seithunasfafiufeit bee barant hergeftellen Gba＝ joline hat bie zract unt Dreifache Triebfraft als bas nach bem alten Frozeß hergeftallte．

Mestainumberixutraie．On ber Medizin hat man es peritanden，Witamin $\mathfrak{D}$ in fonzentrierter from hersuitellen．Diefes hat
 mittel in şällen won Radfitis mirffam ervie＝ Fen．शud）in ber firebeforidung hat man er＝
 fen uno möglidfe Šeilung Diejer franflecit im－ mer noch nid）gefunden hat．

Wian hat emen eleftrificty betriebrnen $\mathfrak{Y p}=$ parat erfunter，burdi）meldifen es möglidy ift， in 2ibern Den $\mathfrak{B l u t f r e i g l a u f ~}$ 3u unterbinden． Daburd）with bie（Gefahr bei Dperationen，be＝ jonders folften im（seffirn，erbeblid）berringert．

Der beutide ©serehrte Dr．M．Butenanbt von ber Uniberjität ©föttingen bat eß veritan－ ben，bie midftigen 5orntoile，Die im（Sefdiledty－ leben mifftige funftionen ermöglichen，in reiz ner form barzuftellen．
$\mathfrak{A r c a ̈ g l o g i c} u \mathfrak{n d} \mathfrak{A n t y r o p o l o}=$ gie．Foridunger in sorb－unb Sübamerifa Gaben Dinge zutage geförbert，burch bie ber Sienntniz ber Mienichenteidfichte etra 1500 Sahre zugefügt twirden．Grforichungen ber Rut inen won ßueblo ßonito int jübweftlidfen Teil Der ßer．Staaten umb Der alten；zeritörten $\mathfrak{M a y}=$ Sieblungen in den $\mathfrak{B i l i m}$ ifien bon $⿹ 勹 䶹_{u t}=$ fatan und Mittelamerifa haben Deutlidjer als je gezcigt，dáb $\mathfrak{y}$ merifa einft，in grauer $\mathfrak{B o r -}$ zeit，auf einer jebr hohen Stufe Der fultur ftant．
$\mathfrak{H e g n l i c h e}$ ebemio widtige Entbectungen machte man in ber alten Welt．Grabungen an ber Stelle，wo einjt bas biflijthe $\mathfrak{H r}$ ber Cbial－ bäer fand，auf ber Jniel Srota，zu Deloz und Delphi，bie æorichungen ber Ruffen in ber Srime und fo weiter Gaben Bieles won unter＝ gegangenen תulturen aufgedectt．

Bäbrend es bem sommanier Burb mio Gsenofien gelang，in einem Flugzeng bas bse＝ biet Des Sitinpols bu itberflegen uno zu exfor－ fichen，zeigte bae beuticte Ricienluftichiff，，（Sraf Beppelin＂burch icine Weltumiegelung in 24 Tagen bie Bermenibarfeit jolder Fahrzeuge für ien Berfehr．Db bee＂（Jraf Beppelin＂im §abre 1930，wie geplant，iifer Den Morbpol fliegen mirb，Gänat befanutlidid bawon $\mathfrak{a b}$ ，ob Werficterning b－（befelfichaften bereit fint，bas Dutitictiff und bie mamidaften in entipreden＝ Der Sä̈he gegen $\mathfrak{U n f a ̈ l l e}$ zut verjidfern．

Jngenieurfunit．Der acht Meilen lange（5abcabe Tunnel，ถer längite Eifienbahn＝ tuntel in Den $\mathfrak{B e r}$ ．Staaten，hurbe 1929 boll－ enbet．Ferner burbe bie längite ફ̧äng̣ebrücte Der Welt，bie bon Detroit nactifanaba，boll－ eniet．Stei Sencfibauter murben vollendet，bie noct föjher find als bas Woolmorth＝（6ebüube
 beciifmen Eriffelturm won Sariz baneben ftel Yen，fo mürbe er tote ein Bowerg aubieben．Int Der Syelle（Sate Siraftitation zu Rew Vorł wur＝ Dent zwei Dynamomajdinen aufgeitellt，bie bie ungeheure ভtrommenge von 160,000 Rilowatt Yiefern．
§．I．§．ভ．

## Eefbituterfalt int College．

In 1928 bejutfoten 878,000 Berionen bia 1068 Colleges und Hniberïtäten Der Ber． Staaten．Unter biejen Stubenten muikten fitf） einfünftel der männlictyen und einzehntel ber weiblicfien felbjt butctibelfen．Extwa bie Sälfte Der Männer und einbiectel ber $\mathfrak{D a m e n ~ a r b e i t e = ~}$
ten für bie teilwcife Beftreitung ifree Unter＝ balte．Biele ber jungen Männer laffen fictly braucfen als sanitoren，zur શushilfe in Re－ itaurants umb sipthäuicrn，in（barages，als Whtontobillenfer und igl．mefr．©ftra 33 Mill． Dollars werben jäbrlich won frebfamen，fich jelfit erhaltenden Stubenten berbient．Die größ̉te Bahl berjefleen findet fich in ben $\mathfrak{y n i t i}$ tutionen，welde scute beiber（5efichlecfoter auts nebment．

Der Mobelpreis für $\mathfrak{Z i t e r a t u r}$ für Das Saly 1929 murbe bem berithmten Denticien Didfter Shomas Mann zuerfant． Ein paar bon Stams Werfen wie＂Bubden＝ brook＂unt＂Der werzanberte Berg＂Haben in umiem Dande riefigen Wbias gefurben．Der exite Nobelpreis murie in $\mathfrak{F a h r} 1901$ ausgc－
 3u．©eit jenemt Jahr befomen ihn wier andere そुranzojen，fünf इientiche，irei ভcflweden，zwei Norweger，зmei Epanter，zmei Wolen，子mei Эta－
 lönvex，ein Jnbier，ein，©dfocizer und ein Bel＝ gier．

## Criziclutg－Wicdergeburt．

Man legt in unterer Beit fehr viel Gemidft auf bie erziehung．Sas ift recht und gut．Err＝ ziehung ift Görfit widatig umb notwenig umo
 feit wiomen．Wern man aber meint，wie Das von Den Mobernen bielfacd gehalten mito，burd） Erziehung allein Menficen zu Ehriften und zu religiöjen und jittlichen Sharafteren madien ofu fönnen，io ift bas ein grober Jrrtum．Man witos nie fertig bringen，wem nifft bie ewi－ gen ©sottesfräfte auf ©beift und ફerz Des Mien＝ idfen einwinfen．Srumblegend für ein daritt＝ Yidfeb Reben uno einen dyritlitiden ©barafter ift bie Meugeburt bon oben Durch Den（beiit
 Mifodemus fagte：＂ers jei benn，ban jemano bon neuem geboren merben，fann er nidft in bas Reidy（Hotte fommen．＂Erit bie Wiedergeburt． Seine ©rziehung fann Die sBiedergeburt er－ jeben．Durch bie Wiedergeburt twird Der Menich ins Reid）（Sottes verjekt，Darauf folgt Die Errziehung im Reidje ©botte马．

Die größbte Deutlichfeit war immer bie größte ভぁがnbeit．

Das Wort Bufall ift Cbottestäfterung， nidfth unter ber ©ome ift Bufatl．

# HORACE W. REED The House of Good Clothes 



| DUFF \& SON <br> house fur nishers Undertakiag and Embalming ADDRESS: 124-126 F. FIFTH NEWTON, KANSAS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Richard S. Haury, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON <br> Newton, Kansas | McGRAW \& WOULFE COAL and ICE 312 MAIN STREET ton |  |  |  |
| FURNITURE STORE <br> A complete line of new and used Furniture, Stoves \& Linoleum Newton 519-21 Main Kansas | Dickey's Jewelry Store <br> The best place to buy WATCHES and DIAMONDS Expert Watch Repairing |  |  |  |
| 50th Anniversary 193 |  |  |  |  |
| Mennonite Mutual Fire Insurance Company |  |  |  |  |
| The oldest fire insurance company in the state. Is doing a conservative business, paying just losses promptly. Its policies are protected by a strong reserve. |  |  |  |  |
| Jan, 1, 1929 Membership ------------------------10,799.00 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| G. R. Toevs Realty <br> Real Estate, Loans, Insurance Agent Memonite Mutual Fire Ins. Notary Public. Phone 1111 | Lehman H. \& I. Co. <br> Hardware - Plumbing - Heating Implements - Radios |  |  |  |
| It is not Price Inducements alone that attract patronage to this atore. It is Quality. W. A. STERBA |  |  |  |  |
| Optometrist and Optician W | Watches Jewelry Stationery |  |  |  |
| Graber Hardware \& Implement Co. <br> Stoves - Cutlery - Paints A complete line of High Grade Hardware |  |  |  |  |


[^0]:    Wieviel Dentide gibt es auf ber Welt？
    Heker bie 3 aht ber Deutifien und ifre $3 \mathfrak{h}=$ gehörigfeit zu ben enuzelnen Rändern herridjen bielfaith recfit ungenaue Begriffe．Man toeig wohl，Dā́ innerhalb ber heutigen Reidfzgren＝ zen etma 63.2 Millionen Menid）en Yeben，won Denen etma 99 Srozent Deutidue find；man ift fich aud）Darüber in flaren，da $\mathfrak{B}$ es in Den ver＝ ichiedenen Erdeilen mehr oder meniger grobe Denticise Siedlungsgebiete gibt und daß̉ nad） Den Sriege Millionen Deutider unter bie SEO

